

# Crop Production



National  
Agricultural  
Statistics  
Service

United States  
Department of  
Agriculture

Washington, D.C.

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Released June 10, 1992, by the Agricultural Statistics Board. Forecasts refer to June 1, 1992.

## Winter Wheat Down 5 Percent

Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.54 billion bushels, down 5 percent from the May 1 forecast but 12 percent more than the 1991 crop. Fewer acres for grain coupled with lower yields have caused the decline from last month. Yields are now expected to average 35.9 bushels per acre, 1.4 bushels less than the May forecast.

Peach production for 1992, including California's Clingstone crop, is forecast at 2.53 billion pounds, 5 percent less than 1991 but 13 percent more than 1990. The California Clingstone crop of 1.10 billion pounds is up 7 percent from last year and up 9 percent from 1990. All other production is forecast at 1.43 billion pounds, down 13 percent from 1991 but 17 percent more than 1990. Much of the South and the Ohio River Valley suffered frost damage which lowered production expectations. Freeze damage was limited in the north Atlantic Coast, Rocky Mountain, and Pacific Coast States.

Sweet cherry production in the six western States is forecast at 173,000 tons, 36 percent more than last year and 24 percent above 1990. Increased potential in Oregon and Washington offset the decline in California.

Maple syrup production in the U.S. in 1992 totaled 1.63 million gallons. The crop is valued at \$37.3 million. Vermont leads all States with production totaling 570,000 gallons.

Spring potato production is forecast at 23.2 million cwt, up 12 percent from last year but 4 percent below 1990. The June 1 forecast is 5 percent above the May 1 projection on the strength of higher than expected yields in Arizona and Florida.

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Index and report features are located at the end of this report. For information call (202) 720-2127. Office hours are 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. ET.

Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, United States,  
1991 and Forecasted June 1, 1992  
(Domestic Units)

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	1991	1992	1991	1992
	1,000 Acres			
Winter Wheat	51,049	50,306	39,396	42,871
Spring Potatoes	90.2	87.8	87.5	85.0

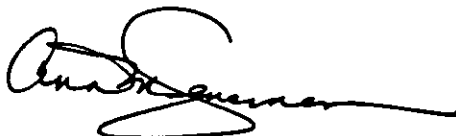
Crop Summary: Yield per Acre and Production, United States,  
1991 and Forecasted June 1, 1992  
(Domestic Units)

Crop and Unit	Yield per Acre		Production		
	1991	1992	1991	May 1, 1992	Jun 1, 1992
	----- 1,000 -----				
Winter Wheat Bu	34.8	35.9	1,372,182	1,618,017	1,537,157
Spring Potatoes Cwt	236	273	20,636	22,141	23,211
Pasture and Range Feed 1/ Pct	87	80			
Peaches Lb			2,672,300		2,525,500
Apricots Ton			95.8		110.6
Nectarines (CA) "			215.0		230.0
Plums (CA) "			218.0		250.0
Dried Prunes (CA) "			187.0		200.0
Almonds (CA) Lb			490,000	570,000	570,000
Citrus Fruits 2/			1990-91	1991-92	1991-92
Oranges Ton			7,843	8,838	8,861
Grapefruit "			2,255	2,188	2,188

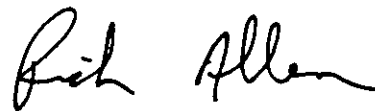
1/ Pasture and Range Feed condition as of first of month. The 1981-90 average is 80 percent.

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

This report was approved on June 10, 1992, by the Acting Secretary of Agriculture and the National Agricultural Statistics Service's Agricultural Statistics Board.



Acting Secretary of  
Agriculture  
Ann Veneman



Agricultural Statistics Board  
Chairperson  
Rich Allen

Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, United States,  
1991 and Forecasted June 1, 1992  
(Metric Units)

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	1991	1992	1991	1992
	Hectares			
Winter Wheat	20,659,020	20,358,340	15,943,170	17,349,460
Spring Potatoes	36,500	35,530	35,410	34,400

Crop Summary: Yield per Hectare and Production, United States,  
1991 and Forecasted June 1, 1992  
(Metric Units)

Crop	Yield per Hectare:			Production	
	1991	1992	1991	May 1, 1992	Jun 1, 1992
	Metric Tons				
Winter Wheat	2.34	2.54	37,344,670	44,035,210	41,834,560
Spring Potatoes	26.43	29.19	936,030	1,004,300	1,052,830
Peaches			1,212,130		1,145,550
Apricots			86,910		100,330
Nectarines (CA)			195,040		208,650
Plums (CA)			197,770		226,800
Dried Prunes (CA)			169,640		181,440
Almonds (CA)			222,260	258,550	258,550
Citrus Fruits <u>1/</u>			1990-91	1991-92	1991-92
Oranges			7,115,050	8,017,700	8,038,560
Grapefruit			2,045,700	1,984,920	1,984,920

1/ Pasture and Range Feed condition as of first of month. The 1981-90 average is 80 percent.

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

Winter Wheat: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production, by State  
and United States, 1991 and Forecasted June 1, 1992

State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production	
	1991	1992	1991	1992		1991	1992
				May 1	Jun 1		
	- 1,000 Acres -		----- Bushels -----			-- 1,000 Bushels ---	
AL	110	95	25.0	40.0	40.0	2,750	3,800
AZ	<u>1/</u> 29	44	100.0	98.0	98.0	2,900	4,312
AR	930	900	22.0	37.0	40.0	20,460	36,000
CA	410	560	80.0	80.0	80.0	32,800	44,800
CO	2,300	2,300	31.0	30.0	27.0	71,300	62,100
DE	<u>1/</u> 67	70	53.0	42.0	42.0	3,551	2,940
FL	<u>1/</u> 25	40	23.0	36.0	36.0	575	1,440
GA	425	325	33.0	38.0	41.0	14,025	13,325
ID	700	800	70.0	70.0	65.0	49,000	52,000
IL	1,400	1,100	32.0	49.0	42.0	44,800	46,200
IN	720	550	40.0	44.0	41.0	28,800	22,550
IA	<u>1/</u> 50	55	34.0	45.0	45.0	1,700	2,475
KS	11,000	10,900	33.0	33.0	32.0	363,000	348,800
KY	400	420	27.0	47.0	47.0	10,800	19,740
LA	<u>1/</u> 190	160	20.0	32.0	32.0	3,800	5,120
MD	<u>1/</u> 195	215	50.0	48.0	48.0	9,750	10,320
MI	560	610	43.0	50.0	45.0	24,080	27,450
MN	<u>1/</u> 55	45	36.0	33.0	33.0	1,980	1,485
MS	250	260	18.0	38.0	38.0	4,500	9,880
MO	1,500	1,350	32.0	40.0	38.0	48,000	51,300
MT	1,800	2,000	40.0	31.0	26.0	72,000	52,000
NE	2,100	1,950	32.0	31.0	29.0	67,200	56,550
NV	<u>1/</u> 4	5	90.0	90.0	90.0	360	450
NJ	<u>1/</u> 26	30	46.0	48.0	48.0	1,196	1,440
NM	<u>1/</u> 320	320	25.0	28.0	28.0	8,000	8,960
NY	<u>1/</u> 110	110	49.0	48.0	48.0	5,390	5,280
NC	480	470	40.0	41.0	41.0	19,200	19,270
ND	<u>1/</u> 90	185	33.0	33.0	33.0	2,970	6,105
OH	1,080	1,115	49.0	49.0	47.0	52,920	52,405
OK	5,000	6,100	28.0	30.0	30.0	140,000	183,000
OR	800	835	52.0	56.0	51.0	41,600	42,585
PA	<u>1/</u> 175	175	44.0	48.0	48.0	7,700	8,400
SC	275	270	31.0	39.0	40.0	8,525	10,800
SD	1,300	1,400	35.0	30.0	25.0	45,500	35,000
TN	320	310	24.0	40.0	40.0	7,680	12,400
TX	2,800	4,000	30.0	32.0	32.0	84,000	128,000
UT	<u>1/</u> 130	115	36.0	43.0	43.0	4,680	4,945
VA	<u>1/</u> 250	260	49.0	50.0	50.0	12,250	13,000
WA	700	2,100	58.0	60.0	57.0	40,600	119,700
WV	<u>1/</u> 10	12	45.0	45.0	45.0	450	540
WI	<u>1/</u> 120	120	49.0	43.0	43.0	5,880	5,160
WY	<u>1/</u> 190	190	29.0	27.0	27.0	5,510	5,130
US	39,396	42,871	34.8	37.3	35.9	1,372,182	1,537,157

1/ Estimates for current year carried forward from earlier forecast.

