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Crop Production

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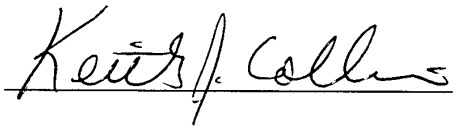
All Cotton Production Down 2 Percent
All Orange Production Unchanged from October

All cotton production is forecast at 17.4 million 480-pound bales, down 2 percent from November and 14 percent less than last year's record high production. This has resulted in a yield decrease of 17 pounds from last month and 57 pounds from last year. Harvested area, at 12.9 million acres, is unchanged from November but 7 percent below 2001. Southeastern growers are continuing to see the results of adverse weather that has affected their season.

The U.S. all orange December forecast for the 2002-03 crop is 11.3 million tons, unchanged from the October 1 forecast but down 10 percent from last season's final utilization. Florida's all orange forecast remains at 197 million boxes (8.87 million tons), 14 percent less than the previous season. Weather conditions this fall have seen temperatures generally below average with normal rainfall in most areas. Early and midseason varieties are forecast at 113 million boxes (5.09 million tons), unchanged from the October forecast but 12 percent below last season. Fruit size followed the typical November growth pattern. Droppage continues to be above average, nearing the maximum of the past 10 seasons. Florida's Valencia forecast is unchanged at 84.0 million boxes (3.78 million tons) but is 18 percent below last season. Fruit size remains above the 10 season maximum. The growth rate is slowing and is expected to continue to slow until harvest. Droppage is above the 10 season average. Arizona, California, and Texas orange production forecasts are carried forward from the October forecasts.

Florida frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) yield for the 2002-03 season is forecast at 1.57 gallons per box at 42.0 degrees Brix. The final all orange yield for the 2001-02 season as reported by the Florida Citrus Processors Association was 1.58 gallons per box. Projected juice yield for 2002-03 early-midseason and Valencias varieties will be published in the January Crop Production report. All projections of yield assume that the processing relationships this year will be similar to those of the past several years.

This report was approved on December 10, 2002.



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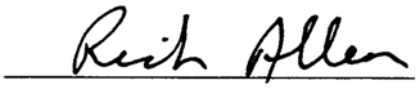

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Rich Allen

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Cotton: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Type, State, and United States, 2001 and Forecasted December 1, 2002

Type and State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production [1]	
	2001	2002	2001	2002		2001	2002
				Nov 1	Dec 1		
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*1,000 Bales [2]*	*1,000 Bales [2]*
Upland							
AL	605.0	585.0	730	615	492	920.0	600.0
AZ	290.0	232.0	1,142	1,241	1,241	690.0	600.0
AR	1,065.0	930.0	826	841	852	1,833.0	1,650.0
CA	625.0	477.0	1,359	1,439	1,439	1,770.0	1,430.0
GA	1,480.0	1,430.0	720	604	587	2,220.0	1,750.0
LA	855.0	500.0	580	720	720	1,034.0	750.0
MS	1,600.0	1,170.0	719	821	788	2,396.0	1,920.0
MO	400.0	385.0	834	798	761	695.0	610.0
NM	65.0	56.0	916	857	857	124.0	100.0
NC	965.0	945.0	832	483	437	1,673.0	860.0
OK	185.0	190.0	511	455	505	197.0	200.0
SC	296.0	286.0	686	302	252	423.0	150.0
TN	615.0	560.0	763	651	686	978.0	800.0
TX	4,250.0	4,600.0	481	532	522	4,260.0	5,000.0
VA	104.0	100.0	929	480	480	201.3	100.0
Oth Sts [3]	159.5	174.0	566	579	579	188.1	210.0
US	13,559.5	12,620.0	694	653	636	19,602.4	16,730.0
Amer-Pima							
AZ	7.5	7.4	928	908	908	14.5	14.0
CA	239.0	209.0	1,283	1,309	1,332	639.0	580.0
NM	5.2	7.0	969	960	960	10.5	14.0
TX	16.5	18.0	1,059	987	987	36.4	37.0
US	268.2	241.4	1,254	1,263	1,283	700.4	645.0
All							
AL	605.0	585.0	730	615	492	920.0	600.0
AZ	297.5	239.4	1,137	1,231	1,231	704.5	614.0
AR	1,065.0	930.0	826	841	852	1,833.0	1,650.0
CA	864.0	686.0	1,338	1,399	1,406	2,409.0	2,010.0
GA	1,480.0	1,430.0	720	604	587	2,220.0	1,750.0
LA	855.0	500.0	580	720	720	1,034.0	750.0
MS	1,600.0	1,170.0	719	821	788	2,396.0	1,920.0
MO	400.0	385.0	834	798	761	695.0	610.0
NM	70.2	63.0	920	869	869	134.5	114.0
NC	965.0	945.0	832	483	437	1,673.0	860.0
OK	185.0	190.0	511	455	505	197.0	200.0
SC	296.0	286.0	686	302	252	423.0	150.0
TN	615.0	560.0	763	651	686	978.0	800.0
TX	4,266.5	4,618.0	483	534	524	4,296.4	5,037.0
VA	104.0	100.0	929	480	480	201.3	100.0
Oth Sts [3]	159.5	174.0	566	579	579	188.1	210.0
US	13,827.7	12,861.4	705	665	648	20,302.8	17,375.0

[1] Production ginned and to be ginned.
[2] 480-Lb. net weight bales.
[3] Other States include FL and KS. Individual State level estimates will be published in the "Crop Production 2002 Summary".

Cottonseed: Production, United States, 2000-2001 and Forecasted December 1, 2002

State	Production		
	2000	2001	2002 [1]
	1,000 Tons	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*
US	6,435.6	7,452.2	6,497.0

[1] Based on a 3-year average lint-seed ratio.

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		
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*
Oct	2,700	2,155	1,920	1,495	4,940	4,005
Nov	2,710	2,155	1,920	1,495	4,330	4,055

[1] Utilized fresh production.

Citrus Fruits: Utilized Production by Crop, State, and United States, 2000-2001, 2001-2002 and Forecasted December 1, 2002 [1]

Crop and State	Utilized Production Boxes			Utilized Production Ton Equivalent		
	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
	1,000 Boxes [2]	*1,000 Boxes [2]*	*1,000 Boxes [2]*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*
Oranges						
Early Mid & Navel [3]						
AZ [4]	480	270	200	18	10	8
CA [4]	35,500	34,000	40,000	1,331	1,275	1,500
FL	128,000	128,000	113,000	5,760	5,760	5,085
TX [4]	2,000	1,530	1,400	85	65	60
US	165,980	163,800	154,600	7,194	7,110	6,653
Valencia						
AZ [4]	420	250	250	16	9	9
CA [4]	19,000	22,000	23,000	713	825	863
FL	95,300	102,000	84,000	4,288	4,590	3,780
TX [4]	235	210	180	10	9	8
US	114,955	124,460	107,430	5,027	5,433	4,660
All						
AZ [4]	900	520	450	34	19	17
CA [4]	54,500	56,000	63,000	2,044	2,100	2,363
FL	223,300	230,000	197,000	10,048	10,350	8,865
TX [4]	2,235	1,740	1,580	95	74	68
US	280,935	288,260	262,030	12,221	12,543	11,313
Temples						
FL	1,250	1,550	1,400	56	70	63
Grapefruit						
White Seedless [5]						
FL	18,700	18,900	16,000	795	803	680
Colored Seedless						
FL	27,300	27,800	24,000	1,160	1,182	1,020
All						
AZ [4]	250	160	100	8	5	3
CA [4]	6,300	6,000	6,200	211	201	208
FL	46,000	46,700	40,000	1,955	1,985	1,700
TX [4]	7,200	5,900	5,600	288	236	224
US	59,750	58,760	51,900	2,462	2,427	2,135
Tangerines						
AZ [4 6]	650	620	450	24	23	17
CA [4 6]	2,200	2,200	2,300	83	83	86
FL [7]	5,600	6,600	5,200	266	314	247
US	8,450	9,420	7,950	373	420	350
Lemons [4]						
AZ	3,600	2,800	2,800	137	106	106
CA	22,600	19,000	21,000	859	722	798
US	26,200	21,800	23,800	996	828	904
Tangelos						
FL	2,100	2,150	2,400	95	97	108
K-Early Citrus [8]						
FL	40	30		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] Net lbs. per box: oranges-AZ & CA-75, FL-90, TX-85; grapefruit-AZ & CA-67, FL-85, TX-80; lemons-76; tangelos, K-Early Citrus & Temples-90; tangerines-AZ & CA-75, FL-95. [3] Navel and miscellaneous varieties in AZ and CA. Early (including Navel) and midseason varieties in FL and TX. Small quantities of tangerines in TX. [4] Estimates for current year carried forward from previous forecast. [5] Includes seedy. [6] Includes tangelos and tangors. [7] 2000-01 through 2001-02 includes Robinson, Fallglo, Sunburst, Dancy, and Honey varieties; 2002-03 includes Fallglo, Sunburst, and Honey varieties only. [8] Estimates discontinued as of the 2002-03 crop.

