



# Crop Production

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## **All Cotton Production Down Slightly from November All Orange Production Down 4 Percent from October**

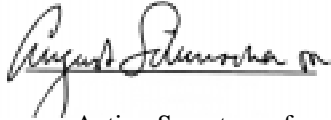
**All cotton** production is forecast at 17.4 million 480-pound bales, down less than 1 percent from last month, but up 3 percent from 1999. Yield is expected to average 619 pounds per harvested acre, down 3 pounds from last month. Survey and ginnings data indicate a 200,000 bale decrease in Texas production from the November forecast, which more than offset a 150,000 bale increase in California. On November 26, U.S. harvest was 85 percent complete, the same pace as both last year and the 5-year average.

**The U.S. all orange** December 1 forecast of the 2000-01 crop is 12.6 million tons, down 4 percent from both October and last season's final utilization. Florida's all orange forecast is 229 million boxes (10.3 million tons), 5 percent below the October forecast and 2 percent less than the 1999-2000 crop year. The weather since the beginning of October has been drier than normal. Constant irrigation was needed to maintain good tree condition. Water reservoirs are at very low levels. Early and midseason varieties in Florida are forecast at 127 million boxes (5.72 million tons), a 6 percent decrease from October. If realized, this production will be 5 percent lower than the previous season. Fruit size is considerably smaller than originally projected and may end up as the smallest in the last ten years. A near record low fruit drop is projected, which will partially offset the smaller fruit size. Florida's Valencia forecast, at 102 million boxes (4.59 million tons), is down 3 percent from October, but is 3 percent higher than last season's final utilization. The Valencias also have smaller fruit size and a low drop rate. Arizona, California, and Texas orange production forecasts are carried forward from the October forecasts.

**Florida frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ)** yield projection is unchanged at 1.55 gallons per box at 42.0 degrees Brix. This is virtually the same as last season's yield as reported by the Florida Citrus Processors Association. Projected juice yield for 2000-01 early-midseason and Valencia varieties will be published in the January Crop Production report. All projections of yield assume that the processing relationships this year will be similar to those of the past several years.

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This report was approved on December 12, 2000.



Acting Secretary of  
Agriculture  
August Schumacher, Jr.



Agricultural Statistics Board  
Chairperson  
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## Contents

	<b>Page</b>
Beans, Dry Edible .....	7
Citrus .....	6
Coffee .....	15
Cotton .....	4
Cottonseed .....	5
Crop Summary .....	17
Crop Comments .....	18
Information Contacts .....	23
Papayas .....	5
Pecans .....	14
Reliability of Production Data in this Report .....	22
Sugarcane .....	15
Tobacco, Burley .....	5
Weather Maps .....	16
Weather Summary .....	17

**Cotton: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Type, State,  
and United States, 1999 and Forecasted December 1, 2000**

Type and State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production <sup>1</sup>	
	1999	2000	1999	2000		1999	2000
				Nov 1	Dec 1		
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Bales <sup>2</sup></i>	<i>1,000 Bales <sup>2</sup></i>
<b>Upland</b>							
AL	561.0	540.0	535	489	489	625.0	550.0
AZ	269.0	279.0	1,278	1,273	1,273	716.0	740.0
AR	960.0	950.0	714	738	743	1,428.0	1,470.0
CA	605.0	765.0	1,254	1,286	1,380	1,580.0	2,200.0
GA	1,300.0	1,300.0	579	594	594	1,567.0	1,610.0
LA	610.0	700.0	709	638	627	901.0	915.0
MS	1,180.0	1,280.0	704	656	649	1,731.0	1,730.0
MO	377.0	400.0	601	660	648	472.0	540.0
NM	79.0	85.0	662	734	734	109.0	130.0
NC	825.0	930.0	475	748	748	816.0	1,450.0
OK	150.0	200.0	461	444	420	144.0	175.0
SC	315.0	290.0	428	604	629	281.0	380.0
TN	565.0	570.0	505	606	606	595.0	720.0
TX	5,100.0	4,800.0	475	430	410	5,050.0	4,100.0
VA	108.0	109.0	635	722	722	142.8	164.0
Oth Sts <sup>3</sup>	134.0	129.0	487	428	428	135.9	115.0
US	13,138.0	13,327.0	595	615	612	16,293.7	16,989.0
<b>Amer-Pima</b>							
AZ	8.9	6.0	879	824	824	16.3	10.3
CA	239.0	144.0	1,210	1,233	1,200	602.7	360.0
NM	7.0	6.0	734	680	680	10.7	8.5
TX	32.0	16.0	669	810	930	44.6	31.0
US	286.9	172.0	1,128	1,160	1,144	674.3	409.8
<b>All</b>							
AL	561.0	540.0	535	489	489	625.0	550.0
AZ	277.9	285.0	1,265	1,264	1,264	732.3	750.3
AR	960.0	950.0	714	738	743	1,428.0	1,470.0
CA	844.0	909.0	1,241	1,278	1,352	2,182.7	2,560.0
GA	1,300.0	1,300.0	579	594	594	1,567.0	1,610.0
LA	610.0	700.0	709	638	627	901.0	915.0
MS	1,180.0	1,280.0	704	656	649	1,731.0	1,730.0
MO	377.0	400.0	601	660	648	472.0	540.0
NM	86.0	91.0	668	731	731	119.7	138.5
NC	825.0	930.0	475	748	748	816.0	1,450.0
OK	150.0	200.0	461	444	420	144.0	175.0
SC	315.0	290.0	428	604	629	281.0	380.0
TN	565.0	570.0	505	606	606	595.0	720.0
TX	5,132.0	4,816.0	477	431	412	5,094.6	4,131.0
VA	108.0	109.0	635	722	722	142.8	164.0
Oth Sts <sup>3</sup>	134.0	129.0	487	428	428	135.9	115.0
US	13,424.9	13,499.0	607	622	619	16,968.0	17,398.8

<sup>1</sup> Production ginned and to be ginned.

<sup>2</sup> 480-Lb. net weight bales.

<sup>3</sup> Other States include FL and KS. Individual State level forecasts will be published in the "January Crop Production" report.

**Cottonseed: Production, United States,  
1998-1999 and Forecasted December 1, 2000**

State	Production		
	1998	1999	2000 <sup>1</sup>
	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>
US	5,365.4	6,353.5	6,512.2

<sup>1</sup> Based on a 3-year average lint-seed ratio.

**Burley Tobacco: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State,  
and United States, 1998-1999 and Forecasted December 1, 2000**

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>
Type 31							
IN	6,500	3,800	1,800	2,100	17,000	11,700	7,980
KY	210,000	125,000	1,810	2,100	416,025	380,100	262,500
MO <sup>1</sup>	2,300	1,400	2,015	2,180	5,751	4,635	3,052
NC	7,800	7,800	1,600	1,650	11,745	12,480	12,870
OH	9,800	7,500	1,740	1,790	17,934	17,052	13,425
TN	55,000	45,000	1,890	2,000	91,545	103,950	90,000
VA	10,600	9,000	2,180	2,000	20,176	23,108	18,000
WV <sup>1</sup>	1,600	1,500	1,350	1,600	2,160	2,160	2,400
US	303,600	201,000	1,829	2,041	582,336	555,185	410,227

<sup>1</sup> Estimates for current year carried forward from an earlier forecast.

