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U.S. Orange Production Down Slightly from March

The U.S. all orange April 1 forecast for the 2000-01 crop is 12.4 million tons, down less than 1 percent from the March forecast and 5 percent below last season's revised utilization of 13.0 million tons. Florida's all orange forecast is increased to 224 million boxes (10.1 million tons), up less than 1 percent from last month but 4 percent lower than the 1999-2000 final utilization. The early and midseason orange forecast, at 128 million boxes (5.76 million tons), is 1 percent higher than the March forecast, but 4 percent below the previous season. Harvest is complete. Florida's Valencia forecast, at 96.0 million boxes (4.32 million tons), is unchanged from March but 3 percent lower than last season's final utilization. The Valencia growth rate during March increased more than during the past two months. However, loss from droppage also increased more than the previous two months. Both size and drop are below average in the 10-season series. Harvest has progressed to 15 percent complete.

The all orange forecast for California, at 57.0 million boxes (2.14 million tons), is down 3 percent from the January forecast and 11 percent below last season's revised utilization of 64.0 million boxes (2.40 million tons). California's Navel orange forecast remains at 34.0 million boxes (1.28 million tons), 15 percent below the previous season. Harvest is approaching 80 percent complete. Quality has remained good with large fruit size. California's Valencia forecast is decreased to 23.0 million boxes (863,000 tons), 8 percent below the January forecast and 4 percent lower than the previous season's revised utilization of 24.0 million boxes (900,000 tons). Fruit set is down in the Central Valley. Harvest is just underway and good fruit size is evident.

The forecast of all oranges in Texas is 2.21 million boxes (94,000 tons), an increase of 5 percent from the January forecast. If realized, it will be 27 percent higher than last season. The cooler than normal winter has delayed maturity, extending the harvesting period two to three weeks later than normal. Color, sweetness, and overall quality are excellent. Arizona's all orange forecast is decreased 5 percent from January to 1.00 million boxes (38,000 tons). This is 9 percent below last season's utilization.

Florida frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) yield projection is unchanged from last month at 1.58 gallons per box of 42.0 degrees Brix. The early and midseason portion is final at 1.54 gallons per box as reported by the Florida Citrus Processors Association. The late type Valencia yield projection also remains the same as last month at 1.65 gallons per box.

This report was approved on April 10, 2001.



Secretary of
Agriculture
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Agricultural Statistics Board
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**Citrus Fruits: Utilized Production by Crop, State, and United States,
1998-99, 1999-00 and Forecasted April 1, 2001^{1 2}**

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 Boxes³</i>	<i>1,000 Boxes³</i>	<i>1,000 Boxes³</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>
Oranges						
Early Mid & Navel ⁴						
AZ	550	600	450	21	22	17
CA	21,000	40,000	34,000	787	1,500	1,275
FL	112,000	134,000	128,000	5,040	6,030	5,760
TX	1,250	1,540	2,000	53	66	85
US	134,800	176,140	164,450	5,901	7,618	7,137
Valencia						
AZ	600	500	550	22	19	21
CA	15,000	24,000	23,000	563	900	863
FL	74,000	99,000	96,000	3,330	4,455	4,320
TX	180	200	210	8	8	9
US	89,780	123,700	119,760	3,923	5,382	5,213
All						
AZ	1,150	1,100	1,000	43	41	38
CA	36,000	64,000	57,000	1,350	2,400	2,138
FL	186,000	233,000	224,000	8,370	10,485	10,080
TX	1,430	1,740	2,210	61	74	94
US	224,580	299,840	284,210	9,824	13,000	12,350
Temples						
FL	1,800	1,950	1,400	81	88	63
Grapefruit						
White Seedless ⁵						
FL	17,800	20,900	20,000	757	888	850
Colored Seedless						
FL	28,700	31,900	29,000	1,220	1,356	1,233
Other ⁵						
FL	550	600		23	25	
All						
AZ	750	450	650	25	15	22
CA	7,300	7,000	7,200	244	235	241
FL	47,050	53,400	49,000	2,000	2,269	2,083
TX	6,100	5,930	6,700	244	237	268
US	61,200	66,780	63,550	2,513	2,756	2,614
Tangerines						
AZ ⁶	950	850	650	36	32	24
CA ⁶	1,500	2,300	2,600	56	86	98
FL	4,950	7,000	5,600	235	333	266
US	7,400	10,150	8,850	327	451	388
Lemons						
AZ	3,450	3,100	3,200	131	118	122
CA	16,200	19,600	22,000	616	745	836
US	19,650	22,700	25,200	747	863	958
Tangelos						
FL	2,550	2,200	2,100	115	99	95
K-Early Citrus						
FL	80	110	40	4	5	2

¹ The crop year begins with the bloom of the first year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

² 1999-2000 revised.

³ 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.

⁴ Navel and miscellaneous varieties in AZ and CA. Early (including Navel) and midseason varieties in FL and TX. Small quantities of tangerines in TX.

⁵ "Other" seedy grapefruit estimates discontinued after 1999-2000 crop. Included with white seedless beginning with the 2000-01 crop.

