

Crop Production



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Washington, D.C.

Released April 12, 1994, by the Agricultural Statistics Board. Forecasts refer to April 1, 1994.

U.S. Orange Production Down 1 Percent

All orange production is forecast at 10.3 million tons, down 1 percent from March and 6 percent below last season. Florida production is 174 million boxes (7.84 million tons), up slightly from last month but 7 percent below last season. Harvest is complete for Early and mid-season varieties. That production is 107 million boxes (4.83 million tons), down 1 percent from March and 6 percent less than last season. The Florida Valencia forecast is 67.0 million boxes (3.02 million tons), up 2 percent from March but 7 percent below a year ago. California all orange production, at 64.0 million boxes (2.40 million tons), is down 3 percent from the January forecast and is 4 percent below last season. The Navel orange forecast is 36.0 million boxes (1.35 million tons), 18 percent less than last year. Over 80 percent of the crop is harvested. The Valencia forecast remained at 28.0 million boxes (1.05 million tons), 22 percent over last year. Harvest just began in the State.

Florida frozen orange concentrate yield for the 1993-94 season is unchanged from last month at 1.57 gallons per box, at 42.0 degrees Brix. The final yield for the early portion of the crop is 1.52073 gallons per box. This yield is the second highest on record, slightly below the record yield of 1.52480 last season. The Valencia crop is projected to yield 1.67 gallons per box, up from 1.65 last month. April 1, 1994, tests indicate an average pounds of solids slightly below the final last season of 1.68686 gallons per box. The yield forecast estimates what the final yield will be as reported by the Florida Citrus Processors Association.

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See page 17 for corn damaged by wildlife.

USDA reports scheduled to be released at 8:30 a.m. ET are listed on pages 18 and 19.

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,
1993 and Forecasted April 1, 1994
(Domestic Units)

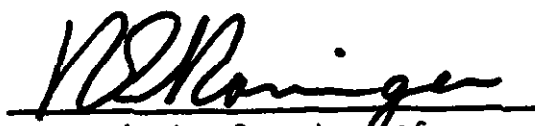
Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	1993	1994	1993	1994
	1,000 Acres			
Potatoes Spring	86.9	91.6	83.8	90.4


Crop Summary: Yield per Acre and Production, United States,
1993 and Forecasted April 1, 1994
(Domestic Units)

Crop and Unit	Yield per Acre:		Production	
	1993	1994	1993	Mar 1, 1994 : Apr 1, 1994
	1,000			
Potatoes Spring Cwt	235	257	19,654	23,202
Citrus Fruits <u>1/</u>			1992-93	1993-94
Oranges Ton			10,988	10,398
Grapefruit <u>2/</u>			2,791	2,552
Lemons "			930	992

- 1/ Season begins with the bloom of the first year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.
2/ 1993 revised.

This report was approved on April 12, 1994, by the Acting Secretary of Agriculture and the National Agricultural Statistics Service's Agricultural Statistics Board.


Acting Secretary of
Agriculture
Richard E. Rominger


Agricultural Statistics Board
Acting Chairperson
Frederic A. Vogel

Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, United States,
1993 and Forecasted April 1, 1994
(Metric Units)

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	1993	1994	1993	1994
	Hectares			
Potatoes Spring	35,170	37,070	33,910	36,580

Crop Summary: Yield per Hectare and Production, United States,
1993 and Forecasted April 1, 1994
(Metric Units)

Crop	Yield per Hectare:		Production	
	1993	1994	1993	Mar 1, 1994 Apr 1, 1994
	Metric Tons			
Potatoes Spring	26.29	28.77	891,490	1,052,430
Citrus Fruits <u>1/</u>			1992-93	1993-94 1993-94
Oranges			9,968,150	9,432,910
Grapefruit <u>2/</u>			2,531,950	2,315,140
Lemons			843,680	899,930

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

2/ 1993 revised.