Wheat: Production by Classes, United States  
1990-91 and Forecasted June 1, 1992 1/

Year	Winter			Spring			Total
	Hard Red	Soft Red	White	Hard Red	Durum	White	
1,000 Bushels							
1990	1,198,782	547,126	284,966	554,678	122,430	28,446	2,736,428
1991	901,346	325,201	145,635	431,223	103,957	73,342	1,980,704
1992	943,045	366,939	227,173				

1/ Wheat class estimates are based on varietal acreage survey data available for all wheat producing States. Unless unusual situations dictate, the previous end-of-season class percentages are used throughout the forecast season.

Durum Wheat: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production, by State  
and United States, 1990-91 and Forecasted June 1, 1992 1/

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	1991	1992	1991	1992		1991	1992
				May 1	Jun 1		
	1,000 Acres		----- Bushels -----		- 1,000 Bushels -		
AZ	39	39	95.0	95.0	90.0	3,705	3,510
CA	32	55	105.0	95.0	95.0	3,360	5,225
MN	30		32.0			960	
MT	179		33.0			5,907	
ND	2,850		31.0			88,350	
SD	67		25.0			1,675	
US	3,197		32.5			103,957	

1/ Harvested area for U.S. and northern States available in "Acreage" released June 30, 1992. Yield and production for U.S. and northern States will be published in "Crop Production" released July 9, 1992.

Pasture and Range Feed: Condition by State and United States,  
1991-92 and Average 1/

State	Average 1981-90	1991	1992	State	Average 1981-90	1991	1992
Percent				Percent			
AL	75	98	69	NV	81	75	52
AZ	73	85	100	NH	91	95	78
AR	84	89	82	NJ	90	90	91
CA	80	66	79	NM	69	64	95
CO	78	79	77	NY	88	91	89
CT	89	96	80	NC	83	94	90
DE	87	75	97	ND	71	77	80
FL	61	88	68	OH	87	88	86
GA	68	94	71	OK	84	77	94
ID	84	89	65	OR	85	80	67
IL	86	97	82	PA	89	82	85
IN	87	98	84	RI	92	95	72
IA	83	98	85	SC	68	94	75
KS	85	84	79	SD	75	100	72
KY	88	100	87	TN	86	89	81
LA	79	76	96	TX	70	79	90
ME	91	90	64	UT	81	82	82
MD	89	80	99	VT	91	96	76
MA	92	96	78	VA	88	82	84
MI	84	95	70	WA	83	85	73
MN	82	98	87	WV	86	88	67
MS	80	84	76	WI	84	89	77
MO	83	99	71	WY	84	99	78
MT	77	91	64	US			
NE	82	92	74	US	80	87	80

1/ Good to excellent, 80 and over; poor to fair 65-79; very poor, 50-64; severe drought, 35-49; extreme drought, under 35.

Cherries: Total Production by Type, State,  
and Total, 1990-91 and Forecasted June 1, 1992

State	Total Production		
	1990	1991	1992 <u>2/</u>
	Tons		
Sweet			
CA	22,000	36,000	27,000
ID	2,000	400	1,200
MT <u>3/</u>	280		800
OR	48,000	40,000	53,000
UT	1,400	800	4,000
WA	66,000	50,000	87,000
Total	139,680	127,200	173,000
	Million Pounds		
Tart			
CO	1.0	1.6	1.5
OR	7.5	7.5	8.0
UT	15.5	26.0	30.0
Total	24.0	35.1	39.5

1/ Includes unharvested production and harvested not sold: Sweet Cherries (tons), 1990 - 24,380, 1991 - 8,150, Tart Cherries (million pounds), 1990 - 5.9, 1991 - 0.2. 2/ Release date of the first forecast for the Great Lakes States (NY, PA, and MI) for Sweet and Tart varieties, plus WI for Tart varieties, is June 25, 1992. 3/ No commercial production due to frost in MT for 1991.

Spring Potatoes: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production, by State  
and United States, 1990-91 and Forecasted June 1, 1992

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	1991	1992	1991	1992	1990	1991	1992
	1,000 Acres		--- Cwt ---		----- 1,000 Cwt -----		
AL	2.5	3.5	120	155	855	300	543
AZ	6.0	6.1	295	295	1,794	1,770	1,800
CA	21.8	19.3	380	390	8,438	8,284	7,527
FL							
Hastings	27.0	27.0	190	280	6,888	5,130	7,560
Other	8.4	7.0	175	250	1,826	1,470	1,750
NC	17.0	17.3	170	190	3,240	2,890	3,287
TX	4.8	4.8	165	155	1,122	792	744
US	87.5	85.0	236	273	24,163	20,636	23,211

Peaches: Total Production by Crop, State and United States,  
1990-91 and Forecasted June 1, 1992

State	Total Production <u>1/</u>		
	1990	1991	1992
	Million Pounds		
AL	12.0	16.0	13.0
AR	18.0	12.0	11.0
CA - Freestone:	600.0	610.0	640.0
CO	17.0	2.0	17.0
CT	3.6	3.4	3.5
DE	0.2	3.0	3.0
GA	130.0	150.0	130.0
ID <u>2/</u>	4.7		2.5
IL	0.3	19.5	16.0
IN	0.8	4.6	3.0
KS	0.1	5.0	0.5
KY <u>2/</u>		4.0	4.0
LA	4.0	5.0	3.5
MD	4.0	15.0	10.0
MA	2.0	2.0	2.0
MI	45.0	40.0	45.0
MO	0.7	11.0	6.0
NJ	45.0	115.0	95.0
NY	14.0	15.0	13.5
NC	10.0	35.0	12.0
OH	5.5	5.8	7.0
OK	8.0	31.0	5.3
OR	14.5	13.0	15.0
PA	76.0	100.0	80.0
SC	110.0	310.0	150.0
TN	1.3	6.5	2.7
TX	24.0	32.0	27.0
UT	12.0	2.5	11.0
VA	2.5	26.0	25.0
WA	53.0	30.0	55.0
WV	3.0	18.0	17.0
Total Above	1,221.2	1,642.3	1,425.5
CA-Clingstone <u>3/</u> :	1,012.0	1,030.0	1,100.0
US Total	2,233.2	2,672.3	2,525.5

1/ Includes unharvested production and harvested not sold (million pounds): U.S., excluding CA Clingstone peaches, 1990 - 36.6, 1991 - 120.5.

2/ No significant production due to frost for KY for 1990 and ID for 1991.

3/ CA Clingstone is over the scale tonnage and includes culls and cannery diversions (million pounds): 1990-57.0; 1991-60.0.



Miscellaneous Fruits and Nuts: Total Production by Crop, State,  
and United States, 1990-91 and Forecasted June 1, 1992

Crop and State	Total Production		
	1990	1991	1992
	Tons		
Plums			
CA	223,000	218,000	250,000
Prunes (Dried Basis) <u>1/</u>			
CA	147,000	187,000	200,000
Apricots <u>2/</u>			
CA	115,000	90,000	105,000
UT	250	100	650
WA	7,200	5,700	4,900
US	122,450	95,800	110,550
Nectarines <u>1/</u>			
CA	232,000	215,000	230,000
	1,000 Pounds		
Almonds (Shelled Basis)			
CA	660,000	490,000	570,000

1/ Revised for 1991.

2/ Apricots - includes unharvested production and harvested not sold (tons):  
U.S., 1990-2,010; 1991-4,010.