⁶ Includes tangelos and tangors.

**Potatoes: Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production
by Seasonal Group, State, and United States, 1999-2001**

Seasonal Group and State	Area				Yield		Production		
	Planted		Harvested		2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
	2000	2001	2000	2001					
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Cwt</i>	<i>Cwt</i>	<i>1,000 Cwt</i>	<i>1,000 Cwt</i>	<i>1,000 Cwt</i>
Winter									
CA	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	320	310	2,210	2,880	2,790
FL	8.2	7.8	8.0	5.0	260	240	1,860	2,080	1,200
Total	17.2	16.8	17.0	14.0	292	285	4,070	4,960	3,990
Spring									
AL ¹							280		
AZ	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	280	280	3,024	2,520	2,520
CA	18.8	17.0	18.8	17.0	395	390	7,600	7,426	6,630
FL	22.3	22.6	21.5	22.0	295	260	8,820	6,343	5,720
Hastings	17.2	17.0	16.5	16.5	295	260	6,930	4,868	4,290
Other FL	5.1	5.6	5.0	5.5	295	260	1,890	1,475	1,430
NC ²	17.5	18.0	17.0	17.5	200	190	3,300	3,400	3,325
TX	9.8	9.5	9.3	9.0	240	230	2,303	2,232	2,070
Total	77.4	76.1	75.6	74.5	290	272	25,327	21,921	20,265
Summer ³									
AL ¹	5.1		4.1		170		616	697	
CA	6.5		6.5		355		2,412	2,308	
CO	8.1		7.9		355		2,475	2,805	
DE	4.8		4.7		240		1,075	1,128	
IL	5.5		5.3		350		1,645	1,855	
IA ⁴							180		
KS ⁵	3.0		2.9		340			986	
MD	4.8		4.7		260		1,128	1,222	
MO	6.2		6.1		275		1,829	1,678	
NE ⁶							1,620		
NJ	2.5		2.5		285		625	713	
NM	3.3		3.0		350		1,247	1,050	
NC ²							110		
TX	8.4		7.8		380		2,960	2,964	
VA	6.5		6.3		205		1,050	1,292	
Total	64.7		61.8		303		18,972	18,698	

¹ Spring estimates combined with summer starting with 2000 crop year.

² Summer estimates combined with spring starting with 2000 crop year.

³ 2000 revised.

⁴ Estimates discontinued starting with 2000 crop year.

⁵ Estimates began in 2000 crop year.

⁶ Summer estimates combined with fall starting with 2000 crop year.

Papayas: Area and Fresh Production, by Month, Hawaii, 2000-2001

Month	Area				Fresh Production	
	Total in Crop		Harvested		2000	2001
	2000	2001	2000	2001		
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>
Feb	3,075	2,630	1,675	1,845	3,440	4,295
Mar	3,090	2,860	1,655	2,025	4,610	4,270

**Peanuts: Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production
by State and United States, 1999-2000¹**

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	1999	2000	1999	2000
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
AL	207.0	190.0	206.0	182.0
FL	102.0	94.0	94.0	86.0
GA	546.0	494.0	544.0	492.0
NM ²	22.0	27.3	22.0	24.0
NC	126.0	123.0	124.0	123.0
OK	83.0	97.0	79.0	67.0
SC	11.5	10.5	11.0	10.0
TX ²	360.0	425.0	280.0	270.0
VA	77.0	76.0	76.0	75.0
US	1,534.5	1,536.8	1,436.0	1,329.0
	Yield		Production	
	1999	2000	1999	2000
	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>
AL	2,175	1,490	448,050	271,180
FL	2,770	2,485	260,380	213,710
GA	2,575	2,700	1,400,800	1,328,400
NM ²	2,800	2,290	61,600	54,960
NC	2,410	2,750	298,840	338,250
OK	2,400	1,800	189,600	120,600
SC	2,300	2,950	25,300	29,500
TX ²	3,310	2,540	926,800	685,800
VA	2,870	2,805	218,120	210,375
US	2,667	2,448	3,829,490	3,252,775

¹ 2000 revised.

² Preliminary pending final administrative data.

**Peanuts: Farm Marketing Percents by Month,
State, and United States, 1999 and 2000 Crop Years**

Crop Year and State	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan ¹	Feb
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
1999 Crop							
AL	2.6	44.6	46.0	6.3	0.5		
FL	5.1	50.7	40.6	3.5	0.1		
GA	1.9	41.8	44.1	11.8	0.4		
NC			52.3	39.3	4.4	4.0	
TX	1.1	1.7	47.0	31.3	8.4	10.5	
VA			60.3	32.1	5.3	2.3	
US	1.7	26.3	46.5	19.2	3.1	3.2	
2000 Crop							
AL		19.6	57.4	20.5	2.3	0.2	
FL		34.8	26.7	38.0	0.4	0.1	
GA		16.3	56.7	26.3	0.6	0.1	
NC		3.1	83.5	7.3	2.8	3.3	
TX		5.2	37.3	52.7	4.8		
VA		6.0	76.6	10.7	3.9	2.8	
US		13.2	54.7	29.3	2.2	0.6	

¹ January of the following year.

