

Crop Production



National
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Statistics
Service

United States
Department of
Agriculture

Washington, D.C.

Released March 10, 1993, by the Agricultural Statistics Board. Forecasts refer to March 1, 1993.

Citrus Up 26 Percent

Citrus production is forecast at 15.3 million tons, up slightly from last month and 26 percent more than last season. A large increase in the Florida orange crop is responsible for the rise in citrus production from last year.

Orange production is forecast at 11.3 million tons, up slightly from February 1 and 27 percent more than last season's crop. This month's increase is due to slight increases in the California and Texas Valencia crops. A significant increase in the size of the Florida orange crop over last year is the primary reason for the rise at the U.S. level.

Grapefruit production, including California's Desert grapefruit but excluding California's "Other Areas" crop, is 2.55 million tons, up slightly from the February 1 forecast and 27 percent more than last season. An increase in the Texas forecast is the only change from last month. The increase over last season at the U.S. level is primarily due to a much larger grapefruit crop in Florida.

Winter potato production is forecast at 2.59 million cwt, the same as last month but 14 percent below a year ago and 1 percent below 1991. The Florida winter harvest is active in all areas. Quality and size are fair to good. California's harvest is continuing normally.

Spring potato plantings total an estimated 87,300 acres this year, up 2 percent from a year ago but 3 percent below 1991. Planting is mostly completed across the South. Harvest should begin in mid-March.

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,
1992 and Forecasted March 1, 1993
(Domestic Units)

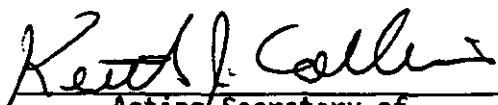
Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	1992	1993	1992	1993
	1,000 Acres			
Potatoes				
Winter	13.4	13.3	13.4	13.0
Spring	85.3	87.3	83.0	86.0


Crop Summary: Yield per Acre and Production, United States,
1992 and Forecasted March 1, 1993
(Domestic Units)

Crop and Unit	Yield per Acre:			Production	
	1992	1993	1992	Feb 1, 1993	Mar 1, 1993
	1,000				
Potatoes					
Winter	Cwt : 224	199	2,998	2,592	2,592
Spring	" : 259		21,535		
			1991-92	1992-93	1992-93
Oranges <u>1/</u>	Ton :		8,906	11,298	11,337

1/ 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 March 10, 1993, by the Secretary of Agriculture and the National Agricultural Statistics Service's Agricultural Statistics Board.


Acting Secretary of
Agriculture
Keith J. Collins


Agricultural Statistics Board
Chairperson
Rich Allen

Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, United States,
1992 and Forecasted March 1, 1993
(Metric Units)

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	1992	1993	1992	1993
	Hectares			
Potatoes				
Winter	5,420	5,380	5,420	5,260
Spring	34,520	35,330	33,590	34,800

Crop Summary: Yield per Hectare and Production, United States,
1992 and Forecasted March 1, 1993
(Metric Units)

Crop	Yield per Hectare:			Production	
	1992	1993	1992	Feb 1, 1993	Mar 1, 1993
	Metric Tons				
Potatoes					
Winter	25.09	22.35	135,990	117,570	117,570
Spring	29.08		976,810		
			1991-92	1992-93	1992-93
Oranges <u>1/</u>			8,079,390	10,249,370	10,284,750

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

Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, United States, 1991-92
(Domestic Units)

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	1991	1992	1991	1992
	1,000 Acres			
Sugarcane for Sugar and Seed			896.9	934.5

Crop Summary: Yield per Acre and Production, United States, 1990-92
(Domestic Units)

Crop	Yield per Acre			Production	
	1991	1992	1990	1991	1992
	--- Tons ---			----- 1,000 Tons -----	
Sugarcane for Sugar and Seed	33.7	33.0	28,136	30,252	30,852

Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, United States, 1991-92
(Metric Units)

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	1991	1992	1991	1992
	Hectares			
Sugarcane for Sugar and Seed			362,970	378,180

Crop Summary: Yield per Hectare and Production, United States, 1990-92
(Metric Units)

