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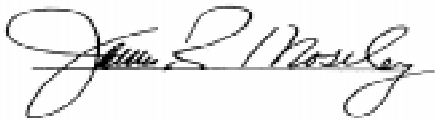
## **All Orange Production Down 1 Percent**

**The U.S. all orange** February 1 forecast for the 2001-02 crop is 12.4 million tons, down 1 percent from the January 1 forecast but virtually unchanged from last season's final utilization. Florida's all orange forecast is decreased to 228 million boxes (10.3 million tons), 1 percent less than the January 1 forecast but 2 percent above the previous season. Early and midseason varieties in Florida are forecast at 128 million boxes (5.76 million tons), down 2 percent from the previous forecast but the same utilization as last season. The harvest of the early and midseason oranges is nearly three-fourths complete. Dry and warm weather has increased drop of the unharvested fruit, especially in western areas where most of the unharvested fruit remains. Total droppage in the western areas has been above the State average all season and is higher than in the other four areas of the citrus belt. Florida's Valencia forecast is 100 million boxes (4.50 million tons), unchanged from the previous forecast but 5 percent higher than last season's final utilization. Fruit size continues to be below average. Loss from droppage is below average. Arizona, California, and Texas orange production forecasts are carried forward from the January forecasts.

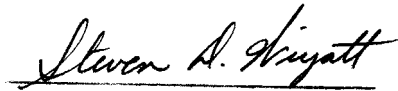
**Florida frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ)** yield is projected at 1.58 gallons per box at 42.0 degrees Brix, unchanged from January's projection and the same yield as last season. The early and midseason portion is projected to yield 1.52 gallons per box and the Valencia portion is projected to yield 1.68 gallons per box. Both of these yields are the same as projected last month. 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 February 8, 2002.



Acting Secretary of  
Agriculture  
James R. Moseley



Agricultural Statistics Board  
Acting Chairperson  
Steve D. Wiyatt

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**Sugarcane: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production  
by Use, State, and United States, 2000-2001**

Use and State	Area Harvested		Yield <sup>1</sup>		Production <sup>1</sup>	
	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001
	<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>
For Sugar						
FL	436.0	446.0	37.5	35.3	16,350	15,744
HI <sup>2</sup>	30.2	21.4	78.3	89.5	2,365	1,915
LA <sup>2</sup>	465.0	460.0	29.7	30.0	13,811	13,800
TX <sup>2</sup>	45.5	44.5	38.8	33.0	1,765	1,469
US	976.7	971.9	35.1	33.9	34,291	32,928
For Seed						
FL	18.0	19.0	38.4	38.3	691	728
HI <sup>2</sup>	1.8	1.8	38.0	31.5	68	57
LA <sup>2</sup>	35.0	35.0	29.7	30.0	1,040	1,050
TX <sup>2</sup>	0.8	1.5	30.0	25.0	24	38
US	55.6	57.3	32.8	32.7	1,823	1,873
For Sugar and Seed						
FL	454.0	465.0	37.5	35.4	17,041	16,472
HI <sup>2</sup>	32.0	23.2	76.0	85.0	2,433	1,972
LA <sup>2</sup>	500.0	495.0	29.7	30.0	14,851	14,850
TX <sup>2</sup>	46.3	46.0	38.6	32.8	1,789	1,507
US	1,032.3	1,029.2	35.0	33.8	36,114	34,801

<sup>1</sup> Net tons.

<sup>2</sup> Estimates are carried forward from the 2001 Crop Production Summary.

**Papayas: Area and Fresh Production, by Month, Hawaii, 2001-2002**

Month	Area				Fresh Production <sup>1</sup>	
	Total in Crop		Harvested		2001	2002
	2001	2002	2001	2002		
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>
Dec	2,575		1,835		3,575	
Jan	2,690	2,575	1,870	1,865	4,930	3,285

<sup>1</sup> Utilized fresh production.