**Peanuts: Price and Value by State
and United States, 1999-2000 ¹**

State	Price per Pound		Value of Production	
	1999	2000	1999	2000
	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 Dollars</i>
AL	0.268	0.264	120,077	71,592
FL	0.232	0.251	60,408	53,641
GA	0.272	0.265	381,018	352,026
NM	0.274	0.293	16,878	16,103
NC	0.276	0.266	82,480	89,975
OK	0.280	0.291	53,088	35,095
SC	0.267	0.223	6,755	6,579
TX	0.206	0.227	190,921	155,677
VA	0.275	0.260	59,983	54,698
US	0.254	0.257	971,608	835,386

¹ 2000 revised.

Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, United States, 2000-2001
(Domestic Units)¹

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2000	2001	2000	2001
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
Grains & Hay				
Barley	5,844.0	5,321.0	5,201.0	
Corn for Grain ²	79,545.0	76,693.0	72,732.0	
Corn for Silage			5,868.0	
Hay, All			59,854.0	63,771.0
Alfalfa			23,077.0	
All Other			36,777.0	
Oats	4,477.0	4,425.0	2,324.0	2,204.0
Proso Millet	440.0		370.0	
Rice	3,060.0	3,090.0	3,039.0	
Rye	1,335.0		302.0	
Sorghum for Grain ²	9,195.0	9,368.0	7,723.0	
Sorghum for Silage			265.0	
Wheat, All	62,529.0	60,299.0	53,028.0	
Winter	43,348.0	41,336.0	35,022.0	
Durum	3,937.0	3,462.0	3,572.0	
Other Spring	15,244.0	15,501.0	14,434.0	
Oilseeds				
Canola	1,567.0	1,892.0	1,509.0	
Cottonseed				
Flaxseed	536.0		517.0	
Mustard Seed	46.0		42.9	
Peanuts	1,536.8	1,465.0	1,329.0	
Rapeseed	4.0		3.9	
Safflower	215.0		197.0	
Soybeans for Beans	74,496.0	76,657.0	72,718.0	
Sunflower	2,792.0	2,732.0	2,629.0	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All	15,536.5	15,614.0	13,097.5	
Upland	15,365.0	15,394.0	12,927.0	
Amer-Pima	171.5	220.0	170.5	
Sugarbeets	1,564.2	1,432.5	1,378.1	
Sugarcane			1,037.0	
Tobacco			485.7	457.7
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	5.2		4.1	
Dry Edible Beans	1,756.2	1,452.9	1,606.4	
Dry Edible Peas	188.0		179.0	
Lentils	217.0		214.0	
Wrinkled Seed Peas				
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)			6.8	
Ginger Root (HI)			0.3	
Hops			36.1	
Peppermint Oil			89.5	
Potatoes, All	1,387.3		1,351.6	
Winter	17.2	16.8	17.0	14.0
Spring	77.4	76.1	75.6	74.5
Summer	64.7		61.8	
Fall	1,228.0		1,197.2	
Spearmint Oil			21.7	
Sweet Potatoes	97.3	96.2	94.2	
Taro (HI) ³			0.5	

¹ Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2001 crop year.

² Area planted for all purposes.

³ Area is total acres in crop, not harvested acreage.

Crop Summary: Yield and Production, United States, 2000-2001
(Domestic Units) ¹

Crop	Unit	Yield		Production	
		2000	2001	2000	2001
				<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,000</i>
Grains & Hay					
Barley	Bu	61.1		317,865	
Corn for Grain	"	137.1		9,968,358	
Corn for Silage	Ton	16.8		98,538	
Hay, All	"	2.54		152,183	
Alfalfa	"	3.48		80,347	
All Other	"	1.95		71,836	
Oats	Bu	64.2		149,195	
Proso Millet	"	19.8		7,320	
Rice ²	Cwt	6,281		190,872	
Rye	Bu	28.5		8,619	
Sorghum for Grain	"	60.9		470,070	
Sorghum for Silage	Ton	10.8		2,863	
Wheat, All	Bu	41.9		2,223,440	
Winter	"	44.6		1,562,733	
Durum	"	30.7		109,805	
Other Spring	"	38.2		550,902	
Oilseeds					
Canola	Lb	1,337		2,016,951	
Cottonseed ³	Ton			6,439	
Flaxseed	Bu	20.8		10,730	
Mustard Seed	Lb	852		36,570	
Peanuts	"	2,448		3,252,775	
Rapeseed	"	1,474		5,750	
Safflower	"	1,434		282,545	
Soybeans for Beans	Bu	38.1		2,769,665	
Sunflower	Lb	1,363		3,584,339	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops					
Cotton, All ²	Bale	631		17,219.5	
Upland ²	"	625		16,822.0	
Amer-Pima ²	"	1,119		397.5	
Sugarbeets	Ton	23.6		32,521	
Sugarcane	"	35.0		36,346	
Tobacco	Lb	2,264		1,099,884	
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils					
Austrian Winter Peas ²	Cwt	1,780		73	
Dry Edible Beans ²	"	1,646		26,440	
Dry Edible Peas ²	"	1,955		3,499	
Lentils ²	"	1,415		3,029	
Wrinkled Seed Peas	"			680	
Potatoes & Misc.					
Coffee (HI)	Lb	1,340		9,100	
Ginger Root (HI)	"	50,000		13,500	
Hops	"	1,871		67,577	
Peppermint Oil	"	77		6,926	
Potatoes, All	Cwt	382		516,083	
Winter	"	292	285	4,960	3,990
Spring	"	290	272	21,921	20,265
Summer	"	303		18,698	
Fall	"	393		470,504	
Spearmint Oil	Lb	101		2,199	
Sweet Potatoes	Cwt	145		13,613	
Taro (HI) ³	Lb			7,000	

