

Crop Production



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Washington, D.C.

Released February 9, 1996, by the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), Agricultural Statistics Board, U.S. Department of Agriculture. For information on "Crop Production" call at (202) 720-2127, office hours 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. ET. For assistance with general agricultural statistics, information about NASS, its products or services, contact the NASS Information Hotline at 1-800-727-9540 or E-mail: NASS@NASS.USDA.GOV. Forecast refer to February 1, 1996.

Record Large Orange Crop

All orange production, expected to be the largest crop on record, is forecast at 11.9 million tons, equal to the previous forecast but 3 percent above last season. Although this forecast reflects the effects of the cold temperatures on January 8 and 9, it does not reflect effects of freezing weather in Florida after February 1. Florida's forecast is 206 million boxes (9.27 million tons), unchanged from January's forecast but slightly above last season. Early and mid-season varieties are expected to produce a record high 126 million boxes (5.67 million tons), the same as the previous forecast but 5 percent above last year. The Valencia forecast remains at 80.0 million boxes (3.60 million tons), down 7 percent from a year ago.

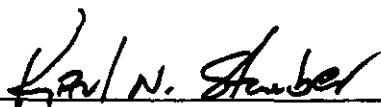
Florida frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) yield for the 1995-96 season is forecast at 1.47 gallons per box at 42.0 degrees Brix, the same as January's forecast. Projections for the early and mid-season varieties are 1.44 gallons per box, up from last month's 1.42 gallons per box but equal to last year's yield. The Valencia crop is expected to yield 1.55 gallons per box, unchanged from last month but down from 1.58 gallons per box a year ago. The final 1994-95 yield for all fruit used in FCOJ was 1.50 gallons per box at 42.0 degrees Brix. The forecast projects the final yield as reported by the Florida Citrus Processors Association.

Crop Summary: Production, United States,
1995 and Forecasted February 1, 1996

Crop and Unit		Production - Domestic		
		1994-95	Jan 1, 1995-96	Feb 1, 1995-96
		1,000		
Citrus Fruits 1/				
Oranges	Ton	11,616	11,918	11,918
Grapefruit	"	2,912	2,763	2,763
		Production - Metric		
Oranges		10,537,860	10,811,830	10,811,830
Grapefruit		2,641,720	2,506,550	2,506,550

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 February 9, 1995, by the Acting Secretary of Agriculture and the National Agricultural Statistics Service's Agricultural Statistics Board.



Acting Secretary of
Agriculture
Karl N. Stauber



Agricultural Statistics Board
Chairperson
Rich Allen

Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, United States, 1994-95
(Domestic Units)

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	1994	1995	1994	1995
	1,000 Acres			
Sugarcane for Sugar and Seed			936.8	937.3

Crop Summary: Yield per Acre and Production, United States, 1994-95
(Domestic Units)

Crop and Unit	Yield per Acre		Production	
	1994	1995	1994	1995
	Tons		1,000 Tons	
Sugarcane for Sugar and Seed	33.0	33.0	30,929	30,944

Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, United States, 1994-95
(Metric Units)

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	1994	1995	1994	1995
	Hectares			
Sugarcane for Sugar and Seed			379,110	379,320

Crop Summary: Yield per Hectare and Production, United States, 1994-95
(Metric Units)

Crop	Yield per Hectare		Production	
	1994	1995	1994	1995
	Metric Tons			
Sugarcane for Sugar and Seed	74.01	74.01	28,058,320	28,071,920

Sugarcane: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production
by Use, State, and United States, 1994-95