Crop	Yield per Hectare:			Production	
	1991	1992	1990	1991	1992
	Metric Tons				
Sugarcane for Sugar and Seed	75.61	74.01	25,524,550	27,444,150	27,988,460

Potatoes: Area Planted, Harvested, Yield, and Production,
by Seasonal Group, State, and Total, 1991-93

Seasonal Group and State	Area				Yield		Production		
	Planted		Harvested		1992	1993	1991	1992	1993
	1992	1993	1992	1993					
	----- 1,000 Acres -----				--- Cwt ---		----- 1,000 Cwt -----		
Winter									
CA	5.3	5.6	5.3	5.6	260	225	1,127	1,378	1,260
FL	8.1	7.7	8.1	7.4	200	180	1,482	1,620	1,332
Total	13.4	13.3	13.4	13.0	224	199	2,609	2,998	2,592
Spring 1/									
AL	3.6	2.8	3.5	2.7	155		300	543	
AZ	6.4	5.8	6.1	5.8	295		1,770	1,800	
CA	19.3	19.5	19.3	19.5	375		8,284	7,238	
FL									
Hastings	26.0	28.0	25.0	27.5	240		5,130	6,000	
Other	7.1	8.0	7.0	7.8	250		1,470	1,750	
NC	17.6	17.7	17.3	17.4	200		2,890	3,460	
TX	5.3	5.5	4.8	5.3	155		792	744	
Total	85.3	87.3	83.0	86.0	259		20,636	21,535	

1/ Yield and production for 1993 to be released April 12, 1993.

Papayas: Area and Fresh Production, by Month, Hawaii,
1992 and Forecasted March 1, 1993

Month	Area				Fresh Production	
	Total in Crop		Harvested		1992	1993
	1992	1993	1992	1993		
	----- Acres -----				-- 1,000 Pounds --	
Jan	3,955	3,605	2,025	2,725	5,055	5,130
Feb	3,855	3,675	2,150	2,775	4,785	4,760
Mar	3,945		2,160		4,010	
Apr	3,875		2,190		3,960	
May	3,795		2,190		4,445	
Jun	3,770		2,410		4,940	
Cumulative Fresh Production Jan-Feb					9,840	9,890

Citrus Fruit: Utilized Production by Crop, State,
and United States, 1991-92 and Forecasted March 1, 1993 1/

Crop and State	Utilized Production Boxes			Utilized Production Ton Equivalent		
	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
	----- 1,000 Boxes <u>2/</u> -----			----- 1,000 Tons -----		
Oranges						
Early Mid & Navel <u>3/</u>						
AZ <u>4/</u>	550	780	850	20	29	32
CA	15,800	35,100	47,000	593	1,317	1,763
FL	87,500	83,400	116,000	3,937	3,753	5,220
TX <u>5/</u>		20	400		1	17
US	103,850	119,300	164,250	4,550	5,100	7,032
Valencia						
AZ <u>4/</u>	1,200	1,600	1,300	45	60	49
CA	9,800	32,200	27,000	368	1,208	1,013
FL	64,100	56,400	72,000	2,885	2,538	3,240
TX <u>5/ 6/</u>		10	60			3
US	75,100	90,210	100,360	3,298	3,806	4,305
All						
AZ <u>4/</u>	1,750	2,380	2,150	65	89	81
CA	25,600	67,300	74,000	961	2,525	2,776
FL	151,600	139,800	188,000	6,822	6,291	8,460
TX <u>5/</u>		30	460		1	20
US	178,950	209,510	264,610	7,848	8,906	11,337
Temples						
FL	2,500	2,350	2,700	113	106	122
Grapefruit						
White Seedless						
FL	21,700	19,100	25,000	922	812	1,063
Colored Seedless						
FL	21,800	22,100	27,000	927	940	1,148
Other						
FL	1,600	1,200	2,000	68	51	85
All						
AZ <u>4/</u>	2,400	2,800	2,400	77	89	77
CA <u>4/ 7/</u>						
Desert	3,500	3,500	3,500	112	112	112
Other Areas	4,500	6,500		150	217	
Total	8,000	10,000		262	329	
FL	45,100	42,400	54,000	1,917	1,803	2,296
TX <u>5/</u>		65	1,600		3	64
US	55,500	55,265		2,256	2,224	
Tangerines						
AZ <u>4/</u>	600	1,200	900	23	45	34
CA <u>4/</u>	1,350	2,400	2,700	51	90	101
FL	1,950	2,600	2,700	92	123	128
US	3,900	6,200	6,300	166	258	263
Lemons <u>4/</u>						
AZ	4,100	5,100	5,200	156	194	198
CA	14,800	15,100	18,000	563	574	684
US	18,900	20,200	23,200	719	768	882
Tangelos						
FL	2,650	2,600	3,100	119	117	140
K-Early Citrus						
FL	160	165	185	7	7	8