¹ Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2001 crop year.

² Yield in pounds.

³ Yield is not estimated.

Fruits and Nuts Production, United States, 1999-2001
(Domestic Units)¹

Crop	Unit	Production		
		1999	2000	2001
		<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,000</i>
Citrus ^{2 3}				
Grapefruit	Ton	2,513	2,756	2,614
K-Early Citrus (FL)	"	4	5	2
Lemons	"	747	863	958
Oranges	"	9,824	13,000	12,350
Tangelos (FL)	"	115	99	95
Tangerines	"	327	451	388
Temples (FL)	"	81	88	63
Non-Citrus				
Apples	1,000 Lbs	10,630.7	10,598.0	
Apricots	Ton	90.5	99.9	
Bananas (HI)	Lb	24,500.0	28,500.0	
Grapes	Ton	6,236.4	7,315.3	
Olives (CA)	"	142.0	53.0	
Papayas (HI)	Lb	42,400.0	53,000.0	
Peaches	1,000 Lbs	2,525.7	2,610.9	
Pears	Ton	1,015.5	975.2	
Prunes, Dried (CA)	"	178.0	220.0	
Prunes & Plums (Ex CA)	"	22.9	23.9	
Nuts & Misc.				
Almonds (CA)	Lb	833,000	710,000	
Hazelnuts	Ton	40.0	24.0	
Pecans	Lb	406,100	206,600	
Pistachios (CA)	"	123,000	243,000	
Walnuts (CA)	Ton	283.0	239.0	
Maple Syrup	Gal	1,188	1,231	

¹ Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2001 crop year.

² Production years are 1998-1999, 1999-2000, and 2000-2001.

³ 1999-2000 revised.

Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, United States, 2000-2001
(Metric Units)¹

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2000	2001	2000	2001
	<i>Hectares</i>	<i>Hectares</i>	<i>Hectares</i>	<i>Hectares</i>
Grains & Hay				
Barley	2,365,010	2,153,360	2,104,790	
Corn for Grain ²	32,191,070	31,036,890	29,433,910	
Corn for Silage			2,374,720	
Hay, All ³			24,222,320	25,807,490
Alfalfa			9,339,030	
All Other			14,883,280	
Oats	1,811,800	1,790,750	940,500	891,940
Proso Millet	178,060		149,740	
Rice	1,238,350	1,250,490	1,229,850	
Rye	540,260		122,220	
Sorghum for Grain ²	3,721,120	3,791,140	3,125,420	
Sorghum for Silage			107,240	
Wheat, All ³	25,304,860	24,402,400	21,459,900	
Winter	17,542,500	16,728,270	14,173,050	
Durum	1,593,260	1,401,040	1,445,550	
Other Spring	6,169,090	6,273,100	5,841,300	
Oilseeds				
Canola	634,150	765,670	610,680	
Cottonseed				
Flaxseed	216,910		209,220	
Mustard Seed	18,620		17,360	
Peanuts	621,930	592,870	537,830	
Rapeseed	1,620		1,580	
Safflower	87,010		79,720	
Soybeans for Beans	30,147,790	31,022,320	29,428,250	
Sunflower	1,129,890	1,105,610	1,063,930	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All ³	6,287,470	6,318,830	5,300,430	
Upland	6,218,060	6,229,800	5,231,430	
Amer-Pima	69,400	89,030	69,000	
Sugarbeets	633,020	579,720	557,700	
Sugarcane			419,660	
Tobacco			196,570	185,210
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	2,100		1,660	
Dry Edible Beans	710,720	587,970	650,090	
Dry Edible Peas	76,080		72,440	
Lentils	87,820		86,600	
Wrinkled Seed Peas				
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)			2,750	
Ginger Root (HI)			110	
Hops			14,620	
Peppermint Oil			36,220	
Potatoes, All ³	561,430		546,980	
Winter	6,960	6,800	6,880	5,670
Spring	31,320	30,800	30,590	30,150
Summer	26,180		25,010	
Fall	496,960		484,490	
Spearmint Oil			8,780	
Sweet Potatoes	39,380	38,930	38,120	
Taro (HI) ⁴			190	

¹ Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2001 crop year.

² Area planted for all purposes.

³ Total may not add due to rounding.