**Citrus Fruits: Utilized Production by Crop, State, and United States,  
1999-2000, 2000-2001 and Forecasted February 1, 2002 <sup>1</sup>**

Crop and State	Utilized Production Boxes			Utilized Production Ton Equivalent		
	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
	<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>	600	480	350	22	18	13
CA <sup>4</sup>	40,000	36,000	32,000	1,500	1,350	1,200
FL	134,000	128,000	128,000	6,030	5,760	5,760
TX <sup>4</sup>	1,460	2,000	1,700	62	85	72
US	176,060	166,480	162,050	7,614	7,213	7,045
Valencia						
AZ <sup>4</sup>	500	420	350	19	16	13
CA <sup>4</sup>	24,000	23,000	22,000	900	862	825
FL	99,000	95,300	100,000	4,455	4,289	4,500
TX <sup>4</sup>	200	235	200	9	10	9
US	123,700	118,955	122,550	5,383	5,177	5,347
All						
AZ <sup>4</sup>	1,100	900	700	41	34	26
CA <sup>4</sup>	64,000	59,000	54,000	2,400	2,212	2,025
FL	233,000	223,300	228,000	10,485	10,049	10,260
TX <sup>4</sup>	1,660	2,235	1,900	71	95	81
US	299,760	285,435	284,600	12,997	12,390	12,392
Temples						
FL	1,950	1,250	1,400	88	56	63
Grapefruit						
White Seedless <sup>5</sup>						
FL	20,900	18,700	19,000	888	795	808
Colored Seedless						
FL	31,900	27,300	28,000	1,356	1,160	1,190
Other <sup>5</sup>						
FL	600			25		
All						
AZ <sup>4</sup>	450	250	200	15	8	7
CA <sup>4</sup>	7,200	6,500	6,200	241	218	208
FL	53,400	46,000	47,000	2,269	1,955	1,998
TX <sup>4</sup>	5,930	7,200	7,300	237	288	292
US	66,980	59,950	60,700	2,762	2,469	2,505
Tangerines						
AZ <sup>4 6</sup>	850	650	650	32	24	24
CA <sup>4 6</sup>	2,500	2,100	2,300	94	79	86
FL	7,000	5,600	6,400	332	266	304
US	10,350	8,350	9,350	458	369	414
Lemons <sup>4</sup>						
AZ	3,100	3,600	3,100	118	137	118
CA	19,000	22,700	22,000	722	863	836
US	22,100	26,300	25,100	840	1,000	954
Tangelos						
FL	2,200	2,100	2,300	99	95	104
K-Early Citrus						
FL	110	40	30	5	2	1

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

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

**Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, United States, 2001-2002**  
(Domestic Units) <sup>1</sup>

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2001	2002	2001	2002
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
Grains & Hay				
Barley	4,967.0		4,289.0	
Corn for Grain <sup>2</sup>	75,752.0		68,808.0	
Corn for Silage			6,148.0	
Hay, All			63,511.0	
Alfalfa			23,812.0	
All Other			39,699.0	
Oats	4,403.0		1,905.0	
Proso Millet	650.0		580.0	
Rice	3,335.0		3,314.0	
Rye	1,328.0		255.0	
Sorghum for Grain <sup>2</sup>	10,252.0		8,584.0	
Sorghum for Silage			336.0	
Wheat, All	59,617.0		48,653.0	
Winter	41,078.0	41,031.0	31,295.0	
Durum	2,910.0		2,789.0	
Other Spring	15,629.0		14,569.0	
Oilseeds				
Canola	1,494.0		1,455.0	
Cottonseed				
Flaxseed	585.0		578.0	
Mustard Seed	45.8		44.2	
Peanuts	1,543.0		1,400.5	
Rapeseed	3.7		3.1	
Safflower	188.0		177.0	
Soybeans for Beans	74,105.0		73,000.0	
Sunflowers	2,653.0		2,580.0	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All	15,787.8		13,810.0	
Upland	15,527.0		13,551.0	
Amer-Pima	260.8		259.0	
Sugarbeets	1,371.1		1,243.7	
Sugarcane			1,029.2	
Tobacco			432.6	
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	15.9		7.1	
Dry Edible Beans	1,429.9		1,243.0	
Dry Edible Peas	211.8		196.8	
Lentils	201.0		197.0	
Wrinkled Seed Peas				
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)			6.3	
Ginger Root (HI)			0.4	
Hops			35.9	
Peppermint Oil			78.5	
Potatoes, All	1,267.1		1,241.3	
Winter	16.8	13.8	14.0	13.5
Spring	78.3		76.2	
Summer	60.9		58.6	
Fall	1,111.1		1,092.5	
Spearmint Oil			19.5	
Sweet Potatoes	97.9		93.5	
Taro (HI) <sup>3</sup>			0.4	