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, K-Early Citrus & 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 estimated at 425 tons for 1991-92.
- 7/ The first forecast for CA grapefruit "Other Areas" will be as of April 1.

Sugarcane: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production,
by Use, State, and United States, 1990-92

Use and State	Area Harvested		Yield <u>1/</u>		Production <u>1/</u>		
	1991	1992	1991	1992	1990	1991	1992
	-- 1,000 Acres -		---- Tons ---		----- 1,000 Tons -----		
For Sugar							
FL	428.0	434.0	34.9	33.5	14,874	14,937	14,539
HI <u>2/</u>	67.4	64.0	86.9	91.0	6,538	5,857	5,824
LA <u>2/</u>	321.0	345.0	22.1	22.5	4,150	7,090	7,763
TX <u>2/</u>	33.2	37.4	32.4	35.0	913	1,076	1,309
US	849.6	880.4	34.1	33.4	26,475	28,960	29,435
For Seed							
FL	15.0	16.0	34.9	33.5	533	524	536
HI <u>2/</u>	6.6	6.5	30.9	26.0	185	204	169
LA <u>2/</u>	24.0	30.0	22.1	22.5	906	530	675
TX <u>2/</u>	1.7	1.6	20.0	23.0	37	34	37
US	47.3	54.1	27.3	26.2	1,661	1,292	1,417
For Sugar and Seed							
FL	443.0	450.0	34.9	33.5	15,407	15,461	15,075
HI <u>2/</u>	74.0	70.5	81.9	85.0	6,723	6,061	5,993
LA <u>2/</u>	345.0	375.0	22.1	22.5	5,056	7,620	8,438
TX <u>2/</u>	34.9	39.0	31.8	34.5	950	1,110	1,346
US	896.9	934.5	33.7	33.0	28,136	30,252	30,852

1/ Net tons.

2/ Current estimate carried forward from earlier forecast.

February Weather Summary: Precipitation continued to accumulate at the highest rate in a decade in California, and the coldest airmasses since February and December 1989 covered much of the northern two-thirds of the Nation. However, storms preceded the coldest outbreaks, blanketing winter grains with protective snow cover.

Temperatures averaged more than 10 degrees F below normal over parts of New England, the northern and central Plains, the northern and central Rockies, and the Harney Basin of Oregon. Above-normal readings were confined to the southern tier States and the western Great Lakes. Storm systems tended to bring their warmth and sub-tropical moisture to the Southwest before overrunning the cold air east of the Rockies. As a result, heavy precipitation was observed in California and the Southwest, and significant snowfalls occurred from the central Plains eastward. The cold air also suppressed storms from reaching the northern tier States, resulting in drier-than-normal conditions in many areas from Washington eastward to northern Wisconsin.

In California, snowstorms continued in the Sierra Nevada at a relentless pace. The moisture content of the Sierra snowpack stood at 180 percent of normal on March 1, based on actual measurements and the observations of dozens of automated sensors. By month's end, snowmelt and runoff at lower elevations boosted the State's reservoir holdings to 21.3 million acre feet (6.94 trillion gallons), or 85 percent of normal. Those figures represent an increase from 16.0 million acre feet (5.21 trillion gallons), or 64 percent of normal on March 1, 1992.

But farther north, the Northwest region (Washington, Oregon, and Idaho) concluded its 15th driest February and its 17th driest winter since 1895. Washington was especially dry, notching its second driest February, and its seventh driest winter. Winter (December 1992 to February 1993) precipitation in the Northwest was only about 80 percent of normal, representing the 10th consecutive winter of normal to below-normal precipitation. Nevertheless, spring snowmelt prospects are better than last year because persistent cold weather allowed most of the precipitation to fall in the form of snow.

