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Crop Production

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All Cotton Production Up 2 Percent
All Orange Production Down 12 Percent

All cotton production is forecast at a record high 23.7 million 480-pound bales, up 2 percent from the November forecast and 2 percent above last year. Yield is expected to average 832 pounds per acre, up 19 pounds from last month but down 23 pounds from 2004. If realized, production will surpass the previous record set last year, while yield would be the second largest on record. However, Georgia, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas are expecting record high yields. The December area expected for harvest remains unchanged from last month at 13.7 million acres but is up 5 percent from 2004.

The U.S. all orange forecast for the 2005-06 season is 9.44 million tons, down 12 percent from the previous forecast but 4 percent above last season's final utilization of 9.11 million tons. Florida's all orange forecast, at 162 million boxes (7.29 million tons), is down 15 percent from the previous forecast but up 8 percent from the 2004-05 crop. Early, midseason, and navel varieties are forecast at 80.0 million boxes (3.60 million tons), 14 percent below the previous forecast but 1 percent above last season's final utilization. The Florida Valencia forecast is reduced by 15 million boxes to 82.0 million boxes (3.69 million tons), down 15 percent from the previous forecast but up 16 percent from last season's final utilization. Early-midseason bearing tree numbers are reduced from the number used to prepare the October forecast by 1.4 percent, and Valencia tree numbers are reduced by 2.4 percent. For both Valencia and early-midseason crops, projected fruit sizes will be smaller than any of the previous 10 years, and fruit drop will be above average. Arizona, California, and Texas orange production forecasts are carried forward from October.

In response to Hurricane Wilma, which struck Florida on October 24, limb count crews revisited one-third of the previously completed orange and grapefruit samples in the two hurricane-affected areas (Indian River and Southern growing areas). The fruit per tree components of the citrus forecasts were updated from this special survey. In addition to hurricane related updates, bearing tree numbers were revised to account for removals due to ongoing canker eradication efforts. All available data were analyzed to prepare the December 1 citrus forecasts.

Florida frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) yield for the 2005-06 season, at 1.55 gallons per box at 42.0 degrees Brix, is down 2 percent from both the previous month's forecast and previous season's yield of 1.58 gallons per box as reported by the Florida Citrus Processors Association. Projected yield for the 2005-06 early-midseason and Valencia varieties will be published in the January *Crop Production* Report. All projections of yield assume that the processing relationships this season will be similar to those of the past several seasons.

This report was approved on December 9, 2005.

Secretary of
Agriculture
Mike Johanns

Agricultural Statistics Board
Chairperson
Carol C. House

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Cotton: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Type, State, and United States, 2004 and Forecasted December 1, 2005

Type and State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production [1]	
	2004	2005	2004	2005		2004	2005
				Nov 1	Dec 1		
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*1,000 Bales [2]*	*1,000 Bales [2]*
Upland							
AL	540.0	545.0	724	766	766	814.0	870.0
AZ	238.0	239.0	1,458	1,305	1,305	723.0	650.0
AR	900.0	1,040.0	1,114	1,015	1,011	2,089.0	2,190.0
CA	557.0	433.0	1,543	1,275	1,219	1,790.0	1,100.0
FL	87.0	85.0	601	700	700	109.0	124.0
GA	1,280.0	1,210.0	674	793	853	1,797.0	2,150.0
KS	80.0	70.0	424	555	617	70.7	90.0
LA	490.0	600.0	867	928	896	885.0	1,120.0
MS	1,100.0	1,180.0	1,024	854	879	2,346.0	2,160.0
MO	378.0	435.0	1,054	960	988	830.0	895.0
NM	64.0	51.0	848	866	941	113.0	100.0
NC	725.0	810.0	900	812	830	1,360.0	1,400.0
OK	200.0	220.0	727	742	764	303.0	350.0
SC	214.0	263.0	875	785	785	390.0	430.0
TN	525.0	635.0	900	862	862	984.0	1,140.0
TX	5,350.0	5,500.0	694	681	707	7,740.0	8,100.0
VA	81.0	92.0	956	730	835	161.4	160.0
US	12,809.0	13,408.0	843	806	824	22,505.1	23,029.0
Amer-Pima							
AZ	3.0	4.0	896	960	960	5.6	8.0
CA	214.0	226.0	1,532	1,211	1,274	683.0	600.0
NM	10.5	11.0	869	916	916	19.0	21.0
TX	20.5	24.0	890	900	900	38.0	45.0
US	248.0	265.0	1,443	1,166	1,221	745.6	674.0
All							
AL	540.0	545.0	724	766	766	814.0	870.0
AZ	241.0	243.0	1,451	1,300	1,300	728.6	658.0
AR	900.0	1,040.0	1,114	1,015	1,011	2,089.0	2,190.0
CA	771.0	659.0	1,540	1,253	1,238	2,473.0	1,700.0
FL	87.0	85.0	601	700	700	109.0	124.0
GA	1,280.0	1,210.0	674	793	853	1,797.0	2,150.0
KS	80.0	70.0	424	555	617	70.7	90.0
LA	490.0	600.0	867	928	896	885.0	1,120.0
MS	1,100.0	1,180.0	1,024	854	879	2,346.0	2,160.0
MO	378.0	435.0	1,054	960	988	830.0	895.0
NM	74.5	62.0	850	875	937	132.0	121.0
NC	725.0	810.0	900	812	830	1,360.0	1,400.0
OK	200.0	220.0	727	742	764	303.0	350.0
SC	214.0	263.0	875	785	785	390.0	430.0
TN	525.0	635.0	900	862	862	984.0	1,140.0
TX	5,370.5	5,524.0	695	682	708	7,778.0	8,145.0
VA	81.0	92.0	956	730	835	161.4	160.0
US	13,057.0	13,673.0	855	813	832	23,250.7	23,703.0

[1] Production ginned and to be ginned.
[2] 480-lb. net weight bale.

Cottonseed: Production, United States, 2003-2004 and Forecasted December 1, 2005

State	Production		
	2003	2004	2005 [1]
	1,000 Tons	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*
US	6,664.6	8,242.1	8,496.0

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

Papayas: Area and Fresh Production, by Month, Hawaii, 2004-2005

Month	Area				Fresh Production [1]	
	Total in Crop		Harvested		2004	2005
	2004	2005	2004	2005		
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*
Oct	2,100	2,380	1,365	1,455	3,225	2,470
Nov	2,100	2,320	1,360	1,415	2,650	2,270

[1] Utilized fresh production.

Citrus Fruits: Utilized Production by Crop, State, and United States, 2003-04, 2004-05 and Forecasted December 1, 2005 [1]

Crop and State	Utilized Production Boxes			Utilized Production Ton Equivalent		
	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
	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]	300	240	270	12	9	10
CA [4]	39,500	43,000	42,000	1,481	1,613	1,575
FL	126,000	79,100	80,000	5,670	3,560	3,600
TX [4]	1,420	1,500	1,300	60	64	55
US	167,220	123,840	123,570	7,223	5,246	5,240
Valencia						
AZ [4]	170	190	200	6	7	8
CA [4]	11,000	18,000	13,000	413	675	488
FL	116,000	70,500	82,000	5,220	3,173	3,690
TX [4]	230	270	230	10	11	10
US	127,400	88,960	95,430	5,649	3,866	4,196
All						
AZ [4]	470	430	470	18	16	18
CA [4]	50,500	61,000	55,000	1,894	2,288	2,063
FL	242,000	149,600	162,000	10,890	6,733	7,290
TX [4]	1,650	1,770	1,530	70	75	65
US	294,620	212,800	219,000	12,872	9,112	9,436
Temples						
FL	1,400	650	800	63	29	36
Grapefruit						
White Seedless [5]						
FL	15,900	3,400	4,000	675	145	170
Colored Seedless						
FL	25,000	9,400	12,000	1,063	400	510
All						
AZ [4]	140	140	120	5	5	4
CA [4]	5,800	5,800	5,800	194	194	194
FL	40,900	12,800	16,000	1,738	545	680
TX [4]	5,700	6,600	5,400	228	264	216
US	52,540	25,340	27,320	2,165	1,008	1,094
Tangerines						
AZ [4 6]	690	400	500	25	15	19
CA [4 6]	2,200	2,800	3,200	83	105	120
FL	6,500	4,450	5,700	309	211	271
US	9,390	7,650	9,400	417	331	410
Lemons [4]						
AZ	3,000	2,400	3,800	114	91	144
CA	18,000	19,000	19,000	684	722	722
US	21,000	21,400	22,800	798	813	866
Tangelos						
FL	1,000	1,550	1,200	45	70	54

[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 & 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.