**Papayas: Area and Fresh Production, by Month, Hawaii, 1999-2000**

Month	Area				Fresh Production	
	Total in Crop		Harvested		1999	2000
	1999	2000	1999	2000		
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>
Oct	3,225	2,710	1,620	1,580	3,520	4,210
Nov	3,205	2,720	1,605	1,585	3,565	4,380

**Citrus Fruits: Utilized Production by Crop, State, and United States,  
1998-1999, 1999-2000 and Forecasted December 1, 2000<sup>1</sup>**

Crop and State	Utilized Production Boxes			Utilized Production Ton Equivalent		
	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01
	<i>1,000 Boxes<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>1,000 Boxes<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>1,000 Boxes<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>
Oranges						
Early Mid & Navel <sup>3</sup>						
AZ <sup>4</sup>	550	600	550	21	22	21
CA <sup>4</sup>	21,000	40,000	34,000	787	1,500	1,275
FL	112,000	134,000	127,000	5,040	6,030	5,715
TX <sup>4</sup>	1,250	1,540	1,800	53	66	77
US	134,800	176,140	163,350	5,901	7,618	7,088
Valencia						
AZ <sup>4</sup>	600	500	500	22	19	19
CA <sup>4</sup>	15,000	27,000	25,000	563	1,013	938
FL	74,000	99,000	102,000	3,330	4,455	4,590
TX <sup>4</sup>	180	200	200	8	8	8
US	89,780	126,700	127,700	3,923	5,495	5,555
All						
AZ <sup>4</sup>	1,150	1,100	1,050	43	41	40
CA <sup>4</sup>	36,000	67,000	59,000	1,350	2,513	2,213
FL	186,000	233,000	229,000	8,370	10,485	10,305
TX <sup>4</sup>	1,430	1,740	2,000	61	74	85
US	224,580	302,840	291,050	9,824	13,113	12,643
Temples						
FL	1,800	1,950	1,800	81	88	81
Grapefruit						
White Seedless <sup>5</sup>						
FL	17,800	20,900	20,000	757	888	850
Colored Seedless						
FL	28,700	31,900	30,000	1,220	1,356	1,275
Other <sup>5</sup>						
FL	550	600		23	25	
All						
AZ <sup>4</sup>	750	500	600	25	17	20
CA <sup>4</sup>	7,300	7,000	7,200	244	235	241
FL	47,050	53,400	50,000	2,000	2,269	2,125
TX <sup>4</sup>	6,100	5,930	6,500	244	237	260
US	61,200	66,830	64,300	2,513	2,758	2,646
Tangerines						
AZ <sup>4,6</sup>	950	850	850	36	32	32
CA <sup>4,6</sup>	1,500	2,300	2,000	56	86	75
FL	4,950	7,000	6,300	235	333	299
US	7,400	10,150	9,150	327	451	406
Lemons <sup>4</sup>						
AZ	3,450	3,100	3,600	131	118	137
CA	16,200	19,600	21,000	616	745	798
US	19,650	22,700	24,600	747	863	935
Tangelos						
FL	2,550	2,200	2,100	115	99	95
K-Early Citrus						
FL	80	110	60	4	5	3

<sup>1</sup> The crop year begins with the bloom of the first year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. <sup>2</sup> 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. <sup>3</sup> Navel and miscellaneous varieties in AZ and CA. Early (including Navel) and midseason varieties in FL and TX. Small quantities of tangerines in TX. <sup>4</sup> Estimates for current year carried forward from earlier forecast. <sup>5</sup> Seedy (Duncan) grapefruit estimates discontinued after 1999-00 crop. Included with White Seedless beginning with the 2000-01 crop.

<sup>6</sup> Includes tangelos and tangors.

**Dry Edible Beans: Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production  
by State and United States, 1998-2000<sup>1</sup>**

State	Area Planted			Area Harvested		
	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
CA	110.0	135.0	115.0	105.0	132.0	112.0
CO	170.0	155.0	120.0	155.0	145.0	110.0
ID	105.0	105.0	90.0	103.0	103.0	88.0
KS	20.0	22.0	18.0	19.0	20.9	16.0
MI	300.0	350.0	285.0	295.0	350.0	275.0
MN	190.0	205.0	165.0	175.0	165.0	150.0
MT	16.6	26.5	40.0	16.0	25.5	36.5
NE	195.0	210.0	165.0	188.0	187.0	156.0
NM <sup>2</sup>	10.5	1.0		9.5	1.0	
NY	31.0	31.0	25.0	30.0	30.2	24.5
ND	750.0	630.0	610.0	710.0	570.0	525.0
OR	8.7	11.5	12.0	8.6	10.8	11.7
SD <sup>3</sup>			11.0			10.8
TX	15.0	50.0	18.0	13.5	47.0	15.5
UT	6.0	6.7	5.4	5.9	6.6	3.0
WA	40.0	36.0	32.0	40.0	36.0	32.0
WI	7.3	8.3	8.3	7.2	8.0	8.1
WY	39.0	40.0	38.0	37.0	39.0	36.0
US	2,014.1	2,023.0	1,757.7	1,917.7	1,877.0	1,610.1
	Yield per Acre			Production		
	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000
	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Cwt</i>	<i>1,000 Cwt</i>	<i>1,000 Cwt</i>
CA	1,480	1,860	1,800	1,554	2,455	2,016
CO	1,850	1,900	1,800	2,868	2,755	1,980
ID	2,050	2,050	1,950	2,112	2,112	1,716
KS	2,000	1,850	1,810	380	387	289
MI	1,500	2,100	1,500	4,425	7,350	4,125
MN	1,450	1,550	1,600	2,538	2,558	2,400
MT	2,190	1,730	1,650	350	441	604
NE	1,950	2,000	2,070	3,666	3,740	3,230
NM <sup>2</sup>	1,800	1,800		171	18	
NY	1,420	1,370	1,460	426	414	358
ND	1,380	1,450	1,450	9,798	8,265	7,613
OR	1,770	1,610	1,800	152	174	211
SD <sup>3</sup>			2,090			226
TX	1,000	1,490	950	135	701	148
UT	510	800	330	30	53	10
WA	2,230	2,080	2,000	890	750	640
WI	1,600	1,550	1,800	115	124	146
WY	2,180	2,020	1,980	808	788	712
US	1,586	1,763	1,641	30,418	33,085	26,424

<sup>1</sup> Excludes beans grown for garden seed.

<sup>2</sup> Estimates discontinued in 2000.

<sup>3</sup> Estimates began in 2000.

**Dry Edible Beans: Area Planted and Harvested by Commercial  
Class, State, and Total, 1998-2000**

Class and State	Area Planted			Area Harvested		
	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
Large Lima						
CA	26.0	25.0	20.5	25.0	24.0	19.5
Baby Lima						
CA	13.0	27.0	24.5	12.0	26.0	23.5
Navy						
CO	0.6			0.6		
ID	1.5	5.1	7.3	1.5	5.0	7.1
MI	75.0	150.0	125.0	74.0	150.0	120.0
MN	51.0	80.0	66.0	46.0	64.0	60.0
NE	5.0	7.0	4.0	4.8	6.2	3.5
NM <sup>1</sup>	2.0			2.0		
ND	120.0	195.0	138.0	114.0	175.0	111.0
OR	0.4	1.2	0.7	0.4	1.2	0.6
SD <sup>2</sup>			3.2			3.1
WY		2.0	2.0		1.9	1.9
Total	255.5	440.3	346.2	243.3	403.3	307.2
Great Northern						
CO	0.2			0.2		
ID	7.5	6.6	7.2	7.4	6.5	7.0
MN	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.3
NE	97.0	115.0	104.5	93.2	104.0	100.0
ND			6.5			5.5
WA		1.1	1.1		1.1	1.1
WY	6.0	8.0	7.0	5.5	7.7	6.2
Total	113.2	133.5	128.9	108.5	121.8	122.1
Small White						
ID	1.5	2.9	1.4	1.4	2.9	1.4
OR	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.6
WA	1.0	1.8	0.9	1.0	1.8	0.9
Total	2.8	5.3	2.9	2.7	5.3	2.9

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**Dry Edible Beans: Yield and Production by Commercial Class, State, and Total, 1998-2000 (continued)**