February's anomalous weather pattern in the West provided the opportunity for some remarkable comparisons. For example, Yuma, AZ, (normal annual rainfall of about 3 inches), received a monthly total rainfall of 1.22 inches, which topped the total of 0.87 inches in Quillayute, WA (normal annual rainfall of more than 100 inches). Since this pattern existed throughout most of the winter, seasonal rainfall totals in locations such as Los Angeles, CA (20 inches), and Phoenix, AZ (nearly 10 inches), exceeded those in Portland, OR (9 inches), and Seattle, WA (nearly 9 inches). In Las Vegas, NV, year-to-date rainfall through the end of February (4.15 inches) already surpassed the normal annual value (4.13 inches).

Farther east, a steady progression of storms produced several significant snowfall events. Evansville, IN (16 inches), Columbia, MO (20 inches), and Cleveland, OH (39 inches), were among the cities to set February snowfall records. Dodge City, KS, will remember 1992-93 as the snowiest winter on record. Through March 1, more than 58 inches had fallen. But farther north, Sault Sainte Marie, MI, had its sunniest, driest February on record. Conditions were not nearly as pleasant in Caribou, ME, which had its coldest February, averaging 4.2 degrees F.

Arctic air originated over Alaska early in the month and soon infiltrated New England. After mid-month, cold air poured into the Plains and the Midwest. On February 2, Anchorage (-22 degrees F) and Fairbanks, AK (-58 degrees F), set February low temperature marks. By February 7, readings of -14 degrees F in Albany, NY, and -16 degrees F in Portland, ME, were the coldest readings in 6 and 9 years, respectively. Temperatures fell to as low as -44 degrees F in northern Vermont. A week later, temperatures briefly soared in southern Texas in advance of an arctic front. McAllen, TX, attained 95 degrees F on February 15. But by February 17 and 18, the coldest air of the winter was in place across the central Plains and the Midwest. The reading of -15 degrees F in Springfield, IL, was the coldest since December 1989. Northern Florida experienced its first hard freeze of the winter on February 18, as Jacksonville registered 26 degrees F. Meanwhile in Alaska, temperatures rebounded to above-normal levels. Late in the month, a renewed surge of cold air dropped temperatures to -28 degrees F in Bismarck, ND, -24 degrees F in Webster City, IA, and -22 degrees F in Burns, OR.

Toward month's end, Arizona's Gila River was continuing to absorb unprecedented levels of runoff from earlier rains and mountain snowmelt. As a result, major flooding developed below the Painted Rock Dam and extended to the river's junction at the Colorado River near Yuma. In contrast, little rain has fallen on the Hawaiian island chain since late December. The sub-tropical fetch of moisture that has been fueling heavy rainfall in the Southwest was positioned over Hawaii during December 1992, but has since shifted southward, causing the 2-month dry spell.

Crop Progress: February began with winter wheat in fair to good condition across the Nation. The crop enjoyed adequate snow cover across the North and ample to surplus moisture in the South. Some Texas fields had insect and disease problems. Other fields in the South had stress due to too much moisture. Although warm, dry weather early in the month melted some of the northern snow cover, it allowed southern fields to improve. Continued precipitation the latter half of the month extended the snow cover in the North and caused moisture related problems in the South. The citrus harvest advanced across Florida, Arizona, and California during February. Although storms at the middle of the month hampered harvest activities in California, the orange harvest remained steady. Low temperatures the middle of the month in Florida retarded citrus growth. However, favorable weather returned and brought good harvest conditions to Florida by the end of the month.

Winter Potatoes: Production of winter potatoes is forecast at 2.59 million, the same as last month but 14 percent below last year. Area for harvest, at 13,000 acres, is down 3 percent from last year. The average yield, forecast at 199 cwt per acre, is down 25 cwt from a year ago.

Harvest of Florida winter potatoes was active in all areas. Harvest began in Dade County the last week in February. Quality and size are fair to good. In California, yields are expected to be below last year.