Dry Edible Beans: Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2003-2005 [1]

State	Area Planted			Area Harvested		
	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
CA	77.0	60.0	66.0	75.0	57.0	64.0
CO	80.0	75.0	130.0	73.0	67.0	120.0
ID	75.0	80.0	100.0	73.0	78.0	98.0
KS	12.0	9.0	13.0	11.0	8.5	12.5
MI	170.0	190.0	235.0	165.0	185.0	230.0
MN	115.0	115.0	145.0	110.0	100.0	135.0
MT	13.0	13.0	18.0	12.8	12.7	15.9
NE	155.0	120.0	175.0	148.0	110.0	170.0
NM	10.0	6.0	6.3	10.0	6.0	6.3
NY	25.0	24.0	25.0	24.0	23.5	23.0
ND	540.0	560.0	620.0	520.0	475.0	570.0
OR	7.0	8.0	8.0	6.0	7.5	7.8
SD	8.0	9.0	17.5	7.5	8.9	17.4
TX	50.0	20.0	17.0	44.0	17.5	15.3
UT	5.6	5.3	4.5	5.2	4.8	4.5
WA	27.5	30.0	49.0	27.5	29.0	48.0
WI [2]	6.0	5.0		5.9	4.9	
WY	30.0	25.0	34.0	29.0	24.0	33.0
US	1,406.1	1,354.3	1,663.3	1,346.9	1,219.3	1,570.7
	Yield per Acre [3]			Production [3]		
	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005
	Pounds	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*1,000 Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*
CA	1,840	2,020	2,000	1,380	1,152	1,281
CO	1,600	1,550	1,650	1,168	1,039	1,980
ID	2,050	2,100	1,900	1,497	1,638	1,862
KS	2,100	1,800	2,100	231	153	263
MI	1,500	1,700	1,700	2,475	3,145	3,910
MN	1,700	1,150	1,800	1,870	1,150	2,430
MT	1,820	2,240	1,940	233	285	309
NE	2,130	2,160	2,240	3,151	2,376	3,808
NM	1,860	2,600	2,200	186	156	139
NY	1,860	1,050	1,230	446	247	282
ND	1,500	1,000	1,520	7,800	4,750	8,664
OR	1,650	1,550	2,000	99	116	156
SD	1,770	1,840	1,680	133	164	293
TX	1,170	800	1,520	513	140	233
UT	310	300	500	16	14	23
WA	1,910	2,100	1,650	525	609	792
WI [2]	2,100	2,310		124	113	
WY	2,220	2,250	2,300	645	541	759
US	1,670	1,459	1,731	22,492	17,788	27,184

[1] Excludes beans grown for garden seed.
[2] Estimates discontinued in 2005.
[3] Clean Basis.

Dry Edible Beans: Area Planted and Harvested by Commercial Class, State, and Total, 2003-2005 [1]

Class and State	Area Planted			Area Harvested		
	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
Large Lima - CA	19.6	15.1	15.1	19.0	14.6	14.9
Baby Lima - CA	14.5	11.3	16.7	14.1	10.9	16.0
Navy						
ID	3.1	4.4	5.7	3.0	4.1	5.5
MI	40.0	55.0	75.5	38.0	54.0	74.5
MN	36.0	40.0	50.0	35.0	33.0	46.9
NE	1.0	1.8	4.2	1.0	1.7	3.8
ND	75.0	81.0	90.0	71.0	67.0	83.0
OR	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6
SD	1.6	1.9	5.5	1.5	1.8	5.4
WA			0.9			0.9
WY	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.4	0.9
Total	158.2	185.1	233.4	150.9	162.5	221.5
Great Northern						
ID	3.5	2.6	2.1	3.4	2.6	2.1
MI	8.0	1.0	2.0	8.0	1.0	1.8
MN	1.3			1.2		
NE	84.2	44.0	62.0	79.1	40.0	60.0
ND	8.0	2.5	4.2	7.8	2.3	4.0
WA	0.9		0.7	0.9		0.7
WY	3.5	1.0	1.8	3.4	0.9	1.6
Total	109.4	51.1	72.8	103.8	46.8	70.2
Small White						
ID	1.9	2.1	1.1	1.8	2.1	1.1
OR	0.5		0.5	0.5		0.5
WA	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.6
Total	2.7	2.8	2.2	2.6	2.8	2.2
Pinto						
CA	0.5			0.5		
CO	69.0	65.0	110.0	64.0	59.0	102.0
ID	29.0	26.2	29.5	28.2	25.8	29.0
KS	12.0	9.0	13.0	11.0	8.5	12.5
MI	11.0	7.0	18.0	10.5	6.5	17.5
MN	21.0	18.0	23.0	20.0	16.0	21.1
MT	9.7	10.8	12.0	9.7	10.6	10.0
NE	50.0	57.0	85.0	48.5	52.0	83.0
NM	10.0	6.0	6.3	10.0	6.0	6.3
ND	410.0	415.0	475.0	397.0	354.0	436.0
OR	1.7	1.9	1.1	1.5	1.8	1.0
SD	1.9	2.2	3.0	1.8	2.2	3.0
TX	1.0			0.5		
UT	5.6	5.3	4.5	5.2	4.8	4.5
WA	7.0	5.5	8.4	7.0	5.2	8.3
WY	24.5	22.0	29.0	23.8	21.3	28.5
Total	663.9	650.9	817.8	639.2	573.7	762.7

[1] Missing data are included in "Other" class to avoid disclosure of individual operations or no data were reported.

Dry Edible Beans: Yield and Production by Commercial Class, State, and Total, 2003-2005 [1]

Class and State	Yield per Acre [2]			Production [2]		
	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005
	Pounds	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*1,000 Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*
Large Lima - CA	1,940	2,100	2,080	369	307	310
Baby Lima - CA	2,300	2,450	2,300	325	267	368
Navy						
ID	2,370	2,390	2,470	71	98	136
MI	1,560	1,800	1,760	592	970	1,310
MN	1,750	1,000	1,950	612	330	914
NE	2,300	2,400	2,000	23	41	76
ND	1,640	970	1,620	1,164	650	1,343
OR	1,600	2,000	2,300	8	10	14
SD	1,600	1,830	2,200	24	33	119
WA			2,050			18
WY	2,220	2,500	2,330	20	10	21
Total	1,666	1,318	1,784	2,514	2,142	3,951
Great Northern						
ID	2,320	2,230	2,430	79	58	51
MI	1,680	1,600	1,660	134	16	30
MN	2,080			25		
NE	2,200	2,070	2,270	1,743	827	1,360
ND	1,760	1,260	1,750	137	29	70
WA	2,220		2,200	20		15
WY	2,300	2,330	2,130	78	21	34
Total	2,135	2,032	2,222	2,216	951	1,560
Small White						
ID	2,170	2,380	2,180	39	50	24
OR	2,000		1,800	10		9
WA	2,000	2,290	2,300	6	16	14
Total	2,115	2,357	2,136	55	66	47
Pinto						
CA	1,200			6		
CO	1,610	1,520	1,630	1,031	895	1,665
ID	2,300	2,300	2,270	649	593	658
KS	2,100	1,800	2,100	231	153	263
MI	1,430	1,710	1,600	150	111	280
MN	1,650	1,000	1,550	329	160	327
MT	2,150	2,380	2,390	209	252	239
NE	2,100	2,300	2,350	1,019	1,196	1,950
NM	1,860	2,600	2,200	186	156	139
ND	1,480	1,010	1,510	5,864	3,561	6,584
OR	2,000	2,000	2,000	30	36	20
SD	2,110	2,500	1,900	38	55	57
TX	1,600			8		
UT	310	300	500	16	14	23
WA	2,300	2,940	3,000	161	153	249
WY	2,210	2,250	2,300	526	479	656
Total	1,635	1,362	1,719	10,453	7,814	13,110

[1] Missing data are included in "Other" class to avoid disclosure of individual operations or no data were reported.
[2] Clean Basis.

Dry Edible Beans: Area Planted and Harvested by Commercial Class, State, and Total, 2003-2005 [1]

Class and State	Area Planted			Area Harvested		
	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
Light Red Kidney						
CA	5.0	4.6	3.5	4.9	4.0	3.4
CO	7.0	6.0	10.0	6.0	5.0	9.0
ID	1.0	1.8	2.0	1.0	1.8	2.0
MI	16.0	15.0	17.0	15.5	14.5	16.8
MN	10.0	7.3	10.3	9.4	6.9	9.9
NE	14.0	9.0	17.0	13.9	8.7	16.5
NY	14.1	12.0	13.0	13.4	11.6	12.2
OR			0.5			0.5
WA			1.1			1.0
Total	67.1	55.7	74.4	64.1	52.5	71.3
Dark Red Kidney						
CA	0.9	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.2
ID	0.9	1.6	1.8	0.9	1.5	1.8
MI	9.0	7.0	8.0	9.0	6.5	7.7
MN	27.0	30.0	36.5	26.0	26.4	34.7
NY	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.5	1.2
ND	5.0	5.0	4.0	4.6	4.7	3.8
OR			0.7			0.7
WA			1.3			1.2
WI [2]	6.0	5.0		5.9	4.9	
Total	49.9	51.3	55.0	48.4	46.6	52.3
Pink						
CA	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.3
ID	10.6	11.0	12.8	10.3	10.8	12.5
MN	8.5	6.2	8.5	8.0	5.9	8.0
ND	8.5	6.8	12.0	7.7	6.4	10.8
OR			0.3			0.3
WA	4.3	5.0	4.0	4.3	4.9	3.9
Total	32.8	29.3	37.9	31.2	28.3	35.8
Small Red						
ID	9.0	8.4	8.2	8.8	8.2	8.0
MI	19.0	15.5	31.0	19.0	15.0	30.5
MN	1.5	1.6	2.7	1.3	1.4	2.4
ND		4.7	5.5		4.4	5.2
WA	3.7	3.0	3.5	3.7	2.9	3.4
Total	33.2	33.2	50.9	32.8	31.9	49.5
Cranberry						
CA	1.5	2.0	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.1
ID	1.9	1.9	0.8	1.9	1.6	0.7
MI	12.0	9.5	10.5	12.0	9.0	9.5
Total	15.4	13.4	12.4	15.4	12.2	11.3

[1] Missing data are included in "Other" class to avoid disclosure of individual operations or no data were reported.
[2] Estimates discontinued in 2005.