Papayas: Area and Fresh Production, Hawaii, by Month, 1991-92

Month	Area		Fresh Production	
	Total in Crop		Harvested	
	1991	1992	1991	1992
	Acres		-- 1,000 Pounds --	
Apr	3,435	3,875	1,905	2,180
May	3,310	3,890	1,925	2,200
Jun	3,415		1,880	
Jul	3,405		1,950	
Aug	3,675		2,080	
Sep	3,840		2,095	
Cumulative Fresh Production: Jan-May			18,425	22,440

Citrus Fruit: Utilized Production by Crop, State,  
and United States, 1990-91 and Forecasted June 1, 1992 1/

Crop and State	Utilized Production Boxes			Utilized Production Ton Equivalent		
	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
	----- 1,000 Boxes <u>2/</u> -----			----- 1,000 Tons -----		
Oranges						
Early Mid & Navel <u>3/</u>						
AZ <u>4/</u>	390	550	740	14	20	28
CA	44,300	15,800	35,000	1,661	593	1,313
FL	68,100	87,500	83,400	3,064	3,937	3,753
TX <u>5/</u>	1,050		20	44		1
US	113,840	103,850	119,160	4,783	4,550	5,095
Valencia						
AZ <u>4/</u>	1,220	1,200	1,600	45	45	60
CA	27,100	9,800	31,000	1,016	368	1,163
FL	42,100	64,000	56,500	1,894	2,880	2,543
TX <u>5/ 6/</u>	155		10	7		
US	70,575	75,000	89,110	2,962	3,293	3,766
All						
AZ <u>4/</u>	1,610	1,750	2,340	59	65	88
CA	71,400	25,600	66,000	2,677	961	2,476
FL	110,200	151,500	139,900	4,958	6,817	6,296
TX <u>5/</u>	1,205		30	51		1
US	184,415	178,850	208,270	7,745	7,843	8,861
Temples						
FL	1,400	2,500	2,350	63	113	106
Grapefruit						
White Seedless						
FL	18,000	21,700	19,100	765	922	812
Colored Seedless						
FL	16,300	21,800	22,100	693	926	939
Other						
FL	1,400	1,600	1,200	60	68	51
All						
AZ <u>4/</u>	2,200	2,400	2,200	70	77	70
CA <u>4/</u>						
Desert	3,500	3,500	3,500	112	112	112
Other Areas	5,900	4,500	6,000	198	150	201
Total	9,400	8,000	9,500	310	262	313
FL	35,700	45,100	42,400	1,518	1,916	1,802
TX <u>5/</u>	2,000		65	80		3
US	49,300	55,500	54,165	1,978	2,255	2,188
Tangerines						
AZ <u>4/</u>	600	600	900	22	23	34
CA <u>4/</u>	1,650	1,300	1,700	62	49	64
FL	1,700	1,950	2,600	80	92	124
US	3,950	3,850	5,200	164	164	222
Lemons <u>4/</u>						
AZ	2,800	4,100	5,100	106	156	194
CA	15,800	14,900	14,500	600	566	551
US	18,600	19,000	19,600	706	722	745
Tangelos						
FL	2,950	2,650	2,600	132	119	117

### Citrus Fruit Footnotes

- 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-CA & AZ-75, FL-90, TX-85; grapefruit-CA Desert & AZ-64, CA Other-67, FL-85, TX-80; lemons-76; tangelos and Temples-90; tangerines-CA and AZ-75, FL-95.
- 3/ Navel and miscellaneous varieties in CA and AZ. Early and mid-season varieties in FL and TX, including small quantities of tangerines in TX.
- 4/ Estimates for current year carried forward from earlier forecast.
- 5/ Due to the severe freeze of December 1989, TX had no commercial production for the 1990-91 season.
- 6/ TX forecast at 425 tons for 1991-92.

Bartlett Pears: Total Production by State and Total,  
1990-91 and Forecasted June 1, 1992

State	:	Total Production				
	:	1990	:	1991 <u>1/</u>	:	1992
	:	Tons				
CA	:	314,000	:	300,000	:	315,000
OR	:	83,000	:	70,000	:	75,000
WA	:	177,000	:	160,000	:	160,000
Total	:	574,000	:	530,000	:	550,000

1/ Revised.

Hops: Area Harvested, by Variety, State, and United States,  
1990-91 and Forecasted June 1, 1992

State and Variety	Area Harvested		Strung for Harvest
	1990	1991	1992
	Acres		
ID			
Aquila	103	103	103
Banner	107	145	162
Chinook	292	465	464
Cluster	560	734	627
Eroica	317	243	*
Galena	528	517	512
Other Varieties	793	1,911	2,145
Total	2,700	4,118	4,013
OR			
Fuggles	608	487	570
Galena	99	99	100
Mt Hood	47	47	90
Nugget	1,393	1,695	2,300
Perle	134	177	285
Tettnang	618	577	575
Willamette	3,859	3,590	3,600
Other Varieties	342	518	380
Total	7,100	7,190	7,900
WA			
Aquila	348	346	344
Banner	361	366	363
Cascade	1,270	1,240	1,261
Chinook	1,454	2,112	2,179
Cluster	6,054	6,230	6,452
Eroica	439	398	373
Galena	6,161	7,628	8,356
Mt Hood	513	820	1,429
Nugget	2,827	2,955	3,606
Olympic	280	337	291
Perle	798	758	725
Tettnang	2,362	2,254	2,127
Willamette	2,604	2,583	2,627
Other Varieties	192	218	233
Total	25,663	28,245	30,366
US	35,463	39,553	42,279

\* Included in other varieties to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Sugarbeets: Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, Production,  
Price, and Value by State and United States, 1990-91 1/

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested		Yield	
	1990	1991 <u>2/</u>	1990	1991 <u>2/</u>	1990	1991 <u>2/</u>
----- 1,000 Acres -----			----- Tons -----			
CA	173.0	165.0	168.0	159.0	25.8	24.7
CO	40.8	40.7	40.0	40.2	23.6	24.0
ID	188.0	196.0	186.0	195.0	26.0	26.0
MI	160.0	171.0	157.0	166.0	20.8	15.5
MN	368.0	369.0	364.0	363.0	14.8	17.0
MT	55.2	56.6	55.1	56.3	22.5	23.3
NE	75.1	81.9	71.0	78.6	21.0	20.0
ND	193.9	195.0	193.2	193.9	14.4	18.4
OH	20.0	20.3	19.2	18.5	18.5	16.0
OR	17.2	18.9	16.7	18.6	29.2	28.2
TX	41.9	41.7	41.0	30.5	24.8	22.0
WY	65.0	69.0	63.8	66.4	20.5	20.6
Oth <u>3/</u>	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	29.5	35.0
US	1,400.4	1,427.4	1,377.2	1,388.2	20.0	20.2
	Production		Price per Ton		Value of Production	
	1990	1991 <u>2/</u>	1990 <u>2/</u>	1991 <u>4/</u>	1990 <u>2/</u>	1991 <u>4/</u>
--- 1,000 Tons ---			---- Dollars ----		--- 1,000 Dollars ---	
CA	4,334	3,927	41.60		180,294	
CO	944	965	39.80		37,571	
ID	4,836	5,070	41.70		201,661	
MI	3,266	2,573	38.30		125,088	
MN	5,387	6,171	49.00		263,963	
MT	1,240	1,312	43.20		53,568	
NE	1,491	1,572	40.10		59,789	
ND	2,782	3,568	48.30		134,371	
OH	355	296	5/		5/	
OR	488	525	37.80		18,446	
TX	1,017	671	37.20		37,832	
WY	1,308	1,365	40.50		52,974	
Oth <u>5/</u>	65	77	39.70		16,663	
US	27,513	28,092	43.00		1,182,220	

1/ Relates to year of intended harvest except for overwintered spring planted beets in CA. 2/ Revised. 3/ Includes NM and WA. 4/ Estimates are not available. U.S. marketing year average price, value of production, and parity price will be published in "Agricultural Prices," released July 31, 1992. State estimates will be published in "Crop Values" to be released January 1993. 5/ Production data relates to NM and WA. Price and value of production data for OH are included to avoid disclosure of factory data.

Sugarcane: Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, Production, Price, and Value by State and United States, 1990-91

State	Area Harvested		Yield <u>1/</u>		Production <u>1/</u>	
	1990	1991 <u>2/</u>	1990	1991 <u>2/</u>	1990	1991 <u>2/</u>
	-- 1,000 Acres --		---- Tons ----		---1,000 Tons --	
For Sugar						
FL	419.0	428.0	35.5	34.9	14,874	14,937
HI	72.0	67.4	90.8	86.9	6,538	5,857
LA	201.0	321.0	20.6	22.1	4,150	7,090
TX	34.4	33.2	26.5	32.4	913	1,076
US	726.4	849.6	36.4	34.1	26,475	28,960
For Seed						
FL	15.0	15.0	35.5	34.9	533	524
HI	7.0	6.6	26.4	31.2	185	206
LA	44.0	24.0	20.6	22.1	906	530
TX	1.8	1.7	20.6	20.0	37	34
US	67.8	47.3	24.5	27.4	1,661	1,294
For Sugar and Seed						
FL	434.0	443.0	35.5	34.9	15,407	15,461
HI	79.0	74.0	85.1	81.9	6,723	6,063
LA	245.0	345.0	20.6	22.1	5,056	7,620
TX	36.2	34.9	26.2	31.8	950	1,110
US	794.2	896.9	35.4	33.7	28,136	30,254
			For Sugar		: For Sugar and Seed	
			Price per Ton		:Value of Production	
			:Value of Production <u>3/</u>			
			1990	1991 <u>4/</u>	1990	1991 <u>4/</u>
			1990	1991 <u>4/</u>	1990	1991 <u>4/</u>
			--- Dollars ---		----- 1,000 Dollars -----	
FL			31.50		468,531	485,321
HI			32.70		213,793	219,842
LA			26.60		110,390	134,490
TX			25.10		22,916	23,845
US			30.70		815,630	863,498

1/ Yield and production refer to net weight. 2/ Revised. 3/ Price per ton of cane for sugarcane used in evaluating value of production for seed. 4/ Estimates are not available. U.S. Marketing year average price, value of production, and parity price will be published in "Agricultural Prices," released July 31, 1992. State estimates will be published in "Crop Values" to be released January 1993.

