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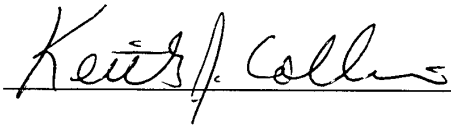
All Orange Production Up Slightly

The U.S. all orange April 1 forecast for the 2001-02 crop is 12.4 million tons, up less than 1 percent from the March 1 forecast and up 1 percent from last season's revised final utilization. Florida's all orange forecast continues at 228 million boxes (10.3 million tons), 2 percent higher than last season. If the utilization is attained, it will be the third largest crop produced in Florida. Early and midseason varieties in Florida are forecast at 128 million boxes (5.76 million tons), unchanged from the March 1 forecast and equal to last season's final utilization. Harvest is virtually complete. Florida's Valencia forecast remains at 100 million boxes (4.50 million tons), 5 percent higher than the previous season. Fruit size remains below average but slightly larger than last season. Loss from droppage is below average.

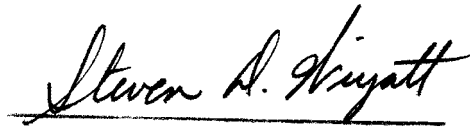
The all orange forecast for California, at 55.0 million boxes (2.06 million tons), is up 2 percent from the January 1 forecast but down 4 percent from the previous season's revised utilization. California's navel orange forecast continues at 32.0 million boxes (1.20 million tons), down 11 percent from last season. Harvest is nearing completion. Fruit size is larger than last season. The Valencia forecast is increased to 23.0 million boxes (863,000 tons), up 5 percent from the previous forecast and 10 percent higher than last season's revised final utilization. The Valencia harvest is well underway and good fruit quality is evident. The Texas all orange forecast is 1.75 million boxes (75,000 tons), down 150,000 boxes from the January 1 forecast and 485,000 boxes less than last season. Arizona's all orange utilization is forecast at 650,000 boxes (24,000 tons), a decrease of 50,000 boxes from the previous forecast and 250,000 boxes below the 2000-01 utilization. If realized, it will be the fifth consecutive season of declining utilization.

Florida frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) yield is projected at 1.58 gallons per box at 42.0 degrees Brix, unchanged from last month. The early and midseason portion is final at 1.53 gallons per box, up slightly from March. The Valencia portion is projected to yield 1.68 gallons per box, the same as projected the previous month. All projections of yield assume that the processing relationships this year will be similar to those of the past several years.

This report was approved on April 10, 2002.



Acting Secretary of
Agriculture
Keith J. Collins



Agricultural Statistics Board
Acting Chairperson
Steven D. Wiyatt

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**Citrus Fruits: Utilized Production by Crop, State, and United States,
1999-2000, 2000-2001 and Forecasted April 1, 2002^{1 2}**

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 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	600	480	300	22	18	11
CA	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	1,460	2,000	1,550	62	85	66
US	176,060	166,480	161,850	7,614	7,213	7,037
Valencia						
AZ	500	420	350	19	16	13
CA	24,000	21,000	23,000	900	787	863
FL	99,000	95,300	100,000	4,455	4,289	4,500
TX	200	235	200	9	10	9
US	123,700	116,955	123,550	5,383	5,102	5,385
All						
AZ	1,100	900	650	41	34	24
CA	64,000	57,000	55,000	2,400	2,137	2,063
FL	233,000	223,300	228,000	10,485	10,049	10,260
TX	1,660	2,235	1,750	71	95	75
US	299,760	283,435	285,400	12,997	12,315	12,422
Temples						
FL	1,950	1,250	1,500	88	56	68
Grapefruit						
White Seedless ⁵						
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 ⁵						
FL	600			25		
All						
AZ	450	250	200	15	8	7
CA	7,200	6,500	6,400	241	218	214
FL	53,400	46,000	47,000	2,269	1,955	1,998
TX	5,930	7,200	7,100	237	288	284
US	66,980	59,950	60,700	2,762	2,469	2,503
Tangerines						
AZ ⁶	850	650	650	32	24	24
CA ⁶	2,500	2,100	2,300	94	79	86
FL	7,000	5,600	6,600	332	266	314
US	10,350	8,350	9,550	458	369	424
Lemons						
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	2,150	99	95	97
K-Early Citrus						
FL	110	40	30	5	2	1