Spring Potatoes: Growers expect to plant an estimated 87,300 acres of spring potatoes this year in the six major States. Up 2 percent from last year, this year's acreage is 3 percent below 1991. Harvest is

expected from 86,000 acres, 4 percent above a year ago Florida's spring potatoes have started to bloom. Harvest in the Hastings area should begin about April 15th. In the Texas Rio Grande Valley, potatoes are developing on time and look good. Some San Antonio - Winter Garden fields are not up yet. Planting in Alabama is progressing and early fields are doing well. North Carolina's potatoes were 12 percent planted by early March. California's acreage is up 1 percent from last year and the crop is developing nicely.

Papayas: Hawaii fresh papaya production is estimated at 4.76 million pounds for February, 7 percent lower than January and 1 percent lower than February 1992. Total production for the first two months of 1993 was 1 percent more than the same period a year ago. Weather conditions were mostly dry and cool during February slowing fruit development. Strong winds in the first week of the month caused light damage by toppling some trees.

Area devoted to papaya production totaled 3,675 acres, 2 percent more than January but 5 percent less than February a year ago. Harvested area, totaling 2,775 acres, was 2 percent higher than last month and 29 percent higher than last February.

Oranges: The March 1 forecast of U.S. orange production is 11.3 million tons, up slightly from last month and up 27 percent from last season.

The forecast for all Florida oranges is 188 million boxes, unchanged from February 1 but up 34 percent from last season. Production of early and mid-season varieties is forecast at 116 million boxes, unchanged from last month but up 39 percent from last year. Harvest is approximately 92 percent complete. Over seven million boxes of fruit per week were harvested during February. Valencia production is expected to total 72.0 million boxes, unchanged from last month but 28 percent more than last season's crop. Fruit set is heavy this year but sizes on all oranges are smaller than normal.

California's 1992-93 all orange forecast is 74.0 million boxes, up 1 percent from last month and 10 percent more than last year. The Navel crop in California is expected to total a record high 47.0 million boxes, unchanged from February 1 but 34 percent more than last season. About one-half of the crop has been picked to date. Above average rainfall this winter has caused some fruit droppage. California's Valencia forecast is 27.0 million boxes, up 4 percent from February 1 but down 16 percent from last season's large crop. The crop is maturing well but fruit set is less than a year ago. Harvest has begun in the desert and in the Central Valley.

The Arizona all orange crop is expected to total 2.15 million boxes, down 10 percent from last season. The Arizona forecast was carried forward from January 1. The 1992-93 Texas all orange forecast is 460,000 boxes, up 2 percent from last month. Last season's production was 30,000 boxes. Harvest of early and mid-season varieties is virtually complete and Valencia picking is underway. Trees continue to recover from the December 1989 freeze.

The March 1 U.S. all orange production forecast has deviated from final production by an average of 205,000 tons over the past 10 seasons, ranging from a low of 8,000 tons in 1987-88 to a high of 518,000 tons in 1989-90.

Florida Frozen Concentrated Juice Yield: All orange FCOJ projected yield has been increased to a record high 1.57 gallons per box at 42.0 degrees Brix concentrate. The projected yield for early and mid-season varieties has also been increased to 1.52 gallons per box. The 1991-92 season's final yield for mid-season varieties was 1.47. The Valencia yield of 1.66 gallons per box is also up this month. Last season's final yield for Valencias was a record high 1.70 gallons per box.

Grapefruit: The 1992-93 U.S. grapefruit crop (excluding California Other Areas) is forecast at 2.55 million tons, up slightly from last month and up 27 percent over last year. Last year, California's "Other Areas" grapefruit crop totaled 217,000 tons (6.50 million boxes). The first forecast for that type of grapefruit will be made as of April 1, 1993.

The March 1 forecast for Florida's all grapefruit crop remains at 54.0 million boxes, unchanged from February 1 but 27 percent more than last year. Harvest was over 48 percent complete as of March 1.

The Florida white seedless grapefruit forecast is 25.0 million boxes, unchanged from February 1 but 31 percent above last season. The colored seedless forecast is 27.0 million boxes, also unchanged from the previous forecast but 22 percent more than the 1991-92 crop. The seedy grapefruit crop is expected to reach 2.00 million boxes, a 67 percent increase over last season. Movement of white and colored grapefruit averaged more than 2.00 million boxes per week during February. Harvest of seedless grapefruit is approximately 49 percent complete.

