

CROP PRODUCTION



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HIGHLIGHTS

CITRUS production forecast at 13.8 million tons (12.6 million metric tons), 16 percent above last season.

ORANGE production forecast at 224 million boxes (8.66 million metric tons), 26 percent above last season, 8 percent less than 1980-81.

GRAPEFRUIT production, excluding California "other areas" crop, forecast at 62.7 million boxes (2.33 million metric tons), 2 percent less than January 1, 8 percent below last season.

LEMON production, at 30.0 million boxes (1.03 million metric tons), 21 percent above last season, 4 percent less than record high 1980-81 season.

WINTER POTATO production is forecast at 2.33 million cwt (105 thousand metric tons), up 3 percent from 1982 and 6 percent above the record low set in 1981.

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

CROP	1981-82	INDICATED 1982-83	
		JAN 1	FEB 1
1,000 BOXES			
ORANGES	177,790	224,500	224,450
LEMONS	24,800	31,000	30,000

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

WINTER POTATOES

AREA HARVESTED		YIELD PER ACRE		PRODUCTION	
1982	INDICATED	1982	INDICATED	1982	INDICATED 1983
	1983		1983	JAN 1	FEB 1
1,000 ACRES		CWT		1,000 CWT	
11.0	11.0	206	211	2,263	2,490 2,325

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

CROP	1981-82	INDICATED 1982-83	
		JAN 1	FEB 1
METRIC TONS			
ORANGES	6 930 890	8 666 340	8 663 610
LEMONS	854 570	1 068 660	1 034 190

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

WINTER POTATOES

AREA HARVESTED		YIELD PER HECTARE		PRODUCTION	
1982	INDICATED	1982	INDICATED	1982	INDICATED 1983
	1983		1983	JAN 1	FEB 1
HECTARES		METRIC TONS			
4 450	4 450	23.07	23.70	102 650	112 940 105 460

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.

A P P R O V E D:

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JANUARY WEATHER SUMMARY

Most of the significant weather hit east of the Rockies during the first half of the month. Storm systems from the Gulf of Mexico spread deluges of rain across the South and Southeast and then moved up the east coast and covered eastern New York and New England with above-normal rain and snow. At midmonth, a large low-pressure system in the Gulf of Alaska spawned storm systems that brought heavy rain, high wind, and abnormal surf and tides to the entire west coast. An unusual amount of rain and snow covered the winter wheat areas of the central and southern Plains. A blanket of snow covered most of these areas during cold outbreaks, but freeze-thaw periods may have caused some frost heaving. Cold outbreaks reached to the northern part of Florida's citrus area, but little damage was reported.

FIRST WEEK...Snow continued over the Texas cotton and wheat areas on the first day of the month. Moderate to heavy rain extended eastward to Georgia and South Carolina and left extensive flooding in its wake, destroying unharvested crops in many areas. Tornadoes and severe thunderstorms added to the damage. The storm moved up the east coast, spreading rain over the southern Appalachians and the east coast and snow in the mountains of New York and New England. Heavy snow fell from Nebraska northeastward. Temperatures east of the Mississippi River and in the northern Plains were much warmer than normal, while the southern Great Plains, and valleys of California were colder than normal.

SECOND WEEK...A cold front moving through the Southeast triggered showers from the Mississippi Delta to the mid-Atlantic States and through the Southeast. Although some points had moderate showers, they were nothing like the deluges of the previous weeks. Cold air settled over the northern Plains and the East early in the week, and freezing temperatures even reached into northern Florida. Temperatures warmed rapidly in the central and southern Plains. Westerly winds into the Plateau and Rocky Mountains kept those areas much warmer than normal. Santa Ana winds -- easterly winds off the southern mountains in California -- warmed Los Angeles to as much as 15 degrees warmer than normal. A snowstorm moved into the northern Plains and the Northeast late in the week and spread moderate to heavy snow from the upper Mississippi Valley to the central Appalachians and from Pennsylvania and New Jersey northward.