Sugar, Raw and Refined: Production and Yield, by Crop,  
State, and United States, 1990-91

State	Sugar, Raw Value				Sugar Production Refined Basis	
	Production		Yield per Ton of Cane or Beets		1990	1991 <u>1/</u>
	1990	1991 <u>1/</u>	1990	1991 <u>1/</u>		
	- 1,000 Tons -		--- Pounds ---		- 1,000 Tons -	
Cane Sugar						
FL	1,806	1,833	243	246	1,688	1,713
HI	820	724	251	247	766	677
LA	438	762	211	215	409	712
TX	88	111	193	207	82	104
US	3,152	3,430	238	237	2,945	3,206
Beet Sugar						
US	3,842	3,729	279	265	3,591	3,485
Cane and Beet Sugar	6,994	7,159			6,536	6,691

1/ Revised.

Molasses and Beet Pulp: Production by Product, State  
and United States, 1990-91

Product and State	Unit	Production	
		1990	1991 <u>1/</u>
Sugarcane Products		1,000	
Blackstrap Molasses-80° brix <u>2/</u> :			
FL	Gallon	104,131	101,441
HI <u>3/</u>	Gallon	38,980	35,960
LA	Gallon	27,100	42,485
TX	Gallon	8,062	7,743
US	Gallon	178,273	187,629
Edible Molasses			
LA	Gallon	1,405	1,825
US	Gallon	1,405	1,825
Sugarbeet Products - US			
Molasses	Gallon	178,179	198,715
Pulp			
Molasses	Ton	1,178	1,143
Dried	Ton	588	441
Wet	Ton	34	197

1/ Sugarcane products revised.

2/ Includes high test molasses from frozen cane.

3/ 85° Brix.

Sugarbeets: Total Sliced, United States, 1988-91 1/

State	1988	1989	1990	1991
	1,000 Tons			
US	24,356	24,600	26,608	27,098

1/ Relates to year of intended harvest except for overwintered spring planted beets in CA.

Sweetpotatoes: Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production, by State and United States, 1990-91

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	1990	1991 <u>1/</u>	1990	1991 <u>1/</u>
	1,000 Acres			
AL	5.0	4.8	4.9	4.7
CA	8.3	8.2	8.3	8.2
GA	5.0	4.0	4.5	3.8
LA	22.0	17.0	21.0	16.0
MD	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.3
MS	3.5	4.0	3.5	3.5
NJ	2.2	2.0	2.1	1.9
NC	36.0	31.0	34.0	30.0
SC	3.5	3.1	3.4	2.9
TX	6.8	5.8	6.2	5.5
VA	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
US	93.9	81.2	89.5	77.8
	Yield		Production	
	1990	1991 <u>1/</u>	1990	1991 <u>1/</u>
	Cwt		1,000 Cwt	
AL	120	145	588	682
CA	175	185	1,453	1,517
GA	130	155	585	589
LA	160	150	3,360	2,400
MD	140	120	84	36
MS	120	140	420	490
NJ	130	120	273	228
NC	145	135	4,930	4,050
SC	110	95	374	276
TX	60	140	372	770
VA	155	165	155	165
US	141	144	12,594	11,203

1/ Revised.



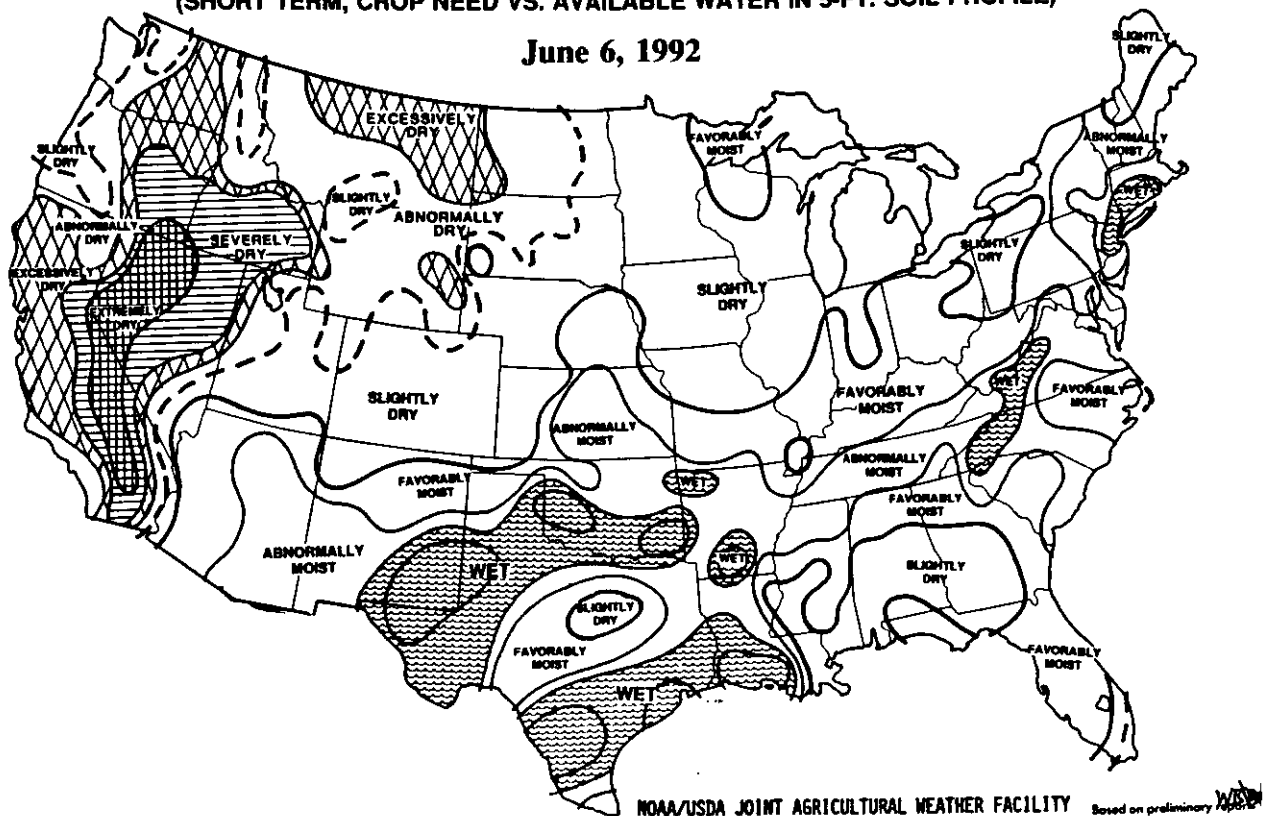
Maple Syrup: Production and Value,  
by State and United States, 1991-1992

State	Production		Value of Production	
	1991	1992	1991	1992
	--- 1,000 Gallons ---		---- 1,000 Dollars ----	
CT <u>1/</u>		12		425
ME	112	153	1,870	2,433
MA	44	50	1,483	1,535
MI <u>1/</u>		85		2,395
MN <u>1/</u>		12		341
NH	81	94	2,657	2,726
NY	308	400	7,176	8,916
OH <u>1/</u>		55		1,394
PA <u>1/</u>		95		2,341
VT	440	570	11,440	12,540
WI <u>1/</u>		100		2,300
US		1,626		37,346

1/ Estimates began with the 1992 season.