⁴ Area is total hectares in crop, not harvested hectares.

Crop Summary: Yield and Production, United States, 2000-2001
(Metric Units)¹

Crop	Yield		Production	
	2000	2001	2000	2001
	<i>Metric Tons</i>	<i>Metric Tons</i>	<i>Metric Tons</i>	<i>Metric Tons</i>
Grains & Hay				
Barley	3.29		6,920,690	
Corn for Grain	8.60		253,207,960	
Corn for Silage	37.64		89,392,170	
Hay, All ²	5.70		138,058,100	
Alfalfa	7.80		72,889,570	
All Other	4.38		65,168,520	
Oats	2.30		2,165,560	
Proso Millet	1.11		166,010	
Rice	7.04		8,657,810	
Rye	1.79		218,930	
Sorghum for Grain	3.82		11,940,330	
Sorghum for Silage	24.22		2,597,270	
Wheat, All ²	2.82		60,512,120	
Winter	3.00		42,530,620	
Durum	2.07		2,988,400	
Other Spring	2.57		14,993,100	
Oilseeds				
Canola	1.50		914,870	
Cottonseed ³			5,841,000	
Flaxseed	1.30		272,550	
Mustard Seed	0.96		16,590	
Peanuts	2.74		1,475,430	
Rapeseed	1.65		2,610	
Safflower	1.61		128,160	
Soybeans for Beans	2.56		75,377,930	
Sunflower	1.53		1,625,830	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All ²	0.71		3,749,100	
Upland	0.70		3,662,560	
Amer-Pima	1.25		86,550	
Sugarbeets	52.90		29,502,550	
Sugarcane	78.57		32,972,540	
Tobacco	2.54		498,900	
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	2.00		3,310	
Dry Edible Beans	1.84		1,199,300	
Dry Edible Peas	2.19		158,710	
Lentils	1.59		137,390	
Wrinkled Seed Peas			30,840	
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)	1.50		4,130	
Ginger Root (HI)	56.04		6,120	
Hops	2.10		30,650	
Peppermint Oil	0.09		3,140	
Potatoes, All ²	42.80		23,409,130	
Winter	32.70	31.94	224,980	180,980
Spring	32.50	30.49	994,320	919,200
Summer	33.91		848,130	
Fall	44.05		21,341,700	
Spearmint Oil	0.11		1,000	
Sweet Potatoes	16.20		617,480	
Taro (HI) ³			3,180	

¹ Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2001 crop year.

² Production may not add due to rounding.

³ Yield is not estimated.

Fruits and Nuts Production, United States, 1999-2001
(Metric Units) ¹

Crop	Production		
	1999	2000	2001
	<i>Metric tons</i>	<i>Metric tons</i>	<i>Metric tons</i>
Citrus ^{2 3}			
Grapefruit	2,279,760	2,500,200	2,371,380
K-Early Citrus (FL)	3,630	4,540	1,810
Lemons	677,670	782,900	869,080
Oranges	8,912,180	11,793,400	11,203,730
Tangelos (FL)	104,330	89,810	86,180
Tangerines	296,650	409,140	351,990
Temples (FL)	73,480	79,830	57,150
Non-Citrus			
Apples	4,822,000	4,807,170	
Apricots	82,100	90,630	
Bananas (HI)	11,110	12,930	
Grapes	5,657,530	6,636,300	
Olives (CA)	128,820	48,080	
Papayas (HI)	19,230	24,040	
Peaches	1,145,640	1,184,280	
Pears	921,200	884,640	
Prunes, Dried (CA)	161,480	199,580	
Prunes & Plums (Ex CA)	20,770	21,680	
Nuts & Misc.			
Almonds (CA)	377,840	322,050	
Hazelnuts	36,290	21,770	
Pecans	184,200	93,710	
Pistachios (CA)	55,790	110,220	
Walnuts (CA)	256,730	216,820	
Maple Syrup	5,940	6,150	

¹ Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2001 crop year.

² Production years are 1998-1999, 1999-2000, and 2000-2001.

³ 1999-2000 revised.

March Weather Summary

An eastward shift in the primary storm track brought favorably drier weather to the upper Midwest and multiple heavy precipitation events to the South and East. Beneficial rainfall finally overspread Florida's peninsula on March 19 and 29-31, providing limited drought relief and temporarily easing irrigation requirements. Farther north, melting snow and heavy rain contributed to occasional flooding in southern New England. Cool, mostly dry weather through month's end helped to limit the extent of snow-melt flooding from the eastern Dakotas to the upper Mississippi Valley. Meanwhile on the southern Plains and across the South, the combination of cool weather and wet field conditions delayed spring planting preparations and slowed the development of pastures and winter grains. Cool conditions also slowed winter wheat growth in the eastern Corn Belt, although persistently dry weather reduced topsoil moisture availability. In California and Arizona, late-month warmth and dryness promoted fieldwork, including initial cotton planting, and rapid crop development. Despite beneficial showers, monthly precipitation was below normal in most of the drought-affected Northwest. Summer water-supply concerns mounted in key watershed areas from the Cascades to the northern Rockies, where season-to-date precipitation totals (since October 1, 2000) generally ranged from 45 to 70 percent of normal.