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

² 2000-01 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, 2000-2002**

Seasonal Group and State	Area				Yield		Production		
	Planted		Harvested		2001	2002	2000	2001	2002
	2001	2002	2001	2002					
	<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	7.0	9.0	7.0	310	270	2,880	2,790	1,890
FL	7.8	6.8	5.0	6.5	265	275	2,080	1,325	1,788
Total	16.8	13.8	14.0	13.5	294	272	4,960	4,115	3,678
Spring									
AZ	8.2	7.8	8.2	7.8	270	270	2,520	2,214	2,106
CA	15.5	18.0	15.5	18.0	390	400	7,426	6,045	7,200
FL	25.6	26.0	25.0	25.4	319	290	6,343	7,970	7,366
Hastings	18.5	19.2	18.0	18.7	330	290	4,868	5,940	5,423
Other FL	7.1	6.8	7.0	6.7	290	290	1,475	2,030	1,943
NC	19.5	18.0	18.5	17.5	190	195	3,400	3,515	3,413
TX	9.5	9.5	9.0	8.0	230	190	2,232	2,070	1,520
Total	78.3	79.3	76.2	76.7	286	282	21,921	21,814	21,605
Summer ¹									
AL	4.2		3.9		160		697	624	
CA	8.0		8.0		355		2,663	2,840	
CO	5.6		5.4		355		2,988	1,917	
DE	4.4		4.3		270		1,128	1,161	
IL	5.5		5.3		350		1,855	1,855	
KS	2.5		2.4		300		986	720	
MD	4.8		4.7		250		1,222	1,175	
MO	6.2		5.6		340		1,678	1,904	
NJ	2.5		2.5		255		713	638	
NM	2.2		2.2		350		1,050	770	
TX	8.5		8.0		390		2,964	3,120	
VA	6.5		6.3		220		1,292	1,386	
Total	60.9		58.6		309		19,236	18,110	

¹ 2001 revised.

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

Month	Area				Fresh Production ¹	
	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>
Feb	2,630	2,555	1,845	1,860	4,040	3,135
Mar	2,860	2,485	2,025	1,935	4,600	3,365

¹ Utilized fresh production.

**Peanuts: Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production
by State and United States, 2000-2001 ¹**

State	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>
AL	190.0	200.0	182.0	199.0
FL	94.0	90.0	86.0	82.0
GA	494.0	515.0	492.0	514.0
NM	27.3	22.2	26.0	22.2
NC	123.0	123.0	123.0	122.5
OK	97.0	80.0	67.0	77.0
SC	10.5	11.0	10.0	10.2
TX	425.0	425.0	275.0	310.0
VA	76.0	75.0	75.0	75.0
US	1,536.8	1,541.2	1,336.0	1,411.9
	Yield		Production	
	2000	2001	2000	2001
	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>
AL	1,490	2,675	271,180	532,325
FL	2,485	3,050	213,710	250,100
GA	2,700	3,330	1,328,400	1,711,620
NM	2,115	3,020	54,990	67,044
NC	2,750	2,910	338,250	356,475
OK	1,800	2,570	120,600	197,890
SC	2,950	3,000	29,500	30,600
TX	2,540	2,890	698,500	895,900
VA	2,805	3,130	210,375	234,750
US	2,444	3,029	3,265,505	4,276,704

¹ 2001 revised.

**Peanuts: Farm Marketing Percents by Month,
State, and United States, 2000 and 2001 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>
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	
2001 Crop							
AL		37.4	47.2	13.1	2.2	0.1	
FL		45.2	43.5	9.4	1.8	0.1	
GA		54.8	20.3	23.2	1.0	0.7	
NC		4.3	72.7	15.3	3.1	4.6	
TX	0.7	1.4	52.1	35.9	2.5	7.4	
VA		3.8	78.6	12.9	2.3	2.4	
US	0.2	32.3	40.6	22.6	1.8	2.5	

¹ January of the following year.

**Peanuts: Price and Value by State
and United States, 2000-2001 ^{1 2}**

State	Price per Pound		Value of Production	
	2000	2001	2000	2001
	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 Dollars</i>
AL	0.266	0.242	72,134	128,823
FL	0.300	0.215	64,113	53,772
GA	0.286	0.227	379,922	388,538
NM	0.320	0.275	17,597	18,437
NC	0.273	0.248	92,342	88,406
OK	0.293	0.274	35,336	54,222
SC	0.254	0.257	7,493	7,864
TX	0.246	0.226	171,831	202,473
VA	0.263	0.251	55,329	58,922
US	0.274	0.234	896,097	1,001,457

¹ Includes government payments for loan peanuts, and marketing association payments for pool peanuts in years when there are pool profits. Pool profits for the 2001 crop if any, will be reflected in "Crop Values" published in February 2003.

² 2001 revised.

Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, United States, 2001-2002
(Domestic Units) ¹

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	5,078.0	4,289.0	
Corn for Grain ²	75,752.0	79,047.0	68,808.0	
Corn for Silage			6,148.0	
Hay, All			63,511.0	63,743.0
Alfalfa			23,812.0	
All Other			39,699.0	
Oats	4,403.0	5,129.0	1,905.0	2,531.0
Proso Millet	650.0		580.0	
Rice	3,335.0	3,323.0	3,314.0	
Rye	1,328.0		255.0	
Sorghum for Grain ²	10,252.0	9,015.0	8,584.0	
Sorghum for Silage			336.0	
Wheat, All	59,617.0	59,004.0	48,653.0	
Winter	41,078.0	41,076.0	31,295.0	
Durum	2,910.0	2,842.0	2,789.0	
Other Spring	15,629.0	15,086.0	14,569.0	
Oilseeds				
Canola	1,494.0	1,549.0	1,455.0	
Cottonseed				
Flaxseed	585.0		578.0	
Mustard Seed	45.8		44.2	
Peanuts	1,541.2	1,465.0	1,411.9	
Rapeseed	3.7		3.1	
Safflower	188.0		177.0	
Soybeans for Beans	74,105.0	72,966.0	73,000.0	
Sunflowers	2,653.0	2,493.0	2,580.0	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All	15,787.8	14,770.5	13,810.0	
Upland	15,527.0	14,496.0	13,551.0	
Amer-Pima	260.8	274.5	259.0	
Sugarbeets	1,371.1	1,418.4	1,243.7	
Sugarcane			1,029.2	
Tobacco			432.6	429.4
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	15.9		7.1	
Dry Edible Beans	1,429.9	1,766.5	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	79.3	76.2	76.7
Summer	60.9		58.6	
Fall	1,111.1		1,092.5	
Spearmint Oil			19.5	
Sweet Potatoes	97.9	95.6	93.5	
Taro (HI) ³			0.4	

¹ 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.

² Area planted for all purposes.

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

Crop Summary: Yield and Production, United States, 2001-2002
(Domestic Units) ¹

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 ²	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 ³	Ton			7,533.0	
Flaxseed	Bu	19.8		11,455	
Mustard Seed	Lb	930		41,106	
Peanuts	"	3,029		4,276,704	
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 ²	Bale	698		20,084.0	
Upland ²	"	687		19,406.0	
Amer-Pima ²	"	1,257		678.0	
Sugarbeets	Ton	20.7		25,754	
Sugarcane	"	33.7		34,712	
Tobacco	Lb	2,314		1,000,936	
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils					
Austrian Winter Peas ²	Cwt	1,366		97	
Dry Edible Beans ²	"	1,572		19,541	
Dry Edible Peas ²	"	1,920		3,779	
Lentils ²	"	1,471		2,898	
Wrinkled Seed Peas ³	"			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	272	4,115	3,678
Spring	"	286	282	21,814	21,605
Summer	"	309		18,110	
Fall	"	367		400,727	
Spearmint Oil	Lb	105		2,052	
Sweet Potatoes	Cwt	154		14,355	
Taro (HI) ³	Lb			6,400	

¹ 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.

² Yield in pounds.

³ Yield is not estimated.

Fruits and Nuts Production, United States, 2000-2002
(Domestic Units) ¹

Crop	Unit	Production		
		2000	2001	2002
		<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,000</i>
Citrus ^{2 3}				
Grapefruit	Ton	2,762	2,469	2,503
K-Early Citrus (FL)	"	5	2	1
Lemons	"	840	1,000	954
Oranges	"	12,997	12,315	12,422
Tangelos (FL)	"	99	95	97
Tangerines	"	458	369	424
Temples (FL)	"	88	56	68
Noncitrus				
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	
Nuts & Misc.				
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	

¹ 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.

² Production years are 1999-2000, 2000-2001, and 2001-2002.

³ 2000-01 revised.

Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, United States, 2001-2002
(Metric Units) ¹

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2001	2002	2001	2002
	<i>Hectares</i>	<i>Hectares</i>	<i>Hectares</i>	<i>Hectares</i>
Grains & Hay				
Barley	2,010,100	2,055,020	1,735,720	
Corn for Grain ²	30,656,080	31,989,530	27,845,910	
Corn for Silage			2,488,030	
Hay, All ³			25,702,270	25,796,150
Alfalfa			9,636,480	
All Other			16,065,790	
Oats	1,781,850	2,075,660	770,930	1,024,270
Proso Millet	263,050		234,720	
Rice	1,349,640	1,344,780	1,341,140	
Rye	537,430		103,200	
Sorghum for Grain ²	4,148,880	3,648,280	3,473,860	
Sorghum for Silage			135,980	
Wheat, All ³	24,126,400	23,878,330	19,689,380	
Winter	16,623,860	16,623,050	12,664,770	
Durum	1,177,650	1,150,130	1,128,680	
Other Spring	6,324,900	6,105,150	5,895,930	
Oilseeds				
Canola	604,610	626,860	588,820	
Cottonseed				
Flaxseed	236,740		233,910	
Mustard Seed	18,530		17,890	
Peanuts	623,710	592,870	571,380	
Rapeseed	1,500		1,250	
Safflower	76,080		71,630	
Soybeans for Beans	29,989,550	29,528,610	29,542,370	
Sunflowers	1,073,640	1,008,890	1,044,100	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All ³	6,389,160	5,977,470	5,588,770	
Upland	6,283,620	5,866,390	5,483,950	
Amer-Pima	105,540	111,090	104,810	
Sugarbeets	554,870	574,010	503,310	
Sugarcane			416,510	
Tobacco			175,090	173,780
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	6,430		2,870	
Dry Edible Beans	578,670	714,880	503,030	
Dry Edible Peas	85,710		79,640	
Lentils	81,340		79,720	
Wrinkled Seed Peas				
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)			2,550	
Ginger Root (HI)			150	
Hops			14,530	
Peppermint Oil			31,770	
Potatoes, All ³	512,780		502,340	
Winter	6,800	5,580	5,670	5,460
Spring	31,690	32,090	30,840	31,040
Summer	24,650		23,710	
Fall	449,650		442,120	
Spearmint Oil			7,890	
Sweet Potatoes	39,620	38,690	37,840	
Taro (HI) ⁴			180	