Grapefruit: Revised California "Other Areas" and Total Production,
Price, and Value, California and United States, 1992-93

State, Crop, and Season	Bearing Acreage	Yield per Acre	Utilization of Production					
			Fresh	Processed	Total			
	Acres	Boxes	----- 1,000 Boxes <u>1/</u> -----					
CA								
Desert Valley 1992-93	7,200	486	2,400	1,100	3,500			
Other Areas 1992-93*	10,500	543	3,300	2,400	5,700			
All CA 1992-93*	17,700	520	5,700	3,500	9,200			
US Total 1992-93*	145,590	470	31,667	36,708	68,375			
			----- Price per Box <u>2/</u> <u>3/</u> -----					
			Fresh	Processed	All	Fresh	Processed	Total
			----- Dollars -----			----- 1,000 Dollars -----		
CA								
Desert Valley 1992-93*	6.26	-0.35	4.18	15,024	-385	14,639		
Other Areas 1992-93*	9.46	-0.32	5.34	31,218	-768	30,450		
All CA 1992-93*	8.15	-0.33	4.91	46,242	-1,153	45,089		
US Total 1992-93*	6.71	2.31	4.32	213,494	82,591	296,085		

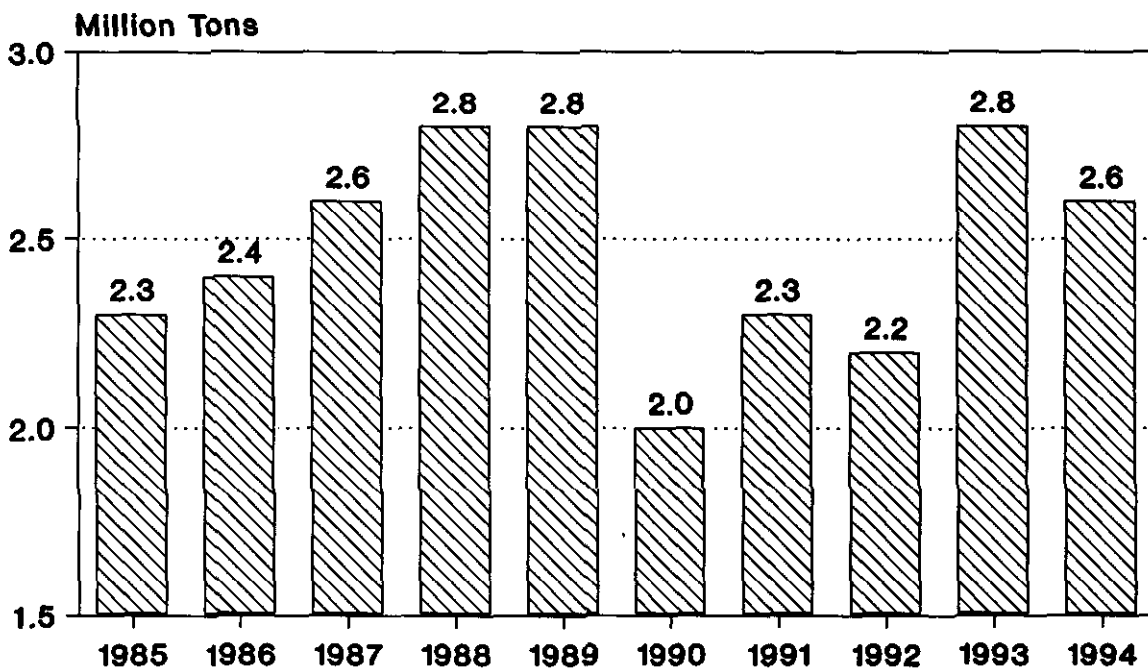
1/ Net lbs per box: Desert - 64 and other - 67.
2/ Equivalent packinghouse door returns.
3/ U.S. marketing year average prices are the average of the states' prices weighted by their box movement and respective box weights.
* Revised.

Citrus: Production, Use, and Value,
California and United States, 1992-93

Crop, State, and Season	Bearing Acreage	Production	Utilization of Production:		Value of Production
			Fresh	Processed	
	Acres		1,000 Tons		1,000 Dollars
Total Citrus					
CA 1992-93*	253,600	3,654	2,458	1,196	742,649
US 1992-93*	945,110	15,262	4,462	10,800	1,987,525

* Revised.