Use and State	Area Harvested		Yield 1/		Production 1/	
	1994	1995	1994	1995	1994	1995
	---- 1,000 Acres ----		----- Tons ----		--- 1,000 Tons --	
For Sugar						
FL	423.0	427.0	33.6	34.0	14,216	14,518
HI 2/	64.3	46.0	81.9	90.0	5,266	4,140
LA 2/	352.0	368.0	24.4	25.4	8,589	9,347
TX 2/	42.4	41.3	31.5	33.4	1,334	1,381
US	881.7	882.3	33.4	33.3	29,405	29,386
For Seed						
FL	21.0	18.0	34.3	34.0	721	612
HI 2/	5.0	4.0	19.5	27.5	98	110
LA 2/	28.0	32.0	24.4	25.4	683	813
TX 2/	1.1	1.0	20.0	23.0	22	23
US	55.1	55.0	27.7	28.3	1,524	1,558
For Sugar and Seed						
FL	444.0	445.0	33.6	34.0	14,937	15,130
HI 2/	69.3	50.0	77.4	85.0	5,364	4,250
LA 2/	380.0	400.0	24.4	25.4	9,272	10,160
TX 2/	43.5	42.3	31.2	33.2	1,356	1,404
US	936.8	937.3	33.0	33.0	30,929	30,944

1/ Net tons.

2/ Current estimate carried forward from earlier forecast.

Citrus Fruit: Utilized Production by Crop, State, and United States,
1994-95 and Forecasted February 1, 1996 1/

Crop and State	Utilized Production			Utilized Production		
	Boxes			Ton Equivalent		
	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
	----- 1,000 Boxes 2/ -----			----- 1,000 Tons -----		
Oranges						
Early Mid & Navel 3/						
AZ 4/	700	400	650	26	15	24
CA 4/	36,600	35,000	40,000	1,372	1,313	1,500
FL	107,300	119,700	126,000	4,829	5,387	5,670
TX	480	950	900	21	40	38
US	145,080	156,050	167,550	6,248	6,755	7,232
Valencia						
AZ 4/	1,200	650	800	45	24	30
CA 4/	27,000	26,000	28,000	1,013	976	1,050
FL	67,100	85,700	80,000	3,020	3,857	3,600
TX	70	105	150	3	4	6
US	95,370	112,455	108,950	4,081	4,861	4,686
All						
AZ 4/	1,900	1,050	1,450	71	39	54
CA 4/	63,600	61,000	68,000	2,385	2,289	2,550
FL	174,400	205,400	206,000	7,849	9,244	9,270
TX	550	1,055	1,050	24	44	44
US	240,450	268,505	276,500	10,329	11,616	11,918
Temples						
FL	2,250	2,550	2,200	101	114	99
Grapefruit						
White Seedless						
FL	24,500	25,700	24,000	1,042	1,092	1,020
Colored Seedless						
FL	25,500	28,700	29,000	1,084	1,220	1,233
Other						
FL	1,050	1,300	1,000	45	55	43
All						
AZ 4/	1,750	1,400	1,200	59	47	40
CA 4/ 5/						
Desert	3,400	3,300		114	111	
Other Areas	5,900	6,000		197	201	
Total	9,300	9,300	7,500	311	312	251
FL	51,050	55,700	54,000	2,171	2,367	2,296
TX	3,000	4,650	4,400	120	186	176
US	65,100	71,050	67,100	2,661	2,912	2,763
Tangerines						
AZ 4/	1,000	650	750	37	25	28
CA 4/	2,300	2,200	2,400	86	82	90
FL	4,100	3,550	4,450	195	168	211
US	7,400	6,400	7,600	318	275	329
Lemons 4/						
AZ	5,200	3,600	5,000	197	137	190
CA	20,700	20,500	22,000	787	779	836
US	25,900	24,100	27,000	984	916	1,026
Tangelos						
FL	3,350	3,150	2,600	150	142	117
K-Early Citrus						
FL	210	120	160	9	5	7

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-AZ & CA-75, FL-90, TX-85; grapefruit-AZ & CA-67, FL-85, TX-80; lemons-76, tangelos, K-Early Citrus & Temples-90; tangerines-AZ & CA-75, FL-95.
- 3/ Navel and miscellaneous varieties in AZ and CA. 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/ California Desert and Other Areas Grapefruit forecasts combined to All Grapefruit beginning in 1995-96.

