



Crop Production

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Orange Production Down 2 Percent from December

The United States all orange forecast for the 2010-2011 season is 8.79 million tons, down 2 percent from the December 1 forecast but 7 percent above the 2009-2010 final utilization. The Florida all orange forecast, at 140 million boxes (6.30 million tons), is down 2 percent the December 1 forecast but 5 percent above last season's final utilization. Early, midseason, and navel varieties in Florida are forecast at 67.0 million boxes (3.02 million tons), down 1 percent from December and 2 percent lower than last season. The Florida Valencia orange forecast, at 73.0 million boxes (3.29 million tons), is down 3 percent from the previous forecast but up 12 percent from the 2009-2010 crop. Several days of sub-freezing temperatures were recorded during the month of December throughout the citrus producing region of Florida. The NASS Florida Field Office will release a Citrus Freeze Damage Report on January 18. This report will be based on a special survey conducted January 10 through 11.

All orange production in California is forecast at 2.42 million tons (60.5 million boxes), unchanged from the October 1 forecast but up 14 percent from last season. The California navel forecast, at 1.86 million tons (46.5 million boxes), is unchanged from the previous forecast but up 17 percent from the 2009-2010 crop. Valencia oranges are forecast at 560,000 tons (14.0 million boxes), unchanged from the previous forecast but up 7 percent from last season. Wet weather and colder temperatures in December slowed the harvest. In Texas orange production is forecast at 1.64 million boxes (70,000 tons), down 3 percent from the previous forecast but up slightly from last season's final utilization.

Florida frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) yield forecast for the 2010-2011 season is 1.61 gallons per box at 42.0 degrees Brix, unchanged from the December 1 forecast but up 3 percent from last season's final yield of 1.56 gallons per box. The early-midseason portion is projected at 1.52 gallons per box, up 1 percent from last season's yield of 1.51 gallons per box. The Valencia portion is projected at 1.70 gallons per box, 4 percent higher than last year's final yield of 1.63 gallons per box. 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 January 12, 2011.



Acting Secretary of
Agriculture
Darci L. Vetter



Agricultural Statistics Board
Chairperson
Hubert Hamer

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Utilized Production of Citrus Fruits by Crop – States and United States: 2009-2010 and Forecasted January 1, 2011

[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 | |
|------------------------------------|--|----------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | 2009-2010 (1,000 boxes) | 2010-2011 (1,000 boxes) | 2009-2010 (1,000 tons) | 2010-2011 (1,000 tons) |
| Oranges | | | | |
| Early, mid, and navel ² | | | | |
| California | 42,500 | 46,500 | 1,594 | 1,860 |
| Florida | 68,600 | 67,000 | 3,087 | 3,015 |
| Texas | 1,360 | 1,360 | 58 | 58 |
| United States | 112,460 | 114,860 | 4,739 | 4,933 |
| Valencia | | | | |
| California | 14,000 | 14,000 | 525 | 560 |
| Florida | 65,000 | 73,000 | 2,925 | 3,285 |
| Texas | 275 | 280 | 12 | 12 |
| United States | 79,275 | 87,280 | 3,462 | 3,857 |
| All | | | | |
| California | 56,500 | 60,500 | 2,119 | 2,420 |
| Florida | 133,600 | 140,000 | 6,012 | 6,300 |
| Texas | 1,635 | 1,640 | 70 | 70 |
| United States | 191,735 | 202,140 | 8,201 | 8,790 |
| Grapefruit | | | | |
| White | | | | |
| Florida | 6,000 | 5,600 | 255 | 238 |
| Colored | | | | |
| Florida | 14,300 | 14,000 | 608 | 595 |
| All | | | | |
| California | 4,200 | 3,500 | 141 | 140 |
| Florida | 20,300 | 19,600 | 863 | 833 |
| Texas | 5,600 | 5,700 | 224 | 228 |
| United States | 30,100 | 28,800 | 1,228 | 1,201 |
| Tangerines and mandarins | | | | |
| Arizona ³ | 350 | 300 | 13 | 12 |
| California ³ | 9,900 | 9,600 | 371 | 384 |
| Florida | 4,450 | 4,200 | 211 | 200 |
| United States | 14,700 | 14,100 | 595 | 596 |
| Lemons | | | | |
| Arizona | 2,200 | 2,500 | 84 | 100 |
| California | 20,500 | 21,000 | 779 | 840 |
| United States | 22,700 | 23,500 | 863 | 940 |
| Tangelos | | | | |
| Florida | 900 | 1,000 | 41 | 45 |

¹ Net pounds per box: oranges in California-80 (75 prior to the 2010-2011 crop year), Florida-90, Texas-85; grapefruit in California-80 (67 prior to the 2010-2011 crop year), Florida-85, Texas-80; lemons-80 (76 prior to the 2010-2011 crop year), tangelos-90; tangerines and mandarins in California-80 (75 prior to the 2010-2011 crop year), Florida-95.