Dry Edible Beans: Yield and Production by Commercial Class, State, and Total, 2003-2005 [1]

Class and State	Yield per Acre [2]			Production [2]		
	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005
	Pounds	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*1,000 Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*
Light Red Kidney						
CA	1,390	1,080	1,180	68	43	40
CO	1,430	1,800	1,890	86	90	170
ID	1,700	2,330	2,250	17	42	45
MI	1,540	1,460	1,430	239	212	240
MN	1,490	1,700	1,850	140	117	183
NE	2,100	2,000	1,800	292	174	297
NY	1,890	1,100	1,100	253	128	134
OR			2,200			11
WA			2,350			24
Total	1,708	1,535	1,604	1,095	806	1,144
Dark Red Kidney						
CA	1,780	1,820	1,750	16	20	21
ID	1,670	2,200	2,000	15	33	36
MI	1,330	1,230	1,430	120	80	110
MN	1,850	1,350	1,900	480	356	659
NY	1,820	1,000	830	20	15	10
ND	1,520	1,380	1,240	70	65	47
OR			1,800			13
WA			1,850			22
WI [3]	2,100	2,310		124	113	
Total	1,746	1,464	1,755	845	682	918
Pink						
CA	1,000	1,330	1,140	9	4	3
ID	2,370	2,390	2,240	244	258	280
MN	1,600	1,200	1,600	128	71	128
ND	1,690	1,220	1,510	130	78	163
OR			2,500			8
WA	2,350	2,240	2,050	101	110	80
Total	1,962	1,841	1,849	612	521	662
Small Red						
ID	2,270	2,340	2,410	200	192	193
MI	1,470	1,740	1,770	280	261	540
MN	1,150	930	1,210	15	13	29
ND		1,230	1,210		54	63
WA	2,320	2,790	2,300	86	81	78
Total	1,771	1,884	1,824	581	601	903
Cranberry						
CA	1,670	1,440	1,200	25	23	13
ID	1,210	1,690	1,290	23	27	9
MI	1,180	1,440	1,470	142	130	140
Total	1,234	1,475	1,434	190	180	162

[1] Missing data are included in "Other" class to avoid disclosure of individual operations or no data were reported.
[2] Clean Basis.
[3] Estimates discontinued in 2005.

Dry Edible Beans: Area Planted and Harvested by Commercial Class, State, and Total, 2003-2005 [1]

Class and State	Area Planted			Area Harvested		
	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
Black						
CA	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.4
ID	1.3	3.1	2.5	1.3	2.9	2.4
MI	45.0	74.0	65.0	43.0	73.0	64.0
MN	4.9	7.2	9.4	4.6	6.0	8.0
NE	1.0	2.5	2.5	1.0	2.3	2.5
NY	8.2	9.0	9.0	7.9	8.9	8.5
ND	22.0	39.0	21.0	21.0	31.2	19.5
OR			0.5			0.5
WA	1.5	2.6	1.3	1.5	2.6	1.3
Total	84.3	138.3	111.6	80.7	127.6	107.1
Blackeye						
CA	16.5	10.5	9.0	16.1	10.3	8.8
TX	34.0	17.5	14.0	30.0	15.0	12.6
Total	50.5	28.0	23.0	46.1	25.3	21.4
Small Chickpeas (Garbanzo, Smaller than 20/64 in.)						
CA						
ID	1.6	2.8	3.0	1.6	2.8	2.9
MT	2.1	0.9	1.4	2.0	0.8	1.3
NE						
ND	1.0	1.0	2.0	0.9	0.8	1.9
OR			0.5			0.5
SD	1.0	1.3		0.8	1.3	
WA	0.3		1.6	0.3		1.5
Total	6.0	6.0	8.5	5.6	5.7	8.1
Large Chickpeas (Garbanzo, Larger than 20/64 in)						
CA	9.7	6.1	10.0	9.4	5.8	9.5
ID	9.4	11.7	28.0	9.0	11.5	27.6
MT	1.1	1.3	4.6	1.0	1.3	4.6
NE	2.2	1.3	1.1	2.0	1.2	1.1
ND	4.0	2.5	4.1	3.8	2.1	3.9
OR	2.4	3.8	2.6	2.0	3.6	2.5
SD	0.8	2.5	6.4	0.7	2.5	6.4
WA	7.9	9.8	24.5	7.9	9.7	24.3
Total	37.5	39.0	81.3	35.8	37.7	79.9

[1] Missing data are included in "Other" class to avoid disclosure of individual operations or no data were reported.

Dry Edible Beans: Yield and Production by Commercial Class, State, and Total, 2003-2005 [1]

Class and State	Yield per Acre [2]			Production [2]		
	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005
	Pounds	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*1,000 Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*
Black						
CA	1,750	1,430	1,750	7	10	7
ID	1,920	1,970	2,080	25	57	50
MI	1,580	1,770	1,770	680	1,290	1,130
MN	1,700	950	1,550	78	57	124
NE	2,000	2,000	2,200	20	46	55
NY	1,800	1,040	1,510	142	93	128
ND	1,320	800	1,300	277	250	254
OR			2,300			12
WA	2,270	2,580	2,850	34	67	37
Total	1,565	1,466	1,678	1,263	1,870	1,797
Blackeye						
CA	2,450	2,490	2,170	395	256	191
TX	1,300	850	1,660	390	128	209
Total	1,703	1,518	1,869	785	384	400
Small Chickpeas (Garbanzo, Smaller than 20/64 in.)						
CA						
ID	1,000	1,250	1,240	16	35	36
MT	900	1,750	1,150	18	14	15
NE						
ND	1,560	1,000	1,890	14	8	36
OR			1,850			9
SD	1,130	1,460		9	19	
WA	1,000		1,750	3		26
Total	1,071	1,333	1,506	60	76	122
Large Chickpeas (Garbanzo, Larger than 20/64 in)						
CA	900	1,980	2,310	85	115	219
ID	900	1,250	1,060	81	144	293
MT	400	1,460	1,200	4	19	55
NE	700	1,170	700	14	14	8
ND	1,580	1,620	2,000	60	34	78
OR	1,200	1,250	1,850	24	45	46
SD	1,140	1,280	1,100	8	32	70
WA	1,020	1,180	850	81	114	207
Total	997	1,371	1,222	357	517	976

[1] Missing data are included in “Other” class to avoid disclosure of individual operations or no data were reported.
[2] Clean Basis.

Dry Edible Beans: Area Planted and Harvested by Commercial Class, State, and Total, 2003-2005 [1]

Class and State	Area Planted			Area Harvested		
	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
Chickpeas, All (Garbanzo)						
CA	9.7	6.1	10.0	9.4	5.8	9.5
ID	11.0	14.5	31.0	10.6	14.3	30.5
MT	3.2	2.2	6.0	3.0	2.1	5.9
NE	2.2	1.3	1.1	2.0	1.2	1.1
ND	5.0	3.5	6.1	4.7	2.9	5.8
OR	2.4	3.8	3.1	2.0	3.6	3.0
SD	1.8	3.8	6.4	1.5	3.8	6.4
WA	8.2	9.8	26.1	8.2	9.7	25.8
Total	43.5	45.0	89.8	41.4	43.4	88.0
Other						
CA	7.5	8.0	8.7	7.3	7.7	8.4
CO	4.0	4.0	10.0	3.0	3.0	9.0
ID	1.8	2.4	2.5	1.8	2.3	2.4
MI	10.0	6.0	8.0	10.0	5.5	7.7
MN	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.0
MT	0.1			0.1		
NE	2.6	4.4	3.2	2.5	4.1	3.1
NY	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.1
ND	6.5	2.5	2.2	6.2	2.1	1.9
OR	1.9	1.8	0.7	1.5	1.6	0.7
SD	2.7	1.1	2.6	2.7	1.1	2.6
TX	15.0	2.5	3.0	13.5	2.5	2.7
WA	1.6	3.4	1.1	1.6	3.0	0.9
WY	1.0	1.5	2.2	0.9	1.4	2.0
Total	61.1	43.8	50.3	57.2	40.2	46.5

[1] Missing data are included in "Other" class to avoid disclosure of individual operations or no data were reported.

Dry Edible Beans: Yield and Production by Commercial Class, State, and Total, 2003-2005 [1]

Class and State	Yield per Acre [2]			Production [2]		
	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005
	Pounds	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*1,000 Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*
Chickpeas, All (Garbanzo)						
CA	900	1,980	2,310	85	115	219
ID	920	1,250	1,080	97	179	329
MT	730	1,570	1,190	22	33	70
NE	700	1,170	700	14	14	8
ND	1,570	1,450	1,970	74	42	114
OR	1,200	1,250	1,850	24	45	55
SD	1,130	1,340	1,100	17	51	70
WA	1,020	1,180	900	84	114	233
Total	1,007	1,366	1,248	417	593	1,098
Other						
CA	1,030	1,390	1,300	75	107	109
CO	1,700	1,800	1,610	51	54	145
ID	2,110	2,220	2,130	38	51	51
MI	1,380	1,360	1,690	138	75	130
MN	1,400	1,050	1,650	63	46	66
MT	2,000			2		
NE	1,600	1,900	2,000	40	78	62
NY	1,940	730	910	31	11	10
ND	1,350	1,000	1,370	84	21	26
OR	1,800	1,560	2,000	27	25	14
SD	2,000	2,270	1,810	54	25	47
TX	850	480	900	115	12	24
WA	2,060	2,270	2,440	33	68	22
WY	2,330	2,210	2,400	21	31	48
Total	1,350	1,502	1,622	772	604	754

[1] Missing data are included in "Other" class to avoid disclosure of individual operations or no data were reported.
[2] Clean Basis.