¹ 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.

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, 2001-2002
(Metric Units)¹

Crop	Yield		Production	
	2001	2002	2001	2002
	<i>Metric Tons</i>	<i>Metric Tons</i>	<i>Metric Tons</i>	<i>Metric Tons</i>
Grains & Hay				
Barley	3.13		5,434,180	
Corn for Grain	8.67		241,484,860	
Corn for Silage	37.32		92,852,170	
Hay, All ²	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 ²	2.71		53,278,310	
Winter	2.93		37,053,390	
Durum	2.01		2,274,020	
Other Spring	2.37		13,950,900	
Oilseeds				
Canola	1.54		906,510	
Cottonseed ³			6,833,820	
Flaxseed	1.24		290,970	
Mustard Seed	1.04		18,650	
Peanuts	3.40		1,939,880	
Rapeseed	1.46		1,840	
Safflower	1.53		109,620	
Soybeans for Beans	2.66		78,668,480	
Sunflowers	1.51		1,578,820	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All ²	0.78		4,372,780	
Upland	0.77		4,225,160	
Amer-Pima	1.41		147,620	
Sugarbeets	46.42		23,363,640	
Sugarcane	75.61		31,490,200	
Tobacco	2.59		454,020	
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
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 ³			29,030	
Potatoes & Misc.				
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 ²	40.16		20,174,250	
Winter	32.94	30.54	186,650	166,830
Spring	32.09	31.57	989,470	979,990
Summer	34.64		821,460	
Fall	41.11		18,176,670	
Spearmint Oil	0.12		930	
Sweet Potatoes	17.21		651,130	
Taro (HI) ³			2,900	

¹ 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.

² Production may not add due to rounding.

³ Yield is not estimated.

Fruits and Nuts Production, United States, 2000-2002
(Metric Units) ¹

Crop	Production		
	2000	2001	2002
	<i>Metric tons</i>	<i>Metric tons</i>	<i>Metric tons</i>
Citrus ^{2 3}			
Grapefruit	2,505,640	2,239,840	2,270,680
K-Early Citrus (FL)	4,540	1,810	910
Lemons	762,040	907,180	865,450
Oranges	11,790,680	11,171,980	11,269,050
Tangelos (FL)	89,810	86,180	88,000
Tangerines	415,490	334,750	384,650
Temples (FL)	79,830	50,800	61,690
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	

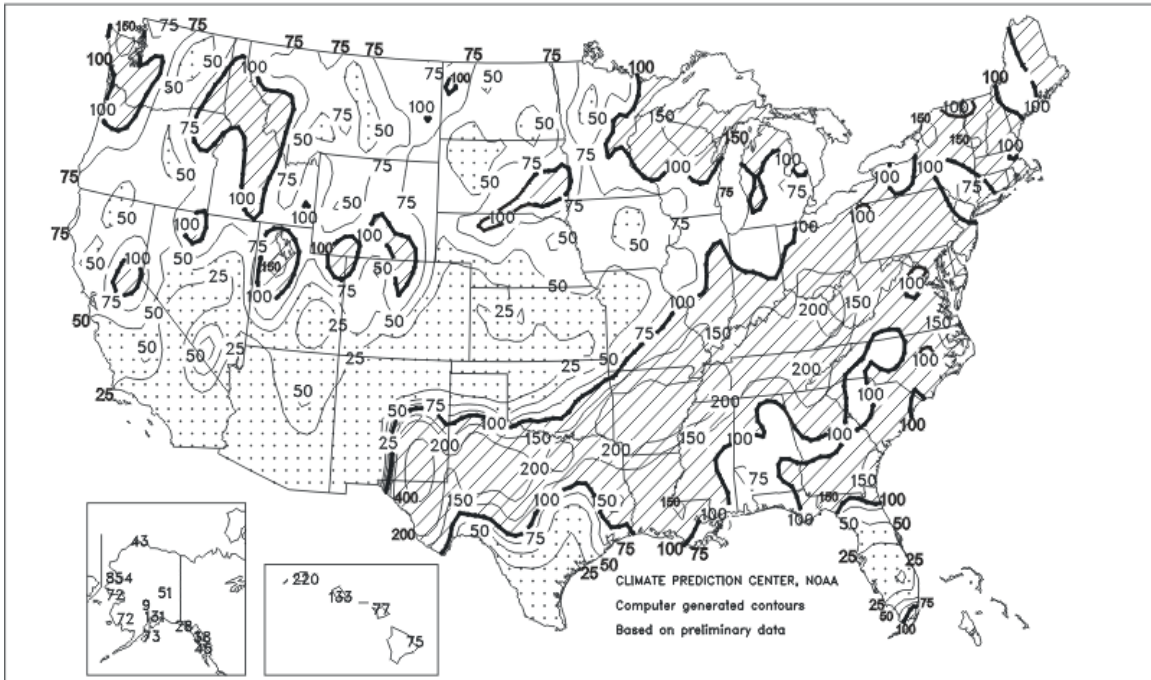
¹ Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2002 crop year.

