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Orange Production Down 3 Percent from February Forecast

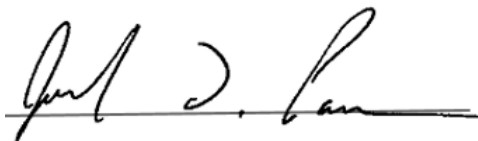
The United States all orange forecast for the 2021-2022 season is 3.78 million tons, down 3 percent from the previous forecast and down 15 percent from the 2020-2021 final utilization. The Florida all orange forecast, at 41.2 million boxes (1.85 million tons), is down 5 percent from the previous forecast and down 22 percent from last season's final utilization. In Florida, early, midseason, and Navel varieties are forecast at 18.2 million boxes (819,000 tons), up 4 percent from the previous forecast but down 20 percent from last season's final utilization. The Florida Valencia orange forecast, at 23.0 million boxes (1.04 million tons), is down 12 percent from the previous forecast and down 24 percent from last season's final utilization.

The California Valencia orange forecast is 8.60 million boxes (344,000 tons), unchanged from previous forecast but down 9 percent from the previous season. This results in a California all orange forecast of 47.6 million boxes (1.90 million tons), unchanged from the previous forecast but down 5 percent from last season's final utilization. The forecast for Texas is carried forward from the previous forecast.

This report was approved on March 9, 2022.



Secretary of Agriculture
Designate
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Sugarcane Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2020 and 2021

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre ¹		Production ¹	
	2020 (1,000 acres)	2021 (1,000 acres)	2020 (tons)	2021 (tons)	2020 (1,000 tons)	2021 (1,000 tons)
For sugar						
Florida	409.0	388.0	44.3	42.4	18,119	16,451
Louisiana	461.0	466.0	32.9	29.0	15,167	13,514
Texas	33.4	34.3	31.5	30.8	1,052	1,056
United States	903.4	888.3	38.0	34.9	34,338	31,021
For seed						
Florida	14.3	15.5	47.3	47.5	676	736
Louisiana	27.4	29.3	36.5	34.5	1,000	1,011
Texas	2.5	2.1	34.3	33.5	86	70
United States	44.2	46.9	39.9	38.7	1,762	1,817
For sugar and seed						
Florida	423.3	403.5	44.4	42.6	18,795	17,187
Louisiana	488.4	495.3	33.1	29.3	16,167	14,525
Texas	35.9	36.4	31.7	30.9	1,138	1,126
United States	947.6	935.2	38.1	35.1	36,100	32,838

¹ Net tons.

Utilized Production of Citrus Fruits by Crop – States and United States: 2020-2021 and Forecasted March 1, 2022

[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	
	2020-2021	2021-2022	2020-2021	2021-2022
	(1,000 boxes)	(1,000 boxes)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)
Oranges				
California, all	50,100	47,600	2,004	1,904
Early, mid, and Navel ^{2 3}	40,600	39,000	1,624	1,560
Valencia	9,500	8,600	380	344
Florida, all	52,800	41,200	2,377	1,854
Early, mid, and Navel ³	22,700	18,200	1,022	819
Valencia	30,100	23,000	1,355	1,035
Texas, all ²	1,050	400	45	17
Early, mid, and Navel ³	1,000	300	43	13
Valencia	50	100	2	4
United States, all	103,950	89,200	4,426	3,775
Early, mid, and Navel ³	64,300	57,500	2,689	2,392
Valencia	39,650	31,700	1,737	1,383
Grapefruit				
California ²	3,900	3,500	156	140
Florida	4,100	3,900	174	166
Texas ²	2,400	1,600	96	64
United States	10,400	9,000	426	370
Tangerines and mandarins ⁴				
California ²	28,100	21,000	1,124	840
Florida	890	800	42	38
United States	28,990	21,800	1,166	878
Lemons ²				
Arizona	800	1,400	32	56
California	21,300	23,000	852	920
United States	22,100	24,400	884	976

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.

² Estimates for current year carried forward from previous forecast.

³ Navel and miscellaneous varieties in California. Early (including Navel) and mid-season varieties in Florida and Texas.

⁴ Includes tangelos and tangors.

**Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Domestic Units – United States:
2021 and 2022**

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2022 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2021	2022	2021	2022
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Grains and hay				
Barley	2,660		1,948	
Corn for grain ¹	93,357		85,388	
Corn for silage	(NA)		6,481	
Hay, all	(NA)		50,736	
Alfalfa	(NA)		15,246	
All other	(NA)		35,490	
Oats	2,550		650	
Proso millet	725		662	
Rice	2,532		2,488	
Rye	2,133		294	
Sorghum for grain ¹	7,305		6,490	
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		331	
Wheat, all	46,703		37,163	
Winter	33,648	34,397	25,464	
Durum	1,635		1,534	
Other spring	11,420		10,165	
Oilseeds				
Canola	2,152.0		2,089.0	
Cottonseed	(X)		(X)	
Flaxseed	325		268	
Mustard seed	103.0		89.3	
Peanuts	1,585.2		1,545.0	
Rapeseed	14.3		12.5	
Safflower	152.0		135.0	
Soybeans for beans	87,195		86,332	
Sunflower	1,288.5		1,243.8	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all	11,219.5		9,968.3	
Upland	11,093.0		9,844.5	
American Pima	126.5		123.8	
Sugarbeets	1,160.0		1,107.6	
Sugarcane	(NA)		935.2	
Tobacco	(NA)		218.9	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Chickpeas	368.5		351.0	
Dry edible beans	1,394.0		1,335.6	
Dry edible peas	977.0		834.0	
Lentils	708.0		549.0	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	(NA)		60.9	
Maple syrup	(NA)		(NA)	
Mushrooms	(NA)		(NA)	
Peppermint oil	(NA)		44.0	
Potatoes	943.0		935.7	
Spearmint oil	(NA)		14.9	

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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**Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Domestic Units – United States:
2021 and 2022 (continued)**

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2022 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Yield per acre		Production	
	2021	2022	2021	2022
			(1,000)	(1,000)
Grains and hay				
Barley	bushels	60.4	117,673	
Corn for grain	bushels	177.0	15,115,170	
Corn for silage	tons	20.1	130,317	
Hay, all	tons	2.37	120,196	
Alfalfa	tons	3.23	49,245	
All other	tons	2.00	70,951	
Oats	bushels	61.3	39,836	
Proso millet	bushels	23.2	15,376	
Rice ²	cwt	7,709	191,796	
Rye	bushels	33.4	9,808	
Sorghum for grain	bushels	69.0	447,810	
Sorghum for silage	tons	15.4	5,083	
Wheat, all	bushels	44.3	1,645,764	
Winter	bushels	50.2	1,277,365	
Durum	bushels	24.3	37,259	
Other spring	bushels	32.6	331,140	
Oilseeds				
Canola	pounds	1,302	2,720,550	
Cottonseed	tons	(X)	5,377.0	
Flaxseed	bushels	10.1	2,708	
Mustard seed	pounds	491	43,834	
Peanuts	pounds	4,135	6,389,300	
Rapeseed	pounds	1,809	22,616	
Safflower	pounds	1,001	135,175	
Soybeans for beans	bushels	51.4	4,435,232	
Sunflower	pounds	1,530	1,902,985	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all ²	bales	849	17,624.0	
Upland ²	bales	841	17,257.0	
American Pima ²	bales	1,423	367.0	
Sugarbeets	tons	33.2	36,751	
Sugarcane	tons	35.1	32,838	
Tobacco	pounds	2,183	477,973	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Chickpeas ²	cwt	815	2,861	
Dry edible beans ²	cwt	1,701	22,721	
Dry edible peas ²	cwt	1,025	8,549	
Lentils ²	cwt	606	3,327	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	pounds	1,900	115,630.9	
Maple syrup	gallons	(NA)	3,424	
Mushrooms	pounds	(NA)	757,987	
Peppermint oil	pounds	104	4,566	
Potatoes	cwt	438	409,671	
Spearmint oil	pounds	119	1,775	

(NA) Not available.

(X) Not applicable.

¹ Area planted for all purposes.

² Yield in pounds.

Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Metric Units – United States: 2021 and 2022