Pecans: Utilized Production by Crop, State, and United States, 2003-2004 and Forecasted December 1, 2005

Crop and State	Utilized Production		
	2003	2004	2005
	1,000 Pounds	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*
Improved Varieties [1]			
AL	7,000	1,000	3,200
AZ	22,500	14,000	21,000
AR [2]	1,400	1,000	1,600
CA [2]	3,700	3,500	3,900
FL [2]	500	400	500
GA	60,000	42,000	50,000
LA	4,000	2,500	1,000
MS [2]	4,800	700	700
MO [2 3]			300
NM	55,000	39,000	62,000
NC [2]	2,200	70	1,600
OK	1,500	6,000	2,000
SC [2]	3,300	800	2,000
TX	37,000	28,000	50,000
US	202,900	138,970	199,800
Native & Seedling			
AL	1,000	100	800
AR [2]	2,400	700	1,400
FL [2]	1,600	100	900
GA	15,000	3,000	10,000
KS [2]	2,000	1,800	3,100
LA	16,000	6,500	3,000
MS [2]	2,200	300	100
MO [2 3]			1,200
NC [2]	300	30	400
OK	4,500	22,000	14,000
SC [2]	1,200	300	500
TX	33,000	12,000	15,000
US	79,200	46,830	50,400
All Pecans			
AL	8,000	1,100	4,000
AZ	22,500	14,000	21,000
AR [2]	3,800	1,700	3,000
CA [2]	3,700	3,500	3,900
FL [2]	2,100	500	1,400
GA	75,000	45,000	60,000
KS [2]	2,000	1,800	3,100
LA	20,000	9,000	4,000
MS [2]	7,000	1,000	800
MO [2 3]			1,500
NM	55,000	39,000	62,000
NC [2]	2,500	100	2,000
OK	6,000	28,000	16,000
SC [2]	4,500	1,100	2,500
TX	70,000	40,000	65,000
US	282,100	185,800	250,200

[1] Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.
[2] Estimates for current year carried forward from earlier forecast.
[3] Estimates began in 2005.

Sugarcane: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Use, State, and United States, 2004 and Forecasted December 1, 2005

Use and State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production [1]	
	2004	2005	2004	2005		2004	2005
				Nov 1	Dec 1		
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*
For Sugar							
FL	385.0	383.0	34.9		34.0	13,437	13,022
HI	21.8	22.4	90.8		90.3	1,979	2,023
LA	430.0	425.0	23.8		21.0	10,234	8,925
TX	42.7	41.0	37.3		37.7	1,593	1,546
US	879.5	871.4	31.0		29.3	27,243	25,516
For Seed							
FL	21.0	18.0	40.2		41.0	844	738
HI	1.4	1.5	33.5		36.0	47	54
LA	35.0	30.0	23.8		21.0	833	630
TX	1.3	2.0	35.0		24.5	46	49
US	58.7	51.5	30.2		28.6	1,770	1,471
For Sugar and Seed							
FL	406.0	401.0	35.2	35.0	34.3	14,281	13,760
HI	23.2	23.9	87.3	86.9	86.9	2,026	2,077
LA	465.0	455.0	23.8	21.0	21.0	11,067	9,555
TX	44.0	43.0	37.3	36.9	37.1	1,639	1,595
US	938.2	922.9	30.9	29.7	29.2	29,013	26,987

[1] Net tons.

Coffee: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production Hawaii and Puerto Rico, 2003-2005

State	Area Harvested			Yield			Production [1]		
	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*
HI	5,900	5,800	6,100	1,410	965	1,050	8,300	5,600	6,400
PR	47,000	44,000	42,000	480	420	485	22,500	18,500	20,300

[1] Parchment basis.

Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, United States, 2004-2005
(Domestic Units) [1]

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2004	2005	2004	2005
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
Grains & Hay				
Barley	4,527.0	3,922.0	4,021.0	3,276.0
Corn for Grain [2]	80,930.0	81,642.0	73,632.0	74,333.0
Corn for Silage			6,103.0	
Hay, All			61,916.0	61,723.0
Alfalfa			21,707.0	22,118.0
All Other			40,209.0	39,605.0
Oats	4,085.0	4,240.0	1,787.0	1,823.0
Proso Millet	710.0	590.0	595.0	
Rice	3,347.0	3,365.0	3,325.0	3,343.0
Rye	1,380.0	1,433.0	300.0	279.0
Sorghum for Grain [2]	7,486.0	6,495.0	6,517.0	5,687.0
Sorghum for Silage			352.0	
Wheat, All	59,674.0	57,091.0	49,999.0	49,980.0
Winter	43,350.0	40,320.0	34,462.0	33,680.0
Durum	2,561.0	2,735.0	2,363.0	2,691.0
Other Spring	13,763.0	14,036.0	13,174.0	13,609.0
Oilseeds				
Canola	865.0	1,153.0	828.0	1,125.0
Cottonseed				
Flaxseed	523.0	945.0	516.0	931.0
Mustard Seed	73.0	61.0	68.7	42.5
Peanuts	1,430.0	1,646.0	1,394.0	1,607.0
Rapeseed	8.7	2.2	7.8	1.9
Safflower	175.0	185.0	159.0	173.0
Soybeans for Beans	75,208.0	72,200.0	73,958.0	71,270.0
Sunflower	1,873.0	2,706.0	1,711.0	2,581.0
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All	13,658.6	14,184.0	13,057.0	13,673.0
Upland	13,409.0	13,914.0	12,809.0	13,408.0
Amer-Pima	249.6	270.0	248.0	265.0
Sugarbeets	1,345.9	1,284.6	1,306.9	1,239.3
Sugarcane			938.2	922.9
Tobacco			408.0	307.0
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	32.5	38.5	24.5	27.5
Dry Edible Beans	1,354.3	1,663.3	1,219.3	1,570.7
Dry Edible Peas	530.0	808.0	507.8	761.9
Lentils	345.0	450.0	329.0	432.0
Wrinkled Seed Peas				
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)			5.8	6.1
Ginger Root (HI)			0.2	0.1
Hops			27.7	29.2
Peppermint Oil			77.7	
Potatoes, All	1,193.3	1,108.2	1,166.9	1,084.3
Winter	18.7	20.0	18.5	19.8
Spring	76.5	65.7	72.2	64.4
Summer	58.4	50.3	53.9	48.3
Fall	1,039.7	972.2	1,022.3	951.8
Spearmint Oil			15.1	
Sweet Potatoes	96.9	92.3	92.8	89.5
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 2005 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, 2004-2005
(Domestic Units) [1]

Crop	Units	Yield		Production	
		2004	2005	2004	2005
				1,000	*1,000*
Grains & Hay					
Barley	Bu	69.6	64.8	279,743	212,196
Corn for Grain	"	160.4	148.4	11,807,217	11,032,105
Corn for Silage	Tons	17.6		107,336	
Hay, All	"	2.55	2.48	157,774	152,871
Alfalfa	"	3.47	3.43	75,383	75,940
All Other	"	2.05	1.94	82,391	76,931
Oats	Bu	64.7	63.1	115,695	115,002
Proso Millet	"	25.3		15,065	
Rice [2]	Cwt	6,942	6,603	230,818	220,731
Rye	Bu	27.5	27.0	8,255	7,537
Sorghum for Grain	"	69.8	68.2	454,899	387,686
Sorghum for Silage	Tons	13.5		4,763	
Wheat, All	Bu	43.2	42.0	2,158,245	2,098,270
Winter	"	43.5	44.4	1,499,434	1,493,769
Durum	"	38.0	37.2	89,893	100,045
Other Spring	"	43.2	37.1	568,918	504,456
Oilseeds					
Canola	Lbs	1,618	1,333	1,339,530	1,499,300
Cottonseed [3]	Tons			8,242.1	8,496.0
Flaxseed	Bu	20.3		10,471	
Mustard Seed	Lbs	819		56,290	
Peanuts	"	3,076	2,898	4,288,200	4,657,700
Rapeseed	"	1,394		10,875	
Safflower	"	1,105		175,765	
Soybeans for Beans	Bu	42.2	42.7	3,123,686	3,043,116
Sunflower	Lbs	1,198	1,500	2,049,613	3,870,910
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops					
Cotton, All [2]	Bales	855	832	23,250.7	23,703.0
Upland [2]	"	843	824	22,505.1	23,029.0
Amer-Pima [2]	"	1,443	1,221	745.6	674.0
Sugarbeets	Tons	22.9	22.0	29,956	27,254
Sugarcane	"	30.9	29.2	29,013	26,987
Tobacco	Lbs	2,155	2,083	879,227	639,566
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils					
Austrian Winter Peas [2]	Cwt	1,188	1,178	291	324
Dry Edible Beans [2]	"	1,459	1,731	17,788	27,184
Dry Edible Peas [2]	"	2,249	1,813	11,419	13,813
Lentils [2]	"	1,271	1,181	4,182	5,101
Wrinkled Seed Peas [3]	"			899	
Potatoes & Misc.					
Coffee (HI)	Lbs	965	1,050	5,600	6,400
Ginger Root (HI)	"	40,000	42,500	6,000	5,100
Hops	"	1,990	1,977	55,203.9	57,718.5
Peppermint Oil	"	92		7,146	
Potatoes, All	Cwt	391	389	456,041	421,326
Winter	"	260	247	4,818	4,892
Spring	"	314	281	22,663	18,099
Summer	"	340	334	18,307	16,123
Fall	"	401	402	410,253	382,212
Spearmint Oil	Lbs	116		1,746	
Sweet Potatoes	Cwt	174		16,112	
Taro (HI) [3]	Lbs			5,200	

[1] Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2005 crop year.
[2] Yield in pounds.
[3] Yield is not estimated.