Monthly temperatures averaged 4 to 8°F below normal in the snow-covered northwestern Corn Belt and ranged from 2 to 6°F below normal across the South, excluding Florida. In the eastern half of the Nation, above-normal temperatures were confined to southern Florida (up to 2°F warmer than normal). Warm weather prevailed throughout the West, however, boosting monthly temperatures 3 to 5°F above normal from California's Central Valley eastward to the Great Basin.

March Agricultural Summary

Above-normal precipitation restocked soil moisture supplies in the southern Great Plains, lower Mississippi Valley, Southeast, and Atlantic Coast States. However, the storms produced damaging winds and flooding in some areas. Excessive soil moisture and abnormally cool weather limited fieldwork and delayed planting progress, especially along the Gulf Coast and adjacent inland areas. In Florida, most areas received above-normal precipitation, but nearly all of the drought-relieving rains came late in the month. Below-normal temperatures delayed the winter wheat crop's emergence from dormancy in the central Great Plains and Corn Belt. Cooler than normal temperatures also limited growth of winter grains and forages in the southern Great Plains, lower Mississippi Valley, and Southeast. In the Corn Belt, spring tillage and other field preparations were hampered by a combination of excessive soil moisture and poor drying conditions, especially west of the Mississippi River. Soil moisture and mountain snowpack levels remained below normal in the Pacific Northwest. Warm weather stimulated growth of winter grains and fruit and nut crops in California, although development of dryland crops was hindered by moisture shortages in some areas.

Florida's drought persisted with little relief until late in the month, when soaking rains raised monthly rainfall totals to near normal across most of the Peninsula. However, long term moisture deficits remained despite the short term drought relief. Citrus growers ran irrigation systems most of the month to maintain healthy tree conditions. Periods of warm weather near the beginning and middle of the month stimulated new tree growth and bloom bud development in well maintained groves. Dry weather favored sugarcane harvest and preparation of fields for spring crops.

In Texas, field preparations and planting were frequently delayed by wet weather. Winter wheat, oats, and forages benefited from warm daytime temperatures and ample moisture, but cold night time temperatures hampered growth most of the month, especially in northern regions of the State. Peach and pecan buds began swelling early in the month, and early peach varieties began setting fruit by mid-month. After mid-month, a period of favorably drier weather, accompanied by warm daytime temperatures, reduced moisture surpluses and temporarily aided fieldwork. However, stormy weather returned, delaying fieldwork across parts of northern and eastern Texas near the end of March. Corn and rice planting lagged behind the 5-year average, but Texas' cotton and soybean planting were slightly ahead of normal. By April 1, winter wheat was 8 percent headed in Texas, slightly ahead of normal. In Oklahoma and Kansas, wheat jointing lagged well behind normal.

In California, fieldwork and orchard activities were hampered by rain early in the month, but dry weather aided progress the remainder of the month. Temperatures averaging well above normal stimulated development of California's winter grains and forage crops during most of the month. The warm, sunny weather also accelerated growth and facilitated pollination in orchards and vineyards. Most fruit trees were in

full bloom and early varieties were setting fruit as spring officially arrived. Cotton and corn planting began in areas with light soils near mid-month.

Grapefruit: The forecast of the 2000-01 grapefruit crop for the United States is 2.61 million tons, up less than 1 percent from the March forecast, but 5 percent less than last season's revised estimate. The Florida grapefruit forecast is 49.0 million boxes (2.08 million tons), unchanged from the March forecast but 8 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 7 percent from last season. The colored seedless utilization remains at 29.0 million boxes (1.23 million tons) but is 9 percent below the previous season's final utilization. Increased droppage is evident in both varieties of grapefruit. However, increased sizes throughout March offset the loss from droppage. The harvest of grapefruit is about two-thirds complete.

The forecast of Texas grapefruit utilization is 6.70 million boxes (268,000 tons), up 3 percent from January and 13 percent above the 1999-00 season. The cooler winter delayed maturity and harvesting may continue two to three weeks later than normal. The California grapefruit forecast remains at 7.20 million boxes (241,000 tons) and, if realized, will be 3 percent higher than last season's final utilization. Sizes are larger than last year, attributable to a lighter fruit set. Picking continues in the desert areas and quality remains excellent. Arizona's forecast of grapefruit utilized production increased to 650,000 boxes, 8 percent higher than the January forecast and 44 percent above last season's revised utilization. The grapefruit harvest is in the early stages.

Tangerines: The 2000-01 U.S. tangerine crop is forecast at 388,000 tons, up 2 percent from last month, but 14 percent below last season's record high utilization of 451,000 tons. Florida's tangerine crop remains unchanged from the March forecast of 5.60 million boxes (266,000 tons). This is 20 percent less than the record high use of 7.00 million boxes (333,000 tons) last season. The early tangerine harvest is complete. The late season Honey tangerine harvest has been steady but is behind the rate of the past two seasons. Two-thirds of Florida's Honey tangerine crop has been harvested. Some groves that were adversely affected by the cold weather in January may not be picked.