US Grapefruit Production 1985-1993 and Forecasted 1994



Down 9% From Last Season

Citrus Fruit: Utilized Production by Crop, State, and United States,
1992-93 and Forecasted April 1, 1994 1/

Crop and State	Utilized Production Boxes			Utilized Production Ton Equivalent		
	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
	----- 1,000 Boxes <u>2/</u> -----			----- 1,000 Tons -----		
Oranges						
Early Mid & Navel <u>3/</u>						
AZ	780	700	700	29	26	26
CA	35,100	43,800	36,000	1,317	1,642	1,350
FL	83,400	114,300	107,300	3,753	5,143	4,829
TX	20	450	500	1	20	21
US	119,300	159,250	144,500	5,100	6,831	6,226
Valencia						
AZ	1,600	1,150	1,100	60	43	41
CA	32,300	23,000	28,000	1,211	863	1,050
FL	56,400	72,200	67,000	2,538	3,249	3,015
TX <u>4/</u>	10	60	90	2	2	4
US	90,310	96,410	96,190	3,809	4,157	4,110
All						
AZ	2,380	1,850	1,800	89	69	67
CA	67,400	66,800	64,000	2,528	2,505	2,400
FL	139,800	186,500	174,300	6,291	8,392	7,844
TX	30	510	590	1	22	25
US	209,610	255,660	240,690	8,909	10,988	10,336
Temples						
FL	2,350	2,500	2,200	106	113	99
Grapefruit						
White Seedless						
FL	19,100	25,700	23,000	812	1,093	978
Colored Seedless						
FL	22,100	27,700	25,000	940	1,177	1,063
Other						
FL	1,200	1,750	1,000	51	74	43
All						
AZ	2,800	2,150	2,000	89	69	67
CA						
Desert	3,500	3,500	3,300	112	112	111
Other Areas <u>5/</u>	6,500	5,700	5,300	217	191	178
Total <u>5/</u>	10,000	9,200	8,600	329	303	289
FL	42,400	55,150	49,000	1,803	2,344	2,084
TX	65	1,875	2,800	3	75	112
US	55,265	68,375	62,400	2,224	2,791	2,552
Tangerines						
AZ	1,200	950	1,100	45	35	41
CA	2,440	2,200	2,500	92	83	94
FL	2,600	2,800	4,000	123	133	190
US	6,240	5,950	7,600	260	251	325
Lemons						
AZ	5,100	4,400	5,100	193	167	194
CA	15,100	20,100	21,000	573	763	798
US	20,200	24,500	26,100	766	930	992
Tangelos						
FL	2,600	3,050	3,350	117	137	151
K-Early Citrus						
FL	165	185	210	7	8	9

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 in 1991-92 and 1992-93, 67-starting in January 1994. 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/ TX estimated at 425 tons for 1991-92.

- 5/ 1992-93 crop revised.

Potatoes: Area Planted, Harvested, Yield, and Production,
by Season, State, and United States, 1992-94

Seasonal Group and State	Area				Yield		Production		
	Planted		Harvested		1993	1994	1992	1993	1994
	1993	1994	1993	1994	1993	1994	1992	1993	1994
	----- 1,000 Acres -----				--- Cwt ---		----- 1,000 Cwt -----		
Spring									
AL	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.5	155	175	543	419	438
AZ	5.5	6.3	5.5	6.3	270	280	1,800	1,485	1,764
CA	19.5	20.5	19.5	20.5	385	380	7,238	7,508	7,790
FL									
Hastings	28.0	29.5	26.0	29.0	180	240	6,000	4,680	6,960
Other	8.0	9.7	7.5	9.6	185	200	1,750	1,388	1,920
NC	17.6	17.3	17.3	17.0	180	190	3,460	3,114	3,230
TX	5.5	5.7	5.3	5.5	200	200	744	1,060	1,100
US	86.9	91.6	83.8	90.4	235	257	21,535	19,654	23,202
Summer <u>1/</u>									
AL	7.3		7.1		90		1,190	639	
CA	4.8		4.8		330		1,376	1,584	
CO	8.3		8.2		310		2,010	2,542	
DE	5.0		5.0		150		1,380	750	
IL	5.1		4.5		260		1,320	1,170	
IA	1.5		0.7		150		280	105	
MD	2.5		2.3		140		320	322	
MI	13.0		12.5		280		3,120	3,500	
MN	7.2		7.1		300		2,308	2,130	
MO	7.7		6.7		225		1,764	1,508	
NE	3.1		3.0		210		600	630	
NJ	3.4		3.3		190		840	627	
NM	4.9		4.3		300		952	1,290	
NC	1.3		1.2		100		154	120	
TX	8.0		7.5		250		1,715	1,875	
VA	11.0		11.0		160		1,980	1,760	
US	94.1		89.2		230		21,309	20,552	

1/ 1993 revised.