Fruits and Nuts Production, United States, 2004-2006
(Domestic Units) [1]

Crop	Units	Production		
		2004	2005	2006
		1,000	*1,000*	*1,000*
Citrus [2]				
Grapefruit	Tons	2,165	1,008	1,094
Lemons	"	798	813	866
Oranges	"	12,872	9,112	9,436
Tangelos (FL)	"	45	70	54
Tangerines	"	417	331	410
Temples (FL)	"	63	29	36
Noncitrus				
Apples	1,000 Lbs	10,419.9	9,379.1	
Apricots	Tons	101.1	90.2	
Bananas (HI)	Lbs	16,500.0		
Grapes	Tons	6,231.7	7,070.9	
Olives (CA)	"	104.0	125.0	
Papayas (HI)	Lbs	35,800.0		
Peaches	Tons	1,307.1	1,233.9	
Pears	"	890.3	853.0	
Prunes, Dried (CA)	"	49.0	105.0	
Prunes & Plums (Ex CA)	"	25.0	10.7	
Nuts & Misc.				
Almonds (CA)	Lbs	1,010,000	880,000	
Hazelnuts (OR)	Tons	37.5	28.0	
Pecans	Lbs	185,800	250,200	
Walnuts (CA)	Tons	325.0	340.0	
Maple Syrup	Gals	1,507	1,242	

[1] Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2005 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2005-06 season.
[2] Production years are 2003-04, 2004-05, and 2005-06.

Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, United States, 2004-2005
(Metric Units) [1]

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2004	2005	2004	2005
	Hectares	*Hectares*	*Hectares*	*Hectares*
Grains & Hay				
Barley	1,832,030	1,587,190	1,627,260	1,325,760
Corn for Grain [2]	32,751,560	33,039,700	29,798,130	30,081,820
Corn for Silage			2,469,820	
Hay, All [3]			25,056,790	24,978,680
Alfalfa			8,784,610	8,950,930
All Other			16,272,180	16,027,750
Oats	1,653,160	1,715,890	723,180	737,750
Proso Millet	287,330	238,770	240,790	
Rice	1,354,500	1,361,780	1,345,590	1,352,880
Rye	558,470	579,920	121,410	112,910
Sorghum for Grain [2]	3,029,510	2,628,460	2,637,360	2,301,470
Sorghum for Silage			142,450	
Wheat, All [3]	24,149,470	23,104,160	20,234,100	20,226,410
Winter	17,543,310	16,317,100	13,946,430	13,629,960
Durum	1,036,410	1,106,830	956,280	1,089,020
Other Spring	5,569,750	5,680,230	5,331,390	5,507,430
Oilseeds				
Canola	350,060	466,610	335,080	455,280
Cottonseed				
Flaxseed	211,650	382,430	208,820	376,770
Mustard Seed	29,540	24,690	27,800	17,200
Peanuts	578,710	666,120	564,140	650,340
Rapeseed	3,520	890	3,160	770
Safflower	70,820	74,870	64,350	70,010
Soybeans for Beans	30,435,930	29,218,620	29,930,060	28,842,260
Sunflower	757,980	1,095,090	692,420	1,044,500
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All [3]	5,527,500	5,740,120	5,284,040	5,533,330
Upland	5,426,490	5,630,860	5,183,670	5,426,080
Amer-Pima	101,010	109,270	100,360	107,240
Sugarbeets	544,670	519,860	528,890	501,530
Sugarcane			379,680	373,490
Tobacco			165,130	124,240
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	13,150	15,580	9,910	11,130
Dry Edible Beans	548,070	673,120	493,440	635,650
Dry Edible Peas	214,490	326,990	205,500	308,330
Lentils	139,620	182,110	133,140	174,830
Wrinkled Seed Peas				
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)			2,350	2,470
Ginger Root (HI)			60	50
Hops			11,230	11,810
Peppermint Oil			31,440	
Potatoes, All [3]	482,920	448,480	472,230	438,810
Winter	7,570	8,090	7,490	8,010
Spring	30,960	26,590	29,220	26,060
Summer	23,630	20,360	21,810	19,550
Fall	420,760	393,440	413,710	385,180
Spearmint Oil			6,110	
Sweet Potatoes	39,210	37,350	37,560	36,220
Taro (HI) [4]			150	

[1] Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2005 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, 2004-2005
(Metric Units) [1]

Crop	Yield		Production	
	2004	2005	2004	2005
	Metric Tons	*Metric Tons*	*Metric Tons*	*Metric Tons*
Grains & Hay				
Barley	3.74	3.48	6,090,680	4,620,020
Corn for Grain	10.06	9.32	299,917,130	280,228,370
Corn for Silage	39.43		97,373,580	
Hay, All [2]	5.71	5.55	143,130,170	138,682,240
Alfalfa	7.78	7.70	68,386,310	68,891,610
All Other	4.59	4.35	74,743,860	69,790,630
Oats	2.32	2.26	1,679,310	1,669,250
Proso Millet	1.42		341,670	
Rice	7.78	7.40	10,469,730	10,012,190
Rye	1.73	1.70	209,690	191,450
Sorghum for Grain	4.38	4.28	11,554,970	9,847,680
Sorghum for Silage	30.33		4,320,920	
Wheat, All [2]	2.90	2.82	58,737,800	57,105,550
Winter	2.93	2.98	40,807,910	40,653,730
Durum	2.56	2.50	2,446,490	2,722,780
Other Spring	2.90	2.49	15,483,410	13,729,040
Oilseeds				
Canola	1.81	1.49	607,600	680,070
Cottonseed [3]			7,477,110	7,707,440
Flaxseed	1.27		265,980	
Mustard Seed	0.92		25,530	
Peanuts	3.45	3.25	1,945,090	2,112,700
Rapeseed	1.56		4,930	
Safflower	1.24		79,730	
Soybeans for Beans	2.84	2.87	85,012,800	82,820,050
Sunflower	1.34	1.68	929,690	1,755,820
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All [2]	0.96	0.93	5,062,240	5,160,720
Upland	0.95	0.92	4,899,910	5,013,970
Amer-Pima	1.62	1.37	162,340	146,750
Sugarbeets	51.38	49.30	27,175,630	24,724,410
Sugarcane	69.32	65.55	26,320,150	24,482,190
Tobacco	2.42	2.33	398,810	290,100
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	1.33	1.32	13,200	14,670
Dry Edible Beans	1.64	1.94	806,850	1,233,050
Dry Edible Peas	2.52	2.03	517,960	626,550
Lentils	1.42	1.32	189,690	231,380
Wrinkled Seed Peas [3]			40,780	
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)	1.08	1.18	2,540	2,900
Ginger Root (HI)	44.83	47.64	2,720	2,310
Hops	2.23	2.22	25,040	26,180
Peppermint Oil	0.10		3,240	
Potatoes, All [2]	43.80	43.55	20,685,670	19,111,030
Winter	29.19	27.69	218,540	221,900
Spring	35.18	31.50	1,027,980	820,960
Summer	38.07	37.41	830,390	731,330
Fall	44.98	45.01	18,608,760	17,336,850
Spearmint Oil	0.13		790	
Sweet Potatoes	19.46		730,830	
Taro (HI) [3]			2,360	

[1] Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2005 crop year.
[2] Production may not add due to rounding.
[3] Yield is not estimated.

Fruits and Nuts Production, United States, 2004-2006
(Metric Units) [1]

Crop	Production		
	2004	2005	2006
	Metric tons	*Metric tons*	*Metric tons*
Citrus [2]			
Grapefruit	1,964,050	914,440	992,460
Lemons	723,930	737,540	785,620
Oranges	11,677,280	8,266,270	8,560,200
Tangelos (FL)	40,820	63,500	48,990
Tangerines	378,300	300,280	371,950
Temples (FL)	57,150	26,310	32,660
Noncitrus			
Apples	4,726,390	4,254,290	
Apricots	91,740	81,790	
Bananas (HI)	7,480		
Grapes	5,653,300	6,414,610	
Olives (CA)	94,350	113,400	
Papayas (HI)	16,240		
Peaches	1,185,790	1,119,330	
Pears	807,630	773,810	
Prunes, Dried (CA)	44,450	95,250	
Prunes & Plums (Ex CA)	22,680	9,710	
Nuts & Misc.			
Almonds (CA)	458,130	399,160	
Hazelnuts (OR)	34,020	25,400	
Pecans	84,280	113,490	
Walnuts (CA)	294,840	308,440	
Maple Syrup	7,530	6,210	

[1] Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2005 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2005-06 season.
[2] Production years are 2003-04, 2004-05, and 2005-06.

Cotton: Objective Yield Data

The National Agricultural Statistics Service conducted objective yield surveys in 7 cotton producing States during 2005. Randomly selected plots in 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.