<sup>1</sup> Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2002 crop year.

<sup>2</sup> Area planted for all purposes.

<sup>3</sup> Area is total acres in crop, not harvested acreage.

**Crop Summary: Yield and Production, United States, 2001-2002**  
(Domestic Units) <sup>1</sup>

Crop	Unit	Yield		Production	
		2001	2002	2001	2002
				<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,000</i>
Grains & Hay					
Barley	Bu	58.2		249,590	
Corn for Grain	"	138.2		9,506,840	
Corn for Silage	Ton	16.6		102,352	
Hay, All	"	2.47		156,703	
Alfalfa	"	3.37		80,266	
All Other	"	1.93		76,437	
Oats	Bu	61.3		116,856	
Proso Millet	"	33.2		19,250	
Rice <sup>2</sup>	Cwt	6,429		213,045	
Rye	Bu	27.3		6,971	
Sorghum for Grain	"	59.9		514,524	
Sorghum for Silage	Ton	11.1		3,728	
Wheat, All	Bu	40.2		1,957,643	
Winter	"	43.5		1,361,479	
Durum	"	30.0		83,556	
Other Spring	"	35.2		512,608	
Oilseeds					
Canola	Lb	1,374		1,998,515	
Cottonseed <sup>3</sup>	Ton			7,533.0	
Flaxseed	Bu	19.8		11,455	
Mustard Seed	Lb	930		41,106	
Peanuts	"	3,027		4,239,450	
Rapeseed	"	1,306		4,050	
Safflower	"	1,365		241,665	
Soybeans for Beans	Bu	39.6		2,890,572	
Sunflowers	Lb	1,349		3,480,696	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops					
Cotton, All <sup>2</sup>	Bale	698		20,084.0	
Upland <sup>2</sup>	"	687		19,406.0	
Amer-Pima <sup>2</sup>	"	1,257		678.0	
Sugarbeets	Ton	20.7		25,754	
Sugarcane	"	33.8		34,801	
Tobacco	Lb	2,314		1,000,936	
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils					
Austrian Winter Peas <sup>2</sup>	Cwt	1,366		97	
Dry Edible Beans <sup>2</sup>	"	1,572		19,541	
Dry Edible Peas <sup>2</sup>	"	1,920		3,779	
Lentils <sup>2</sup>	"	1,471		2,898	
Wrinkled Seed Peas <sup>3</sup>	"			640	
Potatoes & Misc.					
Coffee (HI)	Lb	1,210		7,600	
Ginger Root (HI)	"	45,000		16,200	
Hops	"	1,861		66,832.1	
Peppermint Oil	"	81		6,343	
Potatoes, All	Cwt	358		444,766	
Winter	"	294	288	4,115	3,888
Spring	"	286		21,814	
Summer	"	309		18,110	
Fall	"	367		400,727	
Spearmint Oil	Lb	105		2,052	
Sweet Potatoes	Cwt	154		14,355	
Taro (HI) <sup>3</sup>	Lb			6,400	

<sup>1</sup> Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2002 crop year.

<sup>2</sup> Yield in pounds.