Papayas: Area and Fresh Production, by Month, Hawaii, 1995-96

	Area				Fresh Production	
Month	Total in Crop		Harvested		1995	1996
	1995	1996	1995	1996		
	Acres				-- 1,000 Pounds --	
Dec	3,790		2,415		3,675	
Jan	3,620	3,765	2,375	2,355	4,005	3,460

California Nut Crops: Bearing Acreage, Yield, Production,
Price, and Value by Crop, 1993-94 and Revised 1995

Crop	Bearing Acreage			Yield per Acre 1/		
	1993	1994	1995	1993	1994	1995
	----- Acres -----			-- Tons (In-Shell Basis) --		
Walnuts (English)	176,000	171,000	170,000	1.48	1.36	1.38
				Pounds (Shelled Basis)		
Almonds	402,000	403,000	390,000	1,220	1,820	949
	Production			Price per Unit		
	1993	1994	1995	1993	1994	1995
	--- Tons (In-Shell Basis) ---			----- Dollars per Ton -----		
Walnuts (English) 2/	260,000	232,000	234,000	1,390	1,000	
	----- 1,000 Pounds -----			----- Dollars per Pound -----		
	(Shelled Basis)					
Almonds 3/	490,000	735,000	370,000	1.94	1.25	2.50
Value of Utilized Production						
	1993		1994		1995	
	1,000 Dollars					
Walnuts (English) 2/	361,400		232,000			
Almonds 3/	930,618		900,375		888,000	

1/ Yield based on utilized production.

2/ Price and value estimates for 1995 will be published on July 8, 1996.

3/ Price and value estimates are based on the edible portion of the crop only.

Included in production are inedible quantities of no value as follows:

1993 - 10.3 million pounds, 1994 - 14.7 million pounds,

1995 - 14.8 million pounds.

January Weather Summary: Record snowfall buried the Northeast through January 12, setting the stage for major river flooding on January 19-21. A blizzard spun through the Plains on January 17-18, signaling a pattern change that ended a mid-month warm spell, fueled heavy snowfall in the upper Midwest, and rejuvenated northern California's wet season. Arctic air pooled over Alaska and western Canada during January, finally surging into the North-Central States at month's end.

Pulses of cold air into the Plains held monthly temperatures below normal as far south as northern Texas. Closer to the cold core, the northern Plains experienced temperatures 5 to 12 degrees F below normal. Meanwhile, warm (temperatures 2 to 5 degrees F above normal), wet (precipitation greater than twice normal) conditions combined to spark very heavy snow from California's Sierra Nevada to Utah's Wasatch Range. The moisture content of the Sierra Nevada snowpack, which stood at only about one-third of normal on January 11, soared to 85 percent (%) of normal by month's end. Elsewhere, heavy snow fell in the northern Plains and upper Midwest after mid-month, while early-month snow in the East yielded to heavy rain thereafter, resulting in monthly totals greater than 8 inches from central Mississippi to southeastern New York.

Although more than 90% of the East's snow fell by January 12, all-time monthly records were broken in Harrisburg, PA (38.9 inches) and Providence, RI (37.4 inches). In Iowa, however, 93% of Waterloo's January-record 24.2 inches of snow fell after January 17. Farther west, monthly snowfall totals of 45.7 inches in Elko, NV and 45.0 inches in Salt Lake City, UT were less than a half-foot short of all-time records. The central and southern Plains' dry spell continued through a fourth consecutive month, however, further stressing poorly established winter wheat, as monthly totals were a tenth of an inch or less in locations such as Amarillo, TX (0.07 inches), Oklahoma City, OK (0.08 inches), and Wichita, KS (0.10 inches). In southern Texas, only a trace of rain fell in San Antonio and Del Rio. Extremely dry weather also covered the Southwest, with monthly totals in Arizona as low as 0.19 inches in Flagstaff and 0.01 inches in Tucson. In contrast, totals in the East were more than 4 inches above normal in Birmingham, AL (9.59 inches) and Scranton, PA (6.40 inches). Early-month rainfall in southern Florida ended a 2-month dry spell and boosted monthly totals to 5.42 inches (272% of normal) in Tampa and 5.39 inches (234% of normal) in Orlando. Totals in the West included 14.74 inches (186% of normal) in Eugene, OR and 18.66 inches (150% of normal) at Blue Canyon, CA.