Class and State	Yield per Acre			Production		
	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000
	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Cwt</i>	<i>1,000 Cwt</i>	<i>1,000 Cwt</i>
Large Lima						
CA	1,250	1,800	2,210	312	433	430
Baby Lima						
CA	1,700	2,380	2,180	204	620	513
Navy						
CO	1,500			9		
ID	2,330	2,160	2,250	35	108	160
MI	1,600	2,300	1,500	1,180	3,450	1,800
MN	1,620	1,560	1,650	745	998	990
NE	2,130	1,950	2,200	102	121	77
NM <sup>1</sup>	2,000			40		
ND	1,550	1,460	1,460	1,767	2,555	1,620
OR	2,250	1,920	1,170	9	23	7
SD <sup>2</sup>			2,480			77
WY		2,050	2,110		39	40
Total	1,598	1,809	1,553	3,887	7,294	4,771
Great Northern						
CO	1,500			3		
ID	2,140	2,110	2,090	158	137	146
MN	1,360	1,600	1,520	30	40	35
NE	1,990	2,030	2,040	1,855	2,111	2,040
ND			1,510			83
WA		2,450	2,180		27	24
WY	2,310	2,000	1,940	127	154	120
Total	2,003	2,027	2,005	2,173	2,469	2,448
Small White						
ID	2,210	2,100	2,070	31	61	29
OR	2,330	2,000	2,670	7	12	16
WA	2,200	2,170	2,110	22	39	19
Total	2,222	2,113	2,207	60	112	64

<sup>1</sup> Estimates discontinued in 2000.

<sup>2</sup> Estimates began in 2000.

**Dry Edible Beans: Area Planted and Harvested by Commercial  
Class, State, and Total, 1998-2000**

Class and State	Area Planted			Area Harvested		
	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
<b>Pinto</b>						
CO	152.0	125.0	100.0	138.0	118.5	92.0
ID	44.2	31.2	29.2	43.5	30.6	28.4
KS	18.5	16.5	17.3	17.7	15.8	15.5
MI	21.0	9.0	21.0	20.0	9.0	20.0
MN	55.0	38.0	39.0	52.0	24.0	34.0
MT	12.2	13.9	14.5	12.0	13.2	13.7
NE	76.0	60.0	39.0	73.7	54.0	36.0
NM <sup>1</sup>	5.5	1.0		4.5	1.0	
ND	540.0	363.0	411.0	510.0	332.0	363.0
OR	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.4
SD <sup>2</sup>			2.3			2.3
TX	0.5	1.5	1.0	0.5	1.4	1.0
UT	6.0	6.7	5.4	5.9	6.6	3.0
WA	16.0	9.0	10.5	16.0	9.0	10.5
WY	28.0	28.0	28.0	27.0	27.5	27.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>977.1</b>	<b>705.2</b>	<b>720.7</b>	<b>923.0</b>	<b>644.9</b>	<b>648.8</b>
<b>Light Red</b>						
<b>Kidney</b>						
CA	9.5	8.0	11.0	8.5	8.0	11.0
CO	10.0	15.0	12.0	9.4	12.5	11.0
ID	1.6	0.8	1.6	1.6	0.8	1.6
MI	14.0	17.0	19.0	13.0	17.0	19.0
MN	11.0	11.0	10.0	10.5	10.5	9.6
NE	13.0	19.0	13.0	12.6	14.8	12.3
NY	16.0	17.7	15.0	15.5	17.5	14.6
WA	0.9	2.0	1.4	0.9	2.0	1.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>90.5</b>	<b>83.0</b>	<b>72.0</b>	<b>83.1</b>	<b>80.5</b>
<b>Dark Red</b>						
<b>Kidney</b>						
CA	5.5	3.5	6.0	5.5	3.5	6.0
ID	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.1
MI	9.0	9.0	12.0	9.0	9.0	12.0
MN	34.0	38.0	32.0	32.0	36.0	30.0
NY	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.8
ND	5.5	5.0	4.0	5.2	4.7	3.5
WI	7.3	8.3	8.3	7.2	8.0	8.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>64.2</b>	<b>66.9</b>	<b>65.3</b>	<b>61.8</b>	<b>64.3</b>	<b>62.5</b>
<b>Pink</b>						
CA	5.5	2.0	0.7	5.5	2.0	0.7
ID	17.6	19.2	3.2	17.2	18.7	3.2
MN	13.0	14.0	6.0	12.2	10.2	5.8
ND	13.0	11.0	4.0	12.6	10.0	3.5
WA	6.0	4.5	4.2	6.0	4.5	4.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>55.1</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>45.4</b>	<b>17.4</b>

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**Dry Edible Beans: Yield and Production by Commercial  
Class, State, and Total, 1998-2000 (continued)**

Class and State	Yield per Acre			Production		
	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000
	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Cwt</i>	<i>1,000 Cwt</i>	<i>1,000 Cwt</i>
<b>Pinto</b>						
CO	1,900	1,890	1,820	2,617	2,235	1,675
ID	2,100	2,170	2,270	914	664	644
KS	2,000	1,850	1,800	354	292	279
MI	1,470	1,890	1,450	293	170	290
MN	1,400	1,430	1,450	726	343	494
MT	2,200	2,240	2,270	264	296	311
NE	1,880	2,030	2,080	1,386	1,096	749
NM <sup>1</sup>	2,040	1,800		92	18	
ND	1,340	1,460	1,460	6,832	4,860	5,294
OR	1,910	1,520	2,420	42	35	58
SD <sup>2</sup>			2,480			57
TX	600	860	800	3	12	8
UT	510	800	330	30	53	10
WA	2,380	2,300	2,300	380	207	242
WY	2,140	2,030	1,980	578	558	535
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,572</b>	<b>1,681</b>	<b>1,641</b>	<b>14,511</b>	<b>10,839</b>	<b>10,646</b>
<b>Light Red</b>						
<b>Kidney</b>						
CA	1,380	1,510	1,230	117	121	135
CO	1,810	1,760	1,750	170	220	193
ID	2,000	2,130	1,690	32	17	27
MI	1,310	1,800	1,500	170	306	285
MN	1,570	1,700	1,850	165	178	178
NE	2,000	1,790	2,200	252	265	271
NY	1,350	1,290	1,430	209	225	209
WA	2,110	2,150	1,860	19	43	26
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,575</b>	<b>1,655</b>	<b>1,645</b>	<b>1,134</b>	<b>1,375</b>	<b>1,324</b>
<b>Dark Red</b>						
<b>Kidney</b>						
CA	850	1,310	1,170	47	46	70
ID	2,220	2,000	1,910	20	22	21
MI	1,000	1,700	1,520	90	153	182
MN	1,410	1,660	1,700	450	597	510
NY	1,600	1,350	1,280	32	27	23
ND	1,690	1,510	1,430	88	71	50
WI	1,600	1,550	1,800	115	124	146
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,362</b>	<b>1,617</b>	<b>1,603</b>	<b>842</b>	<b>1,040</b>	<b>1,002</b>
<b>Pink</b>						
CA	1,070	1,150	1,140	59	23	8
ID	2,170	2,200	2,160	373	412	69
MN	1,210	1,400	1,470	148	143	85
ND	1,500	1,450	1,570	189	145	55
WA	2,500	2,040	2,480	150	92	104
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,718</b>	<b>1,795</b>	<b>1,845</b>	<b>919</b>	<b>815</b>	<b>321</b>

<sup>1</sup> Estimates discontinued in 2000.

<sup>2</sup> Estimates began in 2000.