<sup>3</sup> Yield is not estimated.

**Fruits and Nuts Production, United States, 2000-2002**  
(Domestic Units) <sup>1</sup>

Crop	Unit	Production		
		2000	2001	2002
		<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,000</i>
<b>Citrus</b> <sup>2</sup>				
Grapefruit	Ton	2,762	2,469	2,505
K-Early Citrus (FL)	"	5	2	1
Lemons	"	840	1,000	954
Oranges	"	12,997	12,390	12,392
Tangelos (FL)	"	99	95	104
Tangerines	"	458	369	414
Temples (FL)	"	88	56	63
<b>Noncitrus</b>				
Apples	1,000 Lbs	10,663.7	9,435.2	
Apricots	Ton	96.9	82.3	
Bananas (HI)	Lb	29,000.0	28,000.0	
Grapes	Ton	7,688.0	6,521.2	
Olives (CA)	"	53.0	134.0	
Papayas (HI)	Lb	54,500.0	55,000.0	
Peaches	1,000 Lbs	2,599.9	2,437.4	
Pears	Ton	967.2	970.8	
Prunes, Dried (CA)	"	219.0	148.0	
Prunes & Plums (Ex CA)	"	23.9	20.8	
<b>Nuts &amp; Misc.</b>				
Almonds (CA)	Lb	703,000	850,000	
Hazelnuts	Ton	22.5	48.0	
Pecans	Lb	209,850	315,000	
Pistachios (CA)	"	243,000	161,000	
Walnuts (CA)	Ton	239.0	305.0	
Maple Syrup	Gal	1,231	1,049	

<sup>1</sup> Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2002 crop year.

<sup>2</sup> Production years are 1999-2000, 2000-2001, and 2001-2002.



**Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, United States, 2001-2002**  
(Metric Units) <sup>1</sup>

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2001	2002	2001	2002
	<i>Hectares</i>	<i>Hectares</i>	<i>Hectares</i>	<i>Hectares</i>
<b>Grains &amp; Hay</b>				
Barley	2,010,100		1,735,720	
Corn for Grain <sup>2</sup>	30,656,080		27,845,910	
Corn for Silage			2,488,030	
Hay, All <sup>3</sup>			25,702,270	
Alfalfa			9,636,480	
All Other			16,065,790	
Oats	1,781,850		770,930	
Proso Millet	263,050		234,720	
Rice	1,349,640		1,341,140	
Rye	537,430		103,200	
Sorghum for Grain <sup>2</sup>	4,148,880		3,473,860	
Sorghum for Silage			135,980	
Wheat, All <sup>3</sup>	24,126,400		19,689,380	
Winter	16,623,860	16,604,840	12,664,770	
Durum	1,177,650		1,128,680	
Other Spring	6,324,900		5,895,930	
<b>Oilseeds</b>				
Canola	604,610		588,820	
Cottonseed				
Flaxseed	236,740		233,910	
Mustard Seed	18,530		17,890	
Peanuts	624,440		566,770	
Rapeseed	1,500		1,250	
Safflower	76,080		71,630	
Soybeans for Beans	29,989,550		29,542,370	
Sunflowers	1,073,640		1,044,100	
<b>Cotton, Tobacco &amp; Sugar Crops</b>				
Cotton, All <sup>3</sup>	6,389,160		5,588,770	
Upland	6,283,620		5,483,950	
Amer-Pima	105,540		104,810	
Sugarbeets	554,870		503,310	
Sugarcane			416,510	
Tobacco			175,090	
<b>Dry Beans, Peas &amp; Lentils</b>				
Austrian Winter Peas	6,430		2,870	
Dry Edible Beans	578,670		503,030	
Dry Edible Peas	85,710		79,640	
Lentils	81,340		79,720	
Wrinkled Seed Peas				
<b>Potatoes &amp; Misc.</b>				
Coffee (HI)			2,550	
Ginger Root (HI)			150	
Hops			14,530	
Peppermint Oil			31,770	
Potatoes, All <sup>3</sup>	512,780		502,340	
Winter	6,800	5,580	5,670	5,460
Spring	31,690		30,840	
Summer	24,650		23,710	
Fall	449,650		442,120	
Spearmint Oil			7,890	
Sweet Potatoes	39,620		37,840	
Taro (HI) <sup>4</sup>			180	

<sup>1</sup> Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2002 crop year.