² Production years are 1999-2000, 2000-2001, and 2001-2002.

³ 2000-01 revised.

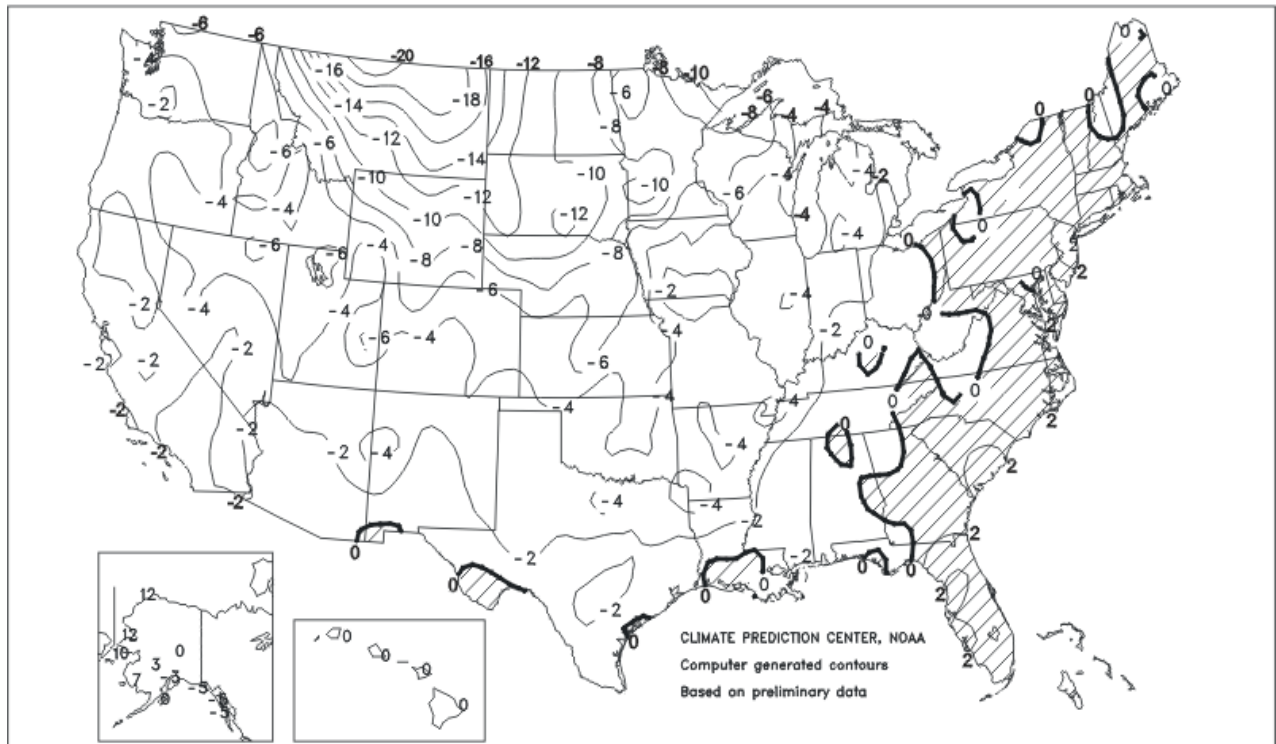
Percent Of Normal Precipitation

March 2002



Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

March 2002



March Weather Summary

In a departure from the November-February period, persistently cold March weather affected much of the Nation. The early-spring chill was most evident across the northern Plains and upper Midwest, where monthly temperatures ranged from 6 to 20°F below normal. The cool weather kept winter wheat dormant from the northern Plains to the lower Great Lakes region, and slowed wheat growth in the Ohio Valley. From the Rockies eastward, only the East and Deep South, with near-normal temperatures, were spared from protracted cold spells. Some cool air also spilled into the West, where some interior valley locations experienced temperatures as much as 8°F below normal.