**Dry Edible Beans: Area Planted and Harvested by Commercial  
Class, State, and Total, 1998-2000**

Class and State	Area Planted			Area Harvested		
	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
<b>Small Red</b>						
ID	13.1	19.6	7.2	12.8	19.1	7.0
MI	11.0	15.0	8.0	11.0	15.0	8.0
WA	8.0	8.0	2.2	8.0	8.0	2.2
Total	32.1	42.6	17.4	31.8	42.1	17.2
<b>Cranberry</b>						
CA	2.5	2.5	3.5	2.5	2.5	3.5
ID	0.9	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.2	1.3
MI	27.0	31.0	26.0	26.0	31.0	25.0
MN	3.0	2.6	0.8	2.7	2.4	0.5
Total	33.4	37.4	31.6	32.1	37.1	30.3
<b>Black</b>						
CA	2.5	1.0	1.0	2.5	1.0	1.0
CO	0.7	1.2		0.5	1.0	
ID	5.0	4.8	1.1	4.9	4.8	1.1
MI	135.0	108.0	55.0	134.0	108.0	53.0
MN	15.0	10.6	4.9	12.6	9.8	4.3
NE	3.0	7.0	0.8	2.8	6.4	0.8
NY	10.5	9.5	5.2	10.0	9.0	5.2
ND	63.0	41.0	25.0	60.0	37.0	22.0
WA	2.2	3.2	1.2	2.2	3.2	1.2
WY	3.0			2.8		
Total	239.9	186.3	94.2	232.3	180.2	88.6
<b>Blackeye</b>						
CA	33.0	39.5	15.3	31.0	38.5	15.3
TX	5.5	33.0	6.5	4.9	31.0	5.1
Total	38.5	72.5	21.8	35.9	69.5	20.4
<b>Garbanzo</b>						
CA	5.0	16.5	24.5	5.0	16.5	23.5
ID	10.6	11.8	28.6	10.3	11.7	28.0
MT	4.0	12.1	25.0	3.8	11.8	22.5
ND		10.0	15.0		8.0	11.0
OR	3.9	2.7	5.8	3.9	2.4	5.8
SD <sup>2</sup>			4.0			3.9
WA	5.0	5.4	9.5	5.0	5.4	9.5
Total	28.5	58.5	112.4	28.0	55.8	104.2
<b>Other</b>						
CA	7.5	10.0	8.0	7.5	10.0	8.0
CO	6.5	13.8	8.0	6.3	13.0	7.0
ID	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.8
KS	1.5	5.5	0.7	1.3	5.1	0.5
MI	8.0	11.0	19.0	8.0	11.0	18.0
MN	5.5	8.0	3.7	4.8	5.6	3.5
MT	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.3
NE	1.0	2.0	3.7	0.9	1.6	3.4
NM <sup>1</sup>	3.0			3.0		
NY	2.5	1.8	2.9	2.5	1.7	2.9
ND	8.5	5.0	6.5	8.2	3.3	5.5
OR	1.9	4.6	2.4	1.8	4.3	2.3
SD <sup>2</sup>			1.5			1.5
TX	9.0	15.5	10.5	8.1	14.6	9.4
WA	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0
WY	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.7	1.9	0.9
Total	58.8	81.3	70.2	55.8	74.2	65.0

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**Dry Edible Beans: Yield and Production by Commercial Class, State, and Total, 1998-2000 (continued)**

Class and State	Yield per Acre			Production		
	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000
	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Cwt</i>	<i>1,000 Cwt</i>	<i>1,000 Cwt</i>
<b>Small Red</b>						
ID	2,150	2,120	2,100	275	405	147
MI	1,820	2,070	1,410	200	310	113
WA	2,310	2,310	2,410	185	185	53
Total	2,075	2,138	1,820	660	900	313
<b>Cranberry</b>						
CA	1,400	960	1,140	35	24	40
ID	2,000	1,920	1,770	18	23	23
MI	1,100	1,600	1,520	285	496	380
MN	1,630	1,420	1,400	44	34	7
Total	1,190	1,555	1,485	382	577	450
<b>Black</b>						
CA	1,400	1,000	1,000	35	10	10
CO	1,800	2,000		9	20	
ID	2,180	2,150	2,180	107	103	24
MI	1,570	2,090	1,580	2,100	2,260	840
MN	1,370	1,530	1,330	172	150	57
NE	2,000	1,800	2,250	56	115	18
NY	1,470	1,570	1,500	147	141	78
ND	1,360	1,340	1,280	816	496	282
WA	2,500	2,380	2,670	55	76	32
WY	2,390			67		
Total	1,534	1,871	1,514	3,564	3,371	1,341
<b>Blackeye</b>						
CA	1,840	2,010	2,090	570	775	320
TX	1,690	1,700	900	83	527	46
Total	1,819	1,873	1,794	653	1,302	366
<b>Garbanzo</b>						
CA	1,600	1,730	1,490	80	285	350
ID	1,320	1,260	1,460	136	147	410
MT	2,210	1,130	1,290	84	133	290
ND		1,100	1,320		88	145
OR	1,510	920	1,330	59	22	77
SD <sup>2</sup>			1,670			65
WA	1,180	1,110	1,240	59	60	118
Total	1,493	1,317	1,396	418	735	1,455
<b>Other</b>						
CA	1,270	1,180	1,750	95	118	140
CO	950	2,150	1,600	60	280	112
ID	2,170	2,170	2,000	13	13	16
KS	2,000	1,860	2,000	26	95	10
MI	1,340	1,860	1,310	107	205	235
MN	1,210	1,340	1,260	58	75	44
MT	1,000	2,400	1,000	2	12	3
NE	1,670	2,000	2,210	15	32	75
NM <sup>1</sup>	1,300			39		
NY	1,520	1,240	1,660	38	21	48
ND	1,290	1,520	1,530	106	50	84
OR	1,940	1,910	2,300	35	82	53
SD <sup>2</sup>			1,800			27
TX	600	1,110	1,000	49	162	94
WA	2,220	2,100	2,200	20	21	22
WY	2,120	1,950	1,890	36	37	17
Total	1,253	1,621	1,508	699	1,203	980

<sup>1</sup> Estimates discontinued in 2000.

<sup>2</sup> Estimates began in 2000.

**Pecans: Utilized Production by Crop, State, and United States,  
1998-1999 and Forecasted December 1, 2000**

Crop and State	Utilized Production		
	1998	1999	2000
	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>
<b>Improved Varieties <sup>1</sup></b>			
AL	3,500	7,000	11,000
AZ	13,000	22,800	16,000
AR <sup>2</sup>	300	1,500	900
CA <sup>2</sup>	1,700	1,900	2,300
FL <sup>2</sup>	200	1,100	800
GA	35,000	85,000	70,000
LA	3,000	4,000	3,000
MS <sup>2</sup>	800	3,500	1,000
NM	32,000	52,000	35,000
NC <sup>2</sup>	1,500	800	1,800
OK	200	3,000	500
SC <sup>2</sup>	800	1,800	1,700
TX	20,000	35,000	22,000
US	112,000	219,400	166,000
<b>Native &amp; Seedling</b>			
AL	1,500	6,000	4,000
AR <sup>2</sup>	250	2,300	400
FL <sup>2</sup>	1,100	2,600	1,700
GA	5,000	35,000	10,000
KS	50	5,000	400
LA	13,000	18,000	14,000
MS <sup>2</sup>	400	1,500	500
NC <sup>2</sup>	1,000	400	1,000
OK	1,800	60,000	2,500
SC <sup>2</sup>	300	900	800
TX	10,000	55,000	8,000
US	34,400	186,700	43,300
<b>All Pecans</b>			
AL	5,000	13,000	15,000
AZ	13,000	22,800	16,000
AR <sup>2</sup>	550	3,800	1,300
CA <sup>2</sup>	1,700	1,900	2,300
FL <sup>2</sup>	1,300	3,700	2,500
GA	40,000	120,000	80,000
KS	50	5,000	400
LA	16,000	22,000	17,000
MS <sup>2</sup>	1,200	5,000	1,500
NM	32,000	52,000	35,000
NC <sup>2</sup>	2,500	1,200	2,800
OK	2,000	63,000	3,000
SC <sup>2</sup>	1,100	2,700	2,500
TX	30,000	90,000	30,000
US	146,400	406,100	209,300

<sup>1</sup> Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

<sup>2</sup> Estimates for current year carried forward from earlier forecast.