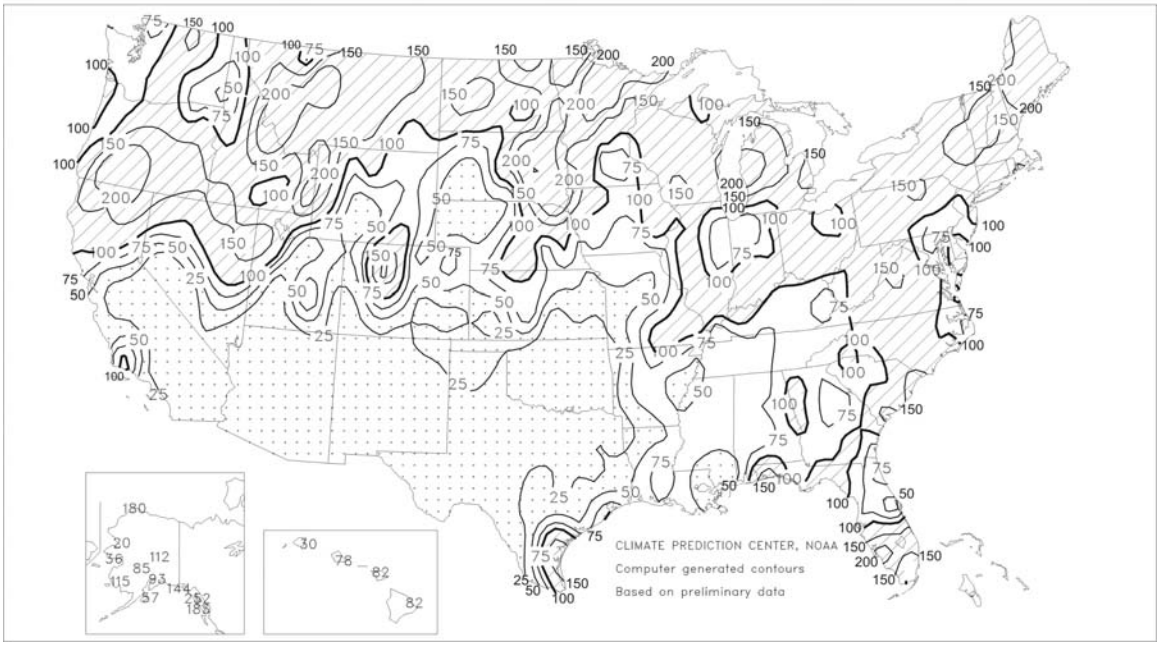
Cotton: Cumulative Boll Counts, Selected States, 2001-2005 [1]

State	Month	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
		Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
AR	Sep	747	840	798	864	811
	Oct	780	763	755	771	728
	Nov	816	784	744	753	733
	Dec	756	772	744	754	733
	Final	756	772	744	754	
CA	Sep	939	945	973	954	993
	Oct	902	1,041	945	952	926
	Nov	921	1,009	893	945	1,002
	Dec	918	1,011	893	948	1,011
	Final	918	1,011	893	948	
GA	Sep	590	569	559	646	667
	Oct	677	604	646	690	689
	Nov	651	591	643	686	767
	Dec	664	600	665	687	767
	Final	664	608	664	687	
LA	Sep	625	663	681	635	746
	Oct	592	756	778	707	768
	Nov	582	749	775	691	775
	Dec	588	742	775	691	775
	Final	588	742	775	691	
MS	Sep	754	802	837	808	818
	Oct	696	783	824	789	729
	Nov	680	768	811	780	724
	Dec	679	767	808	780	722
	Final	679	767	808	780	
NC	Sep	719	636	628	758	799
	Oct	722	629	630	719	693
	Nov	696	560	632	732	721
	Dec	705	567	632	733	721
	Final	705	564	632	733	
TX	Sep	441	536	465	639	620
	Oct	435	511	431	672	516
	Nov	439	520	429	593	586
	Dec	445	497	435	624	585
	Final	445	497	433	624	

[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. November, December, and Final exclude small bolls.

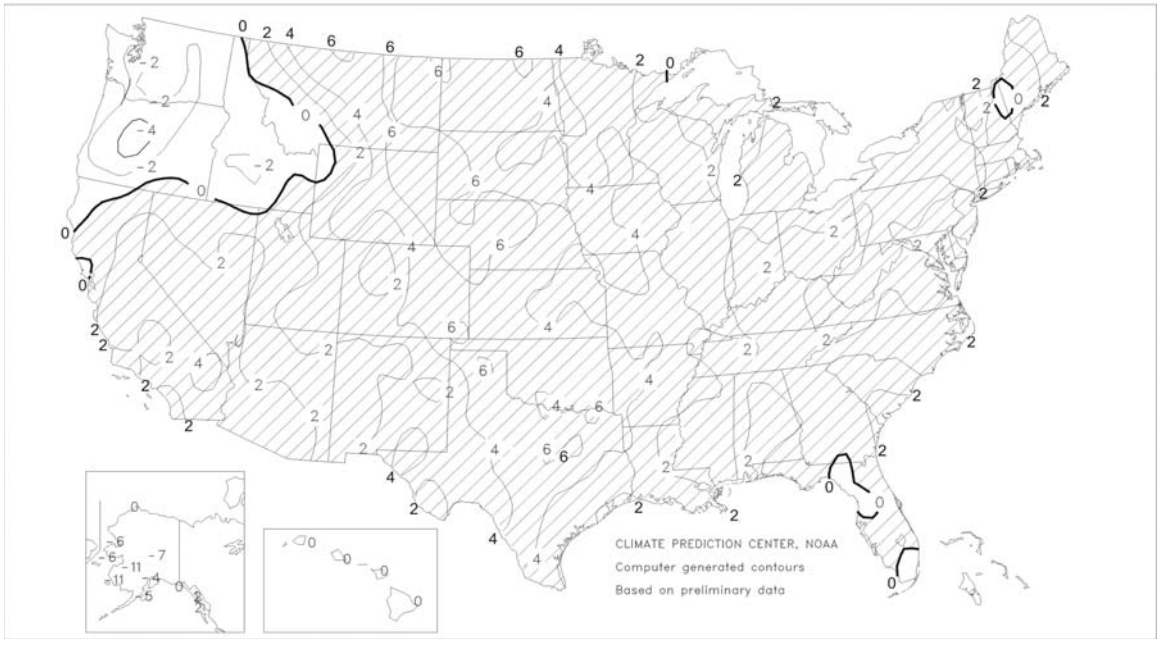
Percent Of Normal Precipitation

November 2005



Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

November 2005



November Weather Summary

Stormy November weather across much of the North and East contrasted with mostly dry conditions from southern California to the southern Plains. In the Northwest, abundant rain and snow showers aided winter grains, established high-elevation snow packs, and eased long-term drought. Meanwhile, little or no precipitation fell in the Southwest, although drought-related concerns were tempered by the aftereffects (e.g. full reservoirs) of the phenomenal 2004-05 winter wet season and the knowledge that the majority of the 2005-06 season lies ahead. Farther east, however, extremely dry conditions severely stressed pastures and winter grains on the southern Plains, where many locations reported monthly rainfall of a trace or less. Soil moisture shortages were also observed farther north, especially in South Dakota, until a post-Thanksgiving storm blanketed the northern half of the Plains with snow. The northern Plains' winter wheat benefited from the late-November snowfall, which provided moisture and insulation. Late-month snow also covered much of the Midwest, although a core drought area persisted from southern Iowa to near the southern tip of Lake Michigan. Elsewhere, drought continued to adversely affect pastures and winter grains in many areas from southern and eastern Texas to the Delta, while frequent showers eased previously dry conditions in the Southeast. Significant precipitation also fell in the Northeast, maintaining soggy conditions in the wake of record-setting October wetness.

During the first half of November, a record-setting warm spell produced numerous monthly record highs from the central and southern Plains into the Southeast. In fact, November temperatures averaged above normal across most of the country, despite a late-month cooling trend. Monthly temperatures averaged more than 6 degree F above normal across parts of the northern Plains and were at least 2 degrees F above normal across the Southwest, Delta, Midwest, and the remainder of the Plains. Cooler-than-normal weather was confined to the Northwest, where readings were as much as 4 degrees F below normal.

November Agricultural Summary

Temperatures averaged above normal across most of the Nation, exceeding normal temperatures by over 4 degrees Fahrenheit across much of the Great Plains, and by 8 degrees Fahrenheit in parts of the Great Basin. Only the Pacific Northwest experienced below-normal temperatures. Meanwhile, a lack of rainfall in the Southwest and Great Plains stressed pastures and crops, particularly winter wheat in the southern Great Plains. Precipitation totals were higher in the Mississippi Delta, but still well below normal. Moderate precipitation across the Corn Belt helped to maintain adequate soil moisture for winter wheat without seriously hampering final harvest of corn and soybeans. In the Pacific Northwest, persistent rain and snow showers provided moisture and protection for winter wheat. Heavy precipitation, including some snow, fell along the middle and northern Atlantic Coast. In the Southeast, dry conditions through mid month gave way to showers toward month's end, improving soil moisture.

The corn harvest continued to progress ahead of the normal pace. By mid month, growers had combined 95 percent of their crop, 10 percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of normal. Harvest progress was at or ahead of the normal pace in all States, except Ohio and Texas, which were only 1 and 2 points behind normal, respectively. Only in Colorado, the northern Corn Belt, and Ohio River Valley was harvest less than 95 percent complete.

Sorghum harvest began the month slightly behind the normal pace but surged ahead of normal by the end of the first week. At month's end, 96 percent of the acreage had been harvested, compared with 84 percent last year and 93 percent for the 5-year average. In New Mexico, where harvest progress was as much as 24 points behind normal at mid month, growers harvested 30 percent of their acreage during the final week to pull within 4 points of the normal pace. In all other States, progress was at or ahead of normal.