THIRD WEEK...Cold air behind the snowstorm pushed southward through Texas and enveloped all of the East. Freezing temperatures again reached into Florida. When the cold air hit the warm Gulf of Mexico, a series of storm systems formed and spread moderate to heavy rain and freezing rain across the South and then up the lower Mississippi Valley, through the Ohio Valley, and finally up the east coast. The heaviest rain fell in the Mississippi Delta and the Southeast. Key West, Fla, reported nearly 12 inches of rain, and Jacksonville had over 4 inches. Early in the week, a series of storms, originating from a large low-pressure system in the Gulf of Alaska, began moving onto the west coast. Heavy rain, wind, and high tides battered the entire coastal area, except the desert of southern California. Snow piled high in the Cascade Mountains, the Sierras, the Plateau, and the Rockies. The Pacific air kept most of the West and the northern Plains warmer than normal, but the San Joaquin Valley in central California was cooler than normal.

FOURTH WEEK...The Gulf of Alaska's mighty low-pressure system continued to spawn vigorous storms which moved onto the Pacific coast almost daily. Heavy rain, gale force winds, and high tides battered the west coast from Canada to Mexico. Some coastal shores eroded, causing extensive property loss, and further inland, saturated hills gave way to disastrous mudslides. Even though temperatures were above normal, snow fell in the mountains. Some of the storms regenerated in the central Plains and produced snow from central Kansas to the northern Mississippi Valley, across the Great Lakes, and from the central Appalachians northward. A cold front moving across the South triggered light to moderate showers which then moved up the east coast.

As the month ended, a low-pressure system moved up the Mississippi Valley to the Ohio River and then into Michigan, spreading light rain over southern areas and a mixture of rain and freezing rain over the lower Great Lakes States.

WINTER WHEAT

Winter wheat rated mostly good in Kansas and Oklahoma -- fair to good across rest of Nation. Unseasonably mild temperatures over much of Great Plains left wheat without protective snow cover for most of month. Despite lack of insulating snow, winterkill light due to mild conditions. Precipitation from snow or rain replenished soil moisture in nearly all areas and should aid growth as warming occurs.

At end of January, many Texas wheat fields had broken dormancy with sufficient soil moisture to aid growth. Growers sprayed fields when dry enough to support equipment. Wheat pasture grazing limited as producers held cattle off until additional growth occurred. Statewide conditions ranged from fair to good. Rain and snow replenished soil moisture in Kansas and Oklahoma at month's end. Crop remained in good condition, although cool temperatures limited growth. The Northern Plains experienced light wind damage in scattered areas as snow cover light during January.

ORANGES: The U.S. all orange crop is forecast at 224 million boxes (8.66 million metric tons) for 1982-83 season, virtually the same as the January 1 forecast, but 26 percent more than 1981-82 season. Florida's all orange crop estimated at 147 million boxes, unchanged from the January 1 estimate, 17 percent more than last season's total. Production prospects for early and mid-season oranges in Florida 72.0 million boxes -- 2 million boxes below last month. The Valencia crop in Florida, forecast at 75.0 million boxes, up 2 million boxes from month ago, 45 percent greater than 1981-82 season.

Harvest of all U.S. oranges as of February 1 about 33 percent complete, compared with 39 percent a year earlier. Harvest of Florida early and mid-season varieties 82 percent complete.

California production, at 68.0 million boxes, unchanged from last month, 58 percent greater than last season. Navel orange output forecast at 40.0 million boxes, unchanged from January 1 estimate, 48 percent above 1981-82 harvest. As of February 1, 29 percent of California's navel crop harvested. California's Valencia orange crop, forecast at 28.0 million boxes, unchanged from month ago, 75 percent above last season. Texas orange production forecast at 6.10 million boxes, down 2 percent from last month, 3 percent above 1981-82. Arizona crop expected to total 3.35 million boxes, up 2 percent from last month's estimate, 10 percent above last season's production. Texas harvest 50 percent complete February 1, Arizona harvest 22 percent complete.