Meanwhile, March precipitation patterns were largely consistent with those observed during recent months. Another dry month in the central and southern Rockies and the Southwest assured below-normal spring and summer streamflows in most river basins. In contrast, recovery from the drought of 2000-01 continued across the interior Northwest, where near-normal precipitation was observed during March. Farther east, the High Plains remained very dry as far south as northwestern Oklahoma and northernmost Texas, but beneficial rain fell on the southernmost Plains. Meanwhile, extremely wet conditions slowed spring fieldwork and caused lowland flooding from northeastern Texas to the southern Ohio Valley. In the Deep South, however, unfavorably dry conditions persisted across southern Texas and Florida's peninsula. In the Midwest, soil moisture ranged from short across the western Corn Belt to adequate or locally excessive in the Ohio Valley. In the East, near-normal precipitation moistened topsoils for pasture and winter grain development, despite underlying long-term drought.

March Crop Summary

Temperatures averaged below normal across most of the Nation during March, and far below normal in parts of the northern Great Plains. Freezing temperatures, cold winds, and dry soils provided a harsh environment for exposed hard red winter wheat fields throughout the central and northern Great Plains. In the southern Great Plains, lower Mississippi Valley, and along the Gulf Coast, sub-freezing nighttime lows burned the growing tips of small grains, sugarcane, and emerging corn fields. On the Atlantic Coastal Plain, temperatures averaged above normal, but periods of freezing and near-freezing temperatures extended into northern Florida. The cold weather provided beneficial chill hours for fruit trees throughout the Southeast but slowed Florida's citrus bloom. Heavy rain frequently drenched soils and halted fieldwork in the interior Mississippi Delta, as well as the Tennessee and Ohio Valleys and adjacent parts of the Southeast. Widespread, light rainfall occasionally delayed field preparations along the Atlantic Coastal Plain, but provided much-needed topsoil moisture for winter grains and forages. However, subsoil moisture reserves remained very short. Stormy weather continued in the Pacific Northwest, producing heavy coastal rains and additional mountain snow accumulations as far south as central California. Most of the Corn Belt was drier than normal during March.

On March 31, one percent of the Nation's winter wheat was headed. Normally, 2 percent of the crop is headed by the end of March. Warm weather promoted growth in the Southeast and Southwest during the final week of March, but cold air prevented development in most of the Great Plains and Corn Belt. Development was most advanced in California and Texas, where 15 and 7 percent, respectively, was headed on March 31. A few fields emerged from dormancy in the central Great Plains and southern Corn Belt, despite the cold weather. Many fields in the Great Plains suffered due to moisture shortages, while fields in the Ohio Valley experienced unfavorably wet conditions.

Four percent of the cotton acreage was planted by the end of March, slightly behind last year's pace but equal to the 5-year average. In Texas, field preparations and planting continued where temperatures and topsoil moisture supplies were adequate. Emergence of earlier planted fields was mostly satisfactory. In California, a few fields were planted and others were prepared for planting. Warm, dry weather supported fieldwork and planting in Arizona. Heavy rain prevented late-March field preparations in the lower Mississippi Valley, while mostly dry weather aided field preparations in the Southeast.

Spring wheat was 1 percent planted on March 31, slightly behind the 2-percent average for this date. Dry weather and near-normal temperatures provided favorable planting conditions in central Washington, while cooler, wetter conditions limited progress in eastern Washington and Idaho. At the end of March, planting

exceeded the 5-year average in Washington, but lagged behind normal in Idaho. Cold weather delayed planting in Minnesota, Montana, and South Dakota.

The barley crop was 2 percent seeded at the end of March, behind the 5-year average of 4 percent. Planting progressed behind normal in Idaho and Washington. Cold weather, wet soils, and strong winds contributed to slow planting in eastern Washington and adjacent areas of Idaho. Cold weather prevented planting in Minnesota.

Four percent of the oat acreage was seeded on March 31, slightly behind the 5-year average. Dry weather favored seedbed preparation across the northern Corn Belt and adjacent parts of the Great Plains, but cool weather delayed planting progress in most areas. In Pennsylvania, planting exceeded the 5-year average.

Nine percent of the rice crop was planted by March 31, slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Planting was nearly 2 weeks ahead of normal in Texas, despite moisture shortages in most areas. Planting was less advanced in Louisiana, but remained ahead of normal, despite widespread rain delays. Wet weather also delayed planting in interior areas of the Mississippi Delta.

At the end of March, 12 percent of the sorghum acreage was planted, compared with 13 percent normally seeded by this time. In Texas, field preparations and planting remained ahead of normal, even though rain and wet soils slowed progress in some areas and soils were too dry for planting in other areas. Emergence was spotty and uneven in many fields due to moisture shortages.

On March 31, two percent of the sugarbeet acreage was planted in Idaho, but 14 percent would normally be planted by this date. In the Red River Valley, the planting season normally begins after mid-April.