**CROP MOISTURE**  
(SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE)

June 6, 1992



**Crop Moisture**

Depicts short term (up to about 4 weeks) abnormal dryness or wetness affecting Agriculture, responds rapidly, can change considerably week to week, and indicates normal conditions at the beginning and end of the growing season.

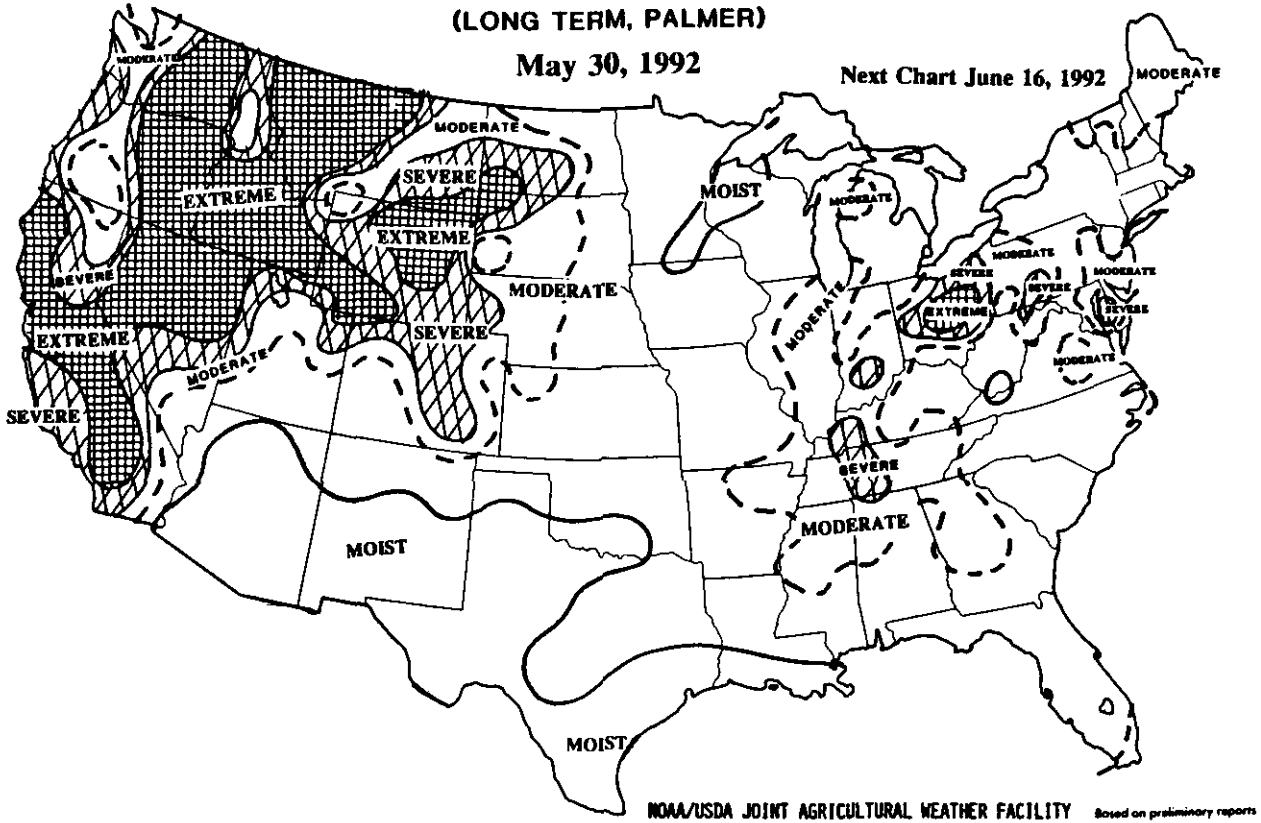
Uses...applicable in measuring the short term, week-to-week, status of dryness or wetness affecting warm season crops and field operations.

Limitations...may not be applicable to germination and shallow rooted crops which are unable to extract the deep or subsoil moisture from a 5-foot profile, or for cool season crops growing when temperatures are averaging below about 55 degrees fahrenheit. It is not generally indicative of the long term (months, years) drought or wet spells which are depicted by the drought severity index.

**DROUGHT SEVERITY  
(LONG TERM, PALMER)**

May 30, 1992

Next Chart June 16, 1992



**Drought Severity**

Drought severity index (Palmer): Depicts prolonged (months, years) abnormal dryness or wetness; responds slowly; changes little from week to week; and reflects long term moisture runoff, recharge, and deep percolation, as well as evapotranspiration.

Uses...applicable in measuring disruptive effects of prolonged dryness or wetness on water sensitive economies; designating disaster areas of drought or wetness and reflecting the general long-term status of water supplies in aquifers, reservoirs, and streams.

Limitations...is not generally indicative of short-term (few weeks) status of drought or wetness such as frequently affects crops and field operations (this is indicated by the crop moisture index).

**May Weather Summary:** Troublesome dryness developed or persisted in several key agricultural areas, and wetness returned to Texas in mid-May after several favorably dry weeks. May rainfall was less than 50 percent of normal in the Northwest, the northern and west-central Plains, the western and central Corn Belt, and the Southeast. Above-normal rainfall was confined to the Southwest, the southern Plains, and parts of the Northeastern and Middle Atlantic States.

Although May's overall weather pattern was persistent, with warmth (a ridge) in the Northwest and coolness (a trough) in the Southeast, day-to-day weather was quite variable. The month was marked by three important cold outbreaks and two mini-heatwaves. On the 5th and the 6th, sub-freezing cold dipped into northern Iowa and northern Illinois. Frost was noted as far south as Fayetteville, AR, which recorded 33°F. By the 8th, even Tallahassee, FL, slid to a low of 38°F, while all-time May record lows were tied or set in Jacksonville (45°F), Tampa (49°F), and West Palm Beach (51°F). Meanwhile, a 3-day heatwave pushed temperatures into the 90's in the northern Plains between the 6th and the 8th. On the 20th and 21st, widespread freezing temperatures covered the coastal lowlands of New Jersey and neighboring States. Atlantic City, NJ, reported minima of 32°F and 28°F. Farther west, 90°F heat reappeared in the northern Plains on the 18th and spread to New England by the 22nd. Pierre, SD, topped out at 102°F on the 19th, and Bangor, ME, attained 96°F on the 22nd. The most serious cold outbreak of the month struck the Great Lakes States on the 25th and the west-central Plains on the 26th. A 32°F reading in Chicago, IL, was the latest freeze on record by 11 days (previously May 14, in 1895). Grand Rapids, MI, noted 31°F, and Goodland, KS, shivered at 27°F.

The West had few days of below-normal temperatures during May. The consistent warmth pushed monthly average temperatures to 10°F above normal in parts of California, Oregon, and Nevada. It was the warmest May on record in numerous locations, including Reno, NV (10.3°F above normal), Medford, OR (+8.8°F), and Sacramento, CA (+7.5°F). Concomitant dryness resulted in continued stress on crops and water supplies. Eugene, OR, tied a record for its warmest May, and also had its driest May ever (0.14 inches of rain). Dryness also plagued a broad area from the northern Plains to Florida. Moline and Chicago, IL, both received less than a third of an inch of rain to set driest-May records. In contrast, thunderstorms peppered the Southwest throughout the month, and Texas after mid-month. Rainfall records fell in several locations, including Flagstaff, AZ (4.14 inches, five times normal), and Midland, TX (7.63 inches). More than 1 foot of rain drenched Victoria, TX. But farther east, it was the driest May on record in New Orleans, LA (0.95 inches), and Miami Beach, FL (0.15 inches).

**May Fieldwork:** Dry weather across much of the Nation during early May allowed spring planting to progress rapidly. High temperatures in the Western States promoted rapid crop development, while cooler temperatures in the East slowed seed germination and crop growth. Persistent dry weather through most of the month dried soils and began to stress crops in the Northwest, Rocky Mountains, Great Plains, middle Mississippi Valley, and Southeast. Parts of Arizona, Texas, and southern New Mexico, however, experienced hail and flood damage to some crops, and prolonged rainfall and thunderstorm activity were common. Sharply colder weather from Canada delved into the northern Great Plains toward the end of the month and temperatures

averaged below normal in all regions except the West. Below-freezing temperatures were recorded in the northern Great Plains and upper Great Lakes at the end of the month, which may have stunted some early-developing crops.

