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Crop Production

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All Orange Production Unchanged

The U.S. all orange forecast for the 2005-06 season is 9.22 million tons, unchanged from the January forecast but 1 percent above last season's final utilization of 9.11 million tons. Florida's all orange forecast, at 158 million boxes (7.11 million tons), is unchanged from the previous forecast but up 6 percent from the 2004-05 crop. Early, midseason, and navel varieties are forecast at 80.0 million boxes (3.60 million tons), unchanged from the previous forecast but 1 percent above last season's final utilization. The Florida Valencia forecast is 78.0 million boxes (3.51 million tons), unchanged from the previous forecast but up 11 percent from last season's final utilization. Estimates of bearing tree numbers used to produce this month's forecasts are unchanged from last month. Current measurements of fruit drop indicate increased droppage for the early-midseason crop, but a lower Valencia drop rate than was forecast last month. January measurements of fruit sizes continue to indicate smaller than average fruit for both the early-midseason and Valencia crops. If realized, the forecasted average Valencia fruit size at harvest will be the smallest since objective measurements began in 1960. Arizona, California, and Texas orange production forecasts are carried forward from January.

Florida frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) yield for the 2005-06 season, at 1.58 gallons per box at 42.0 degrees Brix, is up from last month's 1.55 gallons per box but equal to last season's yield as reported by the Florida Citrus Processors Association. The early-midseason portion is projected to yield 1.52 gallons, up from the 1.46 gallons per box forecast last month but down from 1.53 gallons for the 2004-05 crop. The Valencia yield, at 1.66 gallons, is unchanged from last month but down from the 1.68 gallons last season. All projections of yield assume the processing relationships this season will be similar to those of the past several seasons.

This report was approved on February 9, 2006.



Secretary of
Agriculture
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Agricultural Statistics Board
Chairperson
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**Sugarcane: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production
by Use, State, and United States, 2004-2005**

Use and State	Area Harvested		Yield ¹		Production ¹	
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>
For Sugar						
FL	385.0	383.0	34.9	32.0	13,437	12,256
HI ²	21.8	22.4	90.8	90.3	1,979	2,023
LA ²	430.0	420.0	23.8	23.0	10,234	9,660
TX ²	42.7	41.0	37.3	37.7	1,593	1,546
US	879.5	866.4	31.0	29.4	27,243	25,485
For Seed						
FL	21.0	19.0	40.2	39.0	844	741
HI ²	1.4	1.5	33.5	36.0	47	54
LA ²	35.0	35.0	23.8	23.0	833	805
TX ²	1.3	2.0	35.0	24.5	46	49
US	58.7	57.5	30.2	28.7	1,770	1,649
For Sugar and Seed						
FL	406.0	402.0	35.2	32.3	14,281	12,997
HI ²	23.2	23.9	87.3	86.9	2,026	2,077
LA ²	465.0	455.0	23.8	23.0	11,067	10,465
TX ²	44.0	43.0	37.3	37.1	1,639	1,595
US	938.2	923.9	30.9	29.4	29,013	27,134

¹ Net tons.

² Estimates are carried forward from the "Crop Production 2005 Summary."

Papayas: Area and Fresh Production, by Month, Hawaii, 2005-2006

Month	Area				Fresh Production ¹	
	Total in Crop		Harvested		2005	2006
	2005	2006	2005	2006		
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>
Dec	2,290		1,780		2,105	
Jan	2,245	2,280	1,410	1,785	2,580	2,815

¹ Utilized fresh production.

**Citrus Fruits: Utilized Production by Crop, State, and United States,
2003-2004, 2004-2005 and Forecasted February 1, 2006¹**

Crop and State	Utilized Production Boxes			Utilized Production Ton Equivalent		
	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
	<i>1,000 Boxes²</i>	<i>1,000 Boxes²</i>	<i>1,000 Boxes²</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>
Oranges						
Early, Mid & Navel ³						
AZ ⁴	300	240	250	12	9	9
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	123,550	7,223	5,246	5,239
Valencia						
AZ ⁴	170	190	200	6	7	8
CA ⁴	11,000	18,000	12,000	413	675	450
FL	116,000	70,500	78,000	5,220	3,173	3,510
TX ⁴	230	270	230	10	11	10
US	127,400	88,960	90,430	5,649	3,866	3,978
All						
AZ ⁴	470	430	450	18	16	17
CA ⁴	50,500	61,000	54,000	1,894	2,288	2,025
FL	242,000	149,600	158,000	10,890	6,733	7,110
TX ⁴	1,650	1,770	1,530	70	75	65
US	294,620	212,800	213,980	12,872	9,112	9,217
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	100	5	5	3
CA ⁴	5,800	5,800	6,000	194	194	201
FL	40,900	12,800	16,000	1,738	545	680
TX ⁴	5,700	6,600	5,100	228	264	204
US	52,540	25,340	27,200	2,165	1,008	1,088
Tangerines						
AZ ^{4 6}	690	400	500	25	15	19
CA ^{4 6}	2,200	2,800	3,100	83	105	116
FL	6,500	4,450	5,200	309	211	247
US	9,390	7,650	8,800	417	331	382
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-90; 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.

Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, United States, 2005-2006
(Domestic Units) ¹

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2005	2006	2005	2006
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
Grains & Hay				
Barley	3,875.0		3,269.0	
Corn for Grain ²	81,759.0		75,107.0	
Corn for Silage			5,920.0	
Hay, All			61,649.0	
Alfalfa			22,389.0	
All Other			39,260.0	
Oats	4,246.0		1,823.0	
Proso Millet	565.0		515.0	
Rice	3,384.0		3,364.0	
Rye	1,433.0		279.0	
Sorghum for Grain ²	6,454.0		5,736.0	
Sorghum for Silage			311.0	
Wheat, All	57,229.0		50,119.0	
Winter	40,433.0	41,367.0	33,794.0	
Durum	2,760.0		2,716.0	
Other Spring	14,036.0		13,609.0	
Oilseeds				
Canola	1,159.0		1,114.0	
Cottonseed				
Flaxseed	983.0		955.0	
Mustard Seed	49.0		44.6	
Peanuts	1,657.0		1,629.0	
Rapeseed	2.4		2.0	
Safflower	165.0		160.0	
Soybeans for Beans	72,142.0		71,361.0	
Sunflower	2,709.0		2,610.0	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All	14,195.4		13,702.6	
Upland	13,925.0		13,434.0	
Amer-Pima	270.4		268.6	
Sugarbeets	1,294.8		1,238.9	
Sugarcane			923.9	
Tobacco			298.0	
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	42.5		24.5	
Dry Edible Beans	1,659.3		1,562.9	
Dry Edible Peas	808.0		765.9	
Lentils	450.0		439.0	
Wrinkled Seed Peas				
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)			6.1	
Ginger Root (HI)			0.1	
Hops			29.5	
Peppermint Oil			76.0	
Potatoes, All	1,107.2		1,084.6	
Winter	20.0	17.7	19.8	17.5
Spring	68.0		66.7	
Summer	50.6		48.6	
Fall	968.6		949.5	
Spearmint Oil			17.7	
Sweet Potatoes	90.4		87.8	
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 2006 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, 2005-2006
(Domestic Units) ¹

Crop	Units	Yield		Production	
		2005	2006	2005	2006
				<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,000</i>
Grains & Hay					
Barley	Bu	64.8		211,896	
Corn for Grain	"	147.9		11,112,072	
Corn for Silage	Tons	18.0		106,311	
Hay, All	"	2.44		150,590	
Alfalfa	"	3.38		75,771	
All Other	"	1.91		74,819	
Oats	Bu	63.0		114,878	
Proso Millet	"	26.3		13,545	
Rice ²	Cwt	6,636		223,235	
Rye	Bu	27.0		7,537	
Sorghum for Grain	"	68.7		393,893	
Sorghum for Silage	Tons	13.6		4,218	
Wheat, All	Bu	42.0		2,104,690	
Winter	"	44.4		1,499,129	
Durum	"	37.2		101,105	
Other Spring	"	37.1		504,456	
Oilseeds					
Canola	Lbs	1,419		1,580,985	
Cottonseed ³	Tons			8,501.0	
Flaxseed	Bu	20.6		19,695	
Mustard Seed	Lbs	787		35,114	
Peanuts	"	2,960		4,821,250	
Rapeseed	"	1,500		3,000	
Safflower	"	1,203		192,545	
Soybeans for Beans	Bu	43.3		3,086,432	
Sunflower	Lbs	1,540		4,018,355	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops					
Cotton, All ²	Bales	831		23,719.0	
Upland ²	"	824		23,064.0	
Amer-Pima ²	"	1,171		655.0	
Sugarbeets	Tons	22.3		27,654	
Sugarcane	"	29.4		27,134	
Tobacco	Lbs	2,147		639,709	
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils					
Austrian Winter Peas ²	Cwt	1,253		307	
Dry Edible Beans ²	"	1,742		27,222	
Dry Edible Peas ²	"	1,828		14,003	
Lentils ²	"	1,176		5,163	
Wrinkled Seed Peas ³	"			755	
Potatoes & Misc.					
Coffee (HI)	Lbs	1,050		6,400	
Ginger Root (HI)	"	42,500		5,100	
Hops	"	1,791		52,914.5	
Peppermint Oil	"	92		6,980	
Potatoes, All	Cwt	388		420,879	
Winter	"	247	254	4,892	4,440
Spring	"	281		18,724	
Summer	"	334		16,237	
Fall	"	401		381,026	
Spearmint Oil	Lbs	109		1,933	
Sweet Potatoes	Cwt	179		15,747	
Taro (HI) ³	Lbs			4,000	