Papayas: Area and Fresh Production, by Month, Hawaii, 1993-94

Month	Area				Fresh Production	
	Total in Crop		Harvested		1993	1994
	1993	1994	1993	1994		
Acres				1,000 Pounds		
Feb	3,675	3,320	2,695	2,300	4,645	4,380
Mar	3,715	3,305	2,770	2,355	5,255	4,125
Apr	3,700		2,700		3,570	
May	3,850		2,465		3,165	
Jun	3,795		2,520		4,630	
Jul	3,805		2,450		5,210	
Cumulative Fresh Production Jan-Mar					15,130	13,970

Peanuts for Nuts: Farm Marketing Percents by Month, State, and United States, 1992 and 1993 Crop Years

State and Crop Year	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
Percent							
1992 Crop							
AL		42.4	53.7	3.5	0.4		
FL		50.8	46.1	2.9	0.2		
GA		30.9	57.1	10.9	1.1		
NC		0.1	72.3	20.3	4.4	2.9	
TX	0.5	3.9	59.0	28.6	6.7	1.3	
VA			70.5	18.8	6.6	4.1	
US	0.1	23.8	58.8	13.9	2.6	0.8	
1993 Crop							
AL		44.3	51.7	3.5	0.4	0.1	
FL	0.3	54.3	39.5	5.2	0.4	0.3	
GA	0.1	40.6	47.6	9.4	2.1	0.2	
NC		2.0	64.5	19.2	3.2	10.7	0.4
TX	0.4	2.1	29.0	57.0	10.6	0.9	
VA		6.4	64.3	15.2	5.1	7.7	1.3
US	0.1	29.4	47.0	18.0	3.6	1.8	0.1

Peanuts for Nuts: Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production
by State and United States, 1992-93

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	1992	1993	1992	1993
	----- 1,000 Acres -----			
AL	237.0	240.0	236.0	239.0
FL	88.0	98.0	80.0	84.0
GA	675.0	702.0	673.0	697.0
NM	21.1	22.0	21.1	21.8
NC	153.0	152.0	153.0	143.0
OK	100.0	105.0	98.0	102.0
SC	13.5	14.5	13.0	14.0
TX	308.0	305.0	305.0	295.0
VA	94.0	95.0	93.0	94.0
US	1,689.6	1,733.5	1,672.1	1,689.8
	Yield		Production	
	1992	1993	1992	1993
	----- Pounds -----		----- 1,000 Pounds -----	
AL	2,505	1,980	591,180	473,220
FL	2,530	2,320	202,400	194,880
GA	2,705	1,985	1,820,465	1,383,545
NM	2,760	2,600	58,236	56,680
NC	2,660	2,095	406,980	299,585
OK	2,410	2,290	236,180	233,580
SC	2,500	1,750	32,500	24,500
TX	2,230	1,865	680,150	550,175
VA	2,755	1,875	256,215	176,250
US	2,562	2,008	4,284,306	3,392,415

Peanuts for Nuts: Price and Value by State
and United States, 1992-93

State	Price per Pound		Value of Production	
	1992	1993	1992	1993
	----- Dollars -----		----- 1,000 Dollars ---	
AL	0.305	0.306	180,310	144,805
FL	0.286	0.294	57,886	57,295
GA	0.303	0.307	551,601	424,748
NM	0.326	0.334	18,985	18,931
NC	0.310	0.303	126,164	90,774
OK	0.324	0.217	76,522	50,687
SC	0.290	0.276	9,425	6,762
TX	0.269	0.284	182,960	156,250
VA	0.318	0.297	81,476	52,346
US	0.300	0.296	1,285,329	1,002,598

March Weather Summary: Overall atmospheric features from the winter months remained intact, including a west coast ridge and a Great Lakes trough. As a result, dryness persisted from the West Coast States to the High Plains, while excessive moisture plagued areas from the Tennessee Valley to the Middle Atlantic States. Occasional infusions of tropical energy, originating from a persistent pool of warmer-than-normal ocean water southwest of Baja California, contributed to the wetness of several major storm systems.

The Sierra Nevada, California's key watershed range, received minimal snowfall in March, in addition to temperatures of 3 to 6 degrees F above normal. As a result, the spring snow melt season commenced earlier than normal, reducing the snowpack to 50 percent of normal on April 1, the typical peak snowpack date. (Without early melting, the Sierra Nevada snowpack would have been approximately 70 percent of normal on April 1.)