Winter wheat condition for the 19 major producing States rated mostly good to fair entering May, with heading nearly complete in California and Georgia, and advancing in the southern Great Plains. Much of the acreage in the Midwest, however, was in very poor to poor condition resulting from winterkill. Winter wheat condition declined over the course of the month, as lack of soil moisture diminished crop prospects in the Northwest, Rocky Mountains, and Great Plains. Heading of the winter wheat crop progressed ahead of normal, with 85% of the acreage in the 19 major States showing grain heads by May 31. Heading was complete in the central Great Plains and beginning in the northern Rocky Mountains. Army worm infestations were a problem in south-central and southwestern Missouri and north-central and northwestern Arkansas.

Spring wheat seeding in the 5 major producing States was in full swing entering May, and was completed by the end of the month. Condition ratings for spring wheat were mostly good to fair, but drying soils were resulting in lower ratings toward the end of the month.

Progress of corn planting was lagging in the Corn Belt at the beginning of May due to late April rains, but surged with the arrival of dry weather during the first half of the month. By May 17 planting was 91% complete in the 17 major producing States, 19 percentage points ahead of last year and 10 points ahead of the 5-year average. Crop condition ratings dropped sharply the last week of May, as persistent dry weather in the central Corn Belt and frost in many of the northern and central corn producing States resulted in much of the acreage previously rated as good being lowered to fair.

Soybean planting got off to a fast start in May and reached 80% complete in the 19 major producing States by May 31. This was 27 points ahead of last year's planting progress, and 17 points ahead of the historic average. Progress was well ahead of schedule in the upper and middle Mississippi Valley and slightly ahead of schedule in the South.

Cotton planting was well along in the West at the beginning of May and active in the East. Progress outpaced both last year and the average during the month, reaching 83% complete by May 31. As of May 31, planting remained in full swing, as weather permitted, in Oklahoma and Texas, but was complete, or mostly complete, in the other major producing States. Some replanting was undertaken due to rain and hail damage in southern and eastern Arizona and southern New Mexico.

Grain sorghum planting was active throughout the month, with progress running ahead of schedule despite heavy rains in the southern Plains. Planting was 66% complete in the 12 major States on May 31, compared with 53% last year and the average of 55%.

Rice seeding, which was in full swing entering the month, was completed ahead of schedule by the end of the month. Crop condition was mostly fair in Arkansas and Mississippi, and mostly good in California, Louisiana, and Texas. Cold weather along Texas' Upper Coast at the end of the month slowed crop development, and water weevils were causing severe damage in southwestern Louisiana.

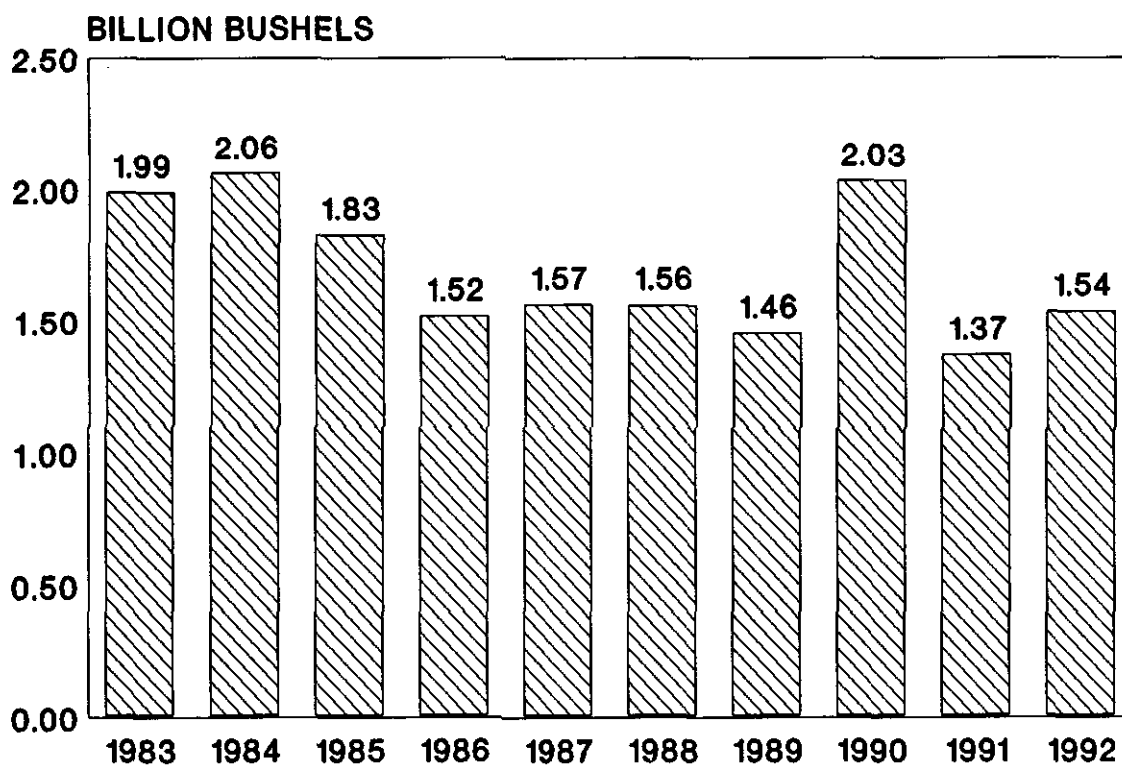
**Winter Wheat:** Production is forecast at 1.54 billion bushels as of June 1, 1992. This is down 5 percent from the May 1 forecast but 12 percent more than the 1991 crop. A reduction in estimated acres to be harvested, coupled with lower yields from last month, caused the decline. Area for grain is now 42.9 million acres; Colorado, Kansas, Montana, and Nebraska account for the reduction. This acreage level is off 1 percent from May 1 but up 9 percent from last year. Yields are now expected to average 35.9 bushels per acre, 1.4 bushels less than the May forecast but 1.1 bushels per acre more than the 1991 average.

As of May 31, 1992, heading was occurring in all major producing States. Drought has reduced yields in the Pacific Northwest; cool temperatures and short soil moisture have hindered development of Michigan's wheat.

Low head counts have pointed to yield reductions in the principal Soft Red Winter States, except Arkansas, where yield prospects improved from May 1.

Drought and/or frost damage have led to lower yields in Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, and South Dakota. Harvest activity has been delayed by rain in Oklahoma and Texas.

## U.S. WINTER WHEAT PRODUCTION 1983-1992



**Durum Wheat:** The 1992 durum wheat production is forecast at 3.51 million bushels in Arizona and 5.23 million bushels in California. The Arizona forecast is off 5 percent from May 1, while California's is unchanged.

Harvest reached 25 percent completion in Arizona as of May 31, 1992; storm damage has lowered yield expectations. California's harvest was well underway by June 1 and should finish later this month.

**Pasture and Range Feed Condition:** The pasture and range feed condition on June 1, 1992, for the 48 contiguous States was 80 percent, 7 points below June 1, 1991, but the same as the 1981-90 average for June 1. Conditions were above last year in 12 States, below last year in 35 States, and the same as a year earlier in one State.

Of the 35 States showing a decline from last year, most had unusually good conditions at this time in 1991. The current conditions tend to reflect normal conditions for this time of year.

Maine, Montana, and Nevada reported conditions in the very poor range. Idaho, Oregon, and West Virginia had averages close to the very poor range.

Excessive rainfall has kept pastures and ranges in the Southwest from Arizona to the Mississippi River in the good to excellent range. Conditions in the Corn Belt States vary considerably.

**Sweet Cherries:** Production in the six western States is forecast at 173,000 tons, 36 percent more than last year and 24 percent above 1990.

The California harvest is nearing completion. This year's crop has excellent quality and large size fruit.

Idaho's average full bloom date was March 26, 2 to 3 weeks ahead of normal. Some frost damage was reported.

Montana's crop was favored by a mild winter and early spring. Bloom was good and pollination weather nearly ideal. Total production potential is low, however, because of the limited number of bearing trees. Only about one-third of the trees survived the 1989 killing winter weather, and surviving trees are still weak or damaged. An early harvest is expected, perhaps starting by July 6.

All of Oregon's producing areas report good conditions. A record warm winter and warmer than normal spring weather was good for all fruit crops. Harvest should run about 10 days ahead of normal. The earliest picking had already begun by the end of the first week in June.

Utah producers expect a good crop. Growers in the northern area, who were hit hard by freeze damage last year, are optimistic this year. Fruit is turning in some localities. Harvest should begin in late June.

Washington growers expect to start the primary harvest the first week of June, although a few early varieties were picked two weeks ago. Even with a full crop, the fruit are of exceptional size and quality.