Changes in U.S. orange production between February 1 forecast and final production average 7.08 million boxes over past ten seasons, ranging from low of 270 thousand boxes in 1980-81 to high of 16.0 million boxes in 1981-82 season.

FLORIDA FROZEN CONCENTRATED JUICE YIELD: The 1982-83 Florida Frozen Concentrated Juice-Yield for all oranges projected at 1.43 gallons per box at 42.0 degree brix equivalent. This compares with the freeze shortened 1981-82 crop final yield of 1.27832 gallons per 90 pound box at 42.0 degree brix equivalent.

GRAPEFRUIT: The 1982-83 grapefruit crop (excluding California "Other Areas") forecast at 62.7 million boxes 62.7 million boxes (2.33 million metric tons), down 2 percent from last month, and 8 percent from last season. Florida's forecast at 44.0 million boxes, unchanged from last month, 9 percent below last season. Texas crop forecast at 12.0 million boxes, 8 percent less than last month, 14 percent below last season's large crop. California "Desert Valley" production forecast continues at 3.90 million boxes, 14 percent above 1981-82. Arizona's crop forecast continues at 2.80 million boxes, 17 percent above last season.

Grapefruit harvest 40 percent complete February 1 compared with 35 percent same date last year. Picking in Florida 43 percent complete compared with 35 percent on February 1 last year. Harvest in Arizona and California active. Harvest behind in Texas with 40 percent of crop picked compared with 43 percent last year at this time.

LEMONS: Production forecast in Arizona and California 30.0 million boxes (1.03 million metric tons), down 3 percent from last month, 21 percent more than last season. California's crop forecast dropped 2 percent to 22.8 million boxes, but 23 percent above 1981-82 season. In Arizona, forecast for crop to be utilized fell 6 percent to 7.20 million boxes, 14 percent more than last season. Harvest about two-thirds complete in Arizona, one-third finished in California, behind last season's pace in both States.

TANGELOS: Florida crop forecast continues at last month's level of 4.00 million boxes (163 thousand metric tons), 22 percent below 1981-82 season. Crop harvest nearing completion with 90 percent utilized to February 1.

TANGERINES: U.S. crop forecast, at 4.80 million boxes (184 thousand metric tons), 11 percent below last month, 4 percent less than 1981-82. Florida crop to be utilized forecast at 2.30 million boxes. Rapid maturity lowered utilized prospects as crop "puffed". Harvest near peak in California. Thin skin causing some concern; rains caused some drop.

TEMPLES: Florida temples forecast 4.60 million boxes (188 thousand metric tons), unchanged from January 1, 44 percent above last season. Picking activity increased during January as most fresh crop mature and ready to harvest.

PAPAYAS: Hawaii fresh papaya production in February, forecast at 3.10 million pounds (1410 metric tons), down 15 percent from January and down 14 percent from year ago. Seasonal decline to continue into March and April before increasing 10 percent in May to 3.20 million pounds (1450 metric tons).

January fresh production estimated at 3.64 million pounds (1650 metric tons), up 7 percent from year ago. Volcanic activity near State's major papaya growing area had no effect on crop, aside from producing hazy weather conditions.

January area in crop estimated at 3010 acres (1220 hectares), down 1 percent from December and down 5 percent from year ago.

POTATOES: The 1983 crop of winter potatoes, forecast at 2.33 million cwt (105 thousand metric tons), down 7 percent from last month, but 3 percent above last year. Heavy rains reduced crop prospects in California and Florida. Acreage for harvest, forecast at 11.0 thousand acres (4450 hectares), same as last year, 300 acres less than January 1 forecast. Average yield, at 211 cwt per acre, down 9 cwt from January 1, surpassing last year's average of 206 cwt per acre.

Florida harvest slowed by rain during January; will not be active until mid-February. Major part of crop planted late. Large acreage in Dade County hurt by heavy rains causing loss both acreage and yield potential. Potato acreage in southwest Florida good condition, digging to start last half February.