The tangerine forecast in California is 2.60 million boxes (98,000 tons), 18 percent higher than the January forecast and 13 percent above last season's utilization. Fruit size and quality are good. Heavy precipitation in February and March has slowed harvesting operations. Arizona's forecast is decreased to 650,000 boxes (24,000 tons), 19 percent less than what was anticipated in January and 24 percent below the 1999-00 utilization. A cool, wet growing season resulted in early maturity and coloring. Harvest is nearly complete.

Lemons: The 2000-01 lemon forecast for the United States is 958,000 tons, up 3 percent from the January forecast and 11 percent higher than last season. California production is forecast at 22.0 million boxes (836,000 tons), 5 percent higher than the January forecast and 12 percent more than the previous season. Picking continues in the south coastal regions. Numerous showers during February and March slowed the harvest. Quality and size of fruit remain good. The Arizona lemon crop forecast, at 3.20 million boxes (122,000 tons), is 6 percent below the January forecast but up 3 percent from last season. The harvest is in its final stages.

Tangelos: Florida's 2000-01 tangelo forecast, at 2.10 million boxes (94,500 tons), is unchanged from the March forecast but is 5 percent less than last season. Tangelo production peaked at 6.40 million boxes in the 1979-80 season and has declined slowly over the last 20 seasons. In the 1996-97 season, the utilized production was 3.95 million boxes and it has decreased in each consecutive season.

Temples: Florida's Temple forecast is reduced to 1.40 million boxes (63,000 tons), 18 percent less than the March forecast and 28 percent lower than the 1.95 million boxes (88,000 tons) recorded last season. Although survey indications show nearly 30 percent of the rows remaining for harvest, many of these rows may not be harvested due to the high rate of droppage following the January cold spell. Weekly certifications are decreasing rapidly.

K-Early Citrus: The K-Early Citrus Fruit forecast for 2000-01 is 40,000 boxes (1,800 tons), unchanged from March but 70,000 boxes fewer than last season. Harvest is complete. This production equals the record low utilization of the 1997-98 season.

Florida Citrus: Heavy rains and thunderstorms arrived in Florida during the later half of March. Most areas received two to five inches of much needed moisture. These storms gave March the largest measured rainfall since late last summer. However, more rain is needed to help break the current drought.

There is an abundance of new growth in all well cared for groves. Next season's bloom was nearly complete by the end of the month. A few of the older trees and trees that have had less than desirable cultural care are still blooming.

The early and mid season orange harvest was virtually complete by the end of March. The Valencia orange harvest is increasing for both fresh and processing. Movement of all grapefruit continues in all areas with several processors accepting field run fruit. Honey tangerine and Temple harvests were active throughout the month for both fresh and processing.

Caretakers have been cutting cover crops for fire protection and harvest preparation. Post bloom nutritional spraying, hedging, and topping have occurred in all areas. The general burning ban has been lifted in several of the citrus growing counties. Caretakers may burn limbs and general debris from their groves.

Texas Citrus: Harvest is lagging behind on early and midseason oranges and grapefruit due to cooler winter weather which slowed maturity. Citrus picking may run two to three weeks longer than normal. Early and midseason orange harvests are close to completion and the grapefruit crop has been approximately 75 percent picked. Color, sweetness, and quality are excellent for both oranges and grapefruit.

California Citrus: Navel orange harvest continued during March with almost 80 percent of the crop picked by April 1. Most of the navels left to be picked are late varieties. Overall quality was good this season with large fruit size. Harvest of the Valencia orange crop was underway in the desert area during March and just beginning in other areas of the State by late March. Most of the fruit is going to export at this time. Fruit set is up significantly in southern California, but down significantly in the Central Valley. Good sized fruit is evident in both areas. Grapefruit set is light compared to last season, but fruit size is larger. Picking continues in the desert area and the fruit has excellent quality. Picking of tangerines is active in the Central Valley. Fruit size and quality are good. The lemon harvest remains active in the south coastal area with good fruit size and quality.

California Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts: Warm, sunny weather throughout March accelerated growth and pollination in many orchards and vineyards. Growers were forced to irrigate due to lack of rainfall. Stone fruit orchards were setting fruit by the end of the month. Growers treated to control fungal problems. Herbicide applications, mowing, and insect control was also active. Grape vineyards were leafing out. Almonds were treated for brown rot and shot hole fungus. Strawberries were blooming in the San Joaquin Valley and harvest was active in San Diego and Ventura counties.

Winter Potatoes: Production of 2001 winter potatoes in California and Florida combined for an estimated 3.99 million cwt, up 6 percent from the January forecast but 20 percent below last year. Area for harvest, at 14,000 acres, is down 18 percent from a year ago. The average yield of 285 cwt per acre, is up 17 cwt from January but 7 cwt below a year ago.