**Tart Cherries:** Production in Colorado, Oregon, and Utah is forecast at 39.5 million pounds, 13 percent more than a year ago and 65 percent more than 1990.

This year's Colorado crop is in good condition. Bloom was about 10 days earlier than normal and the season has been frost free. Some light hail damage occurred, but it is not expected to affect production.

Crop conditions are near normal throughout Oregon's Willamette Valley. Mild winter and spring weather means harvesting is expected to begin early.

Utah growers expect a good crop despite some hail damage. Fruit drop is almost complete. Harvest is expected to begin 2-3 weeks early.

**Spring Potatoes:** Production of spring potatoes is forecast at 23.2 million cwt, up 12 percent from last year but 4 percent below the 1990 crop. Area for harvest is estimated at 85,000 acres, down 3 percent from a year ago and 11 percent below two years ago. The average yield, at 273 cwt per acre, is the second highest on record for a spring potato crop. The average yield per acre jumped 37 cwt from last year and is 19 cwt above 1990.

Expected yields across the Southeast are well above last year and in Florida growers expect a record high average. Hastings area growers are into their last weeks of harvest and should wind up by mid-June. Quality and yields are excellent throughout the State. Digging in Alabama progressed steadily in spite of dry soil. Potatoes in North Carolina are in excellent condition with harvest to start soon.

In Texas, repeated heavy rains damaged potatoes and led to poor yields. Harvest progress is slow. Arizona potatoes escaped rain damage from storms that hit other areas in the State. California harvest began in late April, about a week ahead of normal. May temperatures were 5 to 6 degrees above normal in Kern County. Red potatoes have good quality, but whites were affected by insect damage.

**Peaches:** The first peach forecast for 1992 is 2.53 billion pounds, 5 percent less than 1991 but 13 percent more than 1990. Production of the peach crop, excluding California's Clingstone crop which is mostly canned, is forecast at 1.43 billion pounds, down 13 percent from 1991 but 17 percent more than 1990. Production of California Clingstone peaches is expected to total 1.10 billion pounds, up 7 percent from last year and up 9 percent from 1990.

California's Freestone crop is 20 percent picked as the warm spring temperatures advanced maturity. The Clingstone crop is maturing about 2 weeks ahead of normal.

A warm January and February caused South Carolina's crop to bloom earlier than normal. Production potential was reduced by several freezes which occurred in March and April.

Frost and freezing temperatures reduced production potential in Georgia. Dry weather during May caused some fruit to reach less than desirable size.



Much of the South and the Ohio River Valley suffered frost damage this year which lowered production expectations. Freeze damage was minimal in the north Atlantic Coast, Rocky Mountain, and Pacific Coast States.

**Plums:** California's crop is forecast at 250,000 tons, up 15 percent from last year and 12 percent more than 1990. Maturity is about a week ahead of normal.

**Dried Prunes:** Production in California is forecast at 200,000 tons, up 7 percent from a year ago and 36 percent more than 1990. The crop is clean and relatively free of defects. Fruit are sizing well and maturity is about a week ahead of normal. Harvest is expected to begin in early August.

**Apricots:** The first forecast for the 1992 U.S. apricot crop is 110,550 tons, up 15 percent from last year's production but down 10 percent from the 1990 crop.

California production is forecast at 105,000 tons, up 17 percent from 1991. Harvest of California apricots continues with warm weather quickening the ripening process. Early concerns about small fruit have eased as sizes have improved.

The Utah crop, forecast at 650 tons, is up sharply over last year's freeze damaged crop of only 100 tons. This season trees are heavy with fruit. Small sizes are the major concern.

Washington apricot production is forecast at 4,900 tons, down 14 percent from last year. The crop enjoyed an early bloom, but unfavorable weather during pollination reduced the crop volume. Fruit sizes are expected to be good.

**Nectarines:** The initial forecast for California's nectarine crop is 230,000 tons, up 7 percent from last season. Harvest has been active due to warm weather and rapidly maturing fruit. Approximately 8 percent of the crop has been picked to date.

**Almonds:** The June 1 forecast for the 1992 California almond crop is 570 million pounds, shelled basis. This production remains unchanged from last month and is 16 percent higher than last year's crop of 490 million pounds. The crop is progressing well with maturity about two weeks ahead of last year.

**Papayas:** Hawaii fresh papaya production is estimated at 4.50 million pounds for May, 15 percent higher than April and 34 percent higher than a year ago. Year-to-date fresh sales were 22 percent higher than the same five-month period of 1991.

Weather conditions were a mix of showers and sunny skies during May. A band of showers dropped appreciable amounts of rain in the first week. Warm and

dry weather with sporadic showers prevailed during the rest of the month. Area devoted to papaya production is estimated at 3,890 acres in May, relatively unchanged from April, but 18 percent higher than a year ago. Harvested area, totaling 2,200 acres, was 1 percent higher than April and 14 percent higher than May 1991.

**Oranges:** The U.S. June 1 all orange production forecast is 8.86 million tons for the 1991-92 season, up slightly from the May 1 forecast and 13 percent more than the 1990-91 season. The Florida all orange forecast is 140 million boxes, up slightly from May 1 but down 8 percent from last season's crop. Production of early and mid-season oranges this season in Florida is 83.4 million boxes. Harvest is complete. The Florida Valencia forecast, at 56.5 million boxes, is up 1 percent from May 1 but down 12 percent from last season's utilized production. Harvest is 96 percent complete.

The California Navel forecast remains unchanged at 35.0 million boxes, 122 percent higher than last year's freeze damaged crop. Harvest is 96 percent complete. California's Valencia forecast is also unchanged at 31.0 million boxes. This season's crop is more than three times the size of last year's freeze damaged crop.

The all orange forecast for Arizona, which was carried forward from the April 1 forecast, is 2.34 million boxes, 34 percent higher than last season's production. The Texas all orange crop is expected to be 30,000 boxes. Harvest is complete.

Changes in U.S. orange production between the June 1 forecast and final production averaged 2.30 million boxes over the past ten seasons. The range is from a low of 210,000 boxes in 1989-90 to a high of 4.66 million boxes during the 1981-82 season.

**Florida Frozen Concentrated Juice Yield:** The 1991-92 forecast of the Frozen Concentrated Orange Juice Yield (FCOJ) for Florida is 1.55 gallons per box at 42.0 degrees Brix. The forecast projects the final yield as reported by the Florida Citrus Processors Association. The final 1990-91 yield for all fruit used in FCOJ was 1.45 gallons per box at 42.0 degrees Brix.

**Grapefruit:** The June 1 U.S. grapefruit forecast is 2.19 million tons, unchanged from May 1 but down 3 percent from last season. The Florida all grapefruit forecast, at 42.4 million boxes, is unchanged from last month and down 6 percent from last year. Harvest is virtually complete.

The California "Desert Valley" grapefruit forecast, which was carried forward from April 1, is unchanged from the 1990-91 level at 3.50 million boxes. California's "Other Areas" grapefruit forecast, carried forward from the April 1 forecast, is 6.00 million boxes, up 33 percent from last season's crop.

Arizona's forecast, carried forward from April 1, is 2.20 million boxes,

8 percent less than last season. The Texas crop forecast is also unchanged from the last forecast at 65,000 boxes.

The change in U.S. grapefruit production between the June 1 forecast and final production averaged 709,000 boxes over the last 10 seasons, ranging from a low of 50,000 boxes in 1987-88 to a high of 1.45 million boxes in the 1986-87 season.

**Tangerines:** The U.S. all tangerine forecast of 222,000 tons is unchanged from last month and 35 percent higher than the 1990-91 utilized production. This forecast includes Dancy, Robinson, Honey, and Sunburst varieties of tangerines in Florida, as well as production of California and Arizona tangerines.

The Florida forecast is 2.60 million boxes, unchanged from May 1 and 33 percent above the 1990-91 production. Florida harvest is complete. Arizona and California production forecasts were carried forward at 0.90 and 1.70 million boxes, respectively.

**Tangelos:** The Florida tangelo crop, excluding K-early citrus fruit, is forecast at 2.60 million boxes, unchanged from May and 2 percent less than last season's utilized production. Harvest is complete.

**Temples:** The forecast of Temple production in Florida, at 2.35 million boxes, is down 2 percent from May 1 and down 6 percent from last season's utilized production. Harvest is complete.