**Sugarcane: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production  
by Use, State, and United States, 1998-2000**

Use and State	Area Harvested		Yield <sup>1</sup>		Production <sup>1</sup>		
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>
For Sugar							
FL	443.0	438.0	35.0	36.0	17,083	15,505	15,768
HI	35.4	32.6	81.7	80.7	2,727	2,892	2,631
LA	435.0	455.0	32.7	31.0	11,880	14,225	14,105
TX	28.0	46.0	34.1	37.7	1,053	955	1,734
US	941.4	971.6	35.7	35.2	32,743	33,577	34,238
For Seed							
FL	17.0	17.0	35.0	39.0	842	595	663
HI	1.9	2.8	35.8	34.0	71	68	95
LA	30.0	35.0	32.7	31.0	1,040	981	1,085
TX	3.0	0.6	26.0	25.0	11	78	15
US	51.9	55.4	33.2	33.5	1,964	1,722	1,858
For Sugar and Seed							
FL	460.0	455.0	35.0	36.1	17,925	16,100	16,431
HI	37.3	35.4	79.4	77.0	2,798	2,960	2,726
LA	465.0	490.0	32.7	31.0	12,920	15,206	15,190
TX	31.0	46.6	33.3	37.5	1,064	1,033	1,749
US	993.3	1,027.0	35.5	35.1	34,707	35,299	36,096

<sup>1</sup> Net tons.

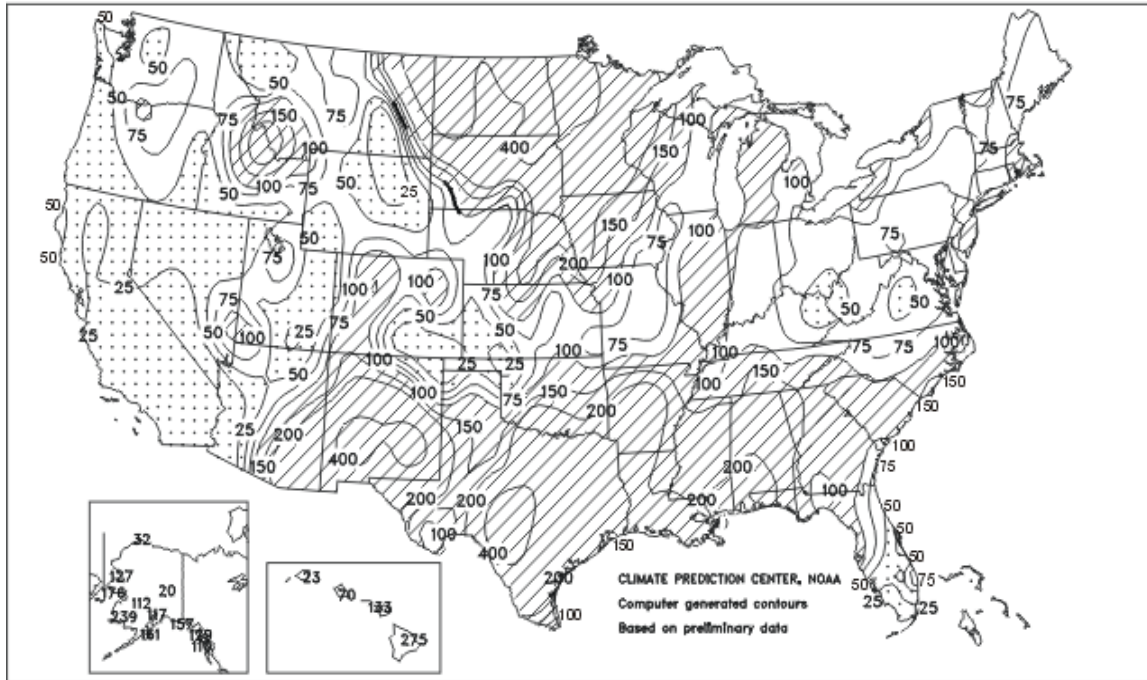
**Coffee: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production  
Hawaii 1998-2000**

State	Area Harvested			Yield			Production <sup>1</sup>		
	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>
HI	6,100	6,400	6,800	1,560	1,560	1,340	9,500	10,000	9,100

<sup>1</sup> Parchment basis.

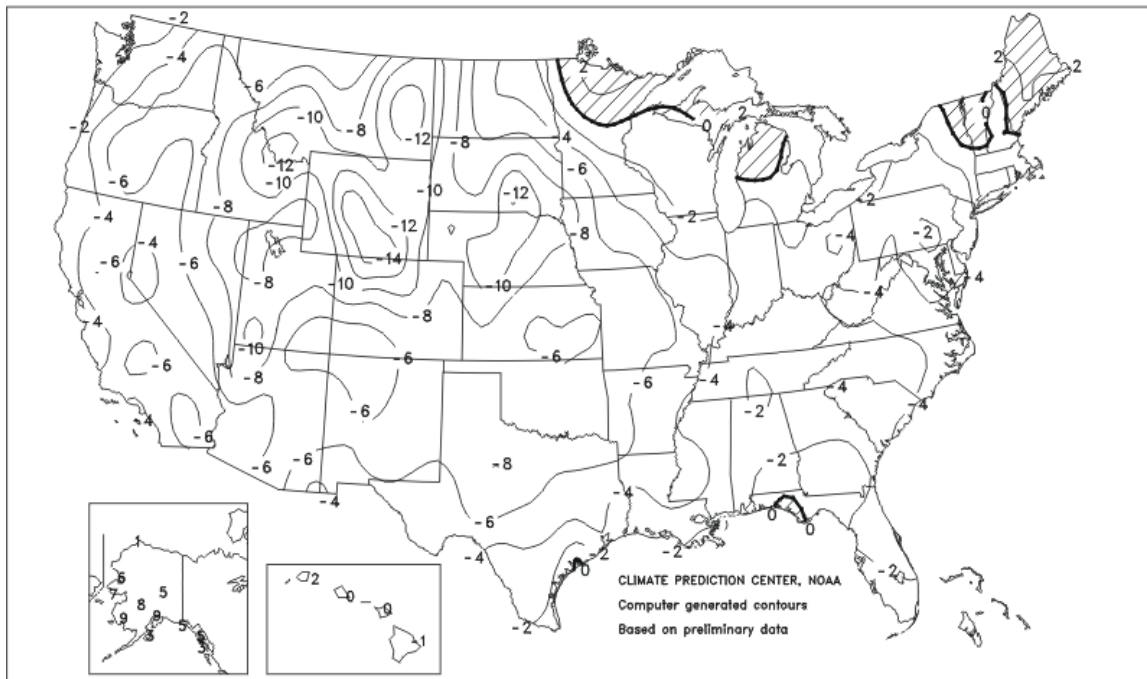
### Percent Of Normal Precipitation

NOV 2000



### Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

NOV 2000





## November Weather Summary

Heavy rain in the South eased or eradicated long-term drought and benefited pastures and winter grains, but slowed fieldwork. On the southern Plains, cool weather and soaking early-month rains hampered winter wheat planting and emergence, and cotton and soybean harvesting. Although drier weather after mid-month allowed fieldwork to gradually resume on the southern High Plains, rain shifted eastward, drenching areas from eastern Texas to the Carolinas. However, most of Florida's peninsula remained unfavorably dry, increasing irrigation requirements. Farther north, occasional, generally light precipitation provided only limited relief from a 2-month dry spell from the Mid-Atlantic region westward into the middle Ohio Valley. Precipitation was also below normal in much of California and the Northwest, despite a late-month increase in storm activity.