<sup>2</sup> Area planted for all purposes.

<sup>3</sup> Total may not add due to rounding.

<sup>4</sup> Area is total hectares in crop, not harvested hectares.



**Crop Summary: Yield and Production, United States, 2001-2002**  
(Metric Units) <sup>1</sup>

Crop	Yield		Production	
	2001	2002	2001	2002
	<i>Metric Tons</i>	<i>Metric Tons</i>	<i>Metric Tons</i>	<i>Metric Tons</i>
<b>Grains &amp; Hay</b>				
Barley	3.13		5,434,180	
Corn for Grain	8.67		241,484,860	
Corn for Silage	37.32		92,852,170	
Hay, All <sup>2</sup>	5.53		142,158,570	
Alfalfa	7.56		72,816,090	
All Other	4.32		69,342,480	
Oats	2.20		1,696,160	
Proso Millet	1.86		436,580	
Rice	7.21		9,663,560	
Rye	1.72		177,070	
Sorghum for Grain	3.76		13,069,510	
Sorghum for Silage	24.87		3,381,980	
Wheat, All <sup>2</sup>	2.71		53,278,310	
Winter	2.93		37,053,390	
Durum	2.01		2,274,020	
Other Spring	2.37		13,950,900	
<b>Oilseeds</b>				
Canola	1.54		906,510	
Cottonseed <sup>3</sup>			6,833,820	
Flaxseed	1.24		290,970	
Mustard Seed	1.04		18,650	
Peanuts	3.39		1,922,980	
Rapeseed	1.46		1,840	
Safflower	1.53		109,620	
Soybeans for Beans	2.66		78,668,480	
Sunflowers	1.51		1,578,820	
<b>Cotton, Tobacco &amp; Sugar Crops</b>				
Cotton, All <sup>2</sup>	0.78		4,372,780	
Upland	0.77		4,225,160	
Amer-Pima	1.41		147,620	
Sugarbeets	46.42		23,363,640	
Sugarcane	75.80		31,570,940	
Tobacco	2.59		454,020	
<b>Dry Beans, Peas &amp; Lentils</b>				
Austrian Winter Peas	1.53		4,400	
Dry Edible Beans	1.76		886,360	
Dry Edible Peas	2.15		171,410	
Lentils	1.65		131,450	
Wrinkled Seed Peas <sup>3</sup>			29,030	
<b>Potatoes &amp; Misc.</b>				
Coffee (HI)	1.35		3,450	
Ginger Root (HI)	50.44		7,350	
Hops	2.09		30,310	
Peppermint Oil	0.09		2,880	
Potatoes, All <sup>2</sup>	40.16		20,174,250	
Winter	32.94	32.28	186,650	176,360
Spring	32.09		989,470	
Summer	34.64		821,460	
Fall	41.11		18,176,670	
Spearmint Oil	0.12		930	
Sweet Potatoes	17.21		651,130	
Taro (HI) <sup>3</sup>			2,900	

<sup>1</sup> Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2002 crop year.

<sup>2</sup> Production may not add due to rounding.

<sup>3</sup> Yield is not estimated.