On November 6, ninety-five percent of the winter wheat crop had been sown, 4 points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of normal. Planting was at or ahead of the normal pace in all States, except North Carolina and the Pacific Coast States. Emergence of the crop also progressed ahead of normal, reaching 94 percent by month's end. In California, Oregon, and Washington, the crop emerged behind the normal pace due to cool weather, while in Texas, dry conditions slowed emergence. Progress was at or ahead of normal in all other States.

The soybean harvest reached 96 percent complete on November 6, compared with 87 percent last year and 91 percent for the 5-year average. Progress was at or ahead of normal in all States, exceeding the average

pace by 28 points in Tennessee. Harvest was complete in Iowa, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nebraska, and the Dakotas and was over 90 percent complete in all States, except Kentucky, at 87 percent, and North Carolina, at 32 percent.

Sunflower growers had harvested 97 percent of their acreage by month's end, 12 points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of normal. Harvest was over 95 percent complete and ahead of the normal pace in the 4 major producing States.

The Nation's peanut harvest began the month at 78 percent complete, 3 points behind normal. However, harvest progressed rapidly during the month, exceeding the normal pace by November 13 and reaching 98 percent complete by November 20, compared with 94 percent last year and 95 percent for the 5-year average. Georgia growers trailed slightly behind normal, while producers in all other States were at or ahead of the normal harvest pace.

On October 31, cotton growers had harvested 53 percent of their acreage, 4 points ahead of last year but 2 points behind normal. Progress was ahead of normal in the Mississippi Delta but trailed behind normal across the southern Great Plains, Southwest, and parts of the Southeast. Early in the month, however, dry weather in most growing areas favored fieldwork, allowing harvest to accelerate. Harvest had overtaken the normal pace by mid month and reached 84 percent complete by November 27, twelve points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of normal. At month's end, only Arizona, California, and Oklahoma producers trailed behind the normal harvest pace.

The sugarbeet harvest was 96 percent complete on November 6, compared with 95 percent for last year and the 5-year average. Michigan growers trailed 3 points behind the normal pace, while in Idaho and Minnesota, progress was slightly ahead of normal.

Cotton: Upland cotton harvested area, at 13.4 million acres, is unchanged from the November forecast but up 5 percent from last year. American-Pima harvested area, at 265,000 acres, is also unchanged from November but up 7 from the 2004 harvested area.

In the Southeastern States, ideal weather conditions allowed growers to make progress with harvest. Showers during the middle of the month slowed harvest progress, but by late month harvest was virtually complete in the region. Objective yield data show average bolls per acre in Georgia to be the highest on record while the boll weight was the second smallest on record.

Cotton harvest was virtually complete by the first of the month in the lower Delta, while producers in the upper Delta finished harvest by late month. Objective yield survey data show boll weights in Mississippi were the highest in the last 10 years. In Louisiana, the count of bolls per acre were the highest on record.

Warm, dry weather allowed Texas growers to finish defoliation and accelerate the harvest pace, with harvest progress ending the month slightly ahead of the 5-year average. In Kansas and Oklahoma, harvest was complete by late November. Objective measurements show Texas boll weights to be the largest of the last 10 years and the second highest boll count per acre.

In California, cotton harvest was winding down while some growers continued with a second picking. Arizona growers received favorable weather an made progress with harvest but were still slightly behind the 5-year average. Data from the objective yield survey show California bolls per acre to be the second highest in the last 10 years while boll weight is the lowest for the same time period.

America-Pima cotton production is forecast at 674,000 bales, up 5 percent from the November forecast but down 10 percent from last year. The U.S. yield is forecast at 1,221 pounds per harvested acre. California growers are expecting a yield of 1,274 pounds. Harvest progressed throughout the month without any major weather interruptions.

All cotton ginned prior to December1 totaled 16,057,100 running bales, compared with 14,754,450 running bales ginned at the same date last year and 13,465,900 running bales ginned in 2003.

Papayas: Hawaii fresh papaya utilization is estimated at 2.27 million pounds for November, down 8 percent from last month and 14 percent below a year ago. Area in crop totaled 2,320 acres, down 3 percent from last month but up 10 percent from November 2004. Harvested area totaled 1,415 acres, down 3 percent from last month but up 4 percent from a year ago. Weather for November began wet but turned sunny during the last week of the month. Damp conditions encouraged weed growth and delayed spraying for disease causing increased reports of black spot damage. Dry weather earlier in the year resulted in gaps in the fruit columns. Lower production was noted in all growing areas.

Dry Beans: U.S. dry edible bean production is forecast at 27.2 million cwt for 2005, up 4 percent from the October forecast and 53 percent above last year. Harvested acreage is forecast at 1.57 million acres, 3 percent above the last forecast and up 29 percent from 2004. The average U.S. yield is forecast at 1,731 pounds per acre, an increase of 16 pounds from the October forecast and 272 pounds above a year ago. Production is above a year ago in 16 of the 17 producing States. Most notable production increases from last year are Minnesota up 111 percent, Colorado 91 percent higher, and North Dakota increasing 82 percent. Production is up from a year ago for large lima, baby lima, navy, great northern, pinto, light red kidney, dark red kidney, pink, small red, blackeye, and small and large chickpeas. Production decreased from last year for small white, cranberry, and black.

Production in North Dakota is forecast at 8.66 million cwt, 82 percent above 2004. Harvested acres increased 6 percent, while the average yield, at 1,520 pounds per acre, is up 520 pounds from last year. Harvest was essentially complete by mid-October, slightly ahead of average and over two weeks ahead of last year.

In Michigan, production is forecast at 3.91 million cwt, 24 percent above last year. Harvested area, at 230,000 acres, is 24 percent above 2004, while yield of 1,700 pounds per acre is unchanged from last season. The Thumb area of Michigan received near normal rainfall for the growing season and harvest was mostly completed by mid-October. Nebraska growers produced 3.81 million cwt of dry beans, 60 percent more than last year. The average yield, at 2,240 pounds per acre, is up 80 pounds from the previous year. If realized this will be a record high yield. Production in Minnesota increased 111 percent due to a 35 percent increase in harvested acres and better growing conditions than last year. Higher yields in western and central Minnesota more than offset lower yields in the northwest caused by wet conditions during the summer. Production in Colorado is up 91 percent from last year, South Dakota is up 79 percent, Kansas 72 percent, Texas 66 percent, and Utah 64 percent. Wyoming is 40 percent above last year, Oregon is 34 percent higher, and Washington increased 30 percent. New York and Idaho are both 14 percent above last year, California is up 11 percent, and Montana increased 8 percent from a year ago.

Grapefruit: The forecast of the 2005-06 U.S. grapefruit crop is 1.09 million tons, down 24 percent from the October 1 forecast. Florida's grapefruit production is forecast at 16.0 million boxes (680,000 tons), down 33 percent from the October 1, pre-Hurricane Wilma forecast but still 25 percent above last year's hurricane-damaged crop. Following Hurricane Wilma, limb count crews recounted one-third of the previously completed Limb Count Survey samples in the hurricane affected Indian River and Southern Areas. New counts of fruit per tree resulting from this additional survey work support the 8.00 million box reduction.

The all white grapefruit utilization forecast, at 4.00 million boxes (170,000 tons), is down 43 percent from October 1 but 18 percent above last season's utilization. The new number for fruit per tree, at 212 pieces, is 103 more than last year, however still far less than any of the prior 10 years, excluding last year. The colored seedless utilization forecast, at 12.0 million boxes (510,000 tons), is down 29 percent from the October 1 forecast but 28 percent higher than the 2004-05 season's utilization. The growth rate has increased since the previous forecast, and sizes are now projected to be above average. Excluding last season, the drop rate for white varieties is higher than nine out of the past ten seasons, while the colored drop rate is higher than any of the previous ten seasons. Arizona, California, and Texas grapefruit production forecasts are carried over from October.

Tangelos: Florida's tangelo forecast is 1.20 million boxes (54,000 tons), down 14 percent from the October forecast and 23 percent below last season's utilized production. Despite fruit losses from Hurricane Wilma, the adjusted average fruit per tree, at 698, is higher than 7 of the last 10 seasons. Despite the higher than average fruit count, smaller than average fruit size, reduced tree count, and slightly higher than average fruit drop this season all contribute to a reduced production forecast.

Tangerines: The December 1 tangerine crop forecast, at 410,000 tons, is down 3 percent from the October forecast but up 24 percent from last season's utilization of 331,000 tons. Florida's tangerine crop is forecast at 5.70 million boxes (271,000 tons), down 5 percent from the October forecast but 28 percent higher than last season's 4.45 million boxes. Fallglo harvest is nearly complete and the Sunburst harvest is underway for the holiday season with commercial, gift fruit, and fund raising shipments underway. Arizona and California tangerine production forecasts are carried forward from October.

Temples: Florida's December 1 Temple forecast for the 2005-06 season is 800,000 boxes (36,000 tons), down 11 percent from the October forecast but 23 percent above last season's hurricane-reduced final utilization of 650,000 boxes. If realized, with the exception of last year's crop, this will be the lowest production since the 1954-55 season. Average fruit size is below normal and the current rate of fruit growth indicates a much smaller than average size at harvest. The drop rate is expected to be above average for the season.