Between a brief, early-month warm spell and a late-month warming trend, the Nation experienced a very cold November. The coldest conditions shifted from the West early in the month to nearly nationwide by mid-November. As a result, monthly temperatures averaged as much as 15 degrees F below normal in the northern Plains and northern Rockies and generally 3 to 7 degrees F below normal in California and the Northwest. As cold weather settled in, a series of storm systems provided extensive snow cover from the Southwest to the northern half of the Plains, insulating winter wheat from extreme cold in the latter region. Sub-zero temperatures were primarily confined to areas with a blanket of snow, while sub-freezing readings edged into areas as far south as southern California and along the Gulf Coast from Louisiana to northern Florida. Direct impacts from the cold were relatively minor; however, and temperatures remained well above the freezing mark in Florida's citrus belt.

## November Agricultural Summary

The harvest season ended ahead of normal in the Corn Belt, aided by mostly dry weather. In the southern Great Plains, rain delayed winter wheat seeding, but boosted moisture supplies and assisted emergence. In the central and northern Great Plains, rain and snow increased top soil moisture, but cold weather limited winter wheat emergence. On the Atlantic Coastal Plains, dry weather aided row crop harvest and winter grain seeding early in the month, while rain reduced moisture shortages and stimulated winter grain emergence after mid-month. Fieldwork continued with few interruptions in California and Florida. Some crops remained unharvested in the mid-Atlantic States and Northeast.

Winter wheat seeding slowly progressed, as a variety of winter storms frequently halted fieldwork. Wet weather limited planting progress in parts of Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas early in the month, but planting continued with few delays on the High Plains. In Oklahoma, just two-thirds of the crop was seeded on November 12, compared with 97 percent normally planted by that date. Seeding slowly accelerated in the southern Great Plains after mid-month, as wet soils gradually dried enough to support machinery. In the Corn Belt, where rain delays were shorter and less frequent, winter wheat seeding was nearly complete by mid-month. Seeding accelerated on the Atlantic Coastal Plains early in the month and rapidly progressed through the remainder of the month. In North Carolina, planting progressed from 41 percent complete on November 5, to 80 percent complete on November 26. Mostly dry weather aided planting in California, where seeding advanced well ahead of the 5-year average until mid-month. In Arkansas, the seeding pace was ahead of the 5-year average when the month began and remained ahead of normal until late in the month, despite occasional rain delays.

Below normal temperatures hindered emergence and growth of winter grains most of the month. A few fields emerged in the northern Great Plains before mid-month, but frigid temperatures virtually halted emergence after mid-month. In the central Great Plains and Corn Belt, brief periods of warm weather and adequate moisture supplies aided germination and emergence. Frequent rains, some heavy, erased moisture shortages and promoted germination and growth in the lower Mississippi Valley and adjacent parts of the southern Great plains and Southeast. Soil moisture shortages hindered germination, emergence, and growth of winter grains on the Atlantic Coastal Plains until soaking rains eased dryness after mid-month. In California and the Pacific Northwest, the cold weather suppressed growth of winter grains, but moisture supplies were mostly adequate to support development.

The Nation's corn harvest neared completion more than 1 week ahead of normal, with 95 percent of the crop out of the fields by November 12. However, harvest slipped slightly behind last year's fast pace, as increasing storage shortages and occasional rain delays limited progress. Harvest remained active in the Great Lakes region and eastern Corn Belt during the first half of the month. In Michigan, growers harvested more than one-third of their crop during the first 2 weeks of the month. Harvest advanced ahead of normal in Ohio and Wisconsin, where growers harvested 10 and 12 percent of their crop, respectively, during the week ending November 12. Harvest fell well behind normal in North Dakota, where an early-month mixture of wintery precipitation delayed progress. Harvest progressed well behind normal in Pennsylvania also. The harvest season ended ahead of normal in Kentucky and North Carolina.

The cotton harvest was about 1 week ahead of last year and the 5-year average when the month began, but rain and frozen precipitation limited progress, especially before mid-month. Harvest progressed with few delays on the High Plains and gradually accelerated elsewhere in the Great Plains and interior Mississippi Delta after mid-month, as soils and cotton bolls slowly dried. Harvest progress remained ahead of normal in Oklahoma, but lagged throughout the month in Texas. Dry weather aided early-month harvest progress on the Atlantic Coastal Plains, where Virginia and North Carolina growers, respectively, picked 27 and 20 percent of their crop during the week ended November 12. The harvest pace was slower in Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina, but progress remained ahead of normal throughout the month. On November 26, the crop was 85 percent harvested, equal to last year and the 5-year average. Picking progressed ahead of normal in the Southwest.

Soybean harvest was 95 percent complete on November 5, slightly behind last year's pace, but ahead of the 92-percent average for this date. Harvest rapidly progressed in Michigan, but very little acreage remained to be harvested in the rest of the Corn Belt. Harvest remained active in Arkansas, despite brief rain delays. Dry weather aided harvest progress on the Atlantic Coastal Plains. The sorghum crop was 94 percent harvested on November 5, more than 1 week ahead of last year's progress and about 3 weeks ahead of the average for that date. Harvest was active on the High Plains, especially in Colorado and New Mexico. Rain hindered harvest progress in Oklahoma and Texas until after mid-month.

The sugar beet crop was 98 percent harvested in the major sugar beet-producing States by November 12. Dry weather aided rapid harvest progress in Idaho and Michigan through the first half of the month. Rain interfered with the sugarcane harvest along the western Gulf Coast, but nearly ideal weather aided harvest progress in Florida. The sunflower harvest progressed to 92 percent complete on November 26. Harvest slowly advanced in Colorado, Kansas, and North Dakota due to a combination of rain and snow. The peanut crop was 93 percent harvested on November 26, compared with 96 percent on that date last year. In Texas, harvest continued on the High Plains, but remained stalled in other areas due to wet soils. Wet weather also hindered progress in Oklahoma. In the Southeast, growers completed the harvest, despite occasional rain delays. Harvest neared completion ahead of normal along the Atlantic Coastal Plains.

**Cotton:** Upland cotton harvested acreage, at 13.3 million acres, is up 1 percent from last year, but down 20,000 acres from the November estimate. American-Pima harvested acreage, at 172,000 acres, is down 40 percent from last year.

The Southeastern States (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia) experienced dry weather throughout most of November. All States, except Virginia, maintained a harvest pace which exceeded their 5-year average; however, rains during the last week of November resulted in some brief delays to completing harvest. Alabama producers harvested 96 percent of their cotton acreage by November 26, compared to 94 percent on average. On this same date, Georgia reported 86 percent of their acreage harvested, 4 percentage points ahead of average. North Carolina was 6 points ahead of its 5-year average harvest pace and reported 88 percent completed as of November 26. South Carolina reported 92 percent complete on November 26, five points ahead of average. Virginia harvest progressed rapidly during November. Harvest activities had been slow due to cool weather throughout the growing season, which resulted in a slow maturing crop. As of November 26, Virginia reported 84 percent of its cotton acreage harvested, exactly the same as the 5-year average.

Harvest neared completion in the Delta States (Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee) at or near record pace. Louisiana growers completed harvest prior to November 1, while the other Delta States had well over 90 percent of their acreage harvested before November. Rains during November delayed the completion of harvest in these States; however, by November 21, all five Delta States had completed harvest. Data from objective yield surveys show boll weights in Arkansas were ranked sixth in the last 10 years. Louisiana's weight was ranked seventh since 1991, while Mississippi's weight was ranked ninth.