**Fruits and Nuts Production, United States, 2000-2002**  
(Metric Units) <sup>1</sup>

Crop	Production		
	2000	2001	2002
	<i>Metric tons</i>	<i>Metric tons</i>	<i>Metric tons</i>
Citrus <sup>2</sup>			
Grapefruit	2,505,640	2,239,840	2,272,500
K-Early Citrus (FL)	4,540	1,810	910
Lemons	762,040	907,180	865,450
Oranges	11,790,680	11,240,020	11,241,830
Tangelos (FL)	89,810	86,180	94,350
Tangerines	415,490	334,750	375,570
Temples (FL)	79,830	50,800	57,150
Noncitrus			
Apples	4,836,970	4,279,740	
Apricots	87,910	74,630	
Bananas (HI)	13,150	12,700	
Grapes	6,974,410	5,915,930	
Olives (CA)	48,080	121,560	
Papayas (HI)	24,720	24,950	
Peaches	1,179,290	1,105,590	
Pears	877,380	880,700	
Prunes, Dried (CA)	198,670	134,260	
Prunes & Plums (Ex CA)	21,680	18,870	
Nuts & Misc.			
Almonds (CA)	318,880	385,550	
Hazelnuts	20,410	43,540	
Pecans	95,190	142,880	
Pistachios (CA)	110,220	73,030	
Walnuts (CA)	216,820	276,690	
Maple Syrup	6,150	5,240	

<sup>1</sup> Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2002 crop year.

<sup>2</sup> Production years are 1999-2000, 2000-2001, and 2001-2002.

## January Weather Summary

Precipitation slackened across the Northwest during January, leaving the region's complete recovery from the drought of 2000-01 in doubt, despite a 6-week parade of major storm systems in November and December. Farther south, a late-January storm system delivered the month's only significant precipitation in much of the Four Corners region. The same storm crossed the central and southern Plains and parts of the Corn Belt on January 30-31, providing much-needed moisture for the Plains' wheat crop and recharging soil moisture in parts of the Midwest, but causing serious travel and electrical disruptions due to ice accumulations. The cold air that helped fuel the late-month storm also left the northern High Plains' poorly-established, drought-stressed, and wind-battered winter wheat crop exposed to temperatures as low as -20 degrees F. A patchy snow cover, with depths generally 2 inches or less, provided little insulation for the northern Plains' wheat. Ironically, the late-month cold outbreak quieted winds across the northern High Plains, where chinook (downslope) winds frequently gusted higher than 40 mph—and occasionally higher than 70 mph—during the first 25 days of January.

Cool air also spilled into California, bringing several minor to moderate freezes in mid- to late January. On the coldest mornings—January 23 and 24—low temperatures generally ranged from 24 to 30 degrees F in the San Joaquin Valley's citrus areas, accelerating orange harvesting in local cold spots, necessitating freeze-protection measures in some groves, and slowing winter grain development, but providing beneficial "chill hours" for fruit and nut trees. Cold air also briefly spread into winter agricultural areas of the Southwest. Farther east, heavy precipitation was confined to portions of the South, including areas from the Delta to the southern Appalachians. While the rain and snow aided previously drought-stressed pastures and winter grains in the southern Atlantic region, lowland flooding returned to the lower Mississippi Valley and adjacent areas. Following some early-month snowfall (mostly January 2-3), nearly all of the South's heavy rain fell from January 18-25.

## January Crop Summary

The year began with a winter storm that brought well below-normal temperatures and a mixture of wintery precipitation to the southern Great Plains, lower Mississippi Valley, and Southeast. However, temperatures quickly rebounded and abnormally warm weather prevailed from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic Coast during the remainder of the month. Many areas recorded new record day time highs, and parts of the Corn Belt and Great Lakes region experienced their warmest January ever. In the Southwest and Pacific Northwest, abnormally warm weather prevailed early in the month, but temperatures averaged well below-normal after midmonth. Below-normal precipitation extended drought conditions along parts of the Atlantic Coastal Plain and large portions of the Great Plains. In the Pacific Northwest, storms frequently produced heavy rain along the coast and large snow accumulations in the Cascade and Sierra mountains.