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2022 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2021	2022	2021	2022
	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)
Grains and hay				
Barley	1,076,480		788,340	
Corn for grain ¹	37,780,640		34,555,670	
Corn for silage	(NA)		2,622,800	
Hay, all ²	(NA)		20,532,350	
Alfalfa	(NA)		6,169,900	
All other	(NA)		14,362,450	
Oats	1,031,960		263,050	
Proso millet	293,400		267,900	
Rice	1,024,680		1,006,870	
Rye	863,200		118,980	
Sorghum for grain ¹	2,956,260		2,626,440	
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		133,950	
Wheat, all ²	18,900,240		15,039,490	
Winter	13,617,010	13,920,120	10,305,030	
Durum	661,670		620,790	
Other spring	4,621,560		4,113,670	
Oilseeds				
Canola	870,890		845,400	
Cottonseed	(X)		(X)	
Flaxseed	131,520		108,460	
Mustard seed	41,680		36,140	
Peanuts	641,510		625,250	
Rapeseed	5,790		5,060	
Safflower	61,510		54,630	
Soybeans for beans	35,286,940		34,937,700	
Sunflower	521,440		503,350	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all ²	4,540,420		4,034,070	
Upland	4,489,230		3,983,970	
American Pima	51,190		50,100	
Sugarbeets	469,440		448,230	
Sugarcane	(NA)		378,470	
Tobacco	(NA)		88,600	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Chickpeas	149,130		142,050	
Dry edible beans	564,140		540,500	
Dry edible peas	395,380		337,510	
Lentils	286,520		222,170	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	(NA)		24,630	
Maple syrup	(NA)		(NA)	
Mushrooms	(NA)		(NA)	
Peppermint oil	(NA)		17,810	
Potatoes	381,620		378,670	
Spearmint oil	(NA)		6,030	

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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**Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Metric Units – United States:
2021 and 2022 (continued)**

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2022 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Yield per hectare		Production	
	2021	2022	2021	2022
	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)
Grains and hay				
Barley	3.25		2,562,030	
Corn for grain	11.11		383,943,000	
Corn for silage	45.07		118,221,590	
Hay, all ²	5.31		109,039,980	
Alfalfa	7.24		44,674,310	
All other	4.48		64,365,660	
Oats	2.20		578,220	
Proso millet	1.30		348,720	
Rice	8.64		8,699,720	
Rye	2.09		249,130	
Sorghum for grain	4.33		11,374,900	
Sorghum for silage	34.42		4,611,220	
Wheat, all ²	2.98		44,790,360	
Winter	3.37		34,764,180	
Durum	1.63		1,014,020	
Other spring	2.19		9,012,150	
Oilseeds				
Canola	1.46		1,234,020	
Cottonseed	(X)		4,877,930	
Flaxseed	0.63		68,790	
Mustard seed	0.55		19,880	
Peanuts	4.64		2,898,140	
Rapeseed	2.03		10,260	
Safflower	1.12		61,310	
Soybeans for beans	3.45		120,707,230	
Sunflower	1.71		863,180	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all ²	0.95		3,837,170	
Upland	0.94		3,757,270	
American Pima	1.59		79,900	
Sugarbeets	74.38		33,339,950	
Sugarcane	78.71		29,790,130	
Tobacco	2.45		216,800	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Chickpeas	0.91		129,770	
Dry edible beans	1.91		1,030,610	
Dry edible peas	1.15		387,780	
Lentils	0.68		150,910	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	2.13		52,450	
Maple syrup	(NA)		17,120	
Mushrooms	(NA)		343,820	
Peppermint oil	0.12		2,070	
Potatoes	49.07		18,582,370	
Spearmint oil	0.13		810	

(NA) Not available.

(X) Not applicable.

¹ Area planted for all purposes.

² Total may not add due to rounding.

Fruits and Nuts Production in Domestic Units – United States: 2021 and 2022

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2022 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2021-2022 season. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Production	
	2021	2022
Citrus ¹		
Grapefruit 1,000 tons	426	370
Lemons 1,000 tons	884	976
Oranges 1,000 tons	4,426	3,775
Tangerines and mandarins 1,000 tons	1,166	878
Noncitrus		
Apples, commercial million pounds	10,525.0	
Apricots tons	55,500	
Avocados tons		
Blueberries, Cultivated 1,000 pounds		
Blueberries, Wild (Maine) 1,000 pounds		
Cherries, Sweet tons	369,000	
Cherries, Tart million pounds	142.0	
Coffee (Hawaii) 1,000 pounds	27,120	
Cranberries barrel	7,900,000	
Dates tons		
Grapes tons	6,470,000	
Kiwifruit (California) tons		
Nectarines (California) tons		
Olives (California) tons		
Papayas (Hawaii) 1,000 pounds		
Peaches tons	696,500	
Pears tons	670,000	
Plums (California) tons		
Prunes (California) tons		
Raspberries, all 1,000 pounds		
Strawberries 1,000 cwt		
Nuts and miscellaneous		
Almonds, shelled (California) 1,000 pounds	2,800,000	
Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon) tons		
Macadamias (Hawaii) 1,000 pounds		
Pecans, in-shell 1,000 pounds	258,000	
Pistachios (California) 1,000 pounds		
Walnuts, in-shell (California) tons	670,000	

¹ Production years are 2020-2021 and 2021-2022.