² Navel and miscellaneous varieties in California. Early (including navel) and midseason varieties in Florida and Texas. Small quantities of tangerines in Texas and Temples in Florida.

³ Includes tangelos and tangors.

Hay Stocks on Farms – States and United States: May 1 and December 1, 2009 and 2010

| State | May 1 | | December 1 | |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | 2009 (1,000 tons) | 2010 (1,000 tons) | 2009 (1,000 tons) | 2010 (1,000 tons) |
| Alabama | 375 | 192 | 1,700 | 1,200 |
| Arizona | 50 | 60 | 500 | 365 |
| Arkansas | 570 | 340 | 2,900 | 2,050 |
| California | 470 | 432 | 2,400 | 1,850 |
| Colorado | 400 | 650 | 2,500 | 2,000 |
| Connecticut | 9 | 14 | 71 | 45 |
| Delaware | 4 | 4 | 29 | 19 |
| Florida | 58 | 40 | 535 | 477 |
| Georgia | 238 | 210 | 1,374 | 1,360 |
| Idaho | 450 | 775 | 2,750 | 2,300 |
| Illinois | 300 | 310 | 1,400 | 1,310 |
| Indiana | 185 | 198 | 1,360 | 1,200 |
| Iowa | 750 | 420 | 3,100 | 3,050 |
| Kansas | 1,350 | 1,200 | 5,400 | 4,500 |
| Kentucky | 465 | 1,006 | 4,905 | 4,392 |
| Louisiana | 60 | 60 | 710 | 700 |
| Maine | 18 | 34 | 134 | 120 |
| Maryland | 111 | 60 | 350 | 310 |
| Massachusetts | 12 | 9 | 75 | 63 |
| Michigan | 450 | 330 | 1,451 | 2,000 |
| Minnesota | 790 | 630 | 3,570 | 3,700 |
| Mississippi | 214 | 90 | 1,058 | 1,175 |
| Missouri | 2,050 | 1,250 | 8,280 | 6,500 |
| Montana | 590 | 720 | 4,100 | 5,500 |
| Nebraska | 935 | 1,000 | 4,490 | 4,700 |
| Nevada | 170 | 310 | 1,012 | 819 |
| New Hampshire | 8 | 7 | 45 | 40 |
| New Jersey | 26 | 46 | 102 | 110 |
| New Mexico | 105 | 125 | 570 | 520 |
| New York | 420 | 400 | 1,582 | 1,744 |
| North Carolina | 311 | 296 | 1,523 | 1,157 |
| North Dakota | 700 | 1,310 | 5,500 | 5,370 |
| Ohio | 325 | 350 | 2,013 | 1,790 |
| Oklahoma | 1,000 | 650 | 4,435 | 4,550 |
| Oregon | 270 | 420 | 2,200 | 2,100 |
| Pennsylvania | 700 | 680 | 2,400 | 1,950 |
| Rhode Island | 1 | 2 | 8 | 8 |
| South Carolina | 115 | 130 | 590 | 490 |
| South Dakota | 1,900 | 2,190 | 8,290 | 7,850 |
| Tennessee | 552 | 678 | 3,219 | 2,985 |
| Texas | 2,100 | 1,100 | 7,700 | 9,500 |
| Utah | 285 | 245 | 1,330 | 1,050 |
| Vermont | 37 | 50 | 204 | 180 |
| Virginia | 450 | 350 | 1,940 | 1,660 |
| Washington | 350 | 280 | 1,418 | 1,607 |
| West Virginia | 156 | 125 | 938 | 790 |
| Wisconsin | 950 | 753 | 3,021 | 3,278 |
| Wyoming | 230 | 400 | 2,040 | 1,700 |
| United States | 22,065 | 20,931 | 107,222 | 102,134 |

Crop Area Planted and Harvested – United States: 2010 and 2011 (Domestic Units)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2011 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

| Crop | Area planted | | Area harvested | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | 2010 (1,000 acres) | 2011 (1,000 acres) | 2010 (1,000 acres) | 2011 (1,000 acres) |
| Grains and hay | | | | |
| Barley | 2,872 | | 2,465 | |
| Corn for grain ¹ | 88,192 | | 81,446 | |
| Corn for silage | (NA) | | 5,567 | |
| Hay, all | (NA) | | 59,862 | |
| Alfalfa | (NA) | | 19,956 | |
| All other | (NA) | | 39,906 | |
| Oats | 3,138 | | 1,263 | |
| Proso millet | 390 | | 363 | |
| Rice | 3,636 | | 3,615 | |
| Rye | 1,211 | | 265 | |
| Sorghum for grain ¹ | 5,404 | | 4,808 | |
| Sorghum for silage | (NA) | | 273 | |
| Wheat, all | 53,603 | | 47,637 | |
| Winter | 37,335 | 40,990 | 31,749 | |
| Durum | 2,570 | | 2,529 | |
| Other spring | 13,698 | | 13,359 | |
| Oilseeds | | | | |
| Canola | 1,448.8 | | 1,431.0 | |
| Cottonseed | (X) | | (X) | |
| Flaxseed | 421 | | 418 | |
| Mustard seed | 50.5 | | 48.1 | |
| Peanuts | 1,288.0 | | 1,255.0 | |
| Rapeseed | 2.3 | | 2.2 | |
| Safflower | 175.0 | | 167.7 | |
| Soybeans for beans | 77,404 | | 76,616 | |
| Sunflower | 1,951.5 | | 1,873.8 | |
| Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops | | | | |
| Cotton, all | 10,973.2 | | 10,706.7 | |
| Upland | 10,769.0 | | 10,505.0 | |
| American Pima | 204.2 | | 201.7 | |
| Sugarbeets | 1,171.4 | | 1,155.7 | |
| Sugarcane | (NA) | | 881.2 | |
| Tobacco | (NA) | | 337.5 | |
| Dry beans, peas, and lentils | | | | |
| Austrian winter peas | 31.2 | | 17.9 | |
| Dry edible beans | 1,911.4 | | 1,842.7 | |
| Dry edible peas | 756.0 | | 711.4 | |
| Lentils | 658.0 | | 634.0 | |
| Wrinkled seed peas | (NA) | | (NA) | |
| Potatoes and miscellaneous | | | | |
| Coffee (Hawaii) | (NA) | | 6.3 | |
| Hops | (NA) | | 31.3 | |
| Peppermint oil | (NA) | | 71.3 | |
| Potatoes, all | 1,020.6 | | 1,004.3 | |
| Spring | 88.8 | | 85.9 | |
| Summer | 38.1 | | 37.1 | |
| Fall | 893.7 | | 881.3 | |
| Spearmint oil | (NA) | | 18.6 | |
| Sweet potatoes | 119.8 | | 116.9 | |
| Taro (Hawaii) ² | (NA) | | 0.5 | |

(NA) Not available.

(X) Not applicable.

¹ Area planted for all purposes.

² Area is total acres in crop, not harvested acres.

Crop Yield and Production – United States: 2010 and 2011 (Domestic Units)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2011 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

| Crop | Yield per acre | | Production | |
|---|----------------|-------|------------|---------|
| | 2010 | 2011 | 2010 | 2011 |
| | | | (1,000) | (1,000) |
| Grains and hay | | | | |
| Barley | bushels | 73.1 | 180,268 | |
| Corn for grain | bushels | 152.8 | 12,446,865 | |
| Corn for silage | tons | 19.3 | 107,314 | |
| Hay, all | tons | 2.43 | 145,556 | |
| Alfalfa | tons | 3.40 | 67,903 | |
| All other | tons | 1.95 | 77,653 | |
| Oats | bushels | 64.3 | 81,190 | |
| Proso millet | bushels | 31.8 | 11,535 | |
| Rice ¹ | cwt | 6,725 | 243,104 | |
| Rye | bushels | 28.0 | 7,431 | |
| Sorghum for grain | bushels | 71.8 | 345,395 | |
| Sorghum for silage | tons | 12.5 | 3,420 | |
| Wheat, all | bushels | 46.4 | 2,208,391 | |
| Winter | bushels | 46.8 | 1,485,236 | |
| Durum | bushels | 42.4 | 107,180 | |
| Other spring | bushels | 46.1 | 615,975 | |
| Oilseeds | | | | |
| Canola | pounds | 1,713 | 2,450,947 | |
| Cottonseed | tons | (X) | 6,191.0 | |
| Flaxseed | bushels | 21.7 | 9,056 | |
| Mustard seed | pounds | 870 | 41,861 | |
| Peanuts | pounds | 3,311 | 4,155,600 | |
| Rapeseed | pounds | 1,891 | 4,160 | |
| Safflower | pounds | 1,320 | 221,335 | |
| Soybeans for beans | bushels | 43.5 | 3,329,341 | |
| Sunflower | pounds | 1,460 | 2,735,570 | |
| Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops | | | | |
| Cotton, all ¹ | bales | 821 | 18,314.5 | |
| Upland ¹ | bales | 814 | 17,817.0 | |
| American Pima ¹ | bales | 1,184 | 497.5 | |
| Sugarbeets | tons | 27.6 | 31,945 | |
| Sugarcane | tons | 33.5 | 29,535 | |
| Tobacco | pounds | 2,133 | 719,786 | |
| Dry beans, peas, and lentils | | | | |
| Austrian winter peas ¹ | cwt | 1,666 | 237 | |
| Dry edible beans ¹ | cwt | 1,726 | 31,801 | |
| Dry edible peas ¹ | cwt | 1,999 | 14,221 | |
| Lentils ¹ | cwt | 1,365 | 8,657 | |
| Wrinkled seed peas | cwt | (NA) | 580 | |
| Potatoes and miscellaneous | | | | |
| Coffee (Hawaii) | pounds | 1,250 | 7,900 | |
| Hops | pounds | 2,093 | 65,492.6 | |
| Peppermint oil | pounds | 89 | 6,363 | |
| Potatoes, all | cwt | 395 | 397,077 | |
| Spring | cwt | 289 | 24,820 | |
| Summer | cwt | 311 | 11,530 | |
| Fall | cwt | 409 | 360,727 | |
| Spearmint oil | pounds | 125 | 2,318 | |
| Sweet potatoes | cwt | 204 | 23,845 | |
| Taro (Hawaii) | pounds | (NA) | 3,900 | |

(NA) Not available.

(X) Not applicable.

¹ Yield in pounds.

Crop Area Planted and Harvested – United States: 2010 and 2011 (Metric Units)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2011 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

| Crop | Area planted | | Area harvested | |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | 2010 (hectares) | 2011 (hectares) | 2010 (hectares) | 2011 (hectares) |
| Grains and hay | | | | |
| Barley | 1,162,270 | | 997,560 | |
| Corn for grain ¹ | 35,690,420 | | 32,960,380 | |
| Corn for silage | (NA) | | 2,252,910 | |
| Hay, all ² | (NA) | | 24,225,550 | |
| Alfalfa | (NA) | | 8,075,990 | |
| All other | (NA) | | 16,149,560 | |
| Oats | 1,269,920 | | 511,120 | |
| Proso millet | 157,830 | | 146,900 | |
| Rice | 1,471,450 | | 1,462,950 | |
| Rye | 490,080 | | 107,240 | |
| Sorghum for grain ¹ | 2,186,940 | | 1,945,750 | |
| Sorghum for silage | (NA) | | 110,480 | |
| Wheat, all ² | 21,692,600 | | 19,278,220 | |
| Winter | 15,109,100 | 16,588,240 | 12,848,500 | |
| Durum | 1,040,050 | | 1,023,460 | |
| Other spring | 5,543,440 | | 5,406,250 | |
| Oilseeds | | | | |
| Canola | 586,310 | | 579,110 | |
| Cottonseed | (X) | | (X) | |
| Flaxseed | 170,370 | | 169,160 | |
| Mustard seed | 20,440 | | 19,470 | |
| Peanuts | 521,240 | | 507,890 | |
| Rapeseed | 930 | | 890 | |
| Safflower | 70,820 | | 67,870 | |
| Soybeans for beans | 31,324,620 | | 31,005,730 | |
| Sunflower | 789,750 | | 758,310 | |
| Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops | | | | |
| Cotton, all ² | 4,440,740 | | 4,332,890 | |
| Upland | 4,358,110 | | 4,251,270 | |
| American Pima | 82,640 | | 81,630 | |
| Sugarbeets | 474,050 | | 467,700 | |
| Sugarcane | (NA) | | 356,610 | |
| Tobacco | (NA) | | 136,560 | |
| Dry beans, peas, and lentils | | | | |
| Austrian winter peas | 12,630 | | 7,240 | |
| Dry edible beans | 773,520 | | 745,720 | |
| Dry edible peas | 305,950 | | 287,900 | |
| Lentils | 266,290 | | 256,570 | |
| Wrinkled seed peas | (NA) | | (NA) | |
| Potatoes and miscellaneous | | | | |
| Coffee (Hawaii) | (NA) | | 2,550 | |
| Hops | (NA) | | 12,660 | |
| Peppermint oil | (NA) | | 28,850 | |
| Potatoes, all ² | 413,030 | | 406,430 | |
| Spring | 35,940 | | 34,760 | |
| Summer | 15,420 | | 15,010 | |
| Fall | 361,670 | | 356,650 | |
| Spearmint oil | (NA) | | 7,530 | |
| Sweet potatoes | 48,480 | | 47,310 | |
| Taro (Hawaii) ³ | (NA) | | 190 | |

(NA) Not available.

(X) Not applicable.

¹ Area planted for all purposes.

² Total may not add due to rounding.

³ Area is total hectares in crop, not harvested hectares.

Crop Yield and Production – United States: 2010 and 2011 (Metric Units)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2011 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

| Crop | Yield per acre | | Production | |
|---|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 2010 | 2011 | 2010 | 2011 |
| | (metric tons) | (metric tons) | (metric tons) | (metric tons) |
| Grains and hay | | | | |
| Barley | 3.93 | | 3,924,870 | |
| Corn for grain | 9.59 | | 316,164,930 | |
| Corn for silage | 43.21 | | 97,353,620 | |
| Hay, all ¹ | 5.45 | | 132,046,180 | |
| Alfalfa | 7.63 | | 61,600,570 | |
| All other | 4.36 | | 70,445,620 | |
| Oats | 2.31 | | 1,178,470 | |
| Proso millet | 1.78 | | 261,610 | |
| Rice | 7.54 | | 11,027,010 | |
| Rye | 1.76 | | 188,760 | |
| Sorghum for grain | 4.51 | | 8,773,440 | |
| Sorghum for silage | 28.08 | | 3,102,570 | |
| Wheat, all ¹ | 3.12 | | 60,102,550 | |
| Winter | 3.15 | | 40,421,500 | |
| Durum | 2.85 | | 2,916,960 | |
| Other spring | 3.10 | | 16,764,090 | |
| Oilseeds | | | | |
| Canola | 1.92 | | 1,111,730 | |
| Cottonseed | (X) | | 5,616,380 | |
| Flaxseed | 1.36 | | 230,030 | |
| Mustard seed | 0.98 | | 18,990 | |
| Peanuts | 3.71 | | 1,884,950 | |
| Rapeseed | 2.12 | | 1,890 | |
| Safflower | 1.48 | | 100,400 | |
| Soybeans for beans | 2.92 | | 90,609,810 | |
| Sunflower | 1.64 | | 1,240,830 | |
| Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops | | | | |
| Cotton, all ¹ | 0.92 | | 3,987,510 | |
| Upland | 0.91 | | 3,879,190 | |
| American Pima | 1.33 | | 108,320 | |
| Sugarbeets | 61.96 | | 28,980,020 | |
| Sugarcane | 75.13 | | 26,793,700 | |
| Tobacco | 2.39 | | 326,490 | |
| Dry beans, peas, and lentils | | | | |
| Austrian winter peas | 1.48 | | 10,750 | |
| Dry edible beans | 1.93 | | 1,442,470 | |
| Dry edible peas | 2.24 | | 645,050 | |
| Lentils | 1.53 | | 392,670 | |
| Wrinkled seed peas | (NA) | | 26,310 | |
| Potatoes and miscellaneous | | | | |
| Coffee (Hawaii) | 1.41 | | 3,580 | |
| Hops | 2.35 | | 29,710 | |
| Peppermint oil | 0.10 | | 2,890 | |
| Potatoes, all ¹ | 44.32 | | 18,011,110 | |
| Spring | 32.39 | | 1,125,820 | |
| Summer | 34.83 | | 522,990 | |
| Fall | 45.88 | | 16,362,300 | |
| Spearmint oil | 0.14 | | 1,050 | |
| Sweet potatoes | 22.86 | | 1,081,590 | |
| Taro (Hawaii) | (NA) | | 1,770 | |

(NA) Not available.

(X) Not applicable.

¹ Production may not add due to rounding.

Fruits and Nuts Production – United States: 2010 and 2011 (Domestic Units)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2011 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2010-2011 season. Blank cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

| Crop | Production | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| | 2010 (1,000) | 2011 (1,000) |
| Citrus ¹ | | |
| Grapefruit tons | 1,228 | 1,201 |
| Lemons tons | 863 | 940 |
| Oranges tons | 8,201 | 8,790 |
| Tangelos (Florida) tons | 41 | 45 |
| Tangerines and mandarins tons | 595 | 596 |
| Noncitrus | | |
| Apples pounds | 9,413.5 | |
| Apricots tons | 67.3 | |
| Bananas (Hawaii) pounds | | |
| Grapes tons | 6,875.4 | |
| Olives (California) tons | 140.0 | |
| Papayas (Hawaii) pounds | | |
| Peaches tons | 1,126.0 | |
| Pears tons | 854.8 | |
| Prunes, dried (California) tons | 150.0 | |
| Prunes and plums (excludes California) tons | 13.4 | |
| Nuts and miscellaneous | | |
| Almonds, shelled (California) pounds | 1,650,000 | |
| Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon) tons | 27 | |
| Pecans, in-shell pounds | 258,300 | |
| Walnuts, in-shell (California) tons | 510 | |
| Maple syrup gallons | 1,955 | |

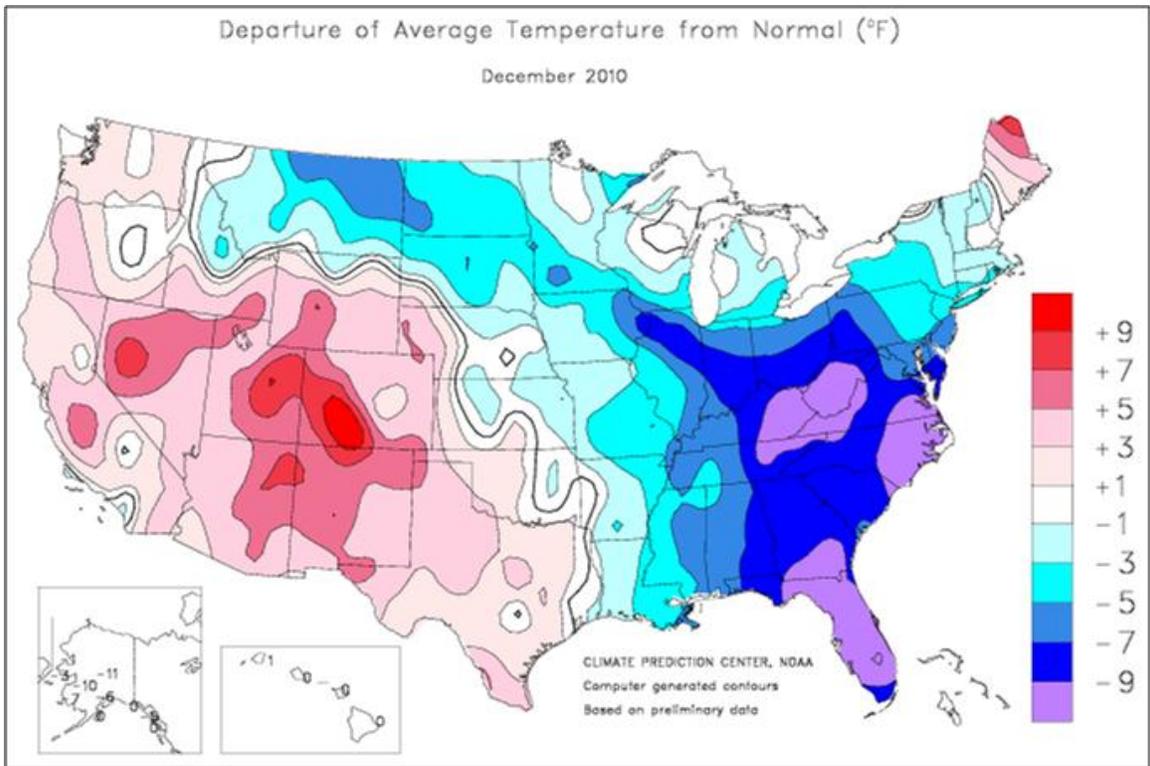
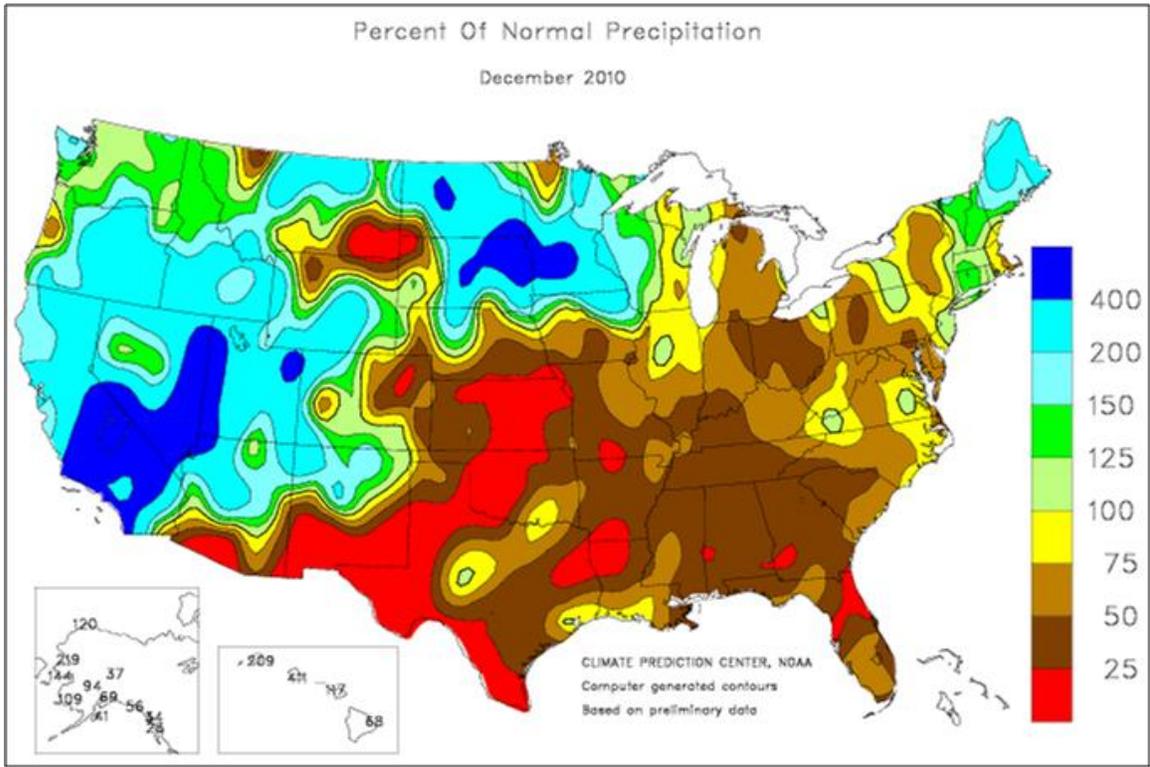
¹ Production years are 2009-2010 and 2010-2011.

Fruits and Nuts Production – United States: 2010 and 2011 (Metric Units)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2011 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2010-2011 season. Blank cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

| Crop | Production | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | 2010 (metric tons) | 2011 (metric tons) |
| Citrus ¹ | | |
| Grapefruit | 1,114,020 | 1,089,530 |
| Lemons | 782,900 | 852,750 |
| Oranges | 7,439,820 | 7,974,150 |
| Tangelos (Florida) | 37,190 | 40,820 |
| Tangerines and mandarins | 539,770 | 540,680 |
| Noncitrus | | |
| Apples | 4,269,890 | |
| Apricots | 61,050 | |
| Bananas (Hawaii) | | |
| Grapes | 6,237,260 | |
| Olives (California) | 127,010 | |
| Papayas (Hawaii) | | |
| Peaches | 1,021,480 | |
| Pears | 775,460 | |
| Prunes, dried (California) | 136,080 | |
| Prunes and plums (excludes California) | 12,160 | |
| Nuts and miscellaneous | | |
| Almonds, shelled (California) | 748,430 | |
| Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon) | 24,490 | |
| Pecans, in-shell | 117,160 | |
| Walnuts, in-shell (California) | 462,660 | |
| Maple syrup | 9,770 | |

¹ Production years are 2009-2010 and 2010-2011.



December Weather Summary

During December, two large-scale atmospheric phenomena strongly influenced weather patterns across the United States – La Niña and a blocking high-pressure system over the northern Atlantic Ocean. The result was stormy weather in the western and north-central United States, along with drier-than-normal conditions from the central and southern Plains into the Southeast. In addition, the North Atlantic block displaced cold air southward, locking frigid air into place across the Southeast. In contrast, mild weather accompanied the western storminess.

Western storms were most intense from central and southern California to the western slopes of the central Rockies. In those areas, heavy precipitation bolstered high-elevation snow packs and improved water-supply prospects, but also caused flash flooding and mudslides.

Meanwhile, little precipitation fell from southern sections of Arizona and New Mexico to the central and southern Plains. Between November 28 and January 2, the portion of the winter wheat crop rated in very poor to poor condition climbed from 25 to 33 percent in Kansas and from 8 to 19 percent in Oklahoma. On the northern Plains, however, a well-established snow cover helped to protect winter wheat from periodic weather extremes.

Farther east, record-setting snowfall accumulated in the upper Midwest, while cold but relatively benign weather covered the central and eastern Corn Belt. The upper Midwestern snow and cold maintained stress on livestock and hampered rural travel. The Northeast also experienced several episodes of bad weather, with a post-holiday storm causing major travel disruptions.

Elsewhere, multiple freezes struck Florida's winter agricultural region, causing extensive damage to vegetables and requiring growers to employ a variety measures in an effort to protect citrus, sugarcane, strawberries, ornamentals, and nursery crops. December temperatures were the lowest on record in dozens of communities in Florida and elsewhere in the Southeast, eclipsing standards that had been mostly set in 1935, 1963, or 1989.

December Agricultural Summary

With the exception of portions of New England and the Great Lakes region, temperatures east of the Great Plains were cooler than normal during December. Most notably, average recordings across much of Florida fell to as many as 12 degrees below normal, where hard freezes and frosts throughout the month damaged unharvested sugarcane and winter vegetables and left producers scrambling to rapidly harvest as much of their crops as possible before they lost them entirely.

Elsewhere, unseasonably dry conditions on the central and southern Great Plains limited the amount of snow cover and available soil moisture in many winter wheat fields, leaving producers concerned about the crop's vulnerability to wind and freeze damage. Similarly, dry conditions in portions of the Southeast hampered the establishment of small grains.

Areas west of the Rocky Mountains received above average precipitation during the month. In California, a steady series of strong winter storms inundated the State with rain and snow totaling more than 800 percent of normal in some areas, triggering widespread flooding and mudslides, but boosting high-elevation snow packs.

Crop Comments

Grapefruit: The 2010-2011 United States grapefruit crop is forecast at 1.20 million tons, virtually unchanged from the December 1 forecast but down 2 percent from the 2009-2010 crop.

Florida grapefruit production is forecast at 19.6 million boxes (833,000 tons), unchanged from the previous forecast but down 3 percent from last season. The Florida all white grapefruit forecast is 5.60 million boxes (238,000 tons), down 7 percent from the 2009-2010 season. White grapefruit droppage is expected to be above average. The colored grapefruit forecast, at 14.0 million boxes (595,000 tons), is 2 percent below last season.

Texas grapefruit production is forecast at 5.70 million boxes, up 4 percent from the October 1 forecast and up 2 percent

from last season. Grapefruit production in California is forecast at 140,000 tons (3.50 million boxes), down 8 percent from the previous forecast and down 1 percent from the 2009-2010 season.

Lemons: The forecast for the 2010-2011 United States lemon crop is 940,000 tons, down 1 percent from the October 1 forecast but up 9 percent from the 2009-2010 final utilization. California production is forecast at 840,000 tons (21.0 million boxes), unchanged from the previous forecast but up 8 percent from last season. Harvest of the new season crop continued in the Desert Region as well as the San Joaquin Valley. Lemon production in Arizona is forecast at 100,000 tons (2.50 million boxes), down 7 percent from the October 1 forecast but up 19 percent from last season.

Tangelos: Florida's tangelo forecast is 1.00 million boxes (45,000 tons), down 9 percent from the December 1 forecast but up 11 percent from last season's final utilization. The drop rate is expected to be the lowest on record.

Tangerines and mandarins: The United States tangerine and mandarin crop is forecast at 596,000 tons, down 4 percent from the December 1 forecast and virtually unchanged from the 2009-2010 crop. The California tangerine and mandarin crop is forecast at 384,000 tons (9.60 million boxes), down 4 percent from the October 1 forecast but up 4 percent from last season. Florida's tangerine crop is forecast at 4.20 million boxes (200,000 tons), down 5 percent from the previous forecast and down 6 percent from the previous season. Arizona's tangerine and mandarin forecast is 12,000 tons (300,000 boxes), unchanged from the previous forecast but down 8 percent from the 2009-2010 final utilization.

Florida citrus: Rainfall was scattered and sparse, with only one report of precipitation exceeding an inch in the citrus growing region. High temperatures ranged from the 40s to the 80s. Two major cold fronts brought lows down into the teens and twenties in some areas. Freeze damage surveys will take place to determine tree condition following these events. Drought conditions were predominant across the entire citrus producing region, with the most severe being reported by growers in Indian River, Brevard, and St. Lucie Counties.

Grove practices included fertilizer applications, lime applications, and irrigation. Caretakers continued to survey groves for greening, treat trees for the citrus psyllid, and remove infected trees.

Arizona citrus: A few of the citrus growing areas experienced colder weather the last week of December, however the crop seemed to escape any damage. The size and quality of the State's citrus crops were normal.

California citrus: The navel orange, mandarin, grapefruit and lemon harvests continued in the San Joaquin Valley at a slower pace due to wet conditions. Lemon and pummelo harvests continued in the Desert Region.

California noncitrus fruits and nuts: Pruning and other maintenance continued in orchards and vineyards as conditions permitted due to ongoing wet weather. The fall grape harvest came to an end across the State. The olive harvest continued. Bareroot blueberry, raspberry, and boysenberry plants were shipped from Tulare County to in-state and out-of-state growers. Kiwifruit, as well as fruit and nut nursery plants, continued to be transplanted in Sutter County.

Almond pruning and orchard removal were underway in the Central Valley. Orchard maintenance took place as field conditions allowed.

Hay stocks on farms: All hay stored on farms December 1, 2010 totaled 102 million tons, down 5 percent from a year ago. Disappearance from May-December 2010 totaled 64.4 million tons, compared with 62.5 million tons for the same period a year ago.

Compared with December 1, 2009, hay stocks decreased in most of the States. Stock decreases in many areas were attributed to lower production and cattle producers feeding hay earlier than normal due to dry conditions. Stocks in Connecticut and Delaware showed the largest decreases at 37 and 34 percent, respectively. Only 11 States had higher hay stock levels from last year. The greatest hay stock percentage increases occurred in Michigan and Montana where hay production also increased for 2010.

Statistical Methodology

Survey procedures: The orange objective yield survey for the January 1 forecast was conducted in Florida, which produces about 75 percent of the United States 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. 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 California and Texas were also used for setting estimates. These three 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 January 1 forecast.

Revision policy: The January 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 January 1 production forecasts, the "Root Mean Square Error," a statistical measure based on past performance, is computed. The deviation between the January 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 January 1 orange production forecast is 3.5 percent. However, if you exclude the 4 abnormal production years (2 freeze seasons and 2 hurricane seasons), the "Root Mean Square Error" is 3.4 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 3.5 percent, or 3.4 percent excluding abnormal seasons. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 6.0 percent, or 5.9 percent excluding abnormal seasons.

Changes between the January 1 orange forecast and the final estimates during the past 20 years have averaged 313,000 tons (314,000 tons excluding abnormal seasons), ranging from 5,000 tons to 638,000 tons (5,000 tons to 638,000 tons, excluding abnormal seasons). The January 1 forecast for oranges has been below the final estimate 6 times and above 14 times (below 6 times and above 10 times, excluding abnormal seasons). The difference does not imply that the January 1 forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

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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| Steve Maliszewski – Cotton, Cotton Ginnings, Sorghum..... | (202) 720-5944 |
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| Nick Schauer – Wheat, Rye | (202) 720-8068 |
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| Dan Norris – Austrian Winter Peas, Dry Edible Peas, Lentils, Mints, Mushrooms, Peaches, Pears, Wrinkled Seed Peas, Dry Beans | (202) 720-3250 |
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