Temperatures averaged above-normal in the northern Great Plains, but winter wheat remained dormant despite periods of record warmth across the region. Heaving and winter kill were virtually non-existent most of the month, although fields were exposed and vulnerable to wind blown soil and a late-month period of bitterly cold weather. In parts of the southern Great Plains, lower Mississippi Valley, and Southeast, abnormally warm weather stimulated growth of winter grains and forages most of the month. In Texas, dry weather supported fieldwork, but limited the response of winter grains and forage crops to favorable temperatures.

Sub-freezing temperatures penetrated into the Southeast early in the month, providing beneficial chill hours for fruit trees approaching the upcoming bloom period. The cold weather briefly halted growth of winter grains and forages but sub-freezing temperatures were not sustained long enough to damage the citrus crop. However, citrus trees experienced minor foliage burn and, in the coldest areas, some new leafy growth was lost. In southern areas of the Florida peninsula, the sugarcane harvest and work in vegetable fields continued with little delay.

In California, above-normal temperatures, supported by ample moisture supplies, stimulated development of winter crops during the first half of the month. However, temperatures averaged well below normal throughout the Southwest after midmonth. The cold weather slowed growth of winter crops, but nighttime temperatures did not remain below freezing long enough to seriously damage citrus trees and unharvested fruit. Vegetable growers ran irrigation systems to protect delicate leafy crops from sub-freezing overnight lows and citrus growers ran irrigation systems and wind machines to protect fruit from frost damage. Nevertheless, ice marks and slight freeze damage showed in some citrus varieties.

**Sugarcane:** Production of sugarcane for sugar and seed for 2001 is estimated at 34.8 million tons, 4 percent below last year's record high of 36.1 million tons. Acres harvested and to be harvested for sugar and seed are estimated at 1.03 million for the 2001 crop year, slightly less than last year's harvested acres. Yield is estimated at 33.8 tons per acre, 1.2 tons below 2000.

In Louisiana, acres harvested for sugar and seed, at 495,000, is 1 percent below last year's record acreage of 500,000 and is the first year-to-year acreage reduction since 1996. In Florida, acres harvested and to be harvested for sugar and seed is 2 percent above last year's level. If realized, Florida's harvested acreage would exceed the previous record high of 460,000 acres set in 1999.

Harvest was completed in Louisiana despite rain delays in early January. In Florida, warm, dry weather supported harvest throughout the month.

**Grapefruit:** The forecast of the 2001-02 grapefruit crop for the United States remains at 2.51 million tons, unchanged from the January 1 forecast but 1 percent higher than the previous season. The Florida grapefruit forecast continues at 47.0 million boxes (2.00 million tons), the same as last month but 2 percent above last season's final utilization. The all white grapefruit forecast is 19.0 million boxes (808,000 tons), unchanged from January but 2 percent more than the previous season. The all white grapefruit average size equals the smallest average size in the 10-season series. The droppage factor is at the series average. Harvest is 20 percent complete. The colored seedless utilization is forecast at 28.0 million boxes (1.19 million tons), the same as the January 1 forecast, but 3 percent more than the previous season. Average fruit size is smaller than any other season in the 10-season series. Loss from droppage is slightly above the series average. Harvest is close to 40 percent complete. Arizona, California, and Texas grapefruit forecasts are carried forward from the January forecasts.

**Tangerines:** The 2001-02 U.S. tangerine crop is forecast at 414,000 tons, unchanged from the January 1 forecast but 12 percent higher than last season's utilization of 369,000 tons. Florida's tangerine forecast is 6.40 million boxes (304,000 tons), the same as last month but 14 percent higher than last season. Harvest of the late season Honey variety remains active. The Honeys are larger on average than in any of the previous 21 seasons except 2. Loss from droppage is slightly below average. Arizona and California tangerine forecasts are carried forward from the January forecasts.

**Tangelos:** Florida's 2001-02 tangelo forecast remains at 2.30 million boxes (104,000 tons), unchanged from the January 1 forecast but 10 percent more than last season's utilized production. Over three-fourths of the crop has been harvested as of February 1.