The potato crops in both California and Florida improved since the January 1 forecast. Growing conditions in California were relatively good resulting in a 10 cwt increase in the yield forecast. Heavy rains in Florida's Homestead area during December virtually wiped out the Dade County crop. Early January brought frost to other areas but caused little damage to tubers. Growers started digging in February in the Immokalee area. March storms delayed digging but did virtually no harm to the crop. Overall, Florida's potato crop improved 30 cwt per acre since the January 1 forecast.

Spring Potatoes: Spring production in 2001 is forecast at 20.3 million cwt, down 8 percent from last year. Area for harvest is estimated at 74,500 acres, down 1 percent from last year. The average yield is forecast at 272 cwt per acre, down 18 cwt from last year.

Spring potato production in Florida is forecast at 5.72 million cwt, down 10 percent from a year ago. Total spring acreage for harvest is expected to be up 2 percent but average yields are expected to be 35 cwt below last year. Planting was completed in early January in the Palmetto-Ruskin region and later in the month in other areas. Warm, dry February weather allowed potatoes to develop normally. March storms did little damage. Harvest opened in chip fields late in the month. North Carolina planting progressed ahead of normal and was mostly finished by the end of March. Production is forecast at 3.33 million cwt this year, down 2 percent from last year.

The Texas spring potato crop is forecast at 2.07 million cwt, down 7 percent from a year ago. Growers expect reductions in both harvested acreage and yield per acre. Cool, wet weather in Arizona has slowed progress but production should be equal to last year. California's production, at 6.63 million cwt, is 11 percent below last year. Reduced acreage and lower expected yields both contributed to this decrease. Most of the spring crop is progressing normally, although some fields experienced cool, wet weather early in the season. Harvest is expected to start in May, about two weeks later than normal.

Summer Potatoes, 2000 Revisions: The 2000 summer potato production estimate was revised to 18.7 million cwt, up 1 percent from the preliminary estimate in the January Annual Crop Production Summary. Harvest covered 61,800 acres, down 1 percent from comparable States the previous year, while the average yield of 303 cwt per acre gained 9 cwt from comparable States in 1999. Colorado summer production was revised upward 4 percent to cover movement and increased shrink and loss.

Papayas: Hawaii fresh papaya production is estimated at 4.27 million pounds for March, down 1 percent from February and 7 percent lower than March 2000. Area in crop totaled 2,860 acres, up 9 percent from last month but 7 percent fewer acres than a year ago. Harvested area, totaling 2,025 acres, was 10 percent more than February and 22 percent higher than last March.

March weather conditions were variable with showers and sunshine over major papaya producing areas. Soil moisture in non-irrigated orchards has been adequate. Regular spraying and roguing have minimized phytophthora and papaya ringspot virus diseases.

Peanuts, 2000 Revisions: U.S. peanut production in 2000 totaled 3.25 billion pounds down 15 percent from the 1999 crop and down 1 percent from the January estimate. Planted area totaled 1.54 million acres up less than 1 percent from 1999. Harvested acreage totaled 1.33 million acres, a decrease of 7 percent from 1999. The U.S. yield per harvested acre averaged 2,448 pounds, down 219 pounds from 1999.

Production in the Southeastern States (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina) totaled 1.84 billion pounds, down 14 percent from 1999. Yield in the 4-State area averaged 2,393 pounds, down 103 pounds from a year earlier. Georgia remained the leading peanut producer with 41 percent of the total U.S. peanut production.

Virginia and North Carolina growers produced 549 million pounds of peanuts in 2000, up 6 percent from 1999. Yields averaged 2,771 pounds, 186 pounds above 1999.

The Southwest crop (New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas) totaled 861 million pounds, 27 percent below the 1999 total. Area harvested in the 3-State area was down 5 percent from a year ago. Yields averaged 2,386 pounds per acre, 706 pounds below the 1999 average.

The 2000 marketing year average price received by farmers for peanuts was 25.7 cents per pound, up 0.3 cents per pound from 1999. The value of production for the 2000 crop totaled \$835 million, down 14 percent from a year ago.

Reliability of April 1 Orange Forecast

Survey Procedures: The orange objective yield survey for the April 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: State level objective yield estimates for Florida oranges were reviewed for errors, reasonableness, and consistency with historical estimates. Reports from growers and packers in Arizona, California, and Texas were also used for setting estimates. These four States 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 April 1 forecast.

Revision Policy: The April 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 April 1 production forecasts, the "Root Mean Square Error," a statistical measure based on past performance, is computed. The deviation between the April 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 April 1 orange production forecast is 3.3 percent. However, if you exclude the seven freeze seasons, the "Root Mean Square Error" is 3.0 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 3.3 percent or 3.0 percent, excluding freeze seasons. Chances are nine out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 5.8 percent or 5.3 percent, excluding freeze seasons.

Changes between the April 1 orange forecast and the final estimates during the past 20 years have averaged 204,000 tons (186,000 tons, excluding freezes), ranging from 1,000 tons to 716,000 tons. The April 1 forecast for oranges has been below the final estimate 8 times and above 12 times (below 5 times and above 8 times, excluding freeze seasons). The difference does not imply that the April 1 forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

Information Contacts

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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