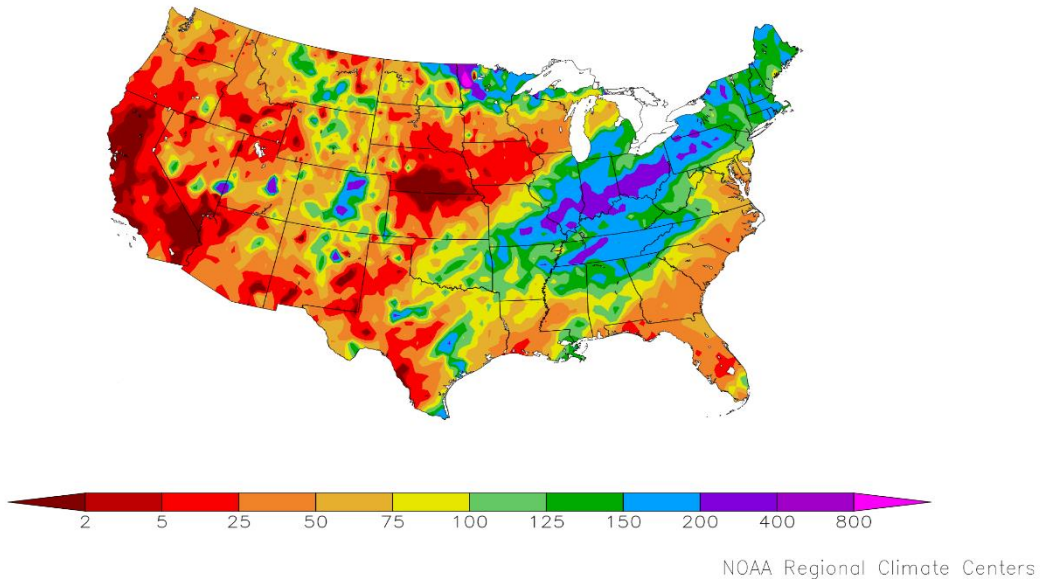
Fruits and Nuts Production in Metric Units – United States: 2021 and 2022

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2022 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2021-2022 season. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

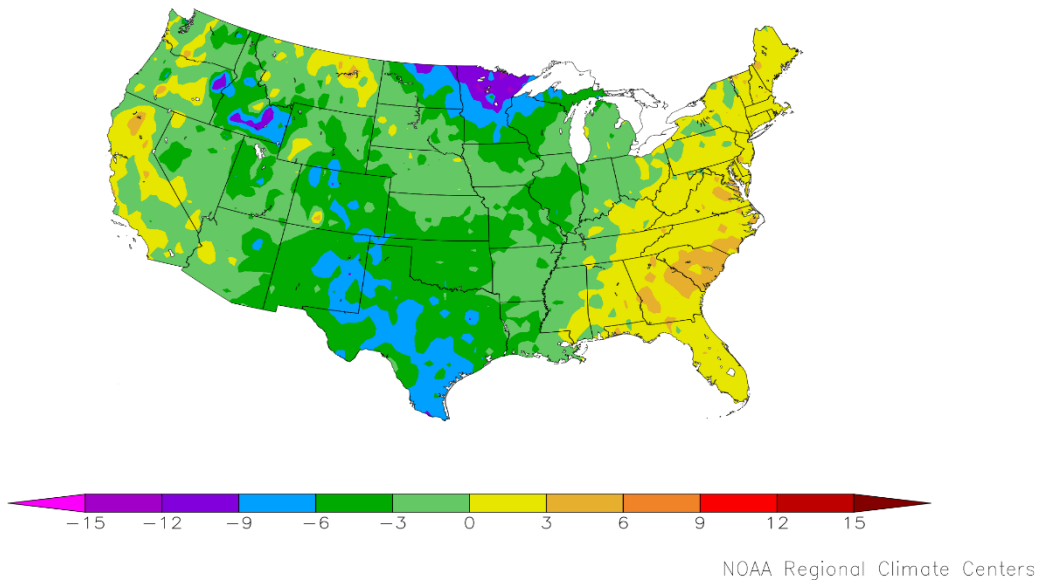
Crop	Production	
	2021 (metric tons)	2022 (metric tons)
Citrus ¹		
Grapefruit	386,460	335,660
Lemons	801,950	885,410
Oranges	4,015,200	3,424,620
Tangerines and mandarins	1,057,780	796,510
Noncitrus		
Apples, commercial	4,774,060	
Apricots	50,350	
Avocados		
Blueberries, Cultivated		
Blueberries, Wild (Maine)		
Cherries, Sweet	334,750	
Cherries, Tart	64,410	
Coffee (Hawaii)	12,300	
Cranberries	358,340	
Dates		
Grapes	5,869,490	
Kiwifruit (California)		
Nectarines (California)		
Olives (California)		
Papayas (Hawaii)		
Peaches	631,850	
Pears	607,810	
Plums (California)		
Prunes (California)		
Raspberries, all		
Strawberries		
Nuts and miscellaneous		
Almonds, shelled (California)	1,270,060	
Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon)		
Macadamias (Hawaii)		
Pecans, in-shell	117,030	
Pistachios (California)		
Walnuts, in-shell (California)	607,810	