Farther east, vast stretches of the central and southern Plains and the Corn Belt received less than 25 percent of the normal monthly precipitation. Specifically, month-long dryness covered west-central Texas, Kansas (except the extreme southeast), Nebraska, Iowa, southern South Dakota, southern Minnesota, southern Wisconsin, northern Missouri, and northern Illinois. Lincoln, NE, not only set a March record for dryness (0.06 inches), but had its driest month ever. The ongoing drying trend in the upper Mississippi Valley, which began in October 1993, and the gradual elimination of snow cover during March, have drastically reduced the possibility of major flooding in the spring of 1994.

But spring flooding has been an occasional but persistent nuisance since late January from the Ohio River southward through the Tennessee Valley and eastward into the northern Middle Atlantic States. (Farther north, melting snow and rainfall coupled to induce widespread minor flooding in the Northeast.) March precipitation exceeded twice normal and totaled 8 or more inches in many locations from Tennessee to New Jersey. Moisture-laden storms pummeled the aforementioned areas on March 1-4, 8-10, and 27-29. Monthly rainfall records were broken at numerous locations, including Huntington, WV (8.62 inches) and Baltimore, MD (8.64 inches). The middle storm also deposited a stripe of heavy snow from northern New Mexico to the lower Ohio Valley. Tulsa, OK, logged its highest single-storm snowfall on record (12.9 inches).

Although arctic air drastically reduced its grip on the Northeast, occasional snowfall, including a fresh 1- to 2-foot blanket in the central and northern Appalachians early in the month, continued to obliterate all-time seasonal snowfall records. The late-month storm added Elkins, WV (124.5 inches) and Scranton, PA (88.7 inches) to an expanding list. However it was not snow, but tornadoes, that memorialized the storm on March 27. A 31-tornado outbreak left more than 40 people dead across the Southeast.

General Crop Progress: Storm systems in early March hit the south-central and Atlantic Seaboard States depositing significant amounts of snow which restricted fieldwork. The snow accumulation damaged poultry structures and downed power lines which produced widespread power outages. In the South and Southwest, storm systems left fields too wet to allow planting to begin, which left field preparation behind schedule. A warming trend, starting in the Pacific Coast and moving eastward early in the month, melted the snow pack for winter wheat. The warm weather triggered wheat growth in the upper Great Plains, but the rapid snow melt produced some flooding and soil erosion.

In mid-month, the southeastern half of the Nation experienced warm, windy weather, which helped dry fields and allowed field preparation and planting to start. Rain along the Pacific Coast at mid-month lessened concerns about soil moisture. Mid-month conditions brought about weather suitable for field preparation in the Southeast with farmers taking advantage of the spring weather to plant corn and sorghum fields. The small grains responded to the mild weather as winter wheat broke out of dormancy in the lower High Plains. The Central Plains still remained below the desired moisture level for wheat growers. By the end of the month, drier, spring weather let farmers plant and prepare fields in the Ohio Valley and midwestern regions. Planting and field preparation proceeded rapidly in the latter half of the month. Crop progress showed all commodities equal to, or ahead of, the 5-year average.

Grapefruit: The forecast of the 1993-94 U.S. grapefruit crop is 2.55 million tons, down 9 percent from last season but 15 percent more than the 1991-92 season.

Florida's forecasts for all three types of Florida grapefruit remain unchanged from March and total 49.0 million boxes (2.08 million tons). Those respective forecasts are white seedless 23.0 million boxes (978,000 tons); colored seedless 25.0 million boxes (1.06 million tons); and seedy grapefruit 1.00 million boxes (43,000 tons). Over 80 percent of the white seedless crop has been harvested, while 75 percent of the colored seedless grapefruit crop has been picked.

The forecast for the California Desert Valley grapefruit crop is 111,000 tons (3.30 million boxes), unchanged from January but down 1 percent from last season. Fruit quality remains excellent. The first forecast for California "Other Areas" grapefruit is 178,000 tons (5.30 million boxes), down 7 percent from last season and down 18 percent from the 1991-92 season. Fruit set is lighter this season and sizes are smaller than normal. The Texas grapefruit forecast remains at 112,000 tons (2.80 million boxes), 49 percent larger than last season. The Arizona grapefruit forecast is 67,000 tons (2.00 million boxes), down 4 percent from January and down 3 percent from last season. Harvest is in full swing.