**Temples:** Florida's 2001-02 Temple forecast is 1.40 million boxes (63,000 tons), unchanged from January. If realized, it will be the second smallest crop ever recorded, but 12 percent higher than the record low 1.25 million boxes (56,000 tons) utilized last season. Average fruit size is smaller than all but 2 of the previous 36 non-freeze seasons. Loss from droppage is lower in only 5 of those 36 seasons, somewhat offsetting the smaller sizes.

**K-Early Citrus:** The K-Early Citrus Fruit forecast for 2001-02 remains at 30,000 boxes (1,350 tons), unchanged from the January 1 forecast but 10,000 boxes fewer than last season. If realized, this will be the smallest crop of record.

**Papayas:** Hawaii fresh papaya utilization is estimated at 3.29 million pounds for January, 8 percent less than last month and 33 percent lower than 2001. Area in crop totaled 2,575 acres, unchanged from last month but 4 percent less than last January. Harvested area, at 1,865 acres, is 2 percent more than last month but virtually unchanged from a year ago. Weather conditions for January began with frequent sunny periods and light showers which allowed farmers to catch up on regular field work. However, wet and cloudy weather conditions in the second half of January hindered normal field operations.

**Florida Citrus:** The first half of January was very cold. There were two mornings when the temperatures were below freezing, but they were not low enough long enough to significantly damage the crops. Most colder locations are planted to early varieties and had been harvested or were picked very soon after the cold nights. Caretakers irrigated to keep their groves warm during the cold spell and to maintain good tree condition for the upcoming bloom. Also, there were several rains that helped protect the current citrus crop and the trees. The

last part of the month was generally dry and unseasonably warm. There were, however, a few isolated rains on the lower east coast. Growers have been pushing out and burning dead and dying trees. Some replanting is occurring in the warmer locations.

**California Citrus:** Citrus growers irrigated and used wind machines to protect citrus fruit from frost damage. Ice marks and slight freeze damage showed in some citrus varieties following the cold temperatures. Picking of navel oranges continued throughout January, but was slowed at times by rainfall, fog, and frost. Pummelo and Oroblanco grapefruit harvests continued in the desert and the San Joaquin Valley. Picking of lemons occurred in central and southern California. Harvest of Satsuma, Minneola, and Fairchild tangerines continued.

**California Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts:** Typical cultural activities such as pruning, grafting, cultivating, and spraying continued in orchards and vineyards. Cold weather during January eased growers' concerns about the lack of chilling hours required by most fruit trees. Crews pruned and tied vines in vineyards. Grape growers cultivated, made herbicide applications, fertilized, and treated for insects. Ground preparation for new plantings was in progress. Cherry orchards were treated to promote an earlier, more uniform, fruit set. Buds began to swell in a few early fruit tree varieties. Strawberry nursery stock digging and trimming continued throughout the month.

## Reliability of February 1 Orange Forecast

**Survey Procedures:** The orange objective yield survey for the February 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 February 1 forecast.

**Revision Policy:** The February 1 production forecasts will not be revised. A new forecast will be made each month throughout the growing season. End-of-season 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 February 1 production forecasts, the "Root Mean Square Error," a statistical measure based on past performance, is computed. The deviation between the February 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 February 1 orange production forecast is 4.8 percent. However, if you exclude the six freeze seasons, the "Root Mean Square Error" is 4.1 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 4.8 percent, or 4.1 percent excluding freeze seasons. Chances are nine out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 8.2 percent, or 7.2 percent excluding freeze seasons.

Changes between the February 1 orange forecast and the final estimates during the past 20 years have averaged 361,000 tons (332,000 tons, excluding freezes), ranging from 13,000 tons to 745,000 tons (13,000 tons to 745,000 tons, excluding freezes). The February 1 forecast for oranges has been below the final estimate 6 times and above 14 times (below 5 times and above 9 times, excluding freeze seasons). The difference does not imply that the February 1 forecasts this year are likely to understate or overstate final production.



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