¹ Production years are 2020-2021 and 2021-2022.

Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)
2/1/2022 – 2/28/2022



Departure from Normal Temperature (F)
2/1/2022 – 2/28/2022



February Weather Summary

For the second month in a row, meager precipitation fell in the West, except across the northern tier. As a result, prospects dimmed for adequate spring and summer runoff in many river basins from Oregon and California to the central and southern Rockies, with only about a month remaining in the Western snow accumulation season. According to the California Department of Water Resources, the average water equivalency of the Sierra Nevada snowpack remained nearly steady between 15 and 16 inches throughout January and February, while a normal year would have featured a 2-month increase of well over a foot. As a result, snow-water equivalency as a percent of average for the date fell from nearly 160 percent in late-December 2021 to 63 percent by March 1. A few areas of the West—including the northern Cascades, portions of the northern and central Rockies, and the Wasatch Range—fared better, with near-normal snowpack in place as February ended.

Meanwhile, worsening drought extended across portions of the central and southern Plains, where rangeland, pastures, and winter grains further deteriorated. By February 27, topsoil moisture was rated 75 to 80 percent very short to short in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, according to USDA/NASS. On that date, winter wheat was rated 75 percent very poor to poor in Texas, along with 65 percent in Oklahoma and 38 percent in Kansas. Texas also reported 69 percent of its rangeland, pastures, and oats were rated in very poor to poor condition. During February, short-term dryness notably worsened across much of Nebraska, extending into Iowa and northwestern Missouri, as well as portions of neighboring States.

In contrast, multiple February storms produced significant precipitation from the mid-South into the Ohio and Tennessee Valleys, the lower Great Lakes region, and parts of the Northeast. Along the axis of wetness, precipitation fell in a variety of forms, including snow, sleet, freezing rain, and rain. The wintry weather caused periodic travel disruptions, while repeated rounds of rain led to pockets of lowland flooding. During the week ending February 20, topsoil moisture was rated at least one-third surplus in Indiana (60 percent), Ohio (55 percent), Michigan (52 percent), and Illinois (40 percent). Farther north, drought was fully eradicated by month's end in western Minnesota and the eastern Dakotas, where persistently cold weather allowed snow cover to build to the point where spring flooding may occur, especially in the Red River Valley of the North and surrounding basins.

However, overall drought coverage in the United States continued to grow, increasing nearly 4 percentage points during the month to reach 59.2 percent of the Lower 48 States by March 1. National drought coverage was last greater more than 9 years ago, on January 8, 2013. The long-running drought has resulted in national drought coverage exceeding 40 percent for a Drought Monitor-era record 75 consecutive weeks (September 29, 2020, to March 1, 2022). In addition, drought coverage has surpassed 50 percent for 15 weeks in a row, starting November 23, 2021, second only to a 42-week streak set from June 26, 2012, to April 9, 2013. On March 1, drought covered 90.4 percent of the 11-state Western region, while extreme to exceptional drought (D3 to D4) was affecting nearly one-quarter (23.7 percent) of that area.