Lemons: The 1993-94 U.S. lemon crop is forecast at 992,000 tons, up 5 percent from January and up 7 percent from last season. The California forecast is 21.0 million boxes (798,000 tons), up 5 percent from the January forecast. Grove conditions are generally good but some fruit scarring has occurred as the result of wind. The Arizona forecast has increased to 5.10 million boxes (194,000 tons). This represents a 6 percent increase over the January forecast and a 16 percent increase over last season. Harvest is virtually complete in the Arizona desert.

Tangerines: The 1993-94 tangerine crop is forecast at 325,000 tons, up 2 percent from March and 29 percent more than last season. The Florida tangerine forecast is 4.00 million boxes (190,000 tons), up 3 percent from last month. The harvest is approximately 97 percent complete for all tangerine varieties. Only a few boxes of Honey tangerines remain for harvest.

The California tangerine forecast remains at 2.50 million boxes (94,000 tons), up 14 percent from last season. Fruit quality is good although some scarring and sunburn is evident. The Arizona forecast also remains unchanged from January at 1.10 million boxes (41,000 tons), 16 percent more than last season. Harvest is winding down for this season.

Tangelos: The Florida tangelo forecast is 3.35 million boxes (151,000 tons), down 1 percent from last month but 10 percent larger than last season. Harvest is finished for the season.

Temples: The Florida Temple forecast is 2.20 million boxes (99,000 tons), 4 percent below March and 12 percent less than last season's production. Harvest is virtually complete for the 1993-94 crop.

Florida Citrus: Groves and trees in all areas of Florida's citrus belt were in good to excellent condition during March. There was little rainfall during the month. Caretakers irrigated almost constantly throughout the month. The bloom was virtually completed by the end of the month. The mild nights, warm days, and little rainfall provided near ideal conditions for this year's bloom. These good growing conditions produced an abundance of new foliage on trees of all ages. Harvest of early and mid-season oranges was finished by the end of the month. Movement of all seedless grapefruit was active during March. There has been an increase in both domestic and export use of grapefruit along with large volumes going to the processors. Caretakers were active during March cutting cover crops, hedging, topping, and post-bloom spraying.

Texas Citrus: As harvest winds down for the 1993-94 season, a good bloom cycle is underway for the 1994-95 season. Mild winter weather has left trees in good condition. Caretakers have kept up with normal operations with little delay.

California Fruit and Nuts: The month of March saw a drying and warming trend across the State. Field activities increased due to the favorable weather conditions. In almond orchards, the bloom ended with trees fully leafed out and nuts set. Early blooming varieties of stone fruit leafed out and set fruit. By the end of the month, late varieties were breaking dormancy. Grape growers were active pruning and tying their vines. Grape shoots grew fast with the warm weather. Apple trees and kiwifruit vines started to bud. Navel orange harvest was active during March with over 80 percent of the crop picked by the first of April. The harvest of Valencia oranges was active in all three districts but primarily in the desert. Lemon harvest was active in the South Coast area.

Spring Potatoes: Production of spring potatoes is forecast at 23.2 million cwt, up 18 percent from last year and 8 percent above the 1992 crop. Harvest is expected from 90,400 acres, 8 percent above a year ago and 9 percent above two years ago. Average yield is forecast at 257 cwt per acre, up 22 cwt from last year but 2 cwt below 1992.

Potato growers in the Southeast are optimistic about their spring crop this year. Harvest just started in the Hastings, Florida, area and will pick up as contract potato harvest begins later in the month. Cool weather early in the season slowed growth but helped the crop avoid frost damage in late January. There have been no major weather problems since then. High prices, particularly on reds, may hurry digging for fresh market, possibly resulting in lower yields. Alabama growers expect a bumper crop. Planting in North Carolina is ahead of last year but behind average.

Texas' harvest will start about mid-April on a good looking, disease free crop. Arizona's digging should be underway late in the month. California growers report ideal growing conditions for the spring crop, with harvest to start in early May.

Summer Potatoes, 1993 Revised: Final estimates of summer potatoes place the 1993 crop at 20.6 million cwt, down 4 percent from 1992 and 9 percent below 1991. Harvested area, totaling 89,200 acres, was up 4 percent from the previous year. The average yield of 230 cwt per acre was down 18 cwt.