The California Desert and Arizona forecasts of 3.50 million boxes and 2.40 million boxes, respectively, were carried forward from January 1.

The Texas grapefruit forecast increased 23 percent from last month to 1.60 million boxes. The Texas citrus industry continues to recover from devastating freezes during the 1980's. Harvest conditions were good during February and over 50 percent of the crop has been moved.

Tangelos: The 1992-93 Florida tangelo crop is forecast at 3.10 million boxes, up 3 percent from February 1 and 19 percent more than last season. Harvest is complete.

Tangerines: The 1992-93 U.S. tangerine crop forecast is 263,000 tons, unchanged from February 1 but up 2 percent from last season.

The Florida tangerine forecast is 2.70 million boxes, also unchanged from the previous month but up 4 percent from last season's crop. The early and Dancy tangerine harvests are complete. The Honey tangerine harvest is 73 percent complete while all tangerine harvest is 87 percent complete. The California and Arizona forecasts of 2.70 million boxes and 900,000 boxes, respectively, were carried forward from January 1.

Temples: The March 1 forecast for the 1992-93 Florida Temple crop is 2.70 million boxes, unchanged from February 1 but 15 percent more than last season. Temple harvest averaged over 200,000 boxes per week during February and is approximately 60 percent complete.

Florida Citrus: Groves and trees were in good condition during February. Moisture was adequate to surplus. Most east coast groves received above average rainfall and some areas reported more than twice the normal amount. New growth and bud development progressed. Some Valencia and Navel oranges and Orlando tangelos had a lot of open bloom. Many young tree groves had a full, open bloom. Honey bees for pollination were active in virtually all areas.

Weather was generally ideal for picking crews during February. Harvest of early and mid-season oranges was active last month as utilization averaged more than 7.00 million boxes per week. As of March 1, there was slightly less than 9.00 million boxes of the early and mid-season oranges remaining to be picked. Seedless grapefruit harvest during February averaged more than 2.00 million boxes per week. By the end of the month, there were more than 26.0 million boxes or almost 52 percent of the seedless grapefruit remaining to be moved. Tangelo harvest ended during February. Temple harvest averaged over 200,000 boxes per week and harvest is 61 percent complete. Honey tangerine harvest slowed with only 27 percent of this crop remaining. Movement of Honeys during February averaged a little more than 100,000 boxes per week.

Texas Citrus: Conditions remained good throughout the Valley during February. As of March 1, there was essentially no chance of a severe freeze. The bloom cycle for the 1993-94 crop began and looks good. Harvest of early and mid-season oranges is virtually complete. Valencia orange harvest is underway, while grapefruit harvest is over 50 percent finished.

California Fruits and Nuts: Significant rainfall fell over the State during February. A series of heavy, wet storms caused flooding and landslides in some areas. Resulting wet conditions drastically slowed or halted cultural practices and orchard activities (pruning, weed control, dormant spraying, and tree replanting). Harvesting of avocados, lemons, Desert grapefruit, and tangerines progressed despite the conditions. Rains severely slowed Navel orange harvest. Date harvest was completed. Kiwifruit, grapes, and apples were marketed from cold storage. Bud swell and bloom occurred in almonds, early variety apricots, peaches, plums, and nectarines. An early bloom was delayed due to the cool, wet conditions. As blooms appeared, beekeepers moved hives into orchards for pollination. Some growers were concerned about inadequate pollination due to rain during bloom.

Sugarcane: The 1992 production of sugarcane for sugar and seed is forecast at a record high 30.9 million tons. This is unchanged from the February "Crop Production" report but represents a 2 percent increase from last year's output. The Florida forecast was evaluated and resulted in no change to production. Heavy rains in past weeks have caused some delay in harvest activities. Mills expect to be complete around the second week of April, a month later than usual. The forecast for Hawaii, Louisiana, and Texas were carried forward from an earlier forecast.

Report Features

The next "Crop Production" report will be released at 3:00 p.m. ET on April 12, 1993.

Listed below are the commodity specialists in the Crops Branch of the National Agricultural Statistics Service to contact for additional information.

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