¹ Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2006 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
		<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,000</i>
Citrus ²				
Grapefruit	Tons	2,165	1,008	1,088
Lemons	“	798	813	866
Oranges	“	12,872	9,112	9,217
Tangelos (FL)	“	45	70	54
Tangerines	“	417	331	382
Temples (FL)	“	63	29	36
Noncitrus				
Apples	1,000 Lbs	10,450.6	9,869.6	
Apricots	Tons	101.1	81.4	
Bananas (HI) ³	Lbs	16,500.0		
Grapes	Tons	6,240.0	6,974.9	
Olives (CA)	“	104.0	139.0	
Papayas (HI)	Lbs	35,800.0	32,500.0	
Peaches	Tons	1,307.1	1,182.6	
Pears	“	877.3	812.3	
Prunes, Dried (CA)	“	49.0	90.0	
Prunes & Plums (Ex CA)	“	25.0	8.7	
Nuts & Misc.				
Almonds (CA)	Lbs	1,005,000	900,000	
Hazelnuts (OR)	Tons	37.5	28.0	
Pecans	Lbs	185,800	259,600	
Walnuts (CA)	Tons	325.0	355.0	
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 2006 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2005-06 season.

² Production years are 2003-2004, 2004-2005, and 2005-2006.

³ 2005 not published to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, United States, 2005-2006
(Metric Units) ¹

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2005	2006	2005	2006
	<i>Hectares</i>	<i>Hectares</i>	<i>Hectares</i>	<i>Hectares</i>
Grains & Hay				
Barley	1,568,170		1,322,930	
Corn for Grain ²	33,087,050		30,395,050	
Corn for Silage			2,395,760	
Hay, All ³			24,948,730	
Alfalfa			9,060,600	
All Other			15,888,130	
Oats	1,718,310		737,750	
Proso Millet	228,650		208,420	
Rice	1,369,470		1,361,380	
Rye	579,920		112,910	
Sorghum for Grain ²	2,611,870		2,321,300	
Sorghum for Silage			125,860	
Wheat, All ³	23,160,000		20,282,660	
Winter	16,362,830	16,740,810	13,676,090	
Durum	1,116,940		1,099,140	
Other Spring	5,680,230		5,507,430	
Oilseeds				
Canola	469,040		450,820	
Cottonseed				
Flaxseed	397,810		386,480	
Mustard Seed	19,830		18,050	
Peanuts	670,570		659,240	
Rapeseed	970		810	
Safflower	66,770		64,750	
Soybeans for Beans	29,195,150		28,879,080	
Sunflower	1,096,310		1,056,240	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All ³	5,744,740		5,545,310	
Upland	5,635,310		5,436,610	
Amer-Pima	109,430		108,700	
Sugarbeets	523,990		501,370	
Sugarcane			373,890	
Tobacco			120,610	
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	17,200		9,910	
Dry Edible Beans	671,500		632,490	
Dry Edible Peas	326,990		309,950	
Lentils	182,110		177,660	
Wrinkled Seed Peas				
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)			2,470	
Ginger Root (HI)			50	
Hops			11,960	
Peppermint Oil			30,760	
Potatoes, All ³	448,070		438,930	
Winter	8,090	7,160	8,010	7,080
Spring	27,520		26,990	
Summer	20,480		19,670	
Fall	391,980		384,250	
Spearmint Oil			7,160	
Sweet Potatoes	36,580		35,530	
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 2006 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, 2005-2006
(Metric Units) ¹

Crop	Yield		Production	
	2005	2006	2005	2006
	<i>Metric Tons</i>	<i>Metric Tons</i>	<i>Metric Tons</i>	<i>Metric Tons</i>
Grains & Hay				
Barley	3.49		4,613,490	
Corn for Grain	9.29		282,259,630	
Corn for Silage	40.26		96,443,720	
Hay, All ²	5.48		136,612,950	
Alfalfa	7.59		68,738,290	
All Other	4.27		67,874,660	
Oats	2.26		1,667,450	
Proso Millet	1.47		307,200	
Rice	7.44		10,125,770	
Rye	1.70		191,450	
Sorghum for Grain	4.31		10,005,340	
Sorghum for Silage	30.40		3,826,510	
Wheat, All ²	2.82		57,280,270	
Winter	2.98		40,799,610	
Durum	2.50		2,751,630	
Other Spring	2.49		13,729,040	
Oilseeds				
Canola	1.59		717,120	
Cottonseed ³			7,711,980	
Flaxseed	1.29		500,280	
Mustard Seed	0.88		15,930	
Peanuts	3.32		2,186,880	
Rapeseed	1.68		1,360	
Safflower	1.35		87,340	
Soybeans for Beans	2.91		83,998,910	
Sunflower	1.73		1,822,700	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All ²	0.93		5,164,200	
Upland	0.92		5,021,590	
Amer-Pima	1.31		142,610	
Sugarbeets	50.04		25,087,290	
Sugarcane	65.84		24,615,550	
Tobacco	2.41		290,170	
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	1.40		13,930	
Dry Edible Beans	1.95		1,234,770	
Dry Edible Peas	2.05		635,170	
Lentils	1.32		234,190	
Wrinkled Seed Peas ³			34,250	
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)	1.18		2,900	
Ginger Root (HI)	47.64		2,310	
Hops	2.01		24,000	
Peppermint Oil	0.10		3,170	
Potatoes, All ²	43.49		19,090,750	
Winter	27.69	28.44	221,900	201,400
Spring	31.46		849,310	
Summer	37.45		736,500	
Fall	44.98		17,283,050	
Spearmint Oil	0.12		880	
Sweet Potatoes	20.10		714,270	
Taro (HI) ³			1,810	

¹ Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2006 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
	<i>Metric tons</i>	<i>Metric tons</i>	<i>Metric tons</i>
Citrus ²			
Grapefruit	1,964,050	914,440	987,020
Lemons	723,930	737,540	785,620
Oranges	11,677,280	8,266,270	8,361,520
Tangelos (FL)	40,820	63,500	48,990
Tangerines	378,300	300,280	346,540
Temples (FL)	57,150	26,310	32,660
Noncitrus			
Apples	4,740,310	4,476,780	
Apricots	91,740	73,800	
Bananas (HI)	7,480		
Grapes	5,660,860	6,327,520	
Olives (CA)	94,350	126,100	
Papayas (HI)	16,240	14,740	
Peaches	1,185,790	1,072,840	
Pears	795,840	736,930	
Prunes, Dried (CA)	44,450	81,650	
Prunes & Plums (Ex CA)	22,680	7,890	
Nuts & Misc.			
Almonds (CA)	455,860	408,230	
Hazelnuts (OR)	34,020	25,400	
Pecans	84,280	117,750	
Walnuts (CA)	294,840	322,050	
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 2006 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2005-06 season.

² Production years are 2004-05, 2005-06, and 2006-07.

January Weather Summary

January featured a remarkable stretch of sustained warmth virtually nationwide, boosting monthly temperatures nearly 20 degrees F above normal on the northern Plains and generally 8 to 18 degrees F above normal across the remainder of the Plains, Midwest, and Northeast. Dozens of locations noted their warmest January, breaking records established in 1914 and 1919. Near-normal January readings were confined to southern Florida, parts of California, and the Desert Southwest.

The new year began in the midst of a flood event from northern California into parts of the Northwest. Although showery January weather maintained soggy or snowy conditions in the West as far south as central California, the Great Basin, and Utah's Wasatch Range, the region escaped further widespread flooding. In stark contrast, drought intensified under a dry regime in Arizona and New Mexico due to diminishing soil moisture reserves, meager mountain snowpacks, and prospects for below-normal spring and summer runoff. Exceptionally dry conditions also persisted in winter wheat areas on the southern Plains, further stressing pastures and winter grains. The remainder of the Plains also reported mostly below-normal precipitation and diminishing soil moisture reserves. However, the northern and central Plains' wheat continued to benefit from a lack of weather extremes, despite minimal snow cover and a gradual loss of the crop's winter hardiness. Most winter wheat areas of the Midwest experienced a wet January, but mild weather kept fields mostly muddy rather than frozen. Muddy conditions were a concern, however, for some Midwestern livestock, especially from the Ohio Valley to the lower Great Lakes region. Elsewhere, Southern pastures and winter grains from eastern Texas to the Delta benefited from soil moisture improvements, but winter agricultural areas of southern Texas and peninsular Florida remained extremely dry through month's end. In early February, however, heavy showers across Florida's peninsula slowed fieldwork but halted the need for irrigation.

January Agricultural Summary

Above-normal temperatures prevailed nationwide during the month. Temperatures were particularly mild in the northern Great Plains, where temperatures nearly 20 degrees Fahrenheit above normal depleted protective snow cover, leaving winter wheat exposed to potential cold weather. Dry conditions in the southern Great Plains stressed winter grains, with most of Texas's winter wheat and oat crops rated in very poor condition.

Across most of the Corn Belt, moderate precipitation was generally favorable for crops but caused some muddy pastures. Above-normal temperatures threatened to break dormancy in winter wheat, leaving the crop vulnerable to a winter kill if cold weather returns. Encouraged by the warm weather, some growers engaged in pre-plant fieldwork normally done in the Spring.

Moderate precipitation in the Delta and Southeast was generally beneficial for small grains and pastures, though mud problems were reported in some pastures and fields. Growers in most areas were preparing land for spring planting, while sugarcane harvest was active throughout the month in Florida.

Precipitation was well above normal in the Pacific Northwest and northern Rocky Mountains. Some pastures and fields were completely underwater due to excessive rainfall and swelling of rivers and streams. The moisture was generally beneficial for winter wheat but depleted snow cover, leaving the crop exposed if cold weather returns to the region.

Sugarcane: Production of sugarcane for sugar and seed in 2005 is forecast at 27.1 million tons, 3 percent below the previous forecast, 6 percent below 2004, and the lowest since 1980. Area harvested and to be harvested for sugar and seed for the 2005 crop year, at 923,900 acres, is up marginally from the previous forecast but down 2 percent from last year's harvested area. Yield is forecast at 29.4 tons per acre, 0.8 ton below January, 1.5 tons below the 2004 crop, and the lowest since 1933.

Florida's yield, at 32.3 tons per acre, is the lowest since 1989 and is down 2.0 tons from last month as harvest progressed and growers were able to more accurately assess the damage caused by Hurricane Wilma. Harvested area, however, was up slightly due to more acreage harvested for seed. Estimates for Hawaii, Louisiana, and Texas are carried forward from January.

Grapefruit: The forecast of the 2005-06 U.S. grapefruit crop is 1.09 million tons, unchanged from the previous forecast but up 8 percent from last season's final utilization. Florida's grapefruit production is forecast at 16.0 million boxes (680,000 tons), unchanged from the January 1 forecast but 25 percent above last

year's hurricane-damaged crop. The white grapefruit utilization forecast, at 4.00 million boxes (170,000 tons), is unchanged from January but 18 percent above last season's utilization. The colored seedless utilization forecast, at 12.0 million boxes (510,000 tons), is also unchanged from the January 1 forecast but 28 percent higher than the 2004-05 season's utilization. The fruit size and drop measurements obtained in January, combined with number of bearing trees and fruit per tree, are the primary indicators used for the February forecast. Arizona, California, and Texas grapefruit forecasts are carried forward from January.

Tangerines: The 2005-06 U.S. tangerine crop forecast is 382,000 tons, down 6 percent from the previous forecast but up 15 percent from last season's utilization of 331,000 tons. Florida's tangerine crop is forecast at 5.20 million boxes (247,000 tons), down 9 percent from the January forecast but 17 percent higher than last season's 4.45 million boxes. Early tangerine (Fallglo and Sunburst varieties) harvest is almost complete with fewer than 50,000 boxes harvested during each of the past two weeks. Harvest of the later Honey variety tangerine is underway. Arizona and California tangerine forecasts are carried forward from January.

Tangelos: Florida's tangelo forecast, at 1.20 million boxes (54,000 tons), is unchanged from the January 1 forecast but down 23 percent from last season's utilized production. Due to higher processing tangelo prices, a more complete harvest is anticipated this season than in recent years.

Temples: Florida's Temple forecast for the 2005-06 season is 800,000 boxes (36,000 tons), unchanged from the January forecast but 23 percent above last season's hurricane-reduced final utilization of 650,000 boxes. If realized, this will be the second lowest utilized production behind last season.

Papayas: Hawaii fresh papaya utilization is estimated at 2.82 million pounds for January, up 34 percent from the previous month and 9 percent more than January 2005. Area in crop totaled 2,280 acres, down less than 1 percent from last month but up 2 percent from last January. Harvested area totaled 1,785 acres, virtually unchanged from last month but 27 percent above a year ago. Dry weather continued into January but a storm brought much needed rain later in the month. Production is still being impacted by reduced fruit set caused by dry weather earlier in the season. Orchards in Puna responded well to the recent rains, with new leaf growth and blossom formation noted. Growers planted papaya trees in Opihikao and Pohoiki but large tracts of previously farmed land still await planting. Young trees in Kalapana have begun to bear fruit.

Florida Citrus: Weather during January was generally warm and dry in Florida citrus producing areas. Two-tenths of an inch of rain was recorded in the north and just over one-half inch was recorded in the western coastal citrus region. Most areas recorded at least a few days each week with temperatures in the low 80s. Growers in all areas irrigated and began applying fertilizer and herbicides after harvest. Some growers also hedged and topped trees. Harvest of early and midseason oranges was delayed while some growers waited for maturity and for acid to solid ratios to reach more desirable levels. Grapefruit harvest has been steady since before the beginning of the year, with increasing quantities going to processing during the last couple of weeks. Harvest of Honey tangerines and Temples began with most fruit destined for the fresh market. All major processing plants have opened, with the exception of one that may not open at all this season.

California Citrus: Rain and fog during much of the month caused problems with scheduling citrus harvest. Navel orange harvest continued as field conditions allowed but problems with puff and crease increased grade-outs at packinghouses. Lemon harvest gained momentum, and pummelo, mandarin, and tangerine harvests continued. Approximately one-third of the mandarin orange crop in Yuba County was lost from the early-January flooding since growers will not market any fruit that the flood water covered. Blood orange harvest increased. Juice processing plants continued to run at full capacity due to the high volume of grade-outs.

California Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts: Heavy rains during the first part of January delayed field work in orchards and vineyards across the State. Some orchards experienced light damage from the rains and high winds, mainly in the form of downed trees. Many tree fruit growers have also expressed concern over the mild winter weather. Several areas have not received adequate chill hours and some trees have begun to bloom prematurely. Buds began swelling in many of the early tree fruit varieties by mid-month and the use of dormant sprays and pre-emergent herbicides increased. Vineyards were reported to have crews pruning, tying canes, applying herbicides, and replacing stakes and trellis wires. A few growers continued to replace older vines and trees. Blueberry and raspberry planting began in the San Joaquin Valley. Growers began placing bee hives in almond orchards. Seasonal field work continued in nut orchards as field conditions permitted.

Tree losses were reported in several almond orchards due to the wet conditions at the beginning of the month and a few young walnut orchards were severely damaged by flood water in Yuba County. Pruning and brush shredding continued in olive groves. A few olive groves in the Sanger district were harvested for oil.

Reliability of February 1 Orange Forecast

Survey Procedures: The orange objective yield survey for the February 1 forecast was conducted in Florida, which produces about 75 percent of the U.S. production. 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.

Estimating Procedures: State level objective yield estimates for Florida oranges were reviewed for errors, reasonableness, and consistency with historical estimates. Reports from growers and packers in Arizona, California, and Texas were also used for setting estimates. These four States submit their analyses of the current situation to the Agricultural Statistics Board (ASB). The ASB uses the survey data and the State analyses to prepare the published February 1 forecast.

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

The "Root Mean Square Error" for the February 1 orange production forecast is 4.3 percent. However, if you exclude the 6 abnormal production years (5 freeze seasons and 1 hurricane season), the "Root Mean Square Error" is 3.0 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current orange production forecast will not be above or below the final estimates by more than 4.3 percent, or 3.0 percent excluding abnormal seasons. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 7.4 percent, or 5.4 percent, excluding abnormal seasons.

Changes between the February 1 orange forecast and the final estimates during the past 20 years have averaged 373,000 tons (308,000 tons excluding abnormal seasons), ranging from 18,000 tons to 745,000 tons (3,000 tons to 638,000 tons, excluding abnormal seasons). The February 1 forecast for oranges has been below the final estimate 6 times and above 14 times (below 5 times and above 9 times, excluding abnormal seasons). The difference does not imply that the February 1 forecasts this year are likely to understate or overstate final production.

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