Papayas: Hawaii fresh papaya production is estimated at 4.13 million pounds for March, 6 percent lower than February and 22 percent lower than March 1993. Year-to-date fresh sales trail the same three-month period of 1993 by 8 percent.

Weather conditions were a mix of sunshine, strong winds, and heavy rains during March. Sunny conditions prevailed during early March. Around mid-month, strong winds buffeted the islands, followed by several days of heavy rains. More normal weather conditions returned toward month's end.

Area devoted to papaya production is estimated at 3,305 acres, virtually unchanged from February but 11 percent lower than a year ago. Harvested area, totaling 2,355 acres, was 2 percent higher than last month but 15 percent lower than March 1993.

Peanuts, 1993 Revised: Peanut production in crop year 1993 totaled 3.39 billion pounds, 21 percent below the 1992 crop and 31 percent below the record high 1991 crop. Planted area, at 1.73 million acres, was 3 percent above the 1992 level, while harvested area at 1.69 million acres was 1 percent above the 1992 acreage. The yield averaged 2,008 pounds per acre, 554 pounds below 1992 and 436 pounds below the 1991 crop.

Production in the Southeastern States (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina) totaled 2.08 billion pounds in 1993, down 22 percent from 1992. Planted area at 1.05 million acres was 4 percent above the 1992 level. Harvested acreage at 1.03 million acres was up 3 percent. Yields averaged 2,008 pounds per acre, 633 pounds below the 1992 level. Continued drought throughout much of the Southeast cut yields substantially.

Virginia and North Carolina production at 476 million pounds was 28 percent below 1992. The planted area at 247,000 acres was the same as 1992 but harvested area at 237,000 acres was 4 percent below the 1992 level. Yields averaged 2,008 pounds per acre in the Virginia-North Carolina region, 688 pounds below the 1992 level. The drought conditions were generally considered worse in this region than the Southeast and reduced yields and kernel size significantly.

Peanut production in the Southwest (New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas) was 840 million pounds, 14 percent below the 1992 crop. Planted area at 432,000 acres was up 1 percent from 1992, while the harvested area was down 1 percent. Yields averaged 2,007 pounds per acre, 291 pounds below the 1992 crop. Late season drought in Texas accounted for the greatest share of the decline in the Southwest.

**Corn Damaged by Wildlife in 1993
Less Than 1 Percent**

A survey in the 10 largest corn producing States assessing wildlife damage in 1993 revealed that less than 1 percent or 35.4 million bushels of corn for grain were lost to wildlife. These 10 States, which account for over 80 percent of U.S. corn production, produced 5.14 billion bushels of corn in 1993. On a per acre basis, 0.70 bushels (39 pounds) were lost to wildlife across the 10 States.

Bird damage caused a loss of 9.6 million bushels of corn for grain, 0.19 bushels per acre in the 10 States. Deer caused slightly more damage for a loss of 11.9 million bushels or 0.23 bushels per acre. All remaining 13.9 million bushels or 0.28 bushels per acre were lost to unidentified wildlife.

This Wildlife Damage Survey was funded by USDA/APHIS/Animal Damage Control. For this survey, the 10-State loss per acre had an average relative error of 9.8 percent, meaning that chances are 2 out of 3 the true average loss was between 0.63 and 0.77 bushels per acre.

Corn for Grain: Production Estimates and Wildlife Damage
Losses by Selected States, 1993

State or Type	Production Estimates <u>1/</u>			Wildlife Damage <u>2/</u>	
	Harvested for Grain	Yield	Production	Yield Loss	Production Loss
	1,000 Acres	Bushels per Acre	1,000 Bushels	Bushels per Acre	1,000 Bushels
IL	10,000	130.0	1,300,000	0.46	4,600.0
IN	5,400	132.0	712,800	0.97	5,238.0
IA	11,000	80.0	880,000	0.25	2,750.0
MI	2,150	110.0	236,500	1.13	2,429.5
MN	4,600	70.0	322,000	1.18	5,428.0
MO	1,850	90.0	166,500	1.88	3,478.0
NE	7,550	104.0	785,200	0.35	2,642.5
OH	3,280	110.0	360,800	0.66	2,164.8
SD	2,550	63.0	160,650	0.41	1,045.5
WI	2,350	92.0	216,200	2.40	5,640.0
10 Sts	50,730	101.3	5,140,650	0.70	35,416.3
Bird				0.19	9,594.9
Deer				0.23	11,906.0
Unident. <u>3/</u>				0.28	13,915.4

1/ Source: "Crop Production - 1993 Annual Summary", NASS, January 1994.