The month's two most impressive storms were a pair of blizzards. The first dumped record snowfall from the Ohio Valley into the Middle Atlantic States on January 6-8, including a State-record total of 35 inches in White House Station, NJ. Ten days later, a potent storm swept away a week-long "January thaw" that produced nearly 150 daily-record highs across the Western and Central States. The storm induced blizzard conditions in the North-Central States and buffeted wheat stands in the central and southern Plains with winds up to 66 mph (at Dodge City, KS). Record warmth (almost 50 daily records on January 17-18) overspread the East just long enough to melt nearly all of the deep snowpack, and in combination with up to 4 inches of rain, created one of the region's worst mid-winter floods on record. During the month's final days, cold air began to seep into the North-Central and Northwestern States. In International Falls, MN, lows dipped to -30 degrees F or below on 10 days during the month, including four daily records. Heavy snow, including a monthly total of 21.4 inches in Spokane, WA, insulated winter wheat in the Northwest. Even near sea-level, 10.5 inches fell on Seattle, WA.

The snow "drought" continued in much of Alaska, where Anchorage tallied only 2.5 inches and Fairbanks received 5.4 inches. Respective season-to-date totals (through January 31) in those two cities were 31.7 and 34.8 inches below normal. In Juneau, no precipitation fell after January 12, their third-longest dry spell (19 days) on record, while monthly temperatures averaged 8 degrees F below normal, their coldest month since January 1982. In Fairbanks, lows fell to -35 degrees F or lower on 16 days and monthly temperatures averaged 7 degrees F below normal. In contrast, Hawaii's monthly departures ranged from +1 to +4 degrees F.

Sugarcane: The 1995 production of sugarcane for sugar and seed is forecast at 30.9 million tons. This is unchanged from the last forecast published in the "Crop Production 1995 Summary" released in mid-January and virtually unchanged from last years output. The Florida forecast was evaluated and resulted in no change in production. The forecasts for Hawaii, Louisiana, and Texas were carried forward from the previous forecast.

Rain early in the month in Florida's sugarcane growing region left some fields wet but did not slow the harvest. Mostly favorable weather during the month has allowed the harvest to make good progress. By the end of January one-third of Florida's sugarcane remained in the field awaiting harvest. The sugarcane mills anticipate the harvest to be completed in mid-March. Sugarcane planting was winding down and was expected to be completed by the end of February.

Low temperatures in early January and later in the month caused light damage to the top leaves, but did not adversely affect expected yields.

Temples: The February 1 forecast for the 1995-96 Florida temple production was unchanged from January at 2.20 million boxes (99,000 tons), down 14 percent from last season. Harvest of temples increased with about 00 thousand boxes moved by the end of the month.

Grapefruit: The February 1 forecast of the 1995-96 U.S. grapefruit crop is 2.76 million tons, unchanged from last month but down 5 percent from last season. The forecasts of all three types of Florida grapefruit remained unchanged from January at 54.0 million boxes (2.30 million tons), down 3 percent from last season. Average fruit size was at near record levels and fruit quality remained good. The Florida white seedless grapefruit forecast is 24.0 million boxes (1.02 million tons), a decrease of 7 percent from the 1994-95 crop. The colored seedless forecast is 29.0 million boxes (1.23 million tons), an increase of 1 percent from a year ago. The seedy grapefruit crop is expected to be 1.00 million boxes (43,000 tons), 23 percent fewer than last year. Nearly 20 million boxes of all seedless grapefruit were picked through the end of January.