Elsewhere, periods of snow accompanied persistently cold conditions across much of the North, while unusually dry February weather plagued the southern Atlantic region and many areas along the Gulf Coast. In the southern Atlantic States, dryness and spring-like warmth reduced topsoil moisture for pastures and spring-sown crops. By February 27, Florida's topsoil moisture was rated 44 percent very short to short. In addition, Florida's pastures were rated 57 percent in very poor to poor condition, as grasses burned back by late-January freezes were slow to recover due to short-term dryness. Much of the remainder of the country noted near- or below-normal February temperatures, although chronically frigid conditions (temperatures averaging 5 to 10°F below normal) were largely limited to the upper Great Lakes region and parts of North Dakota. Monthly temperatures also averaged 5 to 10°F below normal in portions of the western Gulf Coast region. Several fleeting surges of cold air reached deep into the western and central United States, resulting in occasional sub-zero temperatures as far south as the southern High Plains and late-February freezes in California's Central Valley and adjacent areas closer to the Pacific Coast.

February Agricultural Summary

February was cooler than normal for most of the Nation. Parts of the Great Lakes, New Mexico, Pacific Northwest, Northern Plains, Rockies, and Texas recorded temperatures 6°F or more below normal. In contrast, most of the eastern third of the Nation was warmer than normal for the month. Parts of the Mid-Atlantic and Southeast recorded temperatures

3°F above normal. Most of the western half of the Nation remained dryer than normal during February. In contrast, parts of the Mid-Atlantic, Midwest, and Mississippi Valley received at least twice the normal amount of precipitation for the month.

Crop Comments

Sugarcane: Production of sugarcane for sugar and seed is forecast at 32.8 million tons, down 2 percent from last month and down 9 percent from 2020. Producers intend to harvest 935,200 acres for sugar and seed during the 2021 crop year, up slightly from last month but down 1 percent from 2020. Yields for sugar and seed are expected to average 35.1 tons per acre, down 0.7 ton from last month and down 3.0 tons from 2020.

Grapefruit: The United States 2021-2022 grapefruit crop is forecast at 370,000 tons, down 2 percent from the previous forecast and down 13 percent from last season's final utilization. The Florida forecast, at 3.90 million boxes (166,000 tons), is down 5 percent from previous forecast and down 5 percent from the last season. The California and Texas grapefruit production forecasts were carried forward from the previous forecast.

Tangerines and mandarins: The United States tangerine and mandarin crop is forecast at 878,000 tons, unchanged from the previous forecast but down 25 percent from the last season's final utilization. The Florida tangerine and mandarin forecast, at 800,000 boxes (38,000 tons), is unchanged from the previous forecast but down 10 percent from last year. The California tangerine and mandarin forecast was carried forward from the previous forecast.

Statistical Methodology

Survey procedures: The orange objective yield survey for the March 1 forecast was conducted in Florida. In August and September last year, the number of bearing trees and the number of fruit per tree was determined. In August and subsequent months, fruit size measurement and fruit droppage surveys are conducted, which are combined with the previous components to develop the current forecast of production. California and Texas conduct grower surveys on a quarterly basis in October, January, April, and July. California also conducts objective measurement surveys 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. 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 March 1 forecast. Reports from growers 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 March 1 forecast.

Revision policy: The March 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 March 1 production forecasts, the "Root Mean Square Error," a statistical measure based on past performance, is computed. The deviation between the March 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. For example, the "Root Mean Square Error" for the March 1 orange production forecast is 4.0 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 4.0 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 7.0 percent.

Also, shown in the following table is a 20-year record for selected crops of the differences between the March 1 forecast and the final estimate. Using oranges again as an example, changes between the March 1 orange forecast and the final estimates during the past 20-years have averaged 187,000 tons, ranging from 8,000 tons to 733,000 tons. The March 1 forecast for oranges has been below the final estimate 9 times and above 11 times. The difference does not imply that the March 1 forecasts this year are likely to understate or overstate final production.

Reliability of March 1 Crop Production Forecasts

[Based on data for the past twenty years]

Crop	Root mean square error	90 percent confidence interval	Difference between forecast and final estimate				
			Production			Years	
			Average	Smallest	Largest	Below final	Above final
Oranges ¹ tons	(percent) 4.0	(percent) 7.0	(millions) 187	(millions) 8	(millions) 733	(number) 9	(number) 11

¹ Quantity is in thousands of units.

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@usda.gov

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Irwin Anolik – Crop Weather	(202) 720-7621
Joshua Bates – Oats, Soybeans	(202) 690-3234
David Colwell – Current Agricultural Industrial Reports	(202) 720-8800
Michelle Harder – Barley, County Estimates, Hay	(202) 690-8533
James Johanson – Rye, Wheat	(202) 720-8068
Greg Lemmons – Corn, Flaxseed, Proso Millet	(202) 720-9526
Becky Sommer – Cotton, Cotton Ginnings, Sorghