Crop Production

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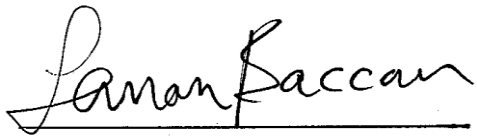
Cotton Production Up 2 Percent from November
Orange Production Unchanged

All cotton production is forecast at 16.5 million 480-pound bales, up 2 percent from November and up 28 percent from last year. Yield is expected to average 821 pounds per harvested acre, up 55 pounds from last year. Upland cotton production is forecast at 16.0 million 480-pound bales, up 28 percent from 2015. Pima cotton production, forecast at 562,000 bales, was carried forward from last month.

The United States all orange forecast for the 2016-2017 season is 5.32 million tons, unchanged from last month but down 10 percent from the 2015-2016 final utilization. The Florida all orange forecast, at 72.0 million boxes (3.24 million tons), is unchanged from last month but down 12 percent from last season's final utilization. Early, midseason, and Navel varieties in Florida are forecast at 36.0 million boxes (1.62 million tons), unchanged from last month but down slightly from last season's final utilization. The Florida Valencia orange forecast, at 36.0 million boxes (1.62 million tons), is unchanged from last month but down 21 percent from last season's final utilization.

Florida frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) yield forecast for the 2016-2017 season is 1.44 gallons per box at 42.0 degrees Brix, down 2 percent from last month but up 2 percent from last season's final yield of 1.41 gallons per box. The projected yield from the 2016-2017 early and midseason and Valencia varieties will be published in the January *Crop Production* report. 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 December 9, 2016.



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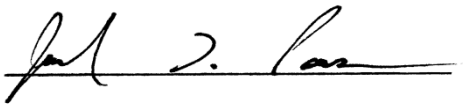

Agricultural Statistics Board
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Cotton Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Type – States and United States: 2015 and Forecasted December 1, 2016

Type and State	Area harvested		Yield per acre			Production [1]	
	2015	2016	2015	2016		2015	2016
				November 1	December 1		
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(1,000 bales) [2]	(1,000 bales) [2]
Upland							
Alabama	307.0	342.0	866	968	996	554.0	710.0
Arizona	88.0	114.0	1,511	1,516	1,516	277.0	360.0
Arkansas	207.0	375.0	1,092	1,062	1,062	471.0	830.0
California	46.0	65.0	1,722	1,846	1,920	165.0	260.0
Florida	83.0	100.0	885	864	864	153.0	180.0
Georgia	1,120.0	1,180.0	966	915	915	2,255.0	2,250.0
Kansas	16.0	31.0	1,050	929	1,099	35.0	71.0
Louisiana	112.0	140.0	810	960	926	189.0	270.0
Mississippi	315.0	435.0	1,024	1,214	1,214	672.0	1,100.0
Missouri	175.0	271.0	1,097	1,063	1,001	400.0	565.0
New Mexico	31.0	40.0	929	900	1,020	60.0	85.0
North Carolina	355.0	275.0	713	751	628	527.0	360.0
Oklahoma	205.0	285.0	876	952	952	374.0	565.0
South Carolina	136.0	189.0	547	863	737	155.0	290.0
Tennessee	140.0	250.0	1,046	1,075	1,085	305.0	565.0
Texas	4,500.0	5,300.0	610	625	670	5,720.0	7,400.0
Virginia	84.0	72.0	817	867	673	143.0	101.0
United States	7,920.0	9,464.0	755	791	810	12,455.0	15,962.0
American Pima [3]							
Arizona	17.0	14.7	875	882	882	31.0	27.0
California	116.0	153.0	1,494	1,518	1,518	361.0	484.0
New Mexico	6.9	7.7	904	935	935	13.0	15.0
Texas	15.0	16.0	896	1,080	1,080	28.0	36.0
United States	154.9	191.4	1,342	1,409	1,409	433.0	562.0
All							
Alabama	307.0	342.0	866	968	996	554.0	710.0
Arizona	105.0	128.7	1,408	1,443	1,443	308.0	387.0
Arkansas	207.0	375.0	1,092	1,062	1,062	471.0	830.0
California	162.0	218.0	1,559	1,616	1,638	526.0	744.0
Florida	83.0	100.0	885	864	864	153.0	180.0
Georgia	1,120.0	1,180.0	966	915	915	2,255.0	2,250.0
Kansas	16.0	31.0	1,050	929	1,099	35.0	71.0
Louisiana	112.0	140.0	810	960	926	189.0	270.0
Mississippi	315.0	435.0	1,024	1,214	1,214	672.0	1,100.0
Missouri	175.0	271.0	1,097	1,063	1,001	400.0	565.0
New Mexico	37.9	47.7	925	906	1,006	73.0	100.0
North Carolina	355.0	275.0	713	751	628	527.0	360.0
Oklahoma	205.0	285.0	876	952	952	374.0	565.0
South Carolina	136.0	189.0	547	863	737	155.0	290.0
Tennessee	140.0	250.0	1,046	1,075	1,085	305.0	565.0
Texas	4,515.0	5,316.0	611	626	671	5,748.0	7,436.0
Virginia	84.0	72.0	817	867	673	143.0	101.0
United States	8,074.9	9,655.4	766	803	821	12,888.0	16,524.0

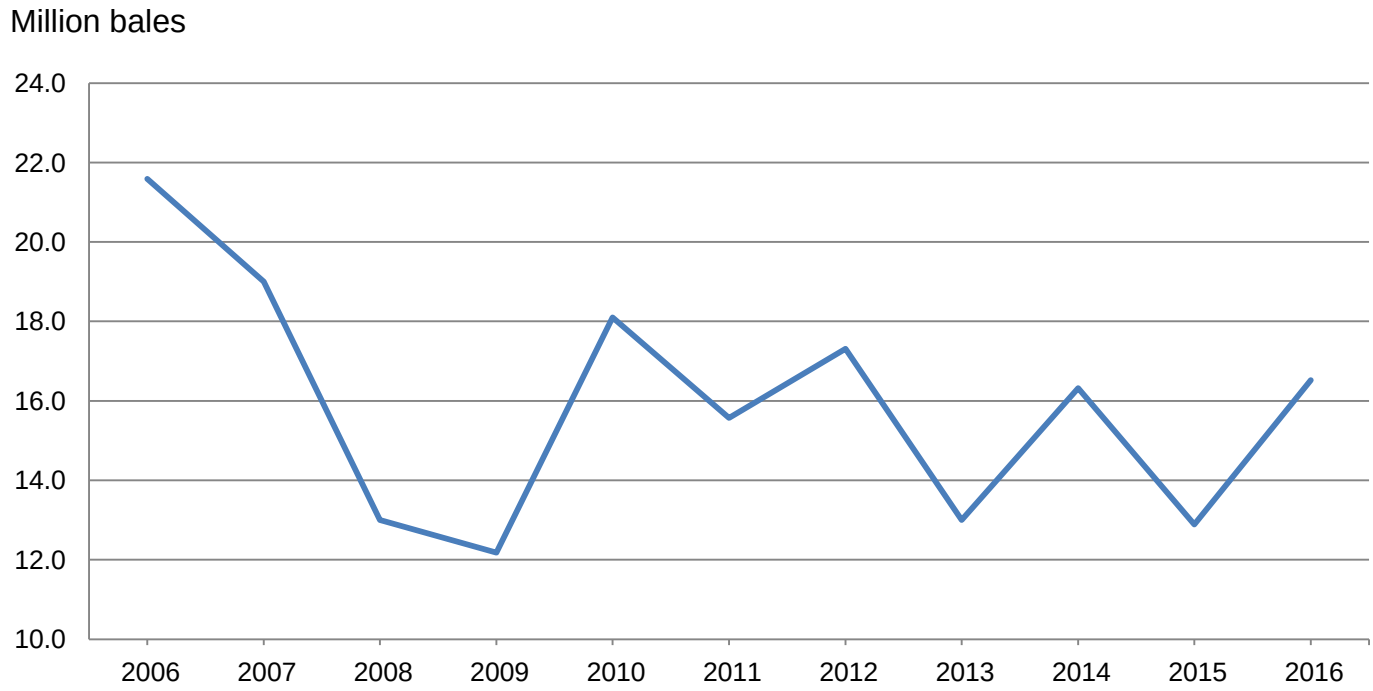
[1] Production ginned and to be ginned.
[2] 480-pound net weight bale.
[3] Estimates for current year carried forward from an earlier forecast.

Cottonseed Production – United States: 2015 and Forecasted December 1, 2016

State	Production	
	2015	2016 [1]
	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)
United States	4,043.0	5,274.0

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

Cotton Production - United States



Utilized Production of Citrus Fruits by Crop – States and United States: 2015-2016 and Forecasted December 1, 2016

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

Crop and State	Utilized production boxes [1]		Utilized production ton equivalent [2]	
	2015-2016	2016-2017	2015-2016	2016-2017
	(1,000 boxes)	(1,000 boxes)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)
Oranges				
California, all [3]	54,200	50,500	2,168	2,020
Early, mid, and Navel [4]	45,500	42,000	1,820	1,680
Valencia	8,700	8,500	348	340
Florida, all	81,600	72,000	3,672	3,240
Early, mid, and Navel [4]	36,100	36,000	1,625	1,620
Valencia	45,500	36,000	2,047	1,620
Texas, all [3]	1,691	1,350	72	58
Early, mid, and Navel [4]	1,351	1,000	57	43
Valencia	340	350	14	15
United States, all	137,491	123,850	5,911	5,318
Early, mid, and Navel [4]	82,951	79,000	3,502	3,343
Valencia	54,540	44,850	2,409	1,975
Grapefruit				
California [3]	3,800	4,000	152	160
Florida, all	10,800	9,300	459	395
Red	8,310	7,300	353	310
White	2,490	2,000	106	85
Texas [3]	4,800	4,700	192	188
United States	19,400	18,000	803	743
Tangerines and mandarins [5]				
California [3]	21,700	23,000	868	920
Florida [6]	1,415	1,500	67	70
United States	23,115	24,500	935	990
Lemons [3]				
Arizona	1,750	1,800	70	72
California	20,500	21,000	820	840
United States	22,250	22,800	890	912
Tangelos [7]				
Florida	390	(NA)	18	(NA)

(NA) Not available.

[1] Net pounds per box: oranges in California-80, Florida-90, Texas-85; grapefruit in California-80, Florida-85, Texas-80; tangerines and mandarins in California-80, Florida-95; lemons-80; tangelos-90.

[2] Totals may not add due to rounding.

[3] Estimates current year carried forward from previous forecast.

[4] Navel and miscellaneous varieties in California. Early (including Navel) and midseason varieties in Florida and Texas. For 2015-2016 included small quantities of Temples in Florida. Beginning in 2016-2017 Temples in Florida are included in tangerines and mandarins.

[5] Includes tangelos and tangors.

[6] Small quantities of Temples in Florida.

[7] Beginning in 2016-2017, tangelos are included in tangerines and mandarins for Florida.

Sugarcane for Sugar and Seed Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2015 and Forecasted December 1, 2016

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre [1]			Production [1]	
	2015	2016	2015	2016		2015	2016
				November 1	December 1		
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(tons)	(tons)	(tons)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)
Florida	424.0	430.0	41.7	41.7	40.9	17,664	17,607
Hawaii	16.7	14.9	79.3	91.9	91.9	1,325	1,369
Louisiana	410.0	440.0	29.6	30.0	30.0	12,136	13,200
Texas	36.6	39.7	31.4	36.8	38.1	1,150	1,513
United States	887.3	924.6	36.4	36.7	36.4	32,275	33,689

[1] Net tons.

Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Domestic Units – United States: 2015 and 2016

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2016 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Grains and hay				
Barley	3,623	3,052	3,158	2,558
Corn for grain [1]	87,999	94,490	80,749	86,836
Corn for silage	(NA)		6,221	
Hay, all	(NA)	(NA)	54,437	56,127
Alfalfa	(NA)	(NA)	17,778	18,065
All other	(NA)	(NA)	36,659	38,062
Oats	3,088	2,828	1,276	981
Proso millet	445	410	418	
Rice	2,614	3,181	2,575	3,133
Rye	1,584	1,891	365	414
Sorghum for grain [1]	8,459	6,761	7,851	6,045
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		306	
Wheat, all	54,999	50,154	47,318	43,890
Winter	39,681	36,137	32,346	30,222
Durum	1,951	2,412	1,911	2,365
Other spring	13,367	11,605	13,061	11,303
Oilseeds				
Canola	1,777.0	1,714.8	1,713.5	1,691.9
Cottonseed	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Flaxseed	463	342	456	333
Mustard seed	44.0	60.5	40.1	57.3
Peanuts	1,625.0	1,672.0	1,560.9	1,587.0
Rapeseed	1.2	13.9	1.1	13.2
Safflower	168.2	150.0	159.1	144.7
Soybeans for beans	82,650	83,698	81,732	83,047
Sunflower	1,859.1	1,596.5	1,799.4	1,540.5
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all	8,580.5	10,145.0	8,074.9	9,655.4
Upland	8,422.0	9,950.0	7,920.0	9,464.0
American Pima	158.5	195.0	154.9	191.4
Sugarbeets	1,159.8	1,161.5	1,145.4	1,126.1
Sugarcane	(NA)	(NA)	887.3	924.6
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	328.7	321.9
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	34.0	38.0	21.0	27.3
Dry edible beans	1,764.4	1,656.5	1,711.4	1,567.5
Chickpeas, all [3]	207.5	321.1	203.1	277.5
Large	135.3	210.0	131.2	186.9
Small	72.2	111.1	71.9	90.6
Dry edible peas	1,143.0	1,383.0	1,083.5	1,334.8
Lentils	493.0	935.0	476.0	917.0
Wrinkled seed peas	(NA)		(NA)	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	(NA)	(NA)	43.6	50.9
Maple syrup	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Mushrooms	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Peppermint oil	(NA)		65.2	
Potatoes, all	1,066.1	1,035.3	1,054.4	1,007.1
Spring	74.1	51.0	72.5	48.0
Summer	50.5	62.6	47.1	60.1
Fall	941.5	921.7	934.8	899.0
Spearmint oil	(NA)		27.2	
Sweet potatoes	156.9	164.4	153.1	161.2
Taro (Hawaii)	(NA)		0.3	

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Domestic Units – United States: 2015 and 2016 (continued)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2016 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop		Yield per acre		Production	
		2015	2016	2015	2016
				(1,000)	(1,000)
Grains and hay					
Barley	bushels	69.1	77.9	218,187	199,282
Corn for grain	bushels	168.4	175.3	13,601,198	15,225,586
Corn for silage	tons	20.4		126,894	
Hay, all	tons	2.47	2.52	134,388	141,573
Alfalfa	tons	3.32	3.48	58,974	62,817
All other	tons	2.06	2.07	75,414	78,756
Oats	bushels	70.2	66.0	89,535	64,770
Proso millet	bushels	33.9		14,159	
Rice [2]	cwt	7,470	7,493	192,343	234,767
Rye	bushels	31.8	32.5	11,616	13,451
Sorghum for grain	bushels	76.0	76.5	596,751	462,167
Sorghum for silage	tons	14.6		4,475	
Wheat, all	bushels	43.6	52.6	2,061,939	2,309,675
Winter	bushels	42.5	55.3	1,374,690	1,671,532
Durum	bushels	44.0	44.0	84,009	104,116
Other spring	bushels	46.2	47.2	603,240	534,027
Oilseeds					
Canola	pounds	1,680	1,768	2,878,470	2,991,600
Cottonseed	tons	(X)	(X)	4,043.0	5,274.0
Flaxseed	bushels	22.1		10,095	
Mustard seed	pounds	671		26,927	
Peanuts	pounds	3,845	3,934	6,001,357	6,243,200
Rapeseed	pounds	1,382		1,520	
Safflower	pounds	1,347		214,251	
Soybeans for beans	bushels	48.0	52.5	3,926,339	4,361,023
Sunflower	pounds	1,625	1,596	2,923,730	2,458,790
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops					
Cotton, all [2]	bales	766	821	12,888.0	16,524.0
Upland [2]	bales	755	810	12,455.0	15,962.0
American Pima [2]	bales	1,342	1,409	433.0	562.0
Sugarbeets	tons	30.9	32.5	35,359	36,613
Sugarcane	tons	36.4	36.4	32,275	33,689
Tobacco	pounds	2,178	2,063	715,946	664,114
Dry beans, peas, and lentils					
Austrian winter peas [2]	cwt	1,238	1,626	260	444
Dry edible beans [2]	cwt	1,760	1,772	30,121	27,776
Chickpeas, all [2 3]	cwt	1,242		2,523	
Large [2]	cwt	1,231		1,615	
Small [2]	cwt	1,263		908	
Dry edible peas [2]	cwt	1,687	2,029	18,283	27,079
Lentils [2]	cwt	1,108	1,356	5,276	12,436
Wrinkled seed peas	cwt	(NA)		384	
Potatoes and miscellaneous					
Hops	pounds	1,807	1,804	78,846.0	91,772.8
Maple syrup	gallons	(NA)	(NA)	3,434	4,207
Mushrooms	pounds	(NA)	(NA)	927,823	945,639
Peppermint oil	pounds	90		5,882	
Potatoes, all	cwt	418	436	441,205	439,561
Spring	cwt	286	316	20,770	15,171
Summer	cwt	334	320	15,734	19,218
Fall	cwt	433	451	404,701	405,172
Spearmint oil	pounds	113		3,070	
Sweet potatoes	cwt	203		31,016	
Taro (Hawaii)	pounds	10,300		3,502	

(NA) Not available.
(X) Not applicable.
[1] Area planted for all purposes.
[2] Yield in pounds.
[3] Chickpeas included with dry edible beans.

Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Metric Units – United States: 2015 and 2016

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2016 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)
Grains and hay				
Barley	1,466,190	1,235,110	1,278,010	1,035,200
Corn for grain [1]	35,612,320	38,239,160	32,678,310	35,141,660
Corn for silage	(NA)		2,517,580	
Hay, all [2]	(NA)	(NA)	22,030,110	22,714,040
Alfalfa	(NA)	(NA)	7,194,580	7,310,720
All other	(NA)	(NA)	14,835,530	15,403,310
Oats	1,249,680	1,144,460	516,380	397,000
Proso millet	180,090	165,920	169,160	
Rice	1,057,860	1,287,320	1,042,080	1,267,890
Rye	641,030	765,270	147,710	167,540
Sorghum for grain [1]	3,423,270	2,736,110	3,177,220	2,446,350
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		123,840	
Wheat, all [2]	22,257,550	20,296,820	19,149,120	17,761,840
Winter	16,058,500	14,624,280	13,090,100	12,230,540
Durum	789,550	976,110	773,360	957,090
Other spring	5,409,490	4,696,430	5,285,660	4,574,210
Oilseeds				
Canola	719,130	693,960	693,440	684,700
Cottonseed	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Flaxseed	187,370	138,400	184,540	134,760
Mustard seed	17,810	24,480	16,230	23,190
Peanuts	657,620	676,640	631,680	642,240
Rapeseed	490	5,630	450	5,340
Safflower	68,070	60,700	64,390	58,560
Soybeans for beans	33,447,630	33,871,740	33,076,120	33,608,290
Sunflower	752,360	646,090	728,200	623,420
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all [2]	3,472,440	4,105,580	3,267,830	3,907,440
Upland	3,408,300	4,026,670	3,205,140	3,829,990
American Pima	64,140	78,910	62,690	77,460
Sugarbeets	469,360	470,050	463,530	455,720
Sugarcane	(NA)	(NA)	359,080	374,180
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	133,000	130,260
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	13,760	15,380	8,500	11,050
Dry edible beans	714,040	670,370	692,590	634,350
Chickpeas [3]	83,970	129,950	82,190	112,300
Large	54,750	84,980	53,100	75,640
Small	29,220	44,960	29,100	36,660
Dry edible peas	462,560	559,690	438,480	540,180
Lentils	199,510	378,390	192,630	371,100
Wrinkled seed peas	(NA)		(NA)	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	(NA)	(NA)	17,660	20,590
Maple syrup	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Mushrooms	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Peppermint oil	(NA)		26,390	
Potatoes, all [2]	431,440	418,980	426,710	407,560
Spring	29,990	20,640	29,340	19,430
Summer	20,440	25,330	19,060	24,320
Fall	381,020	373,000	378,300	363,820
Spearmint oil	(NA)		11,010	
Sweet potatoes	63,500	66,530	61,960	65,240
Taro (Hawaii)	(NA)		140	

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Metric Units – United States: 2015 and 2016 (continued)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2016 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Yield per hectare		Production	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)
Grains and hay				
Barley	3.72	4.19	4,750,460	4,338,850
Corn for grain	10.57	11.01	345,486,340	386,747,700
Corn for silage	45.73		115,116,300	
Hay, all [2]	5.53	5.65	121,914,740	128,432,870
Alfalfa	7.44	7.79	53,500,310	56,986,620
All other	4.61	4.64	68,414,430	71,446,240
Oats	2.52	2.37	1,299,600	940,130
Proso millet	1.90		321,120	
Rice	8.37	8.40	8,724,530	10,648,850
Rye	2.00	2.04	295,060	341,670
Sorghum for grain	4.77	4.80	15,158,170	11,739,580
Sorghum for silage	32.78		4,059,650	
Wheat, all [2]	2.93	3.54	56,116,780	62,859,050
Winter	2.86	3.72	37,412,930	45,491,650
Durum	2.96	2.96	2,286,350	2,833,570
Other spring	3.11	3.18	16,417,500	14,533,830
Oilseeds				
Canola	1.88	1.98	1,305,650	1,356,970
Cottonseed	(X)	(X)	3,667,750	4,784,490
Flaxseed	1.39		256,420	
Mustard seed	0.75		12,210	
Peanuts	4.31	4.41	2,722,170	2,831,870
Rapeseed	1.55		690	
Safflower	1.51		97,180	
Soybeans for beans	3.23	3.53	106,857,440	118,687,600
Sunflower	1.82	1.79	1,326,180	1,115,290
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all [2]	0.86	0.92	2,806,030	3,597,680
Upland	0.85	0.91	2,711,760	3,475,320
American Pima	1.50	1.58	94,270	122,360
Sugarbeets	69.20	72.88	32,077,150	33,214,750
Sugarcane	81.54	81.68	29,279,390	30,562,150
Tobacco	2.44	2.31	324,750	301,240
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	1.39	1.82	11,790	20,140
Dry edible beans	1.97	1.99	1,366,270	1,259,900
Chickpeas, all [3]	1.39		114,440	
Large	1.38		73,260	
Small	1.42		41,190	
Dry edible peas	1.89	2.27	829,300	1,228,280
Lentils	1.24	1.52	239,320	564,090
Wrinkled seed peas	(NA)		17,420	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	2.03	2.02	35,760	41,630
Maple syrup	(NA)	(NA)	17,170	21,040
Mushrooms	(NA)	(NA)	420,850	428,930
Peppermint oil	0.10		2,670	
Potatoes, all [2]	46.90	48.92	20,012,720	19,938,150
Spring	32.11	35.43	942,110	688,150
Summer	37.44	35.84	713,680	871,710
Fall	48.52	50.52	18,356,930	18,378,290
Spearmint oil	0.13		1,390	
Sweet potatoes	22.71		1,406,860	
Taro (Hawaii)	11.55		1,590	

(NA) Not available.
(X) Not applicable.
[1] Area planted for all purposes.
[2] Total may not add due to rounding.
[3] Chickpeas included with dry edible beans.

Fruits and Nuts Production in Domestic Units – United States: 2016 and 2017

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2017 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2016-2017 season. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop		Production	
		2016	2017
Citrus [1]			
Grapefruit	1,000 tons	803	743
Lemons	1,000 tons	890	912
Oranges	1,000 tons	5,911	5,318
Tangelos (Florida) [2]	1,000 tons	18	(NA)
Tangerines and mandarins	1,000 tons	935	990
Noncitrus			
Apples	million pounds	10,417.0	
Apricots	tons	61,400	
Avocados	tons		
Bananas (Hawaii)	1,000 pounds		
Blackberries (Oregon)	1,000 pounds		
Blueberries			
Cultivated	1,000 pounds		
Wild (Maine)	1,000 pounds		
Boysenberries (Oregon)	1,000 pounds		
Raspberries, All	1,000 pounds		
Cherries, Sweet	tons	318,000	
Cherries, Tart	million pounds	309.1	
Coffee	1,000 pounds		
Cranberries	barrel	8,591,700	
Dates (California)	tons		
Figs (California)	tons		
Grapes	tons	7,823,900	
Kiwifruit (California)	tons		
Nectarines	tons		
Olives (California)	tons		
Papayas (Hawaii)	1,000 pounds		
Peaches	tons	806,600	
Pears	tons	782,000	
Plums (California)	tons		
Prunes (California)	tons	45,000	
Strawberries	1,000 cwt	28,853	
Nuts and miscellaneous			
Almonds, shelled (California)	1,000 pounds	2,050,000	
Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon)	tons	38,000	
Macadamias (Hawaii)	1,000 pounds		
Pecans, in-shell	1,000 pounds	262,700	
Pistachios (California)	1,000 pounds		
Walnuts, in-shell (California)	tons	670,000	

(NA) Not available.

[1] Production years are 2015-2016 and 2016-2017.

[2] Beginning in 2016-2017, tangelos are included in tangerines and mandarins for Florida.

Fruits and Nuts Production in Metric Units – United States: 2016 and 2017

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2017 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2016-2017 season. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Production	
	2016	2017
	(metric tons)	(metric tons)
Citrus [1]		
Grapefruit	728,470	674,040
Lemons	807,390	827,350
Oranges	5,362,370	4,824,410
Tangelos (Florida) [2]	16,330	(NA)
Tangerines and mandarins	848,220	898,110
Noncitrus		
Apples	4,725,070	
Apricots	55,700	
Avocados		
Bananas (Hawaii)		
Blackberries (Oregon)		
Blueberries		
Cultivated		
Wild (Maine)		
Boysenberries (Oregon)		
Raspberries, All		
Cherries, Sweet	288,480	
Cherries, Tart	140,210	
Coffee		
Cranberries	389,710	
Dates (California)		
Figs (California)		
Grapes	7,097,720	
Kiwifruit (California)		
Nectarines		
Olives (California)		
Papayas (Hawaii)		
Peaches	731,740	
Pears	709,420	
Plums (California)		
Prunes (California)	40,820	
Strawberries	1,308,740	
Nuts and miscellaneous		
Almonds, shelled (California)	929,860	
Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon)	34,470	
Macadamias (Hawaii)		
Pecans, in-shell	119,160	
Pistachios (California)		
Walnuts, in-shell (California)	607,810	

(NA) Not available.

[1] Production years are 2015-2016 and 2016-2017.

[2] Beginning in 2016-2017, Tangelos are included in tangerines and mandarins for Florida.

Cotton Objective Yield Data

The National Agricultural Statistics Service conducted objective yield surveys in six cotton-producing States during 2016. Randomly selected plots in cotton fields were 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: 2012-2016

[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. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

State and month	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)
Arkansas					
September	841	1,025	910	763	800
October	852	(NA)	741	769	769
November	856	855	771	856	779
December	856	862	773	856	779
Final	856	862	773	856	
Georgia					
September	656	481	660	645	562
October	646	(NA)	660	630	668
November	756	663	717	748	719
December	768	669	718	759	725
Final	768	670	719	759	
Louisiana					
September	855	806	745	676	654
October	880	(NA)	876	776	760
November	900	857	877	794	784
December	900	857	877	793	784
Final	900	857	877	793	
Mississippi					
September	883	925	843	887	953
October	855	(NA)	808	839	942
November	896	906	861	898	974
December	896	907	861	898	974
Final	892	907	861	898	
North Carolina					
September	727	532	604	551	558
October	739	(NA)	629	620	599
November	865	636	765	624	660
December	872	668	764	632	660
Final	872	668	764	632	
Texas					
September	535	547	485	566	467
October	443	(NA)	373	442	474
November	522	517	453	481	528
December	549	526	461	492	547
Final	552	525	482	495	
6-State					
September	619	580	564	601	532
October	562	(NA)	487	518	554
November	640	608	561	571	604
December	659	614	566	581	618
Final	679	617	587	583	

(NA) Not available.

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Fall Potato Varieties Planted

The National Agricultural Statistics Service collects variety data in seven States, accounting for 83 percent of the 2016 United States fall potato planted acres. The seven States conduct objective yield surveys where all producing areas are sampled in proportion to planted acreage. Variety data shown below are actual percentages from these surveys.

Percent of Fall Potatoes Planted to Major Varieties – Selected States: 2016 Crop

State and variety	Percent of planted acres
Idaho	
Russet Burbank	51.3
R Norkotah	16.7
Ranger R	13.1
Umatillas	2.1
Bannock	1.9
Alturas	1.7
Clearwater	1.4
Norland	1.1
Other	10.7
Maine	
Russet Burbank	40.6
Frito-Lay	15.7
Norland	5.1
R Norkotah	4.8
Snowden	4.4
Norwis	2.6
Superior	2.6
Goldrush	2.5
Innovator	2.1
Keuka Gold	1.5
Nadine	1.5
Lamoka	1.4
Waneta	1.1
Blazer R	1.0
Other	13.1
Minnesota	
Russet Burbank	63.7
Norland	13.9
Umatilla R	7.5
Dakota Pearl	3.4
Goldrush	1.5
Dakota Rose	1.1
Alpine	1.0
Chieftan	1.0
Other	6.9
North Dakota	
Russet Burbank	39.2
Prospect	19.0
Umatilla	12.1
Dakota Pearl	5.6
Bannock	4.9
Ranger	4.4
Norland	2.7
Red la Soda	2.3
Dakota Russet	1.8
Norkotah	1.0
Other	7.0

State and variety	Percent of planted acres
Oregon	
R Norkotah	17.5
Umatilla R	17.4
Russet Burbank	12.1
Ranger	11.2
Shepody	9.4
Alturas	7.5
Frito-Lay	5.9
Pike	4.7
Clearwater	4.1
Lamoka	2.7
Atlantic	1.9
Defender	1.8
Dakota Crisp	1.2
Other	2.6
Washington	
Russet Burbank	31.1
Ranger R	14.4
R Norkotah	13.3
Umatilla R	12.9
Alturas	5.9
Frito-Lay	4.2
Chieftain	3.4
Clearwater	3.0
Shepody	1.8
NW1	1.5
Bintje	1.5
Lamoka	1.1
Other	5.9
Wisconsin	
Frito-Lay	23.1
Russet Burbank	15.8
Goldrush	12.2
R Norkotah	10.5
Norland	7.7
Silverton R	6.4
Umatillas	6.2
Snowden	5.1
Lamoka	2.6
Atlantic	2.4
Superior	1.8
Other	6.2

Percent of Fall Potatoes Planted to Major Varieties – Seven-State Total: 2016 Crop

[The Seven State total includes Idaho, Maine, Minnesota, North Dakota, Oregon, Washington, and Wisconsin]

Variety	Percent of planted acres	Variety	Percent of planted acres
Russet Burbank	40.9	Alpine	0.2
R Norkotah	11.9	Nor Donna	0.2
Ranger R	9.5	Norwis	0.2
Umatilla R	6.8	Cultivate	0.2
Frito-Lay	4.6	Highland	0.2
Norland	2.7	Dakota Crisp	0.1
Alturas	2.3	Cascade	0.1
Prospect	2.2	Innovator	0.1
Bannock	1.5	Satina	0.1
Clearwater	1.5	Hi Lite Russet	0.1
Goldrush	1.3	Cal White	0.1
Lamoka	1.0	Canella	0.1
Shepody	1.0	Keuka Gold	0.1
Dakota Pearl	0.9	Dakota Rose	0.1
Chieftain	0.9	Nadine	0.1
Snowden	0.8	Colorado Rose	0.1
Silverton	0.6	Waneta	0.1
Atlantic	0.5	Defender	0.1
Western Russet	0.4	Red Pontiac	0.1
Red La Soda	0.4	Modoc	0.1
Classics	0.4	Alegria	0.1
Pike	0.3	Blazer	0.1
Innate	0.3	Gala	0.1
Superior	0.3	Ontario	0.1
NW1	0.3	Ivory Crisp	0.1
Teton	0.3	All Blue	0.1
Bintje	0.3	Other	2.3
Yukon Gold	0.3		
Agata	0.2		
Dakota Russet	0.2		

Potato Objective Yield Data

The National Agricultural Statistics Service is conducting objective yield surveys in seven fall potato-producing States during 2016. Sample plots were located in potato fields randomly selected using a scientifically designed sampling procedure. Field workers recorded counts and measurements within the field and then harvested six hills per sample. Potatoes were sent to laboratories for sizing and grading according to accepted United States fresh grading standards. Data in these tables are rounded actual field counts from this survey.

Fall Potato Number of Hills by Type – Selected States: 2012-2016

State and year	Reds		Whites		Yellows		Russets	
	Samples	Average number of hills per acre	Samples	Average number of hills per acre	Samples	Average number of hills per acre	Samples	Average number of hills per acre
	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)
Idaho 2012	6	18,368	5	12,828	3	13,110	197	12,615
2013	7	12,944	6	12,565	(D)	(D)	188	12,793
2014	5	14,147	7	13,051	3	13,419	174	12,875
2015	8	13,960	6	12,780	(D)	(D)	182	12,720
2016	6	14,349	5	12,082	(D)	(D)	184	12,233
Maine 2012	4	12,589	41	11,810	6	11,471	82	9,669
2013	8	13,306	56	13,468	9	12,427	41	10,005
2014	7	13,315	35	12,190	11	13,643	65	10,627
2015	8	13,183	43	13,106	9	11,434	85	10,029
2016	10	13,322	53	13,331	11	12,479	74	9,679
Minnesota 2012	37	13,295	13	12,782	(D)	(D)	88	11,659
2013	33	13,150	9	11,666	-	-	91	12,348
2014	35	11,952	8	12,390	(D)	(D)	88	11,533
2015	31	13,705	9	12,629	(D)	(D)	82	13,416
2016	18	12,998	6	13,211	-	-	101	13,663
North Dakota 2012	12	11,920	29	11,818	(D)	(D)	91	13,064
2013	22	10,496	39	11,057	5	13,161	68	12,406
2014	19	11,008	32	10,985	(D)	(D)	78	11,772
2015	16	12,688	31	12,090	4	17,154	83	13,297
2016	9	10,017	34	12,441	(D)	(D)	96	14,135
Oregon 2012	6	12,430	20	11,944	3	10,692	83	12,626
2013	(D)	(D)	14	12,926	(D)	(D)	60	12,627
2014	4	9,772	17	11,584	3	10,663	76	12,848
2015	4	13,138	16	11,269	3	11,195	70	12,864
2016	(D)	(D)	25	10,945	-	-	60	11,449
Washington 2012	8	21,307	10	14,424	5	19,354	111	14,638
2013	5	18,686	12	15,693	(D)	(D)	80	15,271
2014	3	17,070	13	15,419	7	20,933	111	14,663
2015	6	20,170	12	15,669	5	13,988	104	14,867
2016	5	17,745	16	14,726	4	17,932	103	14,119
Wisconsin 2012	8	15,843	43	15,000	(D)	(D)	66	12,884
2013	13	16,048	43	14,327	3	17,259	49	12,545
2014	6	14,455	41	14,320	5	15,272	65	12,233
2015	6	16,044	42	15,375	(D)	(D)	60	13,302
2016	12	16,864	43	15,544	(D)	(D)	52	13,310

- Represents zero.
(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.

Fall Potato Harvest Loss by Type – Selected States: 2012-2016

State and year	Reds	Whites	Yellows	Russets	All types
	(cwt per acre)	(cwt per acre)	(cwt per acre)	(cwt per acre)	(cwt per acre)
Idaho 2012	(D)	(D)	(D)	25	26
2013	(D)	18	-	29	27
2014	(D)	-	-	23	23
2015	(D)	(D)	(D)	17	17
2016	-	(D)	-	22	22
Maine 2012	(D)	31	(D)	24	26
2013	13	(D)	(D)	(D)	15
2014	28	15	(D)	19	18
2015	(D)	17	(D)	24	20
2016	11	12	-	24	19
Minnesota 2012	9	14	-	31	24
2013	12	(D)	-	33	29
2014	16	(D)	-	39	32
2015	19	(D)	-	43	36
2016	14	(D)	-	33	30
North Dakota 2012	17	39	-	50	43
2013	20	34	(D)	53	40
2014	15	34	-	34	31
2015	18	23	(D)	32	27
2016	(D)	31	(D)	50	44
Oregon 2012	(D)	22	-	19	19
2013	-	(D)	-	21	24
2014	(D)	24	-	16	17
2015	(D)	(D)	-	29	27
2016	(D)	21	-	16	17
Washington 2012	(D)	(D)	-	22	20
2013	(D)	(D)	-	20	19
2014	-	33	-	18	20
2015	-	14	-	15	15
2016	(D)	34	-	23	26
Wisconsin 2012	7	9	-	7	8
2013	(D)	37	(D)	14	22
2014	(D)	12	(D)	15	13
2015	(D)	29	-	19	22
2016	8	11	-	20	14

- Represents zero.
(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.

Fall Potato Grading Categories by Type – Selected States: 2015 and 2016

[Gross yield basis]

Type and State	No. 1 2 inch minimum [1]		No. 2 or processing usable 1 1/2 inch minimum [1]		Cull [2]	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Round red potatoes						
Minnesota	74.7	74.1	16.1	18.0	9.2	7.9
North Dakota	76.2	(D)	16.0	(D)	7.8	(D)
Wisconsin	(D)	78.8	(D)	20.7	(D)	0.5
Round white potatoes						
Maine [3]	82.6	85.0	7.0	7.4	10.4	7.6
North Dakota	83.9	(D)	12.2	(D)	3.9	(D)
Oregon	95.2	91.6	3.9	5.6	0.9	2.8
Wisconsin	77.3	85.1	22.6	14.8	0.1	0.1
All long potatoes [4]						
Idaho [5]	73.7	82.0	24.8	13.4	1.5	4.6
Maine [3]	90.8	87.6	7.0	6.0	2.2	6.4
Minnesota	73.9	71.9	15.5	21.8	10.6	6.3
North Dakota	82.3	72.3	11.4	18.9	6.3	8.8
Oregon	75.5	80.5	22.1	15.0	2.4	4.5
Washington	74.9	82.4	23.5	12.2	1.6	5.4
Wisconsin	82.2	78.1	17.6	21.8	0.2	0.1

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.

[1] Potatoes which meet the requirements for United States #1 or #2, as stated in United States Standards for Grades of Potatoes, United States Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service.

[2] Potatoes not meeting the requirements for United States #1 or #2, as stated in United States Standards for Grades of Potatoes, United States Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service.

[3] Percent of net yield adjusted for field loss.

[4] Includes Russet, Shepody, Prospect, and Defender varieties unless otherwise indicated.

[5] Russets only.

Round Potato Size Categories by Type – Selected States: 2015 and 2016

[Gross yield basis]

Year, type, and State	Inches						
	1 1/2 - 1 7/8	1 7/8 - 2	2 - 2 1/4	2 1/4 - 2 1/2	2 1/2 - 3 1/2	3 1/2 - 4	4 inches and over
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
2015							
Red potatoes							
Minnesota	8.0	5.0	13.2	18.2	53.8	1.8	-
North Dakota	6.1	5.5	18.4	24.9	45.1	-	-
Wisconsin	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
White potatoes							
Maine [1]	2.5	3.2	12.1	21.8	58.7	1.7	-
North Dakota	5.9	4.7	12.4	24.2	49.5	2.2	1.1
Oregon	1.0	2.6	5.6	8.5	31.1	47.4	3.8
Wisconsin	4.4	3.5	10.5	15.8	61.6	3.8	0.4
2016							
Red potatoes							
Minnesota	9.3	6.7	16.9	22.6	44.5	-	-
North Dakota	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Wisconsin	8.7	8.8	20.3	28.4	33.8	-	-
White potatoes							
Maine [1]	2.0	2.8	9.4	16.4	61.9	6.3	1.2
North Dakota	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Oregon	2.3	2.6	9.9	12.9	56.9	11.2	4.2
Wisconsin	3.6	3.3	10.9	18.1	61.8	1.8	0.5

- Represents zero.
(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.
[1] Percent of net yield adjusted for field loss.

Long Potato (Russet and Shepody) Size Categories – Maine: 2015 and 2016

[Percent of net yield - adjusted for field loss]

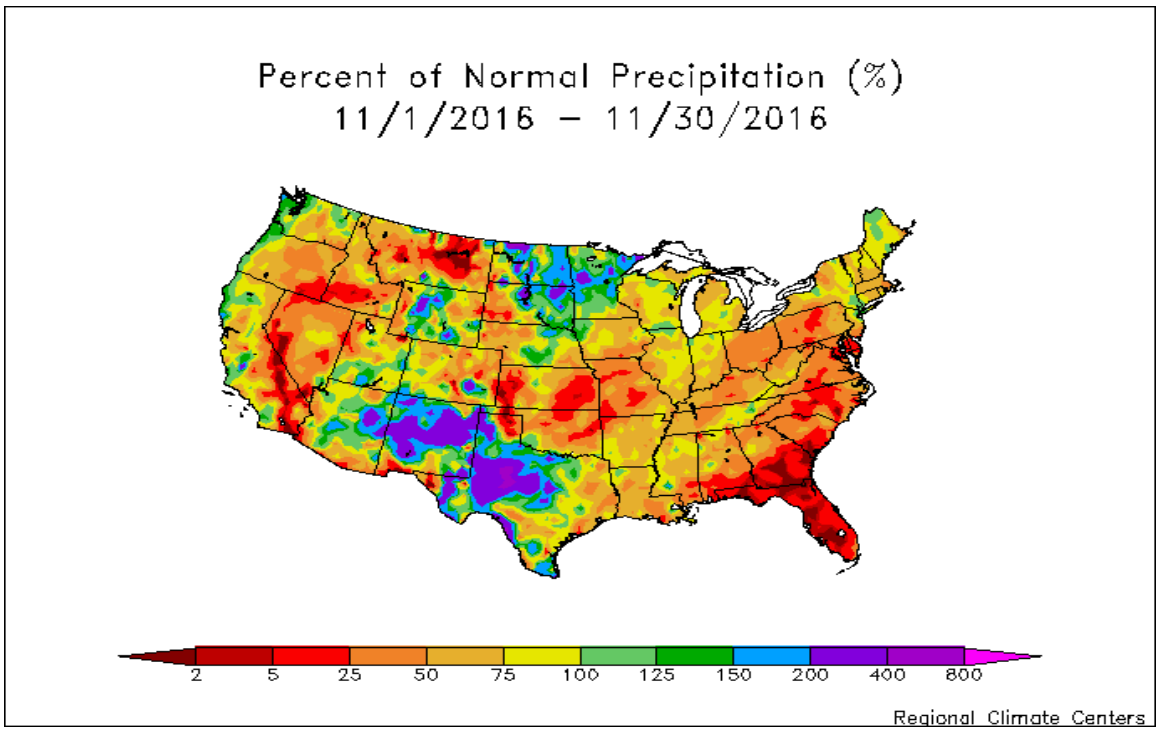
Year	Inches		Ounces					
	1 1/2 - 1 7/8	1 7/8 - 2	2 inches or 4-6	6-8	8-10	10-12	12-14	14 and over
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
2015	3.3	3.0	25.1	20.2	16.8	12.4	7.9	11.3
2016	1.0	2.1	23.0	18.4	16.3	12.5	7.4	19.3

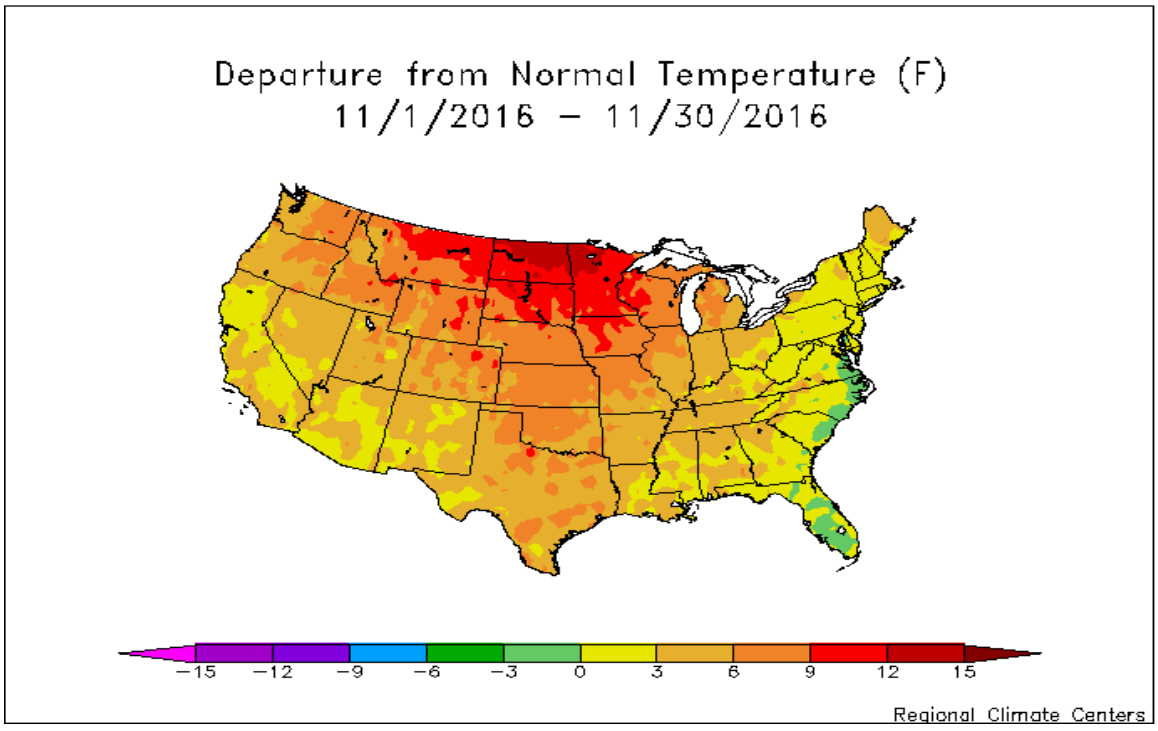
All Long Potato Size Categories – Selected States: 2015 and 2016

[Gross yield basis. Includes Russet, Shepody, Prospect, and Defender varieties]

Year and State	Inches			Ounces									
	1 1/2 - 1 5/8	1 5/8 - 1 7/8	1 7/8 - 2	2 in. or 4-6	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 and over
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
2015													
Idaho [1]	1.4	5.7	3.9	22.3	9.2	8.5	8.6	6.7	6.2	4.9	3.7	3.7	15.2
Minnesota	1.4	6.2	5.9	24.3	9.2	9.9	8.0	8.0	5.6	4.5	4.2	2.8	10.0
North Dakota	1.1	4.7	4.0	23.6	9.3	9.9	8.4	8.3	5.6	5.4	3.7	3.2	12.8
Oregon	0.9	3.8	3.0	19.6	8.9	7.8	8.3	8.3	7.1	5.0	4.9	3.9	18.5
Washington	0.8	4.5	3.1	20.6	8.9	8.1	7.8	6.7	6.0	5.9	4.6	2.8	20.2
Wisconsin	0.4	4.5	4.3	23.6	11.6	10.0	8.7	6.7	6.3	5.3	4.2	3.2	11.2
2016													
Idaho [1]	1.0	5.1	3.5	28.0	10.4	8.6	8.0	6.3	5.4	4.5	3.7	2.9	12.6
Minnesota	1.8	9.2	7.8	23.4	10.4	10.5	8.1	6.4	5.0	4.2	3.6	2.5	7.1
North Dakota	1.0	5.5	5.9	17.9	8.3	9.8	9.0	7.2	6.9	6.3	5.1	3.7	13.4
Oregon	0.8	3.2	2.6	18.1	8.9	7.1	7.7	6.7	7.2	5.2	5.6	4.5	22.4
Washington	0.6	2.8	2.3	22.1	9.5	8.6	9.2	7.0	6.7	4.9	4.8	4.1	17.4
Wisconsin	0.5	5.1	5.3	26.4	11.1	10.2	9.0	7.3	5.3	4.8	3.1	2.3	9.6

[1] Russets only.


Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)
11/1/2016 – 11/30/2016
2
5
25
50
75
100
125
150
200
400
800
Regional Climate Centers


Departure from Normal Temperature (F)
11/1/2016 – 11/30/2016
−15
−12
−9
−6
−3
0
3
6
9
12
15
Regional Climate Centers

November Weather Summary

Punishing Southeastern drought culminated in a late-November wildfire disaster in Gatlinburg, Tennessee, just as rain began to fall across the Great Smoky Mountains. However, before rain helped to douse the flames, howling southerly winds in advance of a cold front on November 28-29 downed power lines and spread embers from the Chimney Tops 2 fire across more than 17,000 acres, resulting in the tragic loss of 14 lives and nearly 2,500 structures, according to preliminary reports. Dozens of other large Southeastern fires burned in November before rain arrived, causing reductions in air quality and charring well over 100,000 acres of timber and brush.

Effects of the Southeastern drought extended to agriculture and included supplemental feed requirements for livestock due to abysmal pasture conditions; surface water shortages such as dried-up ponds and creeks; and a lack of soil moisture for the germination of winter grains and cover crops. By November 27, pastures were rated at least three-quarters in very poor to poor condition in Alabama (95 percent), Georgia (81 percent), and Tennessee (79 percent). Only 12 percent of Alabama's winter wheat had emerged, compared with the 5-year average of 54 percent. Also, topsoil moisture in Alabama was 100 percent very short to short, along with 98 percent in Georgia, 81 percent in Tennessee, and 76 percent in Kentucky and Mississippi.

Meanwhile, developing drought was a concern with respect to winter wheat establishment across portions of the central and southern Plains. By November 27, the portion of the wheat crop rated very poor to poor ranged from 12 to 16 percent in all of the Plains States from Nebraska southward. Topsoil moisture was more than one-half very short to short in Colorado (60 percent) and Oklahoma (55 percent), and ranged from 61 to 80 percent very short to short across the western one-third of Kansas.

Farther north, however, ample moisture, including rain and snow, benefited winter wheat but limited late-season fieldwork. Specifically, at least two-thirds of the winter wheat was rated in good to excellent condition on November 27 in the Great Lakes States and the Northwest, ranging from 68 percent in Indiana and Michigan to 91 percent in Washington. Meanwhile, Northern fieldwork was largely complete by the end of autumn, despite sporadic delays. Among Midwestern States, harvest progress by November 27 was slowest in Michigan, 88 percent complete for corn and 94 percent for soybeans.

Elsewhere, somewhat drier weather prevailed across the Northwest, following record-setting October wetness, while beneficial precipitation fell in parts of the Southwest. Still, Western snowpack was lacking in many areas due to unusual warmth, which dominated not only the western United States but also nearly the entire Nation. In fact, parts of the central and northwestern United States experienced record-setting November warmth, with monthly temperatures averaging 5 to 10°F above normal across a large area.

November Agricultural Summary

Above normal temperatures blanketed virtually all of the United States during the month of November. Most notably, average temperatures rose to more than 9 degrees above normal across most of the northern High Plains and into the upper Mississippi Valley. Only scattered areas along the southern Atlantic Coast States recorded below normal temperatures for the month. Most of the Nation was within 3 inches of normal precipitation for the month. A large portion of the Southeast recorded less than 25 percent of average normal rainfall during the month, intensifying drought conditions in Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, and Tennessee. In contrast, parts of Texas and Washington received more than 3 inches of their normal November precipitation.

With significantly warmer-than-normal conditions in the Midwest during November, the Nation's corn harvest progressed slightly ahead of the 5-year average pace. Nationally, corn producers had harvested three-quarters of this year's crop by October 30, seven percentage points behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. By November 6, eighty-six percent of the corn was harvested, five percentage points behind last year but slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Relatively dry conditions in major corn producing regions allowed for double-digit harvest progress in 11 of the 18 estimating States during the first week of the month. The corn harvest was complete or nearly complete in Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas by November 6. Ninety-seven percent of the Nation's corn crop was harvested by November 20, equal to last year but slightly ahead of the 5-year average.

Soybean producers Nationwide had harvested 87 percent of this year's crop by October 30, four percentage points behind last year but 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. The soybean harvest was nearly complete in Louisiana, Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota by the end of October. Ninety-three percent of the soybean crop was harvested by November 6, slightly behind last year but 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By November 13, producers had harvested 97 percent of this year's soybean crop, equal to last year but 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By mid-month, over 90 percent of the soybean crop had been harvested in all estimating States except Michigan and North Carolina.

Nationwide, 95 percent of the cotton crop had open bolls by October 30, four percentage points behind last year and slightly behind the 5-year average. By October 30, forty-six percent of the cotton crop was harvested, 2 percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. Overall, 49 percent of the cotton crop was rated in good to excellent condition on October 30, two percentage points better than at the same time last year. Producers had harvested 61 percent of the Nation's cotton crop as of November 13, slightly behind last year and 8 percentage points behind the 5-year average. The greatest advances in cotton harvest progress that week were noted in Arizona, Kansas, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and Virginia, where farmers made double-digit gains during the week. Nationally, producers had harvested 77 percent of the cotton crop by November 27, equal to last year but 7 percentage points behind the 5-year average. In Texas, cotton harvest was ongoing in the Plains and Trans-Pecos and finishing up in areas of the Edwards Plateau during the week ending November 27. Texas farmers harvested 15 percent of the cotton during the last full week of November, bringing the overall total to 62 percent harvested by week's end, 14 percentage points behind the State's 5-year average.

Ninety-six percent of the Nation's sorghum crop was mature by October 30, three percentage points behind last year but slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Producers had harvested 76 percent of the Nation's sorghum crop by October 30, slightly behind last year but 8 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Nationally, 90 percent of the sorghum crop was harvested by November 13, slightly ahead of last year and 4 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By November 20, sorghum harvest was over 90 percent complete in all estimating States except New Mexico. Nationally, 96 percent of the sorghum crop was harvested by November 27, slightly behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. Harvest was complete in Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Nebraska, and South Dakota by November 27.

Producers had seeded 86 percent of the 2017 winter wheat crop by October 30, slightly behind last year and 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Thirteen of the 18 estimating States were behind the 5-year average planting pace by the end of October. Nationally, 70 percent of the crop had emerged by October 30, slightly ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Ninety-seven percent of the Nation's 2017 winter wheat crop was sown by November 20, two percentage points ahead of last year but 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By November 20, eighty-nine percent of the Nation's winter wheat was emerged, equal to last year but slightly ahead of the 5-year average. The greatest advances in emergence were observed in Arkansas, California, Missouri, North Carolina, and Oregon, where emergence made double-digit gains during that week. By November 27, ninety-two percent of the Nation's winter wheat was emerged, equal to both last year and the 5-year average. Emergence was at least 92 percent complete in 12 of the 18 estimating States. Overall, 58 percent of the winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, 3 percentage points above the same time last year. As of November 27, States in the Northwest and Great Lakes Region generally had better condition ratings than southern States.

By October 30, producers had dug and combined 77 percent of the Nation's peanut crop, 9 percentage points ahead of last year and 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By November 13, producers had harvested 92 percent of this year's peanut crop, 11 percentage points ahead of last year and 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By mid-November, the peanut harvest was virtually complete in Alabama, Florida, and Virginia. Nationally, peanut producers had harvested 96 percent of the crop by November 20, ten percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Harvest progress in all estimating States except Texas was ahead of last year's pace by November 20.

Eighty-six percent of this year's sugarbeet crop had been dug by October 30, four percentage points behind last year and slightly behind the 5-year average. By November 13, ninety-four percent of this year's sugarbeet crop had been dug, 4 percentage points behind last year and 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average. All estimating States were behind

their 5-year average harvesting pace by mid-month. Nationally, 98 percent of this year's sugarbeet crop had been dug by November 20, two percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average.

Sunflower producers had harvested 62 percent of this year's crop by October 30, three percentage points behind last year but 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By November 13, eighty-nine percent of the sunflowers were harvested, 3 percentage points ahead of last year and 8 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Above-normal temperatures and mostly dry conditions supported sunflower harvest activities in all estimating States during the week ending November 13. Nationally, 98 percent of the sunflower crop was harvested by November 27, equal to last year but 4 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. All estimating States were ahead of their 5-year average harvesting pace by November 27.

Crop Comments

Cotton: Upland cotton harvested area is expected to total 9.46 million acres, unchanged from last month but up 19 percent from 2015. Pima harvested area, at 191,400 acres, was carried forward from last month.

Harvest progressed throughout the cotton producing regions during November but continued to lag behind the 5-year average pace. As of November 28, seventy-seven percent of the crop was harvested, equal to last year but 7 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Record high Upland yields are expected in Alabama, California, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Tennessee.

Ginnings totaled 10,289,150 running bales prior to December 1, compared with 7,955,150 running bales ginned prior to the same date last year.

Grapefruit: The United States 2016-2017 grapefruit crop is forecast at 743,000 tons, down 2 percent from last month and down 7 percent from last season's final utilization. In Florida, expected production, at 9.30 million boxes, is down 3 percent from last month and down 14 percent from last year. California and Texas grapefruit production forecasts were carried forward from the previous month.

Tangerines and mandarins: The United States tangerine and mandarin crop is forecast at 990,000 tons, down slightly from last month but up 6 percent from last season's final utilization. The Florida forecast is down 3 percent from last month and down 18 percent from 2015-2016, if tangelos were included. Beginning in 2016-2017, tangerine and mandarin estimates in Florida include tangelos. The California tangerine and mandarin forecast was carried forward from the previous month.

Florida citrus: In the citrus growing region, reported daily high temperatures were above average for this time of the year. Daytime highs ranged from the upper 70s to lower 80s, while nighttime lows were mostly in the 50s and 60s. Reported monthly rainfall totals for November were the lowest since 2012. Of the nineteen monitored stations, only six reported a tenth of an inch or more of rainfall. The most rainfall was in Kenansville (Osceola County) at 0.36 inches. According to the November 29, 2016 U.S. Drought Monitor, abnormally dry and drought conditions were present in northern Florida, but had not reached the citrus growing region.

Weekly harvest for the fresh market was well underway on Sunburst tangerines, early and mid-oranges, Navel oranges, and tangelos. Measured sizes on tangerines and grapefruit were very small. Red grapefruit was being spot picked in order to find desirable sizes for the fresh market. Quality was good on all varieties arriving at the packinghouse, but supply was very limited. Only a couple of plants were processing packinghouse eliminations.

Growers continued to spray in order to lower the psyllid population. Mowing was being done before harvest. Caretakers were replacing unproductive trees and taking care of healthy older trees and resets with various types of fertilization programs. Some were using dry fertilizer, while others were using liquid fertilizer. Other reported grove practices occurring included applying herbicides, spraying supplemental miticides, and general grove care.

California citrus: At the beginning of the month, Navel orange maturity was progressing on schedule. Navel oranges, mandarins, pomelos, melogold grapefruit, finger limes, and lemons continued to be packed and shipped to domestic and

foreign markets. By mid-month, harvest was ramping up for early variety navel oranges. By the end of the month, the citrus harvest was still well underway.

California noncitrus fruits and nuts: At the beginning of the month, stone fruit orchard pruning was underway in preparation for replanting new varieties. Harvest continued for almonds, pistachios, and walnuts, with growers reporting they were nearly completed by the end of the month. Most shipments of almonds and walnuts were primarily headed to foreign markets. Zinc sulfate and boron were applied to harvested almond and pistachio orchards. Some nut orchards were pruned, sprayed with foliar nutrients, and irrigated as water was available. Pomegranate and Persimmon harvest began and continued throughout the month with fruit being picked and packed for both domestic and foreign markets. Kiwifruit continued to be packed and shipped.

By the end of the month, most grape harvesting had ended as traditional and dry-on-vine grapes for raisins were hauled in for processing. Late variety table grape vineyards were covered with plastic to protect against rain and table grapes continued to be exported. Removal of older stone fruit orchards was underway in preparation for replanting new varieties. Jujube, and kiwi harvest continued. Olive harvest was reported as complete in some areas and just commencing in others.

Sugarcane: Production of sugarcane for sugar and seed in 2016 is forecast at 33.7 million tons, up less than 1 percent from the November 1 forecast and up 4 percent from last year. Producers intend to harvest 924,600 acres for sugar and seed during the 2016 crop year, up 1 percent from the previous forecast and up 4 percent from last year. Expected yield for sugar and seed is forecast at 36.4 tons per acre, unchanged from 2015.

Statistical Methodology

Cotton survey procedures: Objective yield surveys were conducted between November 25 and December 1 to gather information on expected yields as of December 1. The objective yield survey for cotton was conducted in producing States that usually account for approximately 75 percent of the United States 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 62 percent of the United States production last season. In August and September 2016, the number of bearing trees and the number of fruit per tree is determined. In August 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. California and Texas conduct grower and packer surveys on a quarterly basis for the forecast, in October, January, April, and July. California conducts an objective measurement survey in September for Navel oranges and in March for Valencia oranges.

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 Regional 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 California and Texas were also used for setting estimates. The December 1 orange production forecasts for these two States are carried forward from November.

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 August. 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 2.2 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 2.2 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 3.7 percent.

Changes between the December 1 cotton forecast and the final estimates during the past 20 years have averaged 251,000 bales, ranging from 40,000 to 775,000 bales. The December 1 forecast for cotton has been below the final estimate 10 times and above 10 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 6.7 percent. However, if you exclude the three abnormal production years (one freeze season and two hurricane seasons), the “Root Mean Square Error” is 6.3 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 6.7 percent, or 6.3 percent excluding abnormal seasons. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 11.6 percent, or 10.9 percent excluding abnormal seasons.

Changes between the December 1 orange forecast and the final estimates during the past 20 years have averaged 478,000 tons (427,000 tons excluding abnormal seasons), ranging from 21,000 tons to 1.15 million tons (21,000 tons to 1.01 million tons, excluding abnormal seasons). The December 1 forecast for oranges has been below the final estimate 6 times and above 14 times (below 6 times and above 11 times, excluding abnormal seasons). The difference does not imply that the December 1 forecasts this year are likely to understate or overstate final production.

USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service Information Contacts

Listed below are the commodity statisticians in the Crops Branch of the National Agricultural Statistics Service to contact for additional information. E-mail inquiries may be sent to nass@nass.usda.gov

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- Tony Dahlman – Oats, Soybeans ..... (202) 690-3234
- Chris Hawthorn – Corn, Flaxseed, Proso Millet ..... (202) 720-9526
- James Johanson – County Estimates, Hay ..... (202) 690-8533
- Scott Matthews – Crop Weather, Barley ..... (202) 720-7621
- Jean Porter – Rye, Wheat ..... (202) 720-8068
- Sammy Neal – Peanuts, Rice ..... (202) 720-7688
- Travis Thorson – Sunflower, Other Oilseeds ..... (202) 720-7369

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- Vincent Davis – Fresh and Processing Vegetables, Onions, Strawberries, Sugarbeets, Sugarcane, Cherries ..... (202) 720-2157
- Fleming Gibson – Citrus, Coffee, Tropical Fruits ..... (202) 720-5412
- Greg Lemmons – Berries, Cranberries, Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes ..... (202) 720-4285
- Dan Norris – Austrian Winter Peas, Dry Edible Peas, Lentils, Mint, Mushrooms, Peaches, Pears, Wrinkled Seed Peas, Dry Beans ..... (202) 720-3250
- Daphne Schauber – Floriculture, Grapes, Hops, Maple Syrup, Nursery, Tree Nuts ..... (202) 720-4215
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February 23-24, 2017
Crystal Gateway Marriott Hotel
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