2/ Includes damage from birds, deer, and other wildlife.

3/ Unidentified wildlife may include birds and deer.

USDA Reports Scheduled for 8:30 A.M. ET Release

The U.S. Department of Agriculture will release nine market-sensitive publications at 8:30 a.m. ET during a 1-year pilot test. Other market-sensitive USDA reports will continue to be released at 3:00 p.m. ET.

During the trial period of May 1, 1994, through April 30, 1995, all Grain Stocks and Rice Stocks reports issued by the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) as well as the Acreage, Prospective Plantings, Small Grains Summary, Crop Production Annual, and Wheat and Rye Seedings reports will be released at 8:30 a.m. ET. The September Grain Stocks and Small Grains Summary reports will be moved to September 30 to better implement the new schedule.

The monthly NASS Crop Production report and the World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates report issued by the World Agricultural Outlook Board (WAOB) will be released at 8:30 a.m. ET during May through November 1994. Cotton and citrus estimates will not be included in the 8:30 a.m. releases, but full versions of both reports including these commodities will be released at 3:00 p.m. All reports will be prepared in secured "lockup" facilities to assure data security.

In December 1994 and February through April 1995 release of the Crop Production and World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates reports will revert to 3:00 p.m. ET. since they contain no new information on the United States production of grains and oilseeds.

In January 1995, the Crop Production report and a World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates report for cotton will be issued at 3:00 p.m. ET. The tentative date is January 11, 1995. The next day, the full World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates report will be issued at 8:30 a.m. ET along with the Crop Production Annual and other NASS reports. A full schedule of 8:30 a.m. reports follows on the next page.

Market Sensitive 8:30 a.m. ET Releases

<u>Date</u>	<u>Report</u>	<u>Notes</u>
5/10/94	Crop Production WASDE*	Cotton and citrus at 3:00 p.m. ET Cotton at 3:00 p.m. ET
6/9/94	Crop Production WASDE	Citrus at 3:00 p.m. ET Cotton at 3:00 p.m. ET
6/30/94	Acreage Grain Stocks	
7/12/94	Crop Production WASDE	Citrus at 3:00 p.m. ET Cotton at 3:00 p.m. ET
8/11/94	Crop Production WASDE	Cotton at 3:00 p.m. ET Cotton at 3:00 p.m. ET
8/31/94	Rice Stocks	
9/12/94	Crop Production WASDE	Cotton and citrus at 3:00 p.m. ET Cotton at 3:00 p.m. ET
9/30/94	Small Grain Summary Grain Stocks	
10/12/94	Crop Production WASDE	Cotton and citrus at 3:00 p.m. ET Cotton at 3:00 p.m. ET
10/31/94	Rice Stocks	
11/9/94	Crop Production WASDE	Cotton and citrus at 3:00 p.m. ET Cotton at 3:00 p.m. ET
1/12/95**	Crop Production Annual Winter Wheat and Rye Seedings Grain Stocks Rice Stocks WASDE	Cotton at 3:00 p.m. ET 1/11/95 Cotton at 3:00 p.m. ET 1/11/95
3/31/95	Grain Stocks Rice Stocks Prospective Plantings	

* World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates.

** Release dates for 1995 are tentative.

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Report Features

The next "Crop Production" report will be released on May 10, 1994, at 8:30 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. ET.

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

John D. Witzig, Chief (202) 720-2127

Field Crops Section

Bill Dowdy, Head (202) 720-3843
Dan Kerestes - Soybeans, Minor Oilseeds, Rice (202) 720-9526
Greg Preston - Sugar, Tobacco, Hay (202) 720-7621
- Weekly Crop Weather (202) 720-2157
Vaughn Siegenthaler - Rye, Sorghum, Wheat (202) 720-8068
Charles Van Lahr - Barley, Corn, Oats, Pasture Condition (202) 720-7369

Fruit, Vegetable & Special Crops Section

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Jim Brewster - Fruits (202) 720-7688
Arvin Budge - Potatoes, Dry Beans, Onions (202) 720-4285
Kirby Cavett - Peanuts (202) 720-8843
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