Dry Edible Beans: Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2000-2002 [1]

State	Area Planted			Area Harvested		
	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
CA	115.0	88.0	92.0	112.0	85.0	89.0
CO	120.0	115.0	92.0	110.0	105.0	85.0
ID	90.0	75.0	95.0	88.0	73.0	93.0
KS	18.0	15.0	18.0	16.0	14.0	14.5
MI	285.0	215.0	270.0	275.0	130.0	265.0
MN	165.0	115.0	170.0	150.0	105.0	150.0
MT	40.5	43.5	26.5	34.8	28.5	23.0
NE	165.0	160.0	185.0	156.0	148.0	165.0
NM [2]		15.0	8.0		15.0	8.0
NY	25.0	23.0	25.0	24.5	22.3	24.5
ND	610.0	440.0	790.0	525.0	400.0	690.0
OR	12.0	10.0	9.8	11.7	9.5	9.1
SD	11.0	18.0	21.0	10.8	17.0	16.0
TX	20.0	30.0	37.5	16.6	26.4	32.5
UT	5.4	6.1	1.8	3.0	5.7	0.3
WA	32.0	34.0	41.0	32.0	34.0	41.0
WI	8.3	6.3	7.1	8.1	6.1	7.0
WY	36.0	27.0	30.0	34.0	24.0	27.0
US	1,758.2	1,435.9	1,919.7	1,607.5	1,248.5	1,739.9
	Yield per Acre [3]			Production [3]		
	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002
	Pounds	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*1,000 Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*
CA	1,840	1,760	2,030	2,059	1,496	1,807
CO	1,800	1,700	2,100	1,980	1,785	1,785
ID	1,950	1,950	2,000	1,716	1,424	1,860
KS	1,810	1,850	1,100	289	259	160
MI	1,500	600	1,850	4,125	780	4,903
MN	1,600	1,500	1,650	2,400	1,575	2,475
MT	1,400	1,320	1,630	486	376	374
NE	2,070	2,150	2,100	3,230	3,185	3,465
NM [2]		2,000	1,800		300	144
NY	1,460	870	1,360	358	194	333
ND	1,450	1,550	1,530	7,613	6,200	10,557
OR	1,800	1,810	1,730	211	172	157
SD	2,090	1,590	1,630	226	270	261
TX	950	1,320	970	158	348	315
UT	330	300	1,670	10	17	5
WA	2,000	1,700	2,000	640	578	818
WI	1,800	1,800	1,960	146	110	137
WY	2,240	2,140	2,200	762	514	594
US	1,643	1,569	1,733	26,409	19,583	30,150

[1] Excludes beans grown for garden seed.
[2] Estimates discontinued in 2000, reinstated in 2001.
[3] Clean Basis.

Dry Edible Beans: Area Planted and Harvested by Commercial Class, State, and Total, 2000-2002

Class and State	Area Planted			Area Harvested		
	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
Large Lima						
CA	20.5	14.8	19.0	19.5	14.5	18.2
Baby Lima						
CA	24.5	12.2	21.5	23.5	11.5	21.0
Navy						
ID	7.3	3.0	5.4	7.1	2.9	5.3
MI	125.0	65.0	85.0	120.0	30.0	84.0
MN	66.0	48.0	67.0	60.0	44.0	58.0
NE	4.0		2.9	3.5		2.7
ND	138.0	95.0	180.0	111.0	85.0	151.0
OR	0.7			0.6		
SD	3.2	1.3	4.0	3.1	1.1	3.9
WY	2.0	1.0	2.0	1.8	0.8	1.5
Total	346.2	213.3	346.3	307.1	163.8	306.4
Great Northern						
ID	7.2	4.2	3.1	7.0	4.1	3.0
MI		8.0	3.0		3.5	3.0
MN	2.6	1.1	1.2	2.3	0.9	1.0
NE	104.5	84.0	77.8	100.0	79.0	67.7
ND	6.5	8.0	5.8	5.5	7.5	4.9
WA	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.2	0.9
WY	7.0	3.0	3.0	6.8	2.5	2.0
Total	128.9	109.5	94.8	122.7	98.7	82.5
Small White						
ID	1.4	0.9	0.3	1.4	0.9	0.3
OR	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5
WA	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.8
Total	2.9	1.8	1.6	2.9	1.8	1.6

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Dry Edible Beans: Yield and Production by Commercial Class, State, and Total, 2000-2002 (continued)

Class and State	Yield per Acre [1]			Production [1]		
	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002
	Pounds	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*1,000 Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*
Large Lima						
CA	2,240	2,250	1,980	437	326	360
Baby Lima						
CA	2,310	2,040	2,330	542	235	490
Navy						
ID	2,250	2,170	2,250	160	63	119
MI	1,500	570	1,930	1,800	170	1,620
MN	1,650	1,620	1,800	990	713	1,043
NE	2,200		2,520	77		68
ND	1,460	1,560	1,540	1,620	1,327	2,325
OR	1,170			7		
SD	2,480	2,270	2,460	77	25	96
WY	2,220	1,630	2,270	40	13	34
Total	1,554	1,411	1,731	4,771	2,311	5,305
Great Northern						
ID	2,090	2,150	2,100	146	88	63
MI		570	2,000		20	60
MN	1,520	1,440	1,200	35	13	12
NE	2,040	2,260	1,900	2,040	1,786	1,286
ND	1,510	1,710	1,510	83	128	74
WA	2,180	2,250	2,220	24	27	20
WY	2,370	1,840	2,050	161	46	41
Total	2,029	2,136	1,886	2,489	2,108	1,556
Small White						
ID	2,070	2,220	2,000	29	20	6
OR	2,670	2,200	2,400	16	11	12
WA	2,110	2,000	1,880	19	8	15
Total	2,207	2,167	2,063	64	39	33

[1] Clean Basis.

Dry Edible Beans: Area Planted and Harvested by Commercial Class, State, and Total, 2000-2002

Class and State	Area Planted			Area Harvested		
	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
Pinto						
CO	100.0	98.0	76.0	92.0	89.0	71.0
ID	29.0	22.2	35.8	28.2	21.5	35.0
KS	17.3	13.5		15.5	12.6	
MI	21.0	7.0	9.5	20.0	4.5	9.5
MN	39.0	13.0	25.0	34.0	12.0	22.0
MT	14.5	11.5	13.5	13.8	10.0	13.1
NE	39.0	53.5	80.7	36.0	47.5	76.0
NM [1]		15.0	8.0		15.0	8.0
ND	411.0	286.0	515.0	363.0	261.0	460.0
OR	2.5	2.1	1.3	2.4	1.9	1.3
SD	2.3	2.0	3.2	2.3	2.0	2.8
TX	1.0	1.0	5.5	1.0	0.9	4.5
UT	5.4	6.1	1.8	3.0	5.7	0.3
WA	10.5	4.2	11.0	10.5	4.2	11.0
WY	26.0	22.0	23.0	24.5	20.0	22.0
Total	718.5	557.1	809.3	646.2	507.8	736.5
Light Red Kidney						
CA	11.0	6.2	6.0	11.0	6.2	6.0
CO	12.0	9.0	10.0	11.0	8.4	9.0
ID	1.6	0.6	1.3	1.6	0.6	1.3
MI	19.0	18.0	15.0	19.0	11.0	14.5
MN	10.0	8.2	7.6	9.6	7.7	7.2
NE	13.0	11.5	14.0	12.3	11.0	13.7
NY	15.0	13.3	15.0	14.6	13.1	14.7
WA	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.4
Total	83.0	67.8	70.3	80.5	59.0	67.8
Dark Red Kidney						
CA	6.0	2.5	2.5	6.0	2.5	2.5
ID	1.1	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.8	1.4
MI	12.0	9.0	8.5	12.0	7.0	8.0
MN	32.0	31.0	42.0	30.0	29.0	38.0
NY	1.9	1.2	2.0	1.8	1.2	2.0
ND	4.0	5.0	7.0	3.5	4.7	5.1
WI	8.3	6.3	7.1	8.1	6.1	7.0
Total	65.3	56.9	70.5	62.5	52.3	64.0
Pink						
CA	0.7			0.7		
ID	3.3	4.9	11.6	3.3	4.8	11.4
MN	6.0	6.6	8.9	5.8	5.6	8.3
ND	4.0	4.0	9.0	3.5	3.8	7.8
WA	4.2	4.5	6.1	4.2	4.5	6.1
Total	18.2	20.0	35.6	17.5	18.7	33.6

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Dry Edible Beans: Yield and Production by Commercial Class, State, and Total, 2000-2002 (continued)

Class and State	Yield per Acre [2]			Production [2]		
	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002
	Pounds	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*1,000 Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*
Pinto						
CO	1,820	1,720	2,150	1,675	1,530	1,526
ID	2,270	2,420	2,290	641	521	801
KS	1,800	1,860		279	234	
MI	1,450	510	1,930	290	23	183
MN	1,450	1,300	1,350	494	156	297
MT	2,400	2,000	2,210	331	200	289
NE	2,080	2,210	2,250	749	1,050	1,709
NM [1]		2,000	1,800		300	144
ND	1,460	1,550	1,550	5,294	4,050	7,130
OR	2,420	2,420	2,310	58	46	30
SD	2,480	2,250	2,610	57	45	73
TX	800	1,670	640	8	15	29
UT	330	300	1,670	10	17	5
WA	2,300	2,240	2,550	242	94	280
WY	2,210	2,200	2,200	542	440	484
Total	1,651	1,717	1,762	10,670	8,721	12,980
Light Red Kidney						
CA	1,480	1,450	1,800	163	90	108
CO	1,750	1,610	2,040	193	135	184
ID	1,690	1,670	1,920	27	10	25
MI	1,500	770	1,790	285	85	260
MN	1,850	1,490	1,950	178	115	140
NE	2,200	1,900	2,300	271	209	315
NY	1,430	850	1,300	209	112	191
WA	1,860	2,000	2,140	26	20	30
Total	1,680	1,315	1,848	1,352	776	1,253
Dark Red Kidney						
CA	1,370	1,600	2,000	82	40	50
ID	1,910	1,890	1,860	21	34	26
MI	1,520	430	1,630	182	30	130
MN	1,700	1,500	1,700	510	435	646
NY	1,280	830	1,350	23	10	27
ND	1,430	1,450	1,330	50	68	68
WI	1,800	1,800	1,960	146	110	137
Total	1,622	1,390	1,694	1,014	727	1,084
Pink						
CA	860			6		
ID	2,120	2,270	2,060	70	109	235
MN	1,470	1,050	1,600	85	59	133
ND	1,570	1,550	1,590	55	59	124
WA	2,480	2,200	2,100	104	99	128
Total	1,829	1,743	1,845	320	326	620

[1] Estimates discontinued in 2000, reinstated in 2001.
[2] Clean Basis.

Dry Edible Beans: Area Planted and Harvested by Commercial Class, State, and Total, 2000-2002

Class and State	Area Planted			Area Harvested		
	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
Small Red						
ID	7.2	3.8	11.6	7.0	3.7	11.3
MI	8.0	12.0	11.0	8.0	6.5	11.0
MN			2.8			2.4
WA	2.2	3.0	6.4	2.2	3.0	6.4
Total	17.4	18.8	31.8	17.2	13.2	31.1
Cranberry						
CA	3.5	1.5	1.7	3.5	1.5	1.7
ID	1.4	2.6	2.5	1.4	2.6	2.5
MI	26.0	26.0	20.0	25.0	12.0	19.0
MN	0.8	0.6		0.5	0.5	
Total	31.7	30.7	24.2	30.4	16.6	23.2
Black						
CA	1.0			1.0		
ID	1.1	0.6	4.0	1.1	0.6	3.9
MI	55.0	63.0	110.0	53.0	52.0	108.0
MN	4.9	2.0	11.9	4.3	1.3	10.0
NE	0.8	1.1	2.3	0.8	1.0	2.1
NY	5.2	6.7	6.0	5.2	6.3	5.8
ND	25.0	19.0	60.0	22.0	18.0	51.0
WA	1.2	2.0	2.6	1.2	2.0	2.6
Total	94.2	94.4	196.8	88.6	81.2	183.4
Blackeye						
CA	15.3	12.0	12.6	15.3	12.0	12.4
TX	7.5	20.0	22.0	5.8	17.5	20.0
Total	22.8	32.0	34.6	21.1	29.5	32.4
Garbanzo						
CA	24.5	29.0	18.5	23.5	27.0	18.0
ID	28.6	28.8	17.0	28.0	28.0	16.6
MT	25.3	31.5	12.6	20.5	18.0	9.5
NE		6.3			6.0	
ND	15.0	19.0	8.6	11.0	16.5	6.2
OR	5.8	5.0	4.0	5.8	4.7	3.7
SD	4.0	12.1	10.3	3.9	11.3	5.8
WA	9.5	17.0	11.0	9.5	17.0	11.0
Total	112.7	148.7	82.0	102.2	128.5	70.8
Other						
CA	8.0	9.8	10.2	8.0	9.8	9.2
CO	8.0	8.0	6.0	7.0	7.6	5.0
ID	0.8	1.5	1.0	0.8	1.5	1.0
KS	0.7	1.5	18.0	0.5	1.4	14.5
MI	19.0	7.0	8.0	18.0	3.5	8.0
MN	3.7	4.5	3.6	3.5	4.0	3.1
MT	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4
NE	3.7	3.6	7.3	3.4	3.5	2.8
NY	2.9	1.8	2.0	2.9	1.7	2.0
ND	6.5	4.0	4.6	5.5	3.5	4.0
OR	2.4	2.4	4.0	2.3	2.4	3.6
SD	1.5	2.6	3.5	1.5	2.6	3.5
TX	11.5	9.0	10.0	9.8	8.0	8.0
WA	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.8
WY	1.0	1.0	2.0	0.9	0.7	1.5
Total	71.4	57.9	81.4	65.6	51.4	67.4

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Dry Edible Beans: Yield and Production by Commercial Class, State, and Total, 2000-2002 (continued)

Class and State	Yield per Acre [1]			Production [1]		
	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002
	Pounds	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*1,000 Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*
Small Red						
ID	2,100	2,240	2,140	147	83	242
MI	1,410	420	1,890	113	27	208
MN			1,100			26
WA	2,410	2,070	2,270	53	62	145
Total	1,820	1,303	1,997	313	172	621
Cranberry						
CA	1,060	2,000	1,350	37	30	23
ID	1,790	1,540	1,600	25	40	40
MI	1,520	580	1,530	380	70	290
MN	1,400	1,400		7	7	
Total	1,477	886	1,522	449	147	353
Black						
CA	500			5		
ID	2,180	2,170	1,950	24	13	76
MI	1,580	640	1,880	840	335	2,030
MN	1,330	1,230	1,300	57	16	130
NE	2,250	2,200	1,810	18	22	38
NY	1,500	940	1,570	78	59	91
ND	1,280	1,600	1,350	282	288	689
WA	2,670	2,500	2,310	32	50	60
Total	1,508	964	1,698	1,336	783	3,114
Blackeye						
CA	2,160	2,420	2,290	330	290	284
TX	900	1,500	1,150	52	263	230
Total	1,810	1,875	1,586	382	553	514
Garbanzo						
CA	1,460	1,270	1,790	343	342	323
ID	1,460	1,470	1,240	410	412	206
MT	730	950	810	150	171	77
NE		800			48	
ND	1,320	1,400	1,470	145	231	91
OR	1,330	1,340	760	77	63	28
SD	1,670	1,250	430	65	141	25
WA	1,240	1,200	1,120	118	204	123
Total	1,280	1,254	1,233	1,308	1,612	873
Other						
CA	1,430	1,460	1,840	114	143	169
CO	1,600	1,580	1,500	112	120	75
ID	2,000	2,070	2,100	16	31	21
KS	2,000	1,790	1,100	10	25	160
MI	1,310	570	1,530	235	20	122
MN	1,260	1,530	1,550	44	61	48
MT	1,000	1,000	2,000	5	5	8
NE	2,210	2,000	1,750	75	70	49
NY	1,660	760	1,200	48	13	24
ND	1,530	1,400	1,400	84	49	56
OR	2,300	2,170	2,420	53	52	87
SD	1,800	2,270	1,910	27	59	67
TX	1,000	880	700	98	70	56
WA	2,200	2,000	2,130	22	14	17
WY	2,110	2,140	2,330	19	15	35
Total	1,466	1,453	1,475	962	747	994

[1] Clean Basis.

Pecans: Utilized Production by Crop, State, and United States, 2000-2001 and Forecasted December 1, 2002

Crop and State	Utilized Production		
	2000	2001	2002
	1,000 Pounds	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*
Improved Varieties [1]			
AL	10,000	10,000	6,500
AZ	14,500	21,000	14,000
AR [2]	650	1,950	1,200
CA [2]	3,400	3,700	2,800
FL [2]	1,200	1,200	900
GA	65,000	85,000	42,000
LA	3,500	3,500	2,000
MS [2]	2,500	3,000	2,200
NM	35,000	60,000	36,000
NC [2]	1,400	2,700	1,700
OK	200	2,000	2,000
SC [2]	1,200	2,500	800
TX	22,000	50,000	25,000
US	160,550	246,550	137,100
Native & Seedling			
AL	5,000	5,000	500
AR [2]	250	650	500
FL [2]	2,100	2,100	600
GA	15,000	25,000	3,000
KS [2]	550	2,200	1,700
LA	14,500	10,500	4,000
MS [2]	1,000	1,500	800
NC [2]	200	500	300
OK	2,300	18,000	12,000
SC [2]	400	1,500	200
TX	8,000	25,000	15,000
US	49,300	91,950	38,600
All Pecans			
AL	15,000	15,000	7,000
AZ	14,500	21,000	14,000
AR [2]	900	2,600	1,700
CA [2]	3,400	3,700	2,800
FL [2]	3,300	3,300	1,500
GA	80,000	110,000	45,000
KS [2]	550	2,200	1,700
LA	18,000	14,000	6,000
MS [2]	3,500	4,500	3,000
NM	35,000	60,000	36,000
NC [2]	1,600	3,200	2,000
OK	2,500	20,000	14,000
SC [2]	1,600	4,000	1,000
TX	30,000	75,000	40,000
US	209,850	338,500	175,700

[1] Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.
[2] Estimates for current year carried forward from earlier forecast.

Sugarcane: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Use, State, and United States, 2001 and Forecasted December 1, 2002

Use and State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production [1]	
	2001	2002	2001	2002		2001	2002
				Nov 1	Dec 1		
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*
For Sugar							
FL	445.0	440.0	35.1		36.9	15,620	16,236
HI	19.3	23.6	97.3		94.3	1,878	2,225
LA	460.0	460.0	29.0		30.0	13,340	13,800
TX	46.0	43.8	42.1		37.7	1,937	1,651
US	970.3	967.4	33.8		35.1	32,775	33,912
For Seed							
FL	20.0	21.0	35.9		38.0	718	798
HI	1.7	1.5	32.0		39.1	54	59
LA	35.0	35.0	29.0		30.0	1,015	1,050
TX	1.0	1.2	25.0		30.0	25	36
US	57.7	58.7	31.4		33.1	1,812	1,943
For Sugar and Seed							
FL	465.0	461.0	35.1	36.4	37.0	16,338	17,034
HI	21.0	25.1	92.0	91.0	91.0	1,932	2,284
LA	495.0	495.0	29.0	30.0	30.0	14,355	14,850
TX	47.0	45.0	41.7	34.8	37.5	1,962	1,687
US	1,028.0	1,026.1	33.6	34.6	34.9	34,587	35,855

[1] Net tons.

Coffee: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production Hawaii 2000-2002

State	Area Harvested			Yield			Production [1]		
	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*
HI	6,800	6,300	6,200	1,280	1,270	1,370	8,700	8,000	8,500

[1] Parchment basis.

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

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2001	2002	2001	2002
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
Grains & Hay				
Barley	4,967.0	5,073.0	4,289.0	4,135.0
Corn for Grain [2]	75,752.0	78,847.0	68,808.0	70,541.0
Corn for Silage			6,148.0	
Hay, All			63,511.0	64,709.0
Alfalfa			23,812.0	24,134.0
All Other			39,699.0	40,575.0
Oats	4,403.0	5,005.0	1,905.0	2,098.0
Proso Millet	650.0	475.0	580.0	
Rice	3,335.0	3,231.0	3,314.0	3,207.0
Rye	1,328.0	1,395.0	255.0	286.0
Sorghum for Grain [2]	10,252.0	9,290.0	8,584.0	7,528.0
Sorghum for Silage			336.0	
Wheat, All	59,597.0	60,358.0	48,633.0	45,817.0
Winter	41,078.0	41,735.0	31,295.0	29,651.0
Durum	2,910.0	2,909.0	2,789.0	2,703.0
Other Spring	15,609.0	15,714.0	14,549.0	13,463.0
Oilseeds				
Canola	1,494.0	1,513.0	1,455.0	1,378.0
Cottonseed				
Flaxseed	585.0	844.0	578.0	821.0
Mustard Seed	45.8	155.0	44.2	146.0
Peanuts	1,541.2	1,462.0	1,411.9	1,360.5
Rapeseed	3.7	2.0	3.1	1.8
Safflower	188.0	207.0	177.0	198.0
Soybeans for Beans	74,075.0	73,043.0	72,975.0	71,799.0
Sunflowers	2,633.0	2,486.0	2,555.0	2,320.0
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All	15,768.5	14,380.5	13,827.7	12,861.4
Upland	15,498.5	14,116.0	13,559.5	12,620.0
Amer-Pima	270.0	264.5	268.2	241.4
Sugarbeets	1,370.8	1,408.8	1,243.6	1,356.3
Sugarcane			1,028.0	1,026.1
Tobacco			432.4	434.3
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	15.9	17.0	7.1	8.5
Dry Edible Beans	1,435.9	1,919.7	1,248.5	1,739.9
Dry Edible Peas	206.8	293.7	192.3	267.7
Lentils	201.0	203.0	197.0	193.0
Wrinkled Seed Peas				
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)			6.3	6.2
Ginger Root (HI)			0.4	0.3
Hops			35.9	29.3
Peppermint Oil			78.5	
Potatoes, All	1,247.7	1,308.1	1,222.2	1,271.1
Winter	16.8	15.8	14.0	15.7
Spring	78.3	80.3	76.2	77.7
Summer	61.1	63.6	58.8	60.6
Fall	1,091.5	1,148.4	1,073.2	1,117.1
Spearmint Oil			19.5	
Sweet Potatoes	97.9	94.4	93.5	91.8
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
				1,000	*1,000*
Grains & Hay					
Barley	Bu	58.2	54.9	249,420	226,873
Corn for Grain	"	138.2	127.6	9,506,840	9,003,364
Corn for Silage	Ton	16.6		102,352	
Hay, All	"	2.47	2.32	156,703	150,447
Alfalfa	"	3.37	3.09	80,266	74,655
All Other	"	1.93	1.87	76,437	75,792
Oats	Bu	61.4	56.8	117,024	119,132
Proso Millet	"	33.2		19,250	
Rice [2]	Cwt	6,429	6,611	213,045	212,013
Rye	Bu	27.3	24.4	6,971	6,985
Sorghum for Grain	"	59.9	50.7	514,524	381,499
Sorghum for Silage	Ton	11.1		3,728	
Wheat, All	Bu	40.2	35.3	1,957,043	1,616,441
Winter	"	43.5	38.5	1,361,479	1,142,802
Durum	"	30.0	29.4	83,556	79,450
Other Spring	"	35.2	29.3	512,008	394,189
Oilseeds					
Canola	Lb	1,374	1,151	1,998,515	1,585,925
Cottonseed [3]	Ton			7,452.2	6,497.0
Flaxseed	Bu	19.8		11,455	
Mustard Seed	Lb	930		41,106	
Peanuts	"	3,029	2,579	4,276,704	3,508,650
Rapeseed	"	1,306		4,050	
Safflower	"	1,365		241,665	
Soybeans for Beans	Bu	39.6	37.5	2,890,682	2,689,691
Sunflowers	Lb	1,338	1,118	3,418,759	2,592,753
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops					
Cotton, All [2]	Bale	705	648	20,302.8	17,375.0
Upland [2]	"	694	636	19,602.4	16,730.0
Amer-Pima [2]	"	1,254	1,283	700.4	645.0
Sugarbeets	Ton	20.7	20.7	25,787	28,028
Sugarcane	"	33.6	34.9	34,587	35,855
Tobacco	Lb	2,293	2,040	991,519	886,020
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils					
Austrian Winter Peas [2]	Cwt	1,366	1,424	97	121
Dry Edible Beans [2]	"	1,569	1,733	19,583	30,150
Dry Edible Peas [2]	"	1,942	1,561	3,734	4,178
Lentils [2]	"	1,471	1,205	2,898	2,325
Wrinkled Seed Peas [3]	"			640	
Potatoes & Misc.					
Coffee (HI)	Lb	1,270	1,370	8,000	8,500
Ginger Root (HI)	"	50,000	45,000	18,000	14,400
Hops	"	1,861	1,927	66,832.1	56,425.5
Peppermint Oil	"	81		6,343	
Potatoes, All	Cwt	358	362	437,888	459,734
Winter	"	294	268	4,115	4,206
Spring	"	286	280	21,814	21,753
Summer	"	310	310	18,209	18,813
Fall	"	367	371	393,750	414,962
Spearmint Oil	Lb	105		2,052	
Sweet Potatoes	Cwt	156		14,565	
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, 2001-2003
(Domestic Units) [1]

Crop	Unit	Production		
		2001	2002	2003
		1,000	*1,000*	*1,000*
Citrus [2]				
Grapefruit	Ton	2,462	2,427	2,135
K-Early Citrus (FL) [3]	"	2	1	
Lemons	"	996	828	904
Oranges	"	12,221	12,543	11,313
Tangelos (FL)	"	95	97	108
Tangerines	"	373	420	350
Temples (FL)	"	56	70	63
Non-Citrus				
Apples	1,000 Lbs	9,629.1	8,910.6	
Apricots	Ton	82.5	89.7	
Bananas (HI)	Lb	28,000.0		
Grapes	Ton	6,552.5	7,269.3	
Olives (CA)	"	134.0	90.0	
Papayas (HI)	Lb	55,000.0		
Peaches	1,000 Lbs	2,441.4	2,531.7	
Pears	Ton	1,005.8	944.6	
Prunes, Dried (CA)	"	150.0	155.0	
Prunes & Plums (Ex CA)	"	21.2	15.2	
Nuts & Misc.				
Almonds (CA)	Lb	830,000	980,000	
Hazelnuts	Ton	49.5	18.0	
Pecans	Lb	338,500	175,700	
Pistachios (CA)	"	161,000	280,000	
Walnuts (CA)	Ton	305.0	275.0	
Maple Syrup	Gal	1,049	1,356	

[1] Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports.
[2] Production years are 2000-2001, 2001-2002, and 2002-2003.
[3] Estimates discontinued as of the 2002-03 crop.

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

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2001	2002	2001	2002
	Hectares	*Hectares*	*Hectares*	*Hectares*
Grains & Hay				
Barley	2,010,100	2,052,990	1,735,720	1,673,390
Corn for Grain [2]	30,656,080	31,908,590	27,845,910	28,547,240
Corn for Silage			2,488,030	
Hay, All [3]			25,702,270	26,187,090
Alfalfa			9,636,480	9,766,790
All Other			16,065,790	16,420,300
Oats	1,781,850	2,025,470	770,930	849,040
Proso Millet	263,050	192,230	234,720	
Rice	1,349,640	1,307,550	1,341,140	1,297,840
Rye	537,430	564,540	103,200	115,740
Sorghum for Grain [2]	4,148,880	3,759,570	3,473,860	3,046,510
Sorghum for Silage			135,980	
Wheat, All [3]	24,118,310	24,426,280	19,681,290	18,541,680
Winter	16,623,860	16,889,740	12,664,770	11,999,460
Durum	1,177,650	1,177,240	1,128,680	1,093,880
Other Spring	6,316,810	6,359,300	5,887,830	5,448,340
Oilseeds				
Canola	604,610	612,300	588,820	557,660
Cottonseed				
Flaxseed	236,740	341,560	233,910	332,250
Mustard Seed	18,530	62,730	17,890	59,080
Peanuts	623,710	591,660	571,380	550,580
Rapeseed	1,500	810	1,250	730
Safflower	76,080	83,770	71,630	80,130
Soybeans for Beans	29,977,410	29,559,770	29,532,250	29,056,340
Sunflowers	1,065,550	1,006,060	1,033,980	938,880
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All [3]	6,381,350	5,819,640	5,595,930	5,204,880
Upland	6,272,090	5,712,600	5,487,390	5,107,190
Amer-Pima	109,270	107,040	108,540	97,690
Sugarbeets	554,750	570,130	503,270	548,880
Sugarcane			416,020	415,250
Tobacco			174,990	175,760
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	6,430	6,880	2,870	3,440
Dry Edible Beans	581,090	758,510	505,260	684,170
Dry Edible Peas	83,690	118,860	77,820	108,340
Lentils	81,340	82,150	79,720	78,110
Wrinkled Seed Peas				
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)			2,550	2,510
Ginger Root (HI)			150	130
Hops			14,530	11,850
Peppermint Oil			31,770	
Potatoes, All [3]	504,930	529,370	494,610	514,400
Winter	6,800	6,390	5,670	6,350
Spring	31,690	32,500	30,840	31,440
Summer	24,730	25,740	23,800	24,520
Fall	441,720	464,750	434,310	452,080
Spearmint Oil			7,890	
Sweet Potatoes	39,620	38,200	37,840	37,150
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
	Metric Tons	*Metric Tons*	*Metric Tons*	*Metric Tons*
Grains & Hay				
Barley	3.13	2.95	5,430,480	4,939,580
Corn for Grain	8.67	8.01	241,484,860	228,695,980
Corn for Silage	37.32		92,852,170	
Hay, All [2]	5.53	5.21	142,158,570	136,483,220
Alfalfa	7.56	6.93	72,816,090	67,725,880
All Other	4.32	4.19	69,342,480	68,757,350
Oats	2.20	2.04	1,698,600	1,729,200
Proso Millet	1.86		436,580	
Rice	7.21	7.41	9,663,560	9,616,750
Rye	1.72	1.53	177,070	177,430
Sorghum for Grain	3.76	3.18	13,069,510	9,690,520
Sorghum for Silage	24.87		3,381,980	
Wheat, All [2]	2.71	2.37	53,261,980	43,992,310
Winter	2.93	2.59	37,053,390	31,101,970
Durum	2.01	1.98	2,274,020	2,162,270
Other Spring	2.37	1.97	13,934,570	10,728,070
Oilseeds				
Canola	1.54	1.29	906,510	719,360
Cottonseed [3]			6,760,520	5,893,980
Flaxseed	1.24		290,970	
Mustard Seed	1.04		18,650	
Peanuts	3.40	2.89	1,939,880	1,591,500
Rapeseed	1.46		1,840	
Safflower	1.53		109,620	
Soybeans for Beans	2.66	2.52	78,671,470	73,201,390
Sunflowers	1.50	1.25	1,550,720	1,176,050
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All [2]	0.79	0.73	4,420,410	3,782,960
Upland	0.78	0.71	4,267,920	3,642,530
Amer-Pima	1.40	1.44	152,490	140,430
Sugarbeets	46.48	46.32	23,393,570	25,426,570
Sugarcane	75.42	78.33	31,376,800	32,527,110
Tobacco	2.57	2.29	449,750	401,890
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	1.53	1.60	4,400	5,490
Dry Edible Beans	1.76	1.94	888,270	1,367,580
Dry Edible Peas	2.18	1.75	169,370	189,510
Lentils	1.65	1.35	131,450	105,460
Wrinkled Seed Peas [3]			29,030	
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)	1.42	1.54	3,630	3,860
Ginger Root (HI)	56.04	50.44	8,160	6,530
Hops	2.09	2.16	30,310	25,590
Peppermint Oil	0.09		2,880	
Potatoes, All [2]	40.16	40.54	19,862,270	20,853,180
Winter	32.94	30.03	186,650	190,780
Spring	32.09	31.38	989,470	986,700
Summer	34.71	34.80	825,950	853,340
Fall	41.12	41.64	17,860,200	18,822,360
Spearmint Oil	0.12		930	
Sweet Potatoes	17.46		660,660	
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, 2001-2003
(Metric Units) [1]

Crop	Production		
	2001	2002	2003
	Metric tons	*Metric tons*	*Metric tons*
Citrus [2]			
Grapefruit	2,233,490	2,201,740	1,936,840
K-Early Citrus (FL) [3]	1,810	910	
Lemons	903,560	751,150	820,100
Oranges	11,086,700	11,378,820	10,262,980
Tangelos (FL)	86,180	88,000	97,980
Tangerines	338,380	381,020	317,510
Temples (FL)	50,800	63,500	57,150
Apples	4,367,690	4,041,780	
Apricots	74,810	81,370	
Bananas (HI)	12,700		
Grapes	5,944,350	6,594,600	
Olives (CA)	121,560	81,650	
Papayas (HI)	24,950		
Peaches	1,107,400	1,148,360	
Pears	912,460	856,880	
Prunes, Dried (CA)	136,080	140,610	
Prunes & Plums (Ex CA)	19,230	13,790	
Almonds (CA)	376,480	444,520	
Hazelnuts	44,910	16,330	
Pecans	153,540	79,700	
Pistachios (CA)	73,030	127,010	
Walnuts (CA)	276,690	249,480	
Maple Syrup	5,240	6,780	

[1] Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports.
[2] Production years are 2000-2001, 2001-2002, and 2002-2003.
[3] Estimates discontinued as of the 2002-03 crop.

Cotton: Objective Yield Data

The National Agricultural Statistics Service is conducting Objective Yield surveys in 7 cotton producing States during 2002. Randomly selected cotton fields are visited monthly from August through harvest to obtain specific counts and measurements. Data in this table are actual field counts from this survey.

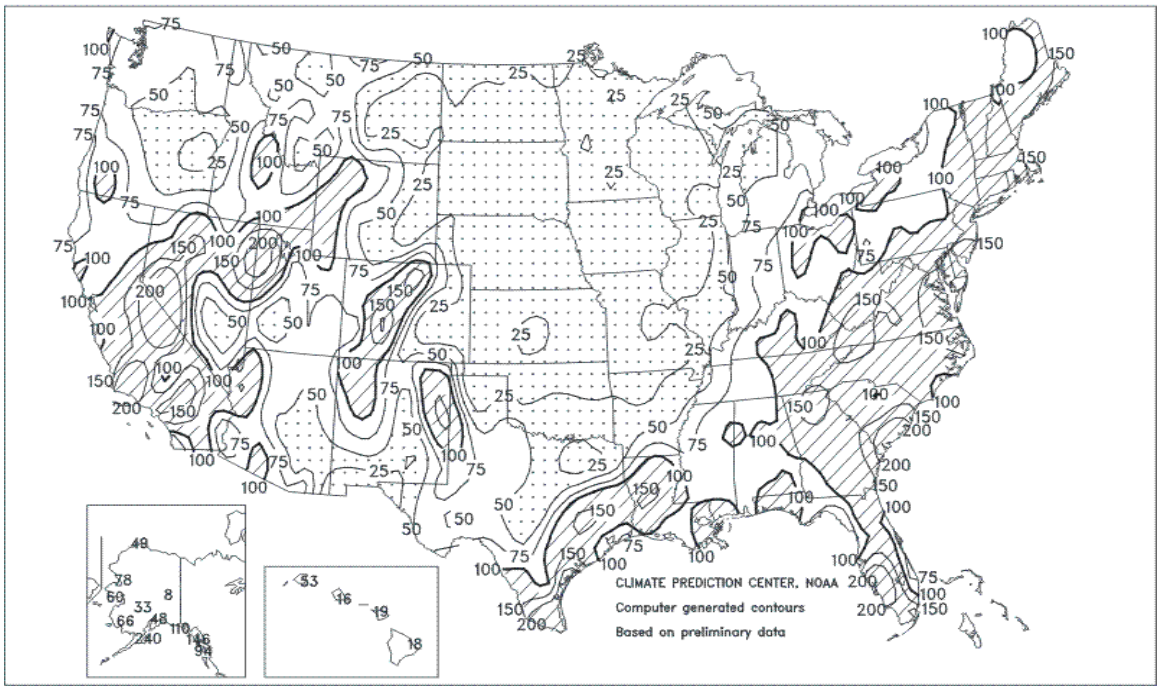
Cotton: Cumulative Boll Counts, and Selected States, 1998-2002 [1]

State	Month	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
		Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
AR	Sep	637	720	874	747	840
	Oct	644	700	767	780	763
	Nov	633	693	755	816	784
	Dec	638	689	755	756	772
	Final	640	689	755	756	
CA	Sep	755	921	760	939	945
	Oct	670	805	790	902	1,041
	Nov	665	779	801	921	1,009
	Dec	655	777	800	918	1,011
	Final	655	776	800	918	
GA	Sep	629	596	597	590	569
	Oct	731	582	631	677	604
	Nov	716	621	621	651	591
	Dec	690	636	629	664	600
	Final	690	632	629	664	
LA	Sep	694	722	722	625	663
	Oct	607	743	692	592	756
	Nov	600	728	674	582	749
	Dec	600	728	674	588	742
	Final	600	728	674	588	
MS	Sep	835	761	657	754	802
	Oct	852	803	665	696	783
	Nov	823	767	652	680	768
	Dec	821	766	650	679	767
	Final	821	766	650	679	
NC	Sep	626	623	670	719	636
	Oct	583	646	724	722	629
	Nov	590	619	743	696	560
	Dec	597	621	747	705	567
	Final	597	622	747	705	
TX	Sep	498	465	408	441	536
	Oct	467	446	388	435	511
	Nov	477	447	397	439	520
	Dec	479	455	404	445	497
	Final	482	456	448	445	

[1] Includes small bolls (less than one inch in diameter), large unopened bolls (at least one inch in diameter), open bolls, partially opened bolls, and burrs, per 40 feet of row. In November and December, excludes small bolls.

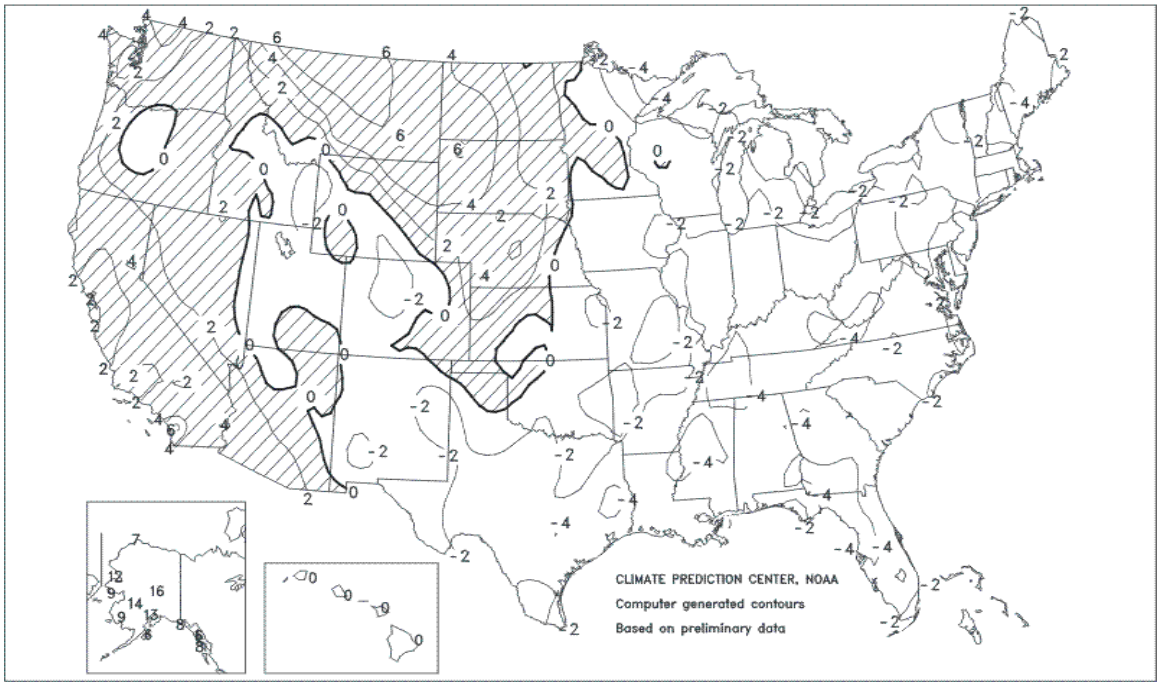
Percent Of Normal Precipitation

November 2002



Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

November 2002



November Weather Summary

Little precipitation fell across the central and north-central United States during November, while below-normal totals were observed in the Northwest. In California, the Great Basin, and parts of the Southwest, the majority of the month's precipitation fell during the passage of a single storm system from November 7-9. A similar pattern was noted in the western Gulf Coast region, where little rain fell after November 4. Consistent November precipitation was confined to the East, where monthly totals were generally near to above normal. Despite diminished storminess (compared to October) across the South, an extended Pacific jet stream remained apparent in areas stretching from the vicinity of the International Date Line to the southern tier of the United States. The Pacific jet stream, enhanced by a moderately strong El Niño, contributed moisture to several storm systems, primarily across the eastern one-third of the country.

In the Delta, a three-week spell of mostly dry weather allowed for a gradual resumption of fieldwork (winter wheat planting and final summer crop harvesting), following a final, early-November round of downpours and lowland flooding. Although wet weather continued to hamper fieldwork in the Southeast, rain further eased long-term drought. Farther north, cold weather slowed or halted winter wheat development from the middle Mississippi Valley to the lower Great Lakes region. Elsewhere in the Midwest, cool, dry weather aided final summer crop harvesting but increased stress on livestock. Farther west, drought-reduced soil moisture reserves hindered winter wheat establishment across the northern and central High Plains and the Northwest, leaving a portion of the crop susceptible to potential winter weather extremes, such as high winds and low temperatures. In contrast, occasional showers on the southern Plains aided pastures and winter grains, but slowed summer crop harvesting. Despite November 7-9 precipitation, the West continued to experience a variety of drought-related problems, including limited irrigation reserves and severely stressed rangelands.

Temperature patterns were governed by an amplified polar jet stream, which beginning in early October arched northward into Alaska and dipped southward into the continental United States. The jet stream's southward push drove cold air across most of the Lower 48 by the end of October. A slight eastward shift in the jet-stream configuration brought a return of mild weather to the West and northern High Plains during November, but the Midwest, South, and East continued to experience below-normal temperatures. Monthly readings ranged from 6 degrees F below normal in parts of Florida to as much as 8 degrees F above normal on the Montana High Plains.

November Crop Summary

Row crop harvest continued with only brief rain delays in the Corn Belt but remained slow across most of the South due to persistent rain. Above-normal temperatures stimulated germination and growth of winter wheat on the central and northern Great Plains most of the month, although moisture shortages limited development in many areas. Meanwhile, mild temperatures and adequate topsoil moisture aided winter wheat development in the Corn Belt and southern Great Plains. In the West, one strong storm delivered much-needed precipitation along the Pacific Coast, but total precipitation for November remained far below-normal in the interior Pacific Northwest. In the Southwest, above-normal temperatures promoted development of fruit and vegetable crops, winter grains, and forages. In the Florida Panhandle, late-month frost and unseasonably cold weather halted growth of forages, but citrus groves in the Peninsula remained in good condition.

Favorably dry weather supported the corn harvest during most of the month, although nearly all areas of the Corn Belt experienced at least brief delays due to rain or snow at the beginning of the month. Also, parts of the eastern Corn Belt experienced additional rain delays near midmonth. Despite favorably dry weather, harvest progressed behind normal across most of the northwestern Corn Belt and adjacent parts of the Great Plains. Early month harvest progress lagged most in Minnesota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. Meanwhile, harvest was nearly complete along the southern boundary of the Corn Belt. After midmonth, harvest remained active across the upper Mississippi Valley and adjacent areas of the Great Plains, but was virtually complete across the central and eastern Corn Belt by November 24. Meanwhile, high grain moisture content hampered progress on the central High Plains. Nationally, harvest was 97 percent complete on November 24, compared with the 5-year average of 98 percent.

Soybean harvest approached completion across most of the Corn Belt with few delays during November, although the eastern Corn Belt experienced occasional, brief rain delays. Early-month progress remained active in the upper Mississippi Valley, but by midmonth, harvest activity in the Corn Belt was mostly concentrated along the lower Ohio River Valley and along the western boundary, adjacent to the central Great Plains. In the lower Mississippi Valley, heavy rain delayed harvest through the first half of the month, and

progress ranged from 2 to 4 weeks behind normal on November 10. Harvest accelerated in the Mississippi Delta after midmonth, but progress remained behind normal in most areas, especially in Louisiana. Along the Atlantic Coastal Plain, harvest lagged far behind normal. On November 24, harvest was 97 percent complete, slightly less than the 5-year average of 98 percent.

Winter wheat seeding was complete in most areas at the beginning of November, but rain hindered progress in many areas where sowing remained unfinished. Favorably dry weather supported a rapid acceleration of the planting pace in the interior Mississippi Delta near midmonth and along the Atlantic Coastal Plain after midmonth. However, seeding remained behind normal in both regions. Seeding continued with few delays in California, and was active in Oregon despite unfavorably dry soils. Nationally, 96 percent of the acreage was planted on November 24, slightly less than the 5-year average of 97 percent. Above-normal temperatures stimulated emergence and growth on the central and northern Great Plains and Pacific Northwest most of the month. However, moisture shortages limited the crop's response to the favorable warmth in many areas, especially on the High Plains. In the eastern Corn Belt, below normal temperatures slightly hampered vegetative growth, but topsoil moisture supplies were nearly ideal. After midmonth, light precipitation promoted germination of late-planted fields in the Pacific Northwest, and topsoil moisture was adequate to support germination in the lower Mississippi Valley. Ninety-one percent of the Nation's winter wheat was emerged by November 24, slightly more than the 90-percent average for this date.

Heavy rainfall frequently halted cotton harvest in many areas of the South during November, especially through the first half of the month. The longest and most frequent interruptions were along the Gulf Coast and adjacent interior areas of the southern Great Plains and Mississippi Delta. In the interior Southeast, rain delays were frequent, but slightly shorter in duration in most areas. Along the Atlantic Coastal Plain, rain delays were shorter and less frequent, although precipitation was above normal across much of this region as well. By November 17, harvest was more than 2 weeks behind the 5-year average. However, significantly drier weather prevailed in most areas after midmonth, and picking rapidly accelerated. In the Southwest, picking neared completion well ahead of normal. On November 24, harvest was 77 percent complete, but remained well behind the 5-year average of 87 percent.

Widespread precipitation limited sorghum harvest at the beginning of the month, especially on the southern Great Plains, where late crop ripening and muddy fields contributed to slow progress until midmonth. Early-month harvest was more active in the central and northern Great Plains, but progress lagged as much as 2 weeks behind normal in Kansas. Mostly dry weather supported an active harvest pace in the central and southern Great Plains after midmonth. Elsewhere, harvest neared completion in the Corn Belt and northern Great Plains. By November 24, harvest was 90 percent complete, about a week behind the 96-percent average for this date.

The peanut harvest fell well behind last year's pace and the 5-year average due to early-month rain that sharply curtailed digging along the eastern Gulf Coast and southern Great Plains. Harvest fell nearly 2 weeks behind normal in Texas and approached completion slightly later than normal along the eastern Gulf Coast. Harvest rapidly accelerated in the southern Great Plains near midmonth, but wet weather hindered progress in the Southeast until after midmonth. By November 24, harvest was 95 percent complete, slightly behind the 5-year average of 96 percent.

By November 10, the sugarbeet harvest was 98 percent complete in the four major sugarbeet-producing States, matching last year and the average for this date. Very dry weather supported a rapid early-month harvest pace in Michigan, and harvest rapidly approached completion in Idaho despite rain delays. Temperatures were cold enough to maintain the quality and sucrose content of piled beets most of the month, although afternoon temperatures were occasionally unfavorably warm, especially in the Red River Valley and northern High Plains.

The sunflower harvest remained active in the central and northern Great Plains during most of the month, as mostly dry weather aided harvest in the four major sunflower-producing States. However, progress lagged behind normal in most areas throughout the month, and on November 24, harvest was 94 percent complete, compared with the 5-year average of 95 percent.

Cotton: Upland cotton harvested area, at 12.6 million acres, is unchanged from the November estimate but 7 percent less than last year. American-Pima harvested area, at 241,400 acres, is also unchanged from November but down 10 percent from the 2001 harvested acres.

In the Southeastern States, cotton picking progressed rapidly during the first half of November, but widespread, persistent rains virtually halted fieldwork in the middle of the month. However, harvest approached completion toward the end of the month as dry weather dominated the region. Objective yield data indicate below average number of bolls for Georgia and North Carolina. Georgia boll weights are high, but North Carolina boll weights are relatively low.

The Delta Region cotton harvest continued to be delayed during the first half of November due to unrelenting downpours. Growers managed to make progress with the harvest during the drier, last half of the month. Objective yield data continue to show boll counts in Arkansas higher than average with weights below average. Mississippi's boll counts are surpassed only by the 1997 and 1998 counts. The average weight per boll in Mississippi is the highest of the previous 10 years. Louisiana's boll counts and weights are the highest since 1994.

Heavy rains during the first half of November prevented Texas cotton growers from making significant harvest progress. Conditions improved later in the month and the pace of harvesting accelerated rapidly. Data from the Objective Yield survey show boll counts in Texas are the highest since 1997 and the average weight is the highest of the previous 10 years.

Harvest of upland cotton in California and Arizona was nearing completion by the end of November as exceptional fall harvesting weather has prevailed. Data from the Objective Yield survey indicate California's count of bolls continues to rank as the highest of the last 10 years, but the weight per boll is the lowest.

American-Pima production is forecast at 645,000 bales, up 2 percent from the November forecast but 8 percent lower than last year. The U.S. yield is forecast at a record high 1,283 pounds per harvested acre. If realized, this would be 29 pounds above the previous record established a year ago. California growers are expecting a record high yield of 1,332 pounds per harvested acre.

All cotton ginned totaled 12,367,400 running bales prior to December 1, compared with 15,564,150 running bales ginned by the same date last year and 13,619,100 running bales ginned in 2000.

Papayas: Hawaii fresh papaya utilization is estimated at 4.06 million pounds for November, up 1 percent from last month but 6 percent below a year ago. Area in crop totaled 2,155 acres, unchanged from October but 20 percent less than last November. Harvested area totaled 1,495 acres, unchanged from last month but 22 percent less than November 2001. November weather conditions were mostly favorable over major papaya production areas. Soil moisture was adequate in non-irrigated orchards.

Dry Beans: U.S. dry edible bean production is forecast at 30.2 million cwt for 2002, up 9 percent from the October forecast and 54 percent above last year. This increase is a rebound from last year's drought reduced production in eastern and central States. Harvested area is forecast at 1.74 million acres, 3 percent above the last forecast and 39 percent above 2001. The average U.S. yield of 1,733 pounds per acre climbed 101 pounds above the October forecast and is 164 pounds greater than a year ago. Production is above a year ago in 10 of the 18 producing States. Most notable are a six-fold increase in Michigan after last year's drought and a 70 percent gain in North Dakota where planted acres are record high. Production is up from last year for all classes except garbanzo, blackeye, great northern, and small white. Navies are up 130 percent, pinto's climbed 49 percent, and blacks are almost quadrupled from last year. Small red, baby lima, cranberry, and pink are also up sharply.

Production in North Dakota is forecast at 10.6 million cwt, 70 percent above 2001. The average yield, at 1,530 pounds per acre, is slightly below last year but harvested acres jumped 73 percent. Harvest was finished November 10, well behind normal, as wet weather and snow in October slowed progress. Production in Minnesota, at 2.48 million cwt, is up 57 percent from last year.

In Michigan, production is forecast at 4.90 million cwt, 529 percent above last year's drought affected crop and 19 percent above 2000 output. The average yield was 1,850 pounds per acre, more than triple last year. Good weather during planting time combined with timely rains during the summer helped dry beans develop at a normal pace. Harvest finished in mid October. New York produced 333,000 cwt of dry beans this year, 72 percent above last season but 7 percent less than two years ago.

Nebraska's production is forecast at 3.47 million cwt, up 9 percent from 2001 and 7 percent above two years ago. Average yield in Nebraska is forecast at 2,100 pounds per acre. Irrigated beans fared well during the hot, dry summer but production of non-irrigated beans was greatly reduced. Production in Colorado, at

1.79 million cwt, is equal to last year but down 10 percent from 2000. Dryland beans were hurt by the hot, dry weather and some irrigated fields were short of water.

In Idaho, production is forecast at 1.86 million cwt, up 31 percent from last year and 8 percent above two years ago. Average yield, at 2,000 pounds per acre, is 50 pounds above the last two seasons. Harvest was completed in early October after a good season in southern Idaho. Garbanzos in the north struggled from lack of moisture. The Washington dry bean crop was 42 percent larger than last year with more acres and higher yields. Production in California is forecast at 1.81 million cwt, 21 percent above last year but 12 percent below two years ago. Harvest went well in California, with a few fields left to be harvested in December. Wyoming production is up 16 percent from last year with a good quality crop. The Texas production forecast is 9 percent below last season. Heat and drought conditions during the summer followed by heavy continuous rain in the fall adversely affected yields in Texas. Extremely dry weather hurt beans in New Mexico. Dry weather and heat ruined dryland beans in Utah leaving only irrigated fields for harvest.

Grapefruit: The forecast of the 2002-03 U.S. grapefruit crop is 2.14 million tons, down 4 percent from the October 1 forecast and 12 percent less than the previous season. The Florida grapefruit forecast is 40.0 million boxes (1.70 million tons), 5 percent less than the October forecast. If realized, Florida's utilized production will be 14 percent below last season and the smallest since the 35.6 million boxes harvested in the 1989-90 freeze affected season. The forecast's for the white and colored grapefruit are each down 1 million boxes, respectively. The all white grapefruit forecast is 16.0 million boxes (680,000 tons), down 6 percent from October and 15 percent below last season. The colored grapefruit utilization is forecast at 24,000 boxes (1.02 million tons), 4 percent less than October and 14 percent less than last season. In Florida, fruit population is down 19 percent from last season. Average fruit size is large and is projected to be near the record high level at maturity. Fruit loss from droppage is expected to be slightly higher than last season. Forecast for Arizona, California, and Texas are carried forward from October.

Tangelos: Florida's 2002-03 tangelo forecast is unchanged at 2.40 million boxes (108,000 tons). This is 12 percent more than last season's utilized production. Average fruit size is the second largest of the 10 season series and loss from droppage is expected to be below average, similar to the October 1 forecast. If the forecast is realized, it will be the largest crop of the past three seasons.

Tangerines: The 2002-03 U.S. tangerine crop is forecast at 350,000 tons, unchanged from the October 1 forecast but down 17 percent from last season's utilization of 420,000 tons. Florida's tangerine crop forecast is continued at 5.20 million boxes (247,000 tons), 21 percent lower than last year's utilization. Harvest of Fallglo tangerines is complete, while the Sunburst harvest is well underway. Both are considered early type varieties. Harvest of late type variety, Honey tangerines, has not yet begun. Average fruit size is slightly above the average but much smaller than the record large size of last season. Fruit loss from droppage is 4 percent below the 10 season average. Arizona and California forecasts are carried forward from the October 1 forecast.

The 2002-03 Florida tangerine forecast only includes the Fallglo, Sunburst, and Honey tangerines. It does not include the Robinson and Dancy varieties as in the previous seasons estimates. This program change was implemented because of the declassification of Robinson and Dancy tangerines by the Florida Citrus Commission.

Temples: Florida's Temples are forecast at 1.40 million boxes (63,000 tons) for the 2002-03 season, unchanged from October but 10 percent below last season. If realized, this forecast would equal the freeze affected 1989-90 crop as the second smallest on record. Average fruit size continues to be the largest in the 10 season series. Fruit per tree is down and droppage is projected to be near average at 10 percent.

K-Early Citrus: K-Early citrus has been dropped from the citrus estimation program. This fruit type has been declassified by the Florida Citrus Commission and forecasts have ceased. Bearing acres had declined to 200 and production reached a record low of 30,000 boxes in the 2001-02 season.

Florida Citrus: November temperatures ranged from the upper 30's to the 80's. Rainfall for the month occurred during a four or five day period during mid-November. Rainfall is slightly above average for the month. Virtually all of the well cared for groves are in very good to excellent condition. Little new growth is showing at this time due to the shorter days and cooler nights. The early and midseason fruit are well colored and need very little degreening to go to fresh markets. Harvesting crews were very active in November once all of the processors opened. Deliveries at the juice plants were averaging one million boxes of oranges per day. Fresh fruit packinghouses were very active shipping Navels, other early oranges, white and colored

grapefruit, tangerines, and tangelos. Growers and caretakers have been winterizing their groves. Some heaters have been placed in the colder locations. A few resets are being dirt banked for cold protection. Some late season fruit are being sprayed for fresh use. Many harvested groves in the southern areas are being hedged and topped. Dead trees continue to be pushed out and burned.

California Citrus: Pre-emergent herbicides were applied in some citrus groves. Rain slowed the Navel orange harvest for a few days in some locations during the middle of the month. Cooler nights and mornings continued to improve fruit color. Lemons, Satsuma mandarins, Oroblanco grapefruit hybrids, and Chandler pummelos were picked and hauled to citrus packinghouses.

California Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts: Pruning, cultivating and spraying continued in orchards and vineyards. Vine and tree removal and ground preparation for planting replacement was active in most districts. Table grape harvest continued in a few Red Globe and Crimson Seedless vineyards. Rainfall and fog slowed the harvest of table grapes. Plastic coverings were placed in some late variety vineyards to protect clusters from rain damage. Rain hastened the end of the pomegranate harvest, causing defects including rind cracking. Apple harvesting neared completion in eastern Kern County. Hayward kiwifruit and Hachiya and Fuyu variety persimmon picking continued. Strawberry harvesting continued in the Central Coast counties. In Fresno and Tulare counties, strawberries were picked and sold at roadside stands. The harvest of Zutano, Susan, and Mexicola Grande avocados progressed in Tulare County.

Pecans: The December 1 forecast for 2002 pecan utilized production is 176 million pounds (in-shell basis), down 13 percent from the October 1 forecast and 48 percent below last year's crop. Wet conditions and tropical storms in the Southern States have combined with the alternate bearing cycle to sharply reduce crop size. Wet weather from September through November in these States delayed harvest. Improved varieties are expected to make up 137 million pounds or 78 percent of the total, while the native and seedling varieties make up the difference.

The Georgia forecast, at 45.0 million pounds, is 10 percent below the October 1 forecast and 59 percent below last year's crop. Most of the decrease is related to the alternate bearing cycle. However, dry early-season conditions and wet weather during the fall further reduced production and quality by increasing diseases and delaying harvest. The Texas production forecast is 40.0 million pounds, 20 percent below the previous forecast and 47 percent below last year's production. Unseasonable rains during October and November reduced harvested production and quality. New Mexico's forecast, at 36.0 million pounds, is unchanged from October but down 40 percent from last year. Harvest is just getting underway. Production is lower due to the alternate bearing cycle as well as wind damage to limbs and nut clusters.

Arizona forecasts a 14.0 million pound pecan crop, down 7 percent from October and 33 percent below last year. Harvest is just beginning and producers report the crop 'looks good'. Oklahoma's forecast of 14.0 million pounds is 22 percent below the October forecast and down 30 percent from last year's production. There are reports of reduced production in the tops of trees damaged by previous years ice storms. The Louisiana forecast of 6.00 million pounds is reduced 33 percent from the October forecast and down 57 percent from 2001. Many producers have struggled with black rot this year due to the extremely wet conditions over the last two months. Alabama pecan production, at 7.00 million pounds, is 30 percent below the October forecast and 53 percent below last year. Wet weather since October caused many nuts to rot.

Sugarcane: Production of sugarcane for sugar and seed is forecast at 35.9 million tons, 1 percent above the November forecast and 4 percent above last year. This year's forecast production is less than 1 percent below the record high crop of 2000. Sugarcane growers intend to harvest 1.03 million acres for sugar and seed during the 2002 crop year. This is fractionally higher than the previous month but nearly the same as last year's final harvested acres. Yield is forecast at 34.9 tons per acre, up 0.3 ton from the November 1 forecast and 1.3 tons above last year's estimate.

Early month rain continued to hamper harvest in Louisiana where progress was well behind the 5-year average. Despite the muddy conditions, harvesting gained momentum after midmonth. Harvest progressed well in Florida and Hawaii.

Coffee: Hawaii coffee production is estimated at 8.50 million pounds (parchment basis) for the 2002-03 season, up 6 percent from the previous crop year. Harvested acreage is estimated at 6,200 acres, down 2 percent from the 2001-02 season. Favorable weather conditions, especially in the Kona districts of Hawaii island benefitted flowering. Coffee harvesting is expected to be spread over a longer period compared to last season with improved quality and larger bean size. Combined production from the other islands is also

expected to increase. Most of this increase in production will come from Kauai island, which is the only other island expected to show an increase. Maui, Molokai, and Oahu are all expected to harvest less this season.

Reliability of December 1 Crop Production Forecast

Survey Procedures: Objective Yield Surveys were conducted between November 25 and December 1 to gather information on expected yields as of December 1. The Objective Yield Survey for cotton was conducted in producing States that usually account for approximately 75 percent of the U.S. production. At crop maturity, the fruit is harvested and weighed. After the farm operator has harvested the sample field, another plot is sampled to obtain current year harvesting loss.

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

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

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

For oranges, the December 1 production forecasts will not be revised. A new forecast will be made each month throughout the growing season. End-of-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 December 1 production forecasts, the "Root Mean Square Error," a statistical measure based on past performance, is computed. The deviation between the December 1 production forecast and the final estimate is expressed as a percentage of the final estimate. The average of squared percentage deviations for the latest 20-year period is computed. The square root of the average becomes statistically the "Root Mean Square Error." Probability statements can be made concerning expected differences in the current forecast relative to the final end-of-season estimate, assuming that factors affecting this year's forecast are not different from those influencing recent years.

The "Root Mean Square Error" for the December 1 cotton production forecast is 1.8 percent. This means that chances are two out of three that the current cotton production forecast will not be above or below the final estimate by more than 1.8 percent. Chances are nine out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 3.0 percent. The "Root Mean Square Error" for the December 1 orange production forecast is 11.0 percent. However, if you exclude the five freeze seasons, the "Root Mean Square Error" is 4.3 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 11.0 percent or 4.3 percent, excluding freeze seasons. Chances are nine out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 18.9 percent or 7.7 percent, excluding freeze seasons.

Changes between the December 1 cotton forecast and the final estimates during the past 20 years have averaged 214,000 bales, ranging from 26,000 to 479,000 bales. The December 1 forecast for cotton has been below the final estimate 10 times and above 10 times. Changes between the December 1 orange forecast and the final estimates during the past 20 years have averaged 596,000 tons (350,000 tons, excluding freezes), ranging from 1,000 tons to 2.39 million tons (1,000 tons to 752,000 tons, excluding freezes). The December 1 forecast for oranges has been below the final estimate 8 times and above 12 times (below 7 times and above 8 times, excluding freeze seasons). The difference does not imply that the December 1 forecasts this year are likely to understate or overstate final production.

Information Contacts

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