Cotton harvest in the Southwestern States (Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas) progressed slowly during November due to rain and high humidity. Quality and yields were adversely affected by the rainfall. Despite the delays, Oklahoma remained ahead of the 5-year average harvest pace. Texas, which began the harvest season ahead of average, had fallen off pace by mid-November. On November 26, Texas reported 70 percent of its cotton acreage harvested, compared to the 5-year average of 76 percent. Oklahoma reported 81 percent of its acreage harvested by November 26, ten percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Cotton objective yield data indicate Texas' boll weights are ranked ninth in the past ten years.

Harvest progressed ahead of the 5-year average in California and Arizona throughout the month of November, despite rains during the first half of the month. As of November 26, Arizona reported 88 percent of its upland cotton acreage harvested. This was 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. California reported 92 percent of their acreage harvested as of November 26, four percentage points ahead of average. Although the

rains had only minimal delays on harvest activities, quality factors were diminished in some areas. Data from objective yield plots indicate California's boll weights ranked ninth since 1991.

American-Pima production is forecast at 409,800 bales, down 6,000 bales from the November forecast, and down 39 percent from last year's output. The U.S. yield is forecast at 1,144 pounds per harvested acre, 16 pounds above the last year's record setting yield. Texas' production is up 4,000 bales from the November forecast, while California's production is down 10,000 bales. California harvest was virtually complete by the beginning of December; however, nearly one-third of crop remained to be ginned.

All cotton ginnings totaled 13,657,000 running bales prior to December 1, compared with 13,379,100 running bales ginned prior to the same date last year and 11,309,550 running bales in 1998.

**Burley Tobacco:** U.S. burley tobacco production for 2000 is forecast at 410 million pounds, down 2 percent from the November 1 forecast and 26 percent below 1999. Yield for 2000 is expected to average 2,041 pounds per acre, 32 pounds less than the November 1 forecast but 212 pounds above a year ago. Area for harvest in 2000 is forecast at 201,000 acres, unchanged from the November 1 forecast but down 34 percent from 1999. Burley auction markets opened on November 20. The USDA Agricultural Marketing Service reports that as of December 7, total burley tobacco sales for the season totaled 142.8 million pounds.

**Papayas:** Hawaii fresh papaya production is estimated at 4.38 million pounds for November, 4 percent more than October and 23 percent higher than November 1999. Crop area totaled 2,720 acres, virtually unchanged from last month but 15 percent lower than a year ago. Harvested area, totaling 1,585 acres, was up slightly from October but 1 percent lower than last November. The increased production resulted from improved yields compared to a year ago, as harvested acreage actually declined from November 1999. Production from virus resistant varieties, along with other strategies to combat the papaya ringspot virus, have boosted yields for most of the year.

November weather turned wintery, with torrential rainfall (2 to 3 feet in a 24-hour period) in some major growing areas on Hawaii island early in the month. In spite of the heavy rain, damage to orchards was light. However, the very wet, moist conditions following the storm prompted spray programs to control disease outbreaks, primarily phytophthora. Weather during the remainder of the month was variable with a mixture of sunshine and showers.

**Dry Beans:** U.S. dry edible bean production is estimated at 26.4 million cwt for 2000, down 21 percent from 1999 and 13 percent below two years ago for comparable States. Harvested acres are estimated at 1.61 million acres, 15 percent below last year and down 16 percent from 1998 for comparable States. Comparable States can be calculated by subtracting South Dakota from all 2000 estimates and subtracting New Mexico from all 1998 and 1999 estimates. Production is down in 2000 for all estimating States except Montana, Oregon, and Wisconsin. Production for all classes except for garbanzo is below 1999. Pinto and navy, the two largest varieties, decreased 2 percent and 35 percent, respectively from 1999.

Production in North Dakota is estimated at 7.61 million cwt, 8 percent below 1999 and down 22 percent from two years ago. Average yield, at 1,450 pounds per acre, is unchanged from last year but 70 pounds above 1998. Production increases in pinto, garbanzo, and "other" classes were more than offset by production declines in black, dark red kidney, navy, and pink classes. Extreme rainfall during June in the eastern half of the State flooded many fields which contributed to larger than normal abandonment. Production in Minnesota, at 2.40 million cwt, is 6 percent below last year and 5 percent less than 1998.

In Michigan production is estimated at 4.13 million cwt, 44 percent below last year and down 7 percent from 1998. Average yield, at 1,500 pounds per acre, is down 600 pounds from last year's record high but the same as 1998. Production decreases in black, cranberry, light red kidney, navy, and small red classes more than offset production increases in pinto, dark red kidney, and "other" classes. Excessive rain and standing water at the end of July and cool, wet conditions in September reduced yields and slowed crop development.

Nebraska's production is estimated at 3.23 million cwt, down 14 percent from 1999 and 12 percent below two years ago. Average yield in Nebraska is estimated at 2,070 pounds per acre. This is the highest yield since 1986 when the yield averaged 2,100 pounds per acre. Production in Colorado, at 1.98 million cwt, is 28 percent below last year and 31 percent under 1998. In Idaho, production is estimated at 1.72 million cwt, down 19 percent from both 1999 and 1998. Average yield, at 1,950 pounds per acre, is 100 pounds below last year. Hot temperatures during critical crop development stages lowered dry bean yields.

Production in California is estimated at 2.02 million cwt, 18 percent below 1999 but 30 percent above two years ago. Harvest went well in California, with good quality reported.

Wet weather in spring and early summer limited dry bean planting in New York. Heat and drought conditions during the summer and early fall followed by heavy continuous rain in late fall adversely affected yields in Texas. Extremely dry weather also affected yields in Utah. In Wyoming, production was lowered due to a freeze and snow in mid-September.

**Grapefruit:** The forecast of the 2000-01 grapefruit crop for the United States remains at 2.65 million tons, down 4 percent from last season but up 5 percent from the 1998-99 season. The Florida grapefruit forecast is 50.0 million boxes (2.13 million tons), unchanged from October but 6 percent lower than the previous season. The all white grapefruit forecast, which includes seedless and seedy varieties, remains at 20.0 million boxes (850,000 tons). If realized, the crop size will be down 4 percent from last season. The colored seedless utilization is forecast at 30.0 million boxes (1.28 million tons), the same as in October but 6 percent less than the previous season. Even though the weather during the last two months has been exceptionally dry, below average temperatures and the extensive use of irrigation appear to have produced offsetting effects. Although sizes are smaller than anticipated, droppage is at the lowest level of the 10-year series. Forecasts for Arizona, California, and Texas are carried forward from October.

**Tangelos:** Florida's 2000-01 tangelo forecast is unchanged from October's 2.10 million boxes (94,500 tons) but is 5 percent less than last season's utilized production. If realized, it will be the smallest tangelo crop since the 1968-69 season. Fruit size is well below the average of the past 10 seasons.

**Tangerines:** The 2000-01 U.S. tangerine crop is forecast at 406,000 tons, unchanged from the October 1 forecast, but down 10 percent from last season's record high utilization of 451,000 tons. Florida's tangerine crop is continued at 6.30 million boxes (299,000 tons), down 10 percent from the record high use of 7.00 million boxes (333,000 tons) last season. The harvest of Fallglo and Robinson tangerines is almost complete, while the harvest of Sunburst, the predominate variety, is well underway. The Dancy and late season Honey harvests have not started. Arizona and California forecasts are carried forward from the October forecast.

**Temples:** Florida's 2000-01 Temple forecast is 1.80 million boxes (81,000 tons), unchanged from October. If realized, it will be 8 percent lower than the 1.95 million boxes (88,000 tons) recorded last season but equal to the utilization from the 1998-99 season. Average fruit size continues to be at the smallest level in the past 10 seasons.

**K-Early Citrus:** The K-Early Citrus Fruit forecast for 2000-01 remains at 60,000 boxes (2,700 tons), 50,000 boxes fewer than last season, but 20,000 boxes more than the record low usage during the 1997-98 season.