The Texas grapefruit forecast, at 4.40 million boxes (176,000 tons) , is unchanged from last month but down 5 percent from last year. The forecast of California's crop is carried forward from January at 7.50 million boxes (251,000 tons), 19 percent below last season. Arizona's forecast is also carried forward from last month and is expected to be 1.20 million boxes (40,000 tons), 14 percent below the 1994-95 crop.

Tangerines: The 1995-96 U.S. tangerine crop is forecast at 329,000 tons, 2 percent more than last month and 20 percent more than last year. The Florida tangerine forecast is 4.45 million boxes (211,000 tons), up 3 percent from January and 25 percent from last year. Over 3.4 million boxes of tangerines were picked. California's tangerine forecast was carried forward from January at 2.40 million boxes (90,000 tons), 9 percent more than last season. The Arizona forecast was also carried forward from last month at 750,000 boxes (28,000 tons), 15 percent more than last season.

Tangelos: The 1995-96 Florida tangelo crop is forecast at 2.60 million boxes (117,000 tons), down 4 percent from last month and down 17 percent from last year's production. There were nearly 2.4 million boxes of tangelos utilized by month's end.

Florida Citrus: The first two days of January were very wet in contrast to the rest of the month which was very dry. Field reports following

the freezing temperatures of January 8 and 9 indicated no significant damage due to icing. Many caretakers used irrigation during the month to maintain good tree condition. Harvesting crews had near ideal weather for picking. Movement of early and mid oranges during January was very active with most of these going to the processors. Harvest of all seedless grapefruit for both fresh and processing continued strong with most of the fresh packing coming from the lower east coast. Early tangerine and tangelo harvest was nearly completed by the end of the month. Movement of Temples was increasing at the end of the month. Utilization of Navels through the end of January totaled 5.1 million boxes. Harvest of early and midseason oranges without Navels was 102.6 million boxes.

Texas Citrus: Harvest continued without delays during January. More grapefruit went to the processors because of irregular shape, mostly *sheepnose*. Grove care companies remained busy with normal operations. Weather conditions were good during the month, however high irrigation demands will lower availability of water going into spring.

Papayas: Hawaii fresh papaya production is estimated at 3.46 million pounds for January. This was 6 percent lower than December and 14 percent lower than a year ago.

January weather conditions were variable with a mix of sunshine, record high temperatures, and soaking rains. Papaya ringspot virus remained a serious problem in the major papaya producing area of the state. Orchard conditions ranged from poor to good depending on the severity of the virus.

Area in papaya production totaled 3,765 acres. This was 1 percent lower than last month but 4 percent higher than last January. Harvested area, totaling 2,355 acres, was 2 percent lower than December and 1 percent lower than January 1995.

California Fruits and Nuts: Pruning, dormant spraying, and fumigation were active in vineyards and deciduous orchards between storms throughout January. New and replacement trees were planted. Early bud swell in many trees was reported.

California Citrus: Grapefruit picking in the desert area was active during January with smooth texture and good quality reported. Defects included *sheepnose* and wind scar. Lemons were harvested throughout the growing area. Wind scar was a concern to growers but overall quality was good. Navel orange picking gained momentum with approximately one third of the crop picked by February 1. Rind breakdown, scar, puff, crease, and decay were problems. Valencia oranges were maturing well with picking expected to begin in the desert area by late February. Minneola harvest continued with good to excellent quality.

Walnuts, 1995 Revised: The 1995 California walnut production has been revised to 234,000 tons, up 6 percent from January's preliminary estimate and up 1 percent from last year's production of 232,000 tons. Estimates for 1995 price and value will be published on July 8, 1996.

Almonds, 1995 Revised: The 1995 California almond production remains unchanged from January's preliminary estimate of 370 million pounds (shelled basis). This level of production is down from last year's record high crop of 735 million pounds. Value of utilized production for 1995 was \$888 million, down 1 percent from 1994's value of \$900 million.

Report Features

The next "Crop Production" report will be released at 8:30 a.m. ET on March 12, 1996.

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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