California harvest continues both Kern and Riverside counties. Wet weather slowed harvest activities.

PAPAYAS - HAWAII

MONTH	AREA				FRESH PRODUCTION		
	TOTAL IN CROP		HARVESTED		1982	1983	FORECAST
	1982	1983	1982	1983			1983
	ACRES				1,000 POUNDS		
DEC	3,050		2,165		3,200		
JAN	3,180	3,010	2,265	2,080	3,397	3,640	
FEB	3,110		2,285		3,610		3,100
MAR	3,120		2,295		4,528		2,900
APR	3,035		2,180		3,938		2,900
MAY	3,060		2,180		3,480		3,200

WINTER POTATOES

STATE	AREA HARVESTED			YIELD			PRODUCTION		
			IND			IND			IND
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983
	1,000 ACRES			CWT			1,000 CWT		
CALIF	3.2	3.8	4.7	280	245	260	896	931	1,222
FLA	8.4	7.2	6.3	155	185	175	1,302	1,332	1,103
U S	11.6	11.0	11.0	189	206	211	2,198	2,263	2,325

CITRUS FRUIT

1/

CROP	PRODUCTION BOXES			PRODUCTION TON EQUIVALENT		
	UTILIZED	INDICATED	INDICATED	UTILIZED	INDICATED	INDICATED
AND STATE	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
	1,000 UNITS 2/			1,000 UNITS		
ORANGES, EARLY MID & NAVAL 3/						
ARIZ	900	900	950	34	34	36
CALIF	38,750	27,000	40,000	1,453	1,013	1,500
FLA	105,600	74,000	72,000	4,752	3,330	3,240
TEX	2,600	3,610	3,700	110	153	157
U S	147,850	105,510	116,650	6,349	4,530	4,933
ORANGES, VALENCIA						
ARIZ	1,700	2,150	2,400	64	80	90
CALIF	26,500	16,000	28,000	994	600	1,050
FLA	66,800	51,800	75,000	3,006	2,331	3,375
TEX	1,730	2,330	2,400	74	99	102
U S	96,730	72,280	107,800	4,138	3,110	4,617
ALL ORANGES						
ARIZ	2,600	3,050	3,350	98	114	126
CALIF	65,250	43,000	68,000	2,447	1,613	2,550
FLA	172,400	125,800	147,000	7,758	5,661	6,615
TEX	4,330	5,940	6,100	184	252	259
U S	244,580	177,790	224,450	10,487	7,640	9,550
TEMPLES						
FLA	3,600	3,200	4,600	162	144	207
GRAPEFRUIT, WHITE SEEDLESS						
FLA	28,400	27,300	25,000	1,207	1,160	1,062
GRAPEFRUIT, PINK SEEDLESS						
FLA	14,600	14,800	13,000	621	629	553
OTHER GRAPEFRUIT						
FLA	7,300	6,000	6,000	310	255	255
ALL GRAPEFRUIT						
ARIZ	2,800	2,400	2,800	90	77	90
CALIF 4/						
DESERT	4,260	3,410	3,900	136	109	125
OTHER AREAS	3,800	3,200		127	107	
TOTAL	8,060	6,610		263	216	
FLA	50,300	48,100	44,000	2,138	2,044	1,870
TEX	6,700	13,900	12,000	268	556	480
U S	67,860	71,010		2,759	2,893	
TANGERINES						
ARIZ	700	750	700	26	28	26
CALIF	1,860	1,730	1,800	70	65	68
FLA	3,000	2,500	2,300	143	119	109
U S	5,560	4,980	4,800	239	212	203
LEMONS						
ARIZ	7,000	6,300	7,200	266	239	274
CALIF	24,300	18,500	22,800	923	703	866
U S	31,300	24,800	30,000	1,189	942	1,140
TANGELUS						
FLA	4,900	5,100	4,000	221	230	180

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.

4/ THE FIRST FORECAST FOR CALIF GRAPEFRUIT "OTHER AREAS" WILL BE AS OF APR 1.

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250**

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