Grapefruit: The forecast of the 2001-02 grapefruit crop for the United States is 2.50 million tons, virtually unchanged from the March 1 forecast but 1 percent higher than the previous season. The Florida grapefruit forecast is 47.0 million boxes (2.00 million tons), unchanged from the previous forecast but 2 percent above last season. The all white grapefruit forecast continues at 19.0 million boxes (808,000 tons). The colored seedless utilization is forecast at 28.0 million boxes (1.19 million tons), the same as the March 1 forecast but 3 percent more than the previous season. Loss from droppage is below average and fruit size continues to be the smallest in the nine-season series. Approximately 60 percent of the crop has been harvested.

The Texas grapefruit forecast is 7.10 million boxes (284,000 tons), 3 percent less than the January 1 forecast and 1 percent lower than last season's final utilization. Fruit quality and size are better than last season. The California grapefruit forecast increased to 6.40 million boxes (214,000 tons), 3 percent more than the previous forecast but 2 percent below the final 2000-01 utilization. Desert area harvesting continues. Fruit quality is good to excellent with fairly uniform shape and smooth texture. Arizona's grapefruit forecast remains at 200,000 boxes (6,700 tons), 20 percent less than last season. Harvest is well underway. Fruit size is average and good quality is evident.

Tangerines: The 2001-02 U.S. tangerine crop is forecast at 424,000 tons, up 2 percent from the March 1 forecast and 15 percent higher than last season's utilization of 369,000 tons. Florida's tangerine forecast is increased to 6.60 million boxes (314,000 tons), 3 percent higher than the last forecast and 18 percent above last season. Harvest is virtually complete on the early season tangerines. The later season Honey tangerine harvest is winding down as it approaches the 90 percent complete mark. Utilization to date is ahead of last season's pace. California's forecast of tangerine production is 2.30 million boxes (86,000 tons), unchanged from the January forecast but 10 percent above last season. Minneola tangerines are dominating harvesting activity at this time. Quality and color are good. The Arizona forecast of tangerine production remains at 650,000 boxes (24,000 tons), the same as last season. Fruit size is small but quality is good. Harvest is beginning to wind down across the State.

Lemons: The 2001-02 lemon forecast for the United States remains at 954,000 tons, unchanged from the January 1 forecast. If realized, it will be down 5 percent from last season. California production is forecast at 22.0 million boxes (836,000 tons), the same as in January but 3 percent less than the previous season. Harvest is virtually done in the desert area, winding down in the Central Valley, and 40 percent complete in the south coast areas. Desert area fruit quality has been very good, but Central Valley and south coast area fruit were somewhat affected by lack of rain and frost damage. The Arizona lemon crop is forecast at

3.10 million boxes (118,000 tons), the same as the January forecast but down 14 percent from last season. Fruit size is larger than last season and in good to very good condition. Harvest is virtually complete.

Tangelos: Florida's 2001-02 tangelo forecast is reduced to 2.15 million boxes (97,000 tons), down 2 percent from the March 1 forecast but 2 percent more than last season's utilized production. The downward adjustment is based on the estimated utilization to date and the small amount of movement in March.

Temples: Florida's 2001-02 Temple forecast is 1.50 million boxes (68,000 tons), unchanged from the previous forecast. If realized, it will be the second smallest crop ever recorded, but 20 percent higher than the record low 1.25 million boxes (56,000 tons) utilized last season.

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

Florida Citrus: March was abnormally dry, windy, and warm in Florida's citrus producing areas. Only a few coastal counties received average rainfall. Virtually every other location received below average rainfall during the month. Growers have been using all types of irrigation equipment to keep trees in good condition during the bloom cycle. By the end of the month, the bloom had been completed.

Harvest of early and midseason oranges was complete by month's end. Movement of the late type Valencia oranges rapidly increased with most of the fruit going to the processors. Grapefruit movement also increased during March with the additional labor available from the early orange picking crews. Temple, tangerine, and tangelo harvests slowed by April 1 as supplies were running low.

Most well cared for groves and trees are in very good condition. Caretakers have been cutting cover crops, hedging, topping, pushing, and burning dead trees. Resets are being planted in some of the larger groves. Many older groves that have sour orange rootstock have a lot of dead trees that have been infected with the citrus Tristeza virus. This disease has been very active in the older citrus growing areas where sour orange rootstock was widely used.

Texas Citrus: Harvest started late this season for grapefruit but is on schedule for oranges. Fruit quality and size are better than last year. Cold temperatures which occurred the first few days of January did not last long enough to damage any fruit. Although the water supply is better than last season, there are still limited supplies in the Rio Grande Valley.

California Citrus: Strong spring growth was evident in citrus groves due to the warm weather late in March. The Navel orange harvest continued throughout the month. Valencia oranges were harvested in Fresno, Tulare, and Kern County groves. Grapefruit picking was ongoing in the desert and in the San Joaquin Valley. Lemons and Minneola tangelos were also picked throughout March.

California Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts: Seasonal cultural activities such as weed control, cultivation, and irrigation continued in orchards and vineyards. New orchards and vineyards were replanted where older trees and vines had been removed. Grape growers irrigated, mowed cover crops, cultivated, and applied herbicides in vineyards. Grape pruning and vine tying activities were winding down by mid-March. Bud break occurred in grape vineyards and new shoots were growing rapidly by month's end. Stonefruit orchards progressed through the bloom and leafing stages and were setting fruit by April 1. There was some freeze damage in almond orchards in the Sacramento Valley. Walnut and pecan trees began pushing buds. Strawberry fields were irrigated and weeded. The strawberry plants were spreading and blooming.

Winter Potatoes: Production of 2002 winter potatoes in California and Florida combined for an estimated 3.68 million cwt, down 5 percent from the January forecast and 11 percent below last year. Area for harvest, at 13,500 acres, is down 4 percent from a year ago. The average yield of 272 cwt per acre, is down 22 cwt from a year ago.

Cold weather damaged the California winter potato crop and shipments tailed off in March. Prices have risen sharply as the shortfall widens. In Florida, this year's production is well above the previous year's rain

damaged crop. Digging continued at a normal pace in February and March with most acreage escaping harm from early January and mid-March freezes.

Spring Potatoes: Spring production in 2002 is forecast at 21.6 million cwt, down 1 percent from last year. Area for harvest is estimated at 76,700 acres, also down 1 percent. The average yield is forecast at 282 cwt per acre, down 4 cwt from a year ago.

Spring potato production in Florida is forecast at 7.37 million cwt, down 8 percent from a year ago. Florida's spring harvested acreage is up 2 percent, but average yields are forecast to be down 29 cwt per acre from last year. Cold temperatures burnt the tops of plants in the Hastings area, hurting yields. Harvest is expected to begin in two to three weeks. North Carolina's planting is behind normal with about 85 percent of the crop in the ground by the end of March. Early fields have emerged. Production is forecast at 3.41 million cwt, down 3 percent from last year.

The Texas spring potato crop is forecast at 1.52 million cwt, down 27 percent from a year ago. Freeze damage in late February and early March have hurt yields. Spring potato production in Arizona is forecast at 2.11 million cwt, 5 percent less than a year ago. Some frost damage occurred in Arizona affecting the crop. California's spring production forecast, at 7.20 million cwt, is 19 percent above last year, mainly on the strength of higher acreage estimates.

Summer Potatoes, 2001 Revisions: The final estimate of 2001 crop summer potato production is 18.1 million cwt, the same as the preliminary estimate in the January Annual Crop Production Summary but down 6 percent from 2000. Harvested acreage covered 58,600 acres, down 7 percent, while the average yield of 309 cwt per acre gained 5 cwt from 2000.

Papayas: Hawaii fresh papaya utilization in March 2002 is estimated at 3.37 million pounds, 7 percent higher than last month, but 27 percent lower than a year ago. Area in crop totaled 2,485 acres, 3 percent lower than last month and 13 percent less than a year ago. Harvested area totaled 1,935 acres, up 4 percent from last month, but 4 percent less than March 2001.

Weather conditions in March were variable. Most weeks were cloudy and rainfall was heavy at times. Wet conditions have increased the incidence of some diseases. Periods of sunshine allowed farmers to catch up on field activities such as spraying for disease control.

Peanuts, 2001 Revisions: U.S. peanut production in 2001 totaled 4.28 billion pounds, up 31 percent from the 2000 crop and up 1 percent from the January estimate. Planted area totaled 1.54 million acres, up less than 1 percent from 2000. Harvested acreage totaled 1.41 million acres, an increase of 6 percent from 2000. The U.S. yield per harvested acre averaged a record high of 3,029 pounds, up 585 pounds from 2000.

Production in the Southeastern States (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina) totaled 2.52 billion pounds, up 37 percent from 2000. Yield in the 4-State area averaged 3,135 pounds, up 742 pounds from a year earlier. Georgia remained the leading peanut producer with 40 percent of the total U.S. peanut production.

Virginia and North Carolina growers produced 591 million pounds of peanuts in 2001, up 8 percent from 2000. Yields averaged 2,994 pounds, 223 pounds above 2000.

The Southwest crop (New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas) totaled 1.16 billion pounds, 33 percent above the 2000 total. Area harvested in the 3-State region was up 11 percent from a year ago. Yields averaged 2,837 pounds per acre, 462 pounds above the 2000 average.

The 2001 marketing year average price received by farmers for peanuts was 23.4 cents per pound, down 4.0 cents per pound from 2000. The value of production for the 2001 crop totaled \$1.00 billion, up 12 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-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 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. 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. Chances are nine out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 5.8 percent.

Changes between the April 1 orange forecast and the final estimates during the past 20 years have averaged 203,000 tons, ranging from 1,000 tons to 716,000 tons. The April 1 forecast for oranges has been below the final estimate 7 times and above 13 times. The difference does not imply that the April 1 forecasts this year are 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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The next "Crop Production" report will be released at 8:30 a.m. ET on May 10, 2002.

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