**Florida Citrus:** Groves in all areas of the citrus belt experienced warm, dry weather during May. There were only a few days with rain. Most growers and caretakers irrigated around the clock during the last two weeks of the month. New growth has slowed due to the warm and dry conditions. Most trees were shedding excessive fruit that could not be carried through the fruit season. By the first of June, the natural shedding was virtually complete. Caretakers were actively cutting cover crops, hedging and topping harvested groves, and applying post-bloom sprays in all areas.

Valencia orange harvest was active in early May and tapered off to a low volume by month's end as supplies were running low. Only a few large Valencia orange blocks remained to be picked by June 1. Grapefruit harvest started in May with low volume and by the end of the month only a few thousand boxes remained to be picked.

**California Fruit and Nuts:** Record high temperatures in many areas have most crops maturing one to two weeks ahead of last year. Harvest began for cherries, desert table grapes, and early variety apricots, nectarines, peaches, and plums. Kiwifruit, olives, pomegranates, and persimmons started to bloom. Haas avocado harvest began. Lemon and grapefruit harvest continued. Valencia harvest progressed statewide. Navel harvest neared completion. Normal cultural practices such as spraying, thinning, irrigating, and weed control were active during May.

**Bartlett Pears:** Production in California, Oregon, and Washington is forecast at 550,000 tons, up 4 percent from last year but down 4 percent from 1990. California growers expect a good quality crop. Above average temperatures have enhanced maturity and size. Bloom two to three weeks early in Washington, followed by a number of cool nights has caused frost markings on fruit. A heavy drop from poor pollination was also reported, but overall, conditions are good.

**Hops:** Acreage strung for harvest is forecast at 42,279 acres, a 7 percent increase from last year and 19 percent more than 1990. An unusually warm and dry winter and spring in Washington provided the opportunity for several potential problems for hop growers. An undesirable early bloom, the possibility of irrigation water shortage in late summer, and a large over-wintered red mite population are concerning producers. Even with these early season concerns, the crop at this point in time appears to be progressing satisfactorily.

**Sugar Crops - 1991 Revised:** Production of sugarbeets in 1991 totaled 28.1 million tons, 2 percent above the 1990 output. The larger production was the result of both increased acreage and higher average yields. Area harvested totaled 1.39 million acres, 1 percent more than in 1990. Yield per acre averaged 20.2 tons per acre compared with the previous year's average of 20.0 tons.

Sugarcane produced for sugar in 1991, nearly totaled 29.0 million tons, 9 percent more than in 1990. A large increase in Louisiana more than offset the decline in Hawaii's production, which was affected by wet weather. The average yield of 34.1 tons per acre compares with 36.4 a year earlier. The area harvested totaled 849,600 thousand acres, 17 percent above the previous year. /

Total sugar production of 7.16 million tons of raw value from the 1991 sugarcane and sugarbeet crops was up 2 percent from a year earlier. Beet sugar made up 52 percent of total production.

Sugar from the 1991 sugarcane crop totaled 3.43 million tons of raw value, up 9 percent from a year earlier. Increases in Florida, Louisiana, and Texas more than offset the decline in Hawaii. Yield of sugar per ton of cane averaged 237 pounds compared with 238 pounds a year ago.

*Sugarbeets sliced from the 1991 crop totaled 27.1 million tons, up 2 percent from 1990. Sugar (raw value) produced from the crop totaled 3.73 million tons, a drop of 3 percent from the previous year. Average recovery of sugar per ton of beets harvested was down 14 pounds from the previous year.*

**Sweetpotatoes, 1991 Revised:** The final estimate of sweetpotato production for 1991 is 11.2 million cwt, 11 percent below 1990 and 1 percent below 1989. The revised total placed production 3 percent under the preliminary estimate made last December. Harvest came from 77,800 acres, 13 percent fewer than the number harvested a year earlier and 10 percent below two years before. The average yield was 144 cwt per acre, up 3 cwt from 1990 and 12 cwt above two years earlier.

**Maple Syrup:** The 1992 maple syrup production in the U.S. totaled 1.63 million gallons. The crop is valued at \$37.3 million. The U.S. estimate covers 11 States while previously only four New England States and New York were included.

Sap collectors enjoyed an excellent season in most syrup producing areas. Favorable weather conditions resulted in a 30 percent production increase from last year in Vermont, a 30 percent increase in New York, and a 37 percent increase in Maine. The sweetness of the sap also improved from last year in New England as it took 40 gallons of sap to make a gallon of syrup compared with 44 gallons last year.

New York produced its largest crop since 1966. A mild winter, combined with an unusually late spring, provided producers with an extra week to collect and boil sap. Yield per tap was the highest in the past 25 years. Sap sweetness was near normal at 41 gallons of sap to produce one gallon of syrup.

Warm weather during the middle of the sap run reduced production in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and southern Michigan. Wisconsin and northern Michigan producers enjoyed good conditions and increased volume. Weather conditions caused the season to start and stop several times during the spring in most of these areas.

## Reliability of June 1 Winter Wheat Production Forecast

**Survey Procedures:** Objective yield and farm operator surveys were conducted between May 22 and June 3 to gather information on expected yield as of June 1. The objective yield survey was conducted in 15 States that accounted for 85 percent of the 1991 production. Farm operators were interviewed to update previously reported acreage data and seek permission to randomly locate two sample plots in selected winter wheat fields. The counts made within each sample plot depended upon the crop's maturity. In early fields, counts such as number of stalks, heads in late boot, and number of emerged heads were made to predict the number of heads that would be harvested. A 5-year historical head weight is used until the crop matures to the point that fertile spikelets are visible and can be counted. The count of fertile spikelets is then used to forecast head weight until the crop has matured and final head weights are obtained. The number of heads times the weight of the heads in a sample plot can then be expanded to an estimate of yield per acre. The 5-year average harvesting loss is subtracted to obtain a net yield. The plots are revisited each month until the crop reaches maturity and or harvested on the final visit. After the crop has been harvested, grain not harvested is gleaned from sample plots to obtain actual harvest loss.

The farm operator survey included a sample of approximately 10,000 winter wheat producers representing all major production areas. These producers were selected from an earlier acreage survey and were asked about the probable winter wheat yield on their operation. These growers will be surveyed throughout the growing season to provide indications of average yields as the season progresses.

**Estimating Procedures:** National and State level objective yield and grower reported yields were reviewed for reasonableness and consistency with historical estimates. The data were also reviewed considering weather patterns and crop progress compared to previous month and previous years. Each State Statistical Office submits their analysis of the current situation to the Agricultural Statistics Board (ASB). The ASB uses the survey forecasts and the State analysis to prepare the published June 1 forecasts.

**Revision Policy:** The June 1 production forecast will not be revised; instead, a new forecast will be made each month throughout the growing season. End-of-season estimates are made after harvest. At the end of the marketing season, a balance sheet is calculated using carryover stocks, production, exports, millings, feeding, and ending stocks. Revisions are then made if the balance sheet relationships or other administrative data warrant changes.

**Reliability:** To assist users in evaluating the reliability of the June 1 winter wheat production forecast, the "Root Mean Square Error," a statistical measure based on past performance, is computed. This is done by expressing the deviation between the June 1 production forecast and the final estimate as a percentage of the final estimate, and averaging the squared percentage deviations for the 1972-1991 20-year period; the square root of the average becomes statistically the "Root Mean Square Error." Probability statements can be made concerning expected differences in the current forecast

relative to the final end-of-season estimate, assuming that factors affecting this year's forecast are not different from those influencing recent years.

The "Root Mean Square Error" for the June 1 winter wheat production forecast is 5.5 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current production forecast of 1.54 billion bushels will not be above or below the final estimate by more than 5.5 percent or approximately 84.5 million bushels. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 9.5 percent or approximately 146 million bushels. Differences between the June 1 winter wheat production forecast and the final estimate during the past 10 years have averaged 58 million bushels, ranging from 8 million to 105 million bushels. The June 1 forecast has been below the final estimate 3 times and above 7 times. This does not imply that the June 1 winter wheat forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

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## Report Features

This report contains maple syrup estimates for the first time under a new maple syrup estimating program. This reestablishes the maple syrup estimating program to a level comparable to the program prior to 1982. Maple syrup production and value estimates will be published twice yearly in the "Crop Production" publication beginning with the June 10, 1992, and the November 10, 1992, reports. Maple syrup disposition estimates will also be included in the November "Crop Production" report.

The next "Crop Production" report will be released on July 9, 1992, at 3:00 p.m. ET.

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