**Florida Citrus:** The month of November was one of the driest on record for Florida's citrus belt. Growers and caretakers irrigated around the clock in most areas to maintain good tree condition and promote fruit growth. Lakes, ponds, and water reservoirs are at very low levels and in some locations, completely dry. Most early and midseason fruit have very good on-tree color. Fresh fruit packinghouses are shipping navel and mid-season oranges, white and colored grapefruit, tangerines, tangelos, and K-Early Citrus fruit. Most processing plants are open and receiving field-run fruit and packinghouse eliminations. Caretakers are cutting cover crops prior to harvesting and as an aid in fire protection. Limited clean-up spraying is occurring on late season crops grown for fresh use.

**Texas Citrus:** Grapefruit and early season orange picking are progressing at a normal pace with about one quarter of the crop harvested. Fruit quality has been good, but size of fruit has been smaller than expected. Recent rains received in the Valley should promote fruit size.

**California Citrus:** Picking of old crop Valencia oranges was completed in November and the harvest of new crop navel oranges gathered momentum. Color and maturity have been good. Picking of lemons and grapefruit was active in southern California. Tangerine harvest was also active in November.

**California Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts:** By the end of November, the harvests of many crops were completed. Growers were pruning, removing trees, and planting cover crops. Other activities included fumigating the ground for new settings of peach, prune, walnut, and almond trees. Kiwifruit and persimmon harvests were active in

November and picking of grapes for fresh and wine uses was winding down. Olive and pecan harvests were also near completion by month's end.

**Pecans:** The December 1 forecast for 2000 pecan production is 209 million pounds (in-shell basis), down 3 percent from the October 1 forecast and 48 percent below last year's record high crop. The expected alternate bearing cycle has combined with unfavorable weather conditions resulting in the sharply lower crop size. Improved varieties are expected to make up 166 million pounds, or 79 percent of the total, while the Native and seedling varieties make up the balance.

The Georgia forecast remained at 80.0 million pounds, 33 percent lower than 1999's record high crop. Most of the decrease is related to the alternate bearing cycle. This is also the third consecutive year with drought conditions. About 70 percent of the Georgia harvest was completed as of December 1. New Mexico's forecast also remained steady at 35.0 million pounds, 33 percent below last year. Slightly over 25 percent of the crop had been harvested by December 1. The Texas production forecast is 30.0 million pounds, unchanged from the October 1 forecast but still 67 percent below the 1999 production. Texas harvest was about half completed as of December 1.

The Oklahoma production forecast was lowered to 3.00 million pounds, down 5.00 million pounds from the October forecast and only 5 percent of the 1999 production. Much of the decrease is due to the alternate bearing cycle, which is especially prevalent with Native and seedling trees. The crop has also been plagued by poor weather conditions. Virtually no rain was received early in the season, then a freeze was received in early October, followed by heavy rains in late October.

**Sugarcane:** Production of sugarcane for sugar and seed is forecast at 36.1 million tons, 2 percent above the previous record of 35.3 million tons set last year and 1 percent above the November forecast. Sugarcane growers intend to harvest a record high 1.03 million acres for sugar and seed during the 2000 crop year, 3 percent more than last year's final harvested acres. Yield is forecast at 35.1 tons per acre, 0.4 ton above the November forecast. The yield and production increases were due to a higher forecasted yield and production in Florida.

Louisiana growers expect to harvest a record high 490,000 acres. In Florida, expected acres for harvest are 1 percent below last year's level. Harvest continued with few delays in Florida due to nearly ideal weather. Heavy rains periodically interrupted the harvest pace in Louisiana, Texas, and Hawaii during the first half of the month, but drier weather aided harvest progress after mid-month.

**Coffee:** Hawaii coffee production is estimated at 9.10 million pounds (parchment basis) for the 2000-01 season, down 9 percent from the previous season. Harvested acreage is estimated at a record high 6,800 acres, up 6 percent from the 1999-2000 season. Coffee production from the island of Hawaii, including the Kona districts, is down from the 1999-2000 season. Relatively dry weather hampered yields on non-irrigated fields. Irrigated fields, however, are expected to have good yields. Harvest started later than usual and the size of the beans is larger this season. The combined production from the islands of Maui, Molokai, Oahu, and Kauai is also down. These islands are also experiencing a later than usual harvest and improved bean quality.

## Reliability of December 1 Crop Production Forecast

**Survey Procedures:** Objective yield surveys were conducted to gather information on expected yields as of December 1. The objective yield surveys for cotton were conducted in producing States that usually account for approximately 98 percent of the U.S. production. At crop maturity, the fruit is harvested and weighed. After the farm operator has harvested the sample field, another plot is sampled to obtain current year harvesting loss.

The objective yield survey for oranges for the December 1 forecast was conducted in Florida, which produces about 75 percent of the U.S. production. In July and August, the number of bearing trees and the number of fruit per tree were determined. In subsequent months, fruit size measurement and fruit droppage surveys are conducted to develop the current forecast of production. Arizona, California, and Texas conduct grower and packer surveys on a quarterly basis, in October, January, April, and July.

**Estimating Procedures:** National and State level objective yield estimates for cotton and State level objective yield estimates for Florida oranges were reviewed for errors, reasonableness, and consistency with historical estimates. For cotton, reports from cotton ginner in each State were also considered. For oranges, reports from growers and packers in Arizona, California, and Texas were used for setting estimates. The December 1 orange production forecasts for these three States are carried forward from October. Each cotton State Statistical Office and Florida, for oranges, submit their analyses of the current situation to the Agricultural Statistics Board (ASB). The ASB uses the survey data and the State analyses to prepare the published December 1 forecast.

**Revision Policy:** The December 1 production forecasts will not be revised. For cotton, a new forecast will be made in January followed by end-of-season estimates in May. At the end of the marketing year, administrative records are reviewed and revisions are made, if data relationships warrant changes. Harvested acres may be revised any time a production forecast is made, if there is strong evidence that the intended harvested area has changed since the last estimate.

For oranges, the December 1 production forecasts will not be revised. A new forecast will be made each month throughout the growing season. End of year estimates will be published in September's Citrus Fruits Summary. The production estimates are based on all data available at the end of the marketing season, including information from marketing orders, shipments, and processor records. Allowances are made for recorded local utilization and home use.

**Reliability:** To assist users in evaluating the reliability of the December 1 production forecasts, the "Root Mean Square Error," a statistical measure based on past performance, is computed. The deviation between the December 1 production forecast and the final estimate is expressed as a percentage of the final estimate. The average of squared percentage deviations for the latest 20-year period is computed. 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 December 1 cotton production forecast is 1.8 percent. This means that chances are two out of three that the current cotton production forecast will not be above or below the final estimate by more than 1.8 percent. Chances are nine out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 3.0 percent. The "Root Mean Square Error" for the December 1 orange production forecast is 12.8 percent. However, if you exclude the seven freeze seasons, the "Root Mean Square Error" is 4.7 percent. This means that chances are two out of three that the current orange production forecast will not be above or below the final estimate by more than 12.8 percent or 4.7 percent, excluding freeze seasons. Chances are nine out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 22.1 percent or 8.3 percent, excluding freeze seasons.

Changes between the December 1 cotton forecast and the final estimates during the past 20 years have averaged 205,000 bales, ranging from 26,000 to 479,000 bales. The December 1 forecast for cotton has been below the final estimate 11 times and above 9 times. Changes between the December 1 orange forecast and the final estimates during the past 20 years have averaged 755,000 tons (361,000 tons, excluding freezes), ranging from 4,000 tons to 2.39 million tons (5,000 tons to 868,000 tons, excluding freezes). The December 1 forecast for oranges has been below the final estimate 7 times and above 13 times (below 7 times and above 6 times, excluding freeze seasons). The difference does not imply that the December 1 forecasts this year are likely to understate or overstate final production.

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