Florida Citrus: Florida's citrus areas experienced cool weather during the month of November. Temperatures were mostly at or below average levels all month. Several cold fronts passed through the State bringing cool morning temperatures ranging from the low 40's to mid 50's, while daytime temperatures warmed to the 60's and 70's. Rainfall was at or below average levels all month with limited showers ahead of the cool fronts. While lakes and canals remain generally above normal levels, surface soil moisture levels are being maintained with infrequent irrigation. December brought the end to the hurricane season with the record 14th named hurricane still wandering in the eastern Atlantic. Many trees in areas affected by Hurricane Wilma look somewhat battered but are recovering. Trees in other areas are reported in excellent condition. Harvest began slowly in October after the storm delay and increased during November. Navel and Hamlin oranges, Sunburst tangerines, white and colored grapefruit, and tangelos are being shipped fresh. Harvest of Ambersweet oranges and Fallglow tangerines is complete. Many processing plants are now open with all expected to be open around the clock after the New Year's break. Field run harvest of early oranges for processing has just started. Growers continued with normal fall cultural practices and clean up operations in groves where trees were blown over by the hurricanes.

California Citrus: Navel orange maturity continued to improve during the month as harvest activities increased. Harvest slowed during the Thanksgiving holiday, giving fruit more time to gain color and increase sugar levels. Navel varieties picked and packed included Tule Golds, Fukumoto, Newhall, Early Beck, and Bonanza. A few late variety Valencia oranges were being harvested for juice. The harvest of Owari and Clementine varieties of tangerines gained momentum, and pummelos were picked and packed. Grapefruit harvest continued in the southern coastal areas as well as the California desert areas. The continued shortage of fruit from Florida has created a very strong demand for California grapefruit. Lemons continued to be harvested in the desert areas, and harvest began in the Central Valley.

California Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts: The prolonged raisin grape harvest was complete by mid November, so growers began taking down terraces, leveling the drives between rows, and irrigating. Table grape harvest continued but began winding down towards the end of the month. Varieties picked included Red Globe, Autumn Royal, Crimson Seedless, Christmas Rose, Ruby Seedless, Calmeria, Rougue, and Emperor. Wine grape harvesting continued during the month in some coastal areas. Postharvest activities, such as irrigation and nitrogen fertilizer applications, were underway in vineyards and orchards. Harvesting of Asian pears, apples, Wonderful pomegranates, Fuyu and Hachiya persimmons, figs, and kiwifruit continued. Fall strawberries were sold at roadside stands in the San Joaquin Valley, and new fields of blueberries were planted. A small amount of late variety almonds and walnuts were harvested the first half of the month but harvest was essentially complete by month's end. Pecan harvest began in the Clovis district. Postharvest pruning, shredding, irrigating, weeding, and manure and compost spreading were underway in many nut orchards. Olive harvest for canning was complete by the last week of the month.

Pecans: The December 1 forecast of 2005 utilized production is 250 million pounds (in-shell basis), down 13 percent from the October 1 forecast but up 35 percent from last year's crop. Improved varieties are expected to produce 200 million pounds or 80 percent of the total, while the Native and seedling varieties, at 50.4 million pounds, make up the remaining 20 percent. The 2005 crop is expected to be larger than last year's mainly due to the alternate bearing pattern typical of pecans. Oklahoma is the most notable exception to the high cycle for production because of lower than normal rainfall from summer through fall. Louisiana is also an exception to the high cycle due to widespread hurricane damage.

Georgia's December 1 production forecast is 60.0 million pounds, 33 percent below October 1 but 33 percent above last year. The 30.0 million pound reduction from October 1 accounts for 78 percent of the U.S. decrease. The degree of stress on trees from drought conditions that extended through late November did not become apparent until harvest began. By November 30, harvest was 54 percent complete compared with 65 percent last year and the five-year average of 61 percent.

The Texas production forecast, at 65.0 million pounds, is 7 percent below the October forecast but up 63 percent from the 2004 crop. The decrease from the earlier forecast is due to a smaller than expected Native and seedling crop caused by extreme drought conditions during late summer and early fall. Minimal crop damage from Hurricane Rita was reported. Harvest continued across the State in early December.

New Mexico's forecast of 62.0 million pounds is unchanged from October 1. If realized, this will be a record high production, up 59 percent from last year and 3 percent above the previous high of 60.0 million pounds set in 2001. Harvest started after Thanksgiving and was 7 percent complete by November 30.

Production in Arizona is forecast at 21.0 million pounds, unchanged from the prior forecast but 50 percent more than last year. Oklahoma's forecast, at 16.0 million pounds, is 20 percent below the October forecast and down 43 percent from 2004.

The Louisiana forecast of 4.00 million pounds is unchanged from October but down 56 percent from 2004 due mainly to hurricane damage. This would be the lowest production for Louisiana since 1992 when Hurricane Andrew reduced the crop. Alabama's forecast, at 4.00 million pounds, is up 14 percent from October and is nearly 4 times the 2004 production. However, this is only one-half the crop of 2003 which is explained by 2 years of hurricane damage to orchards.

Sugarcane: Production of sugarcane for sugar and seed in 2005 is forecast at 27.0 million tons, 5 percent below the November forecast and 7 percent below 2004. If realized, this would be the lowest production since 1980. Sugarcane growers intend to harvest 922,900 acres for sugar and seed during the 2005 crop year, down 4 percent from November and 2 percent less than last year. Yield is forecast at 29.2 tons per acre, 0.5 ton below the previous forecast, 1.7 tons below the 2004 yield, and the lowest since 1933.

The production forecast for Florida continued to decline as the full impact of Hurricane Wilma was assessed. Producers are now expected to harvest 401,000 acres, 8 percent less than the November forecast and the fewest acres since 1985. The reduced harvested acreage, along with an expected yield decline of 0.7 ton from the previous forecast, resulted in a 10 percent decrease from last month's production forecast. Meanwhile, acreage, yield, and production forecasts are unchanged for Louisiana. As of November 27, fifty-six percent of the acreage in Louisiana had been harvested, 9 percentage points behind normal.

Coffee: Hawaii coffee production is estimated at 6.40 million pounds (parchment basis) for the 2005-06 season, up 14 percent from the previous crop year. Harvested area is estimated at 6,100 acres, up 5 percent from the 2004-05 season. Producers on the island of Hawaii, where Kona is the major growing area, expect to harvest 3.60 million pounds, up 13 percent from the previous season. Coffee production from the islands of Kauai, Maui, Molokai, and Oahu is forecast at 2.80 million pounds for the 2005-06 season, up 17 percent from last season. Spring rains, which trigger flowering, arrived late in some areas and have delayed crop maturity.

Estimates of coffee production in Puerto Rico are published in this report for the first time. Puerto Rico's production for the 2005-06 season is estimated at 20.3 million pounds (parchment basis), up 10 percent from the previous season. Harvested area is estimated at 42,000 acres, down 5 percent from last season. Cool weather in February and March delayed and condensed bloom to one small early bloom and one large second bloom instead of the normal three or four blooming periods. This caused the crop to mature at one time, stressing an already limited labor supply. Quality is expected to be higher than normal due to this more uniform maturity.

Reliability of December 1 Crop Production Forecast

Cotton Survey Procedures: Objective yield surveys were conducted between November 23 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.

Orange Survey Procedures: The orange objective yield survey for the December 1 forecast was conducted in Florida, which produces about 81 percent of the U.S. production. Bearing tree numbers are determined at the start of the season based on a fruit tree census conducted every other year, combined with ongoing review based on administrative data or special surveys. From mid-July to mid-September, the number of fruit per tree is determined. In September and subsequent months, fruit size measurement and fruit droppage surveys are conducted, which combined with the previous components are used 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. California conducts an objective measurement survey in September for navel oranges and in March for Valencia oranges.

Florida Procedures for the December 1, 2005 Citrus Forecasts: Two weeks after Hurricane Wilma struck Florida on October 24, limb count crews revisited one-third of the previously completed orange and grapefruit samples in the two hurricane-affected areas (Indian River and Southern growing areas). The fruit per tree components of the citrus forecasts were updated from this special survey. In addition to hurricane related updates, bearing tree numbers were revised to account for removals due to ongoing canker eradication efforts. All available data were analyzed to prepare the December 1 citrus forecasts.

Cotton Estimating Procedures: National and State level objective yield estimates for cotton were reviewed for errors, reasonableness, and consistency with historical estimates. For cotton, reports from cotton ginners in each State were also considered. Each cotton State Field Office submits its analysis 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.

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

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 the *Citrus Fruits Summary* released in September. 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 1.6 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current cotton production forecast will not be above or below the final estimate by more than 1.6 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 2.8 percent.

Changes between the December 1 cotton forecast and the final estimates during the past 20 years have averaged 212,000 bales, ranging from 26,000 to 479,000 bales. The December 1 forecast for cotton has been below the final estimate 11 times and above 9 times. The difference does not imply that the December 1 forecasts this year are likely to understate or overstate final production.

The "Root Mean Square Error" for the December 1 orange production forecast is 7.6 percent. However, if you exclude the six abnormal production years (five freeze seasons and one hurricane season), the “Root Mean Square Error” is 3.8 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current orange production forecast will not be above or below the final estimate by more than 7.6 percent, or 3.8 percent excluding abnormal seasons. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 13.2 percent, or 6.7 percent excluding abnormal seasons.

Changes between the December 1 orange forecast and the final estimates during the past 20 years have averaged 535,000 tons (357,000 tons excluding abnormal seasons), ranging from 17,000 tons to 2.01 million tons (17,000 tons to 764,000 tons, excluding abnormal seasons). The December 1 forecast for oranges has been below the final estimate 7 times and above 13 times (below 7 times and above 7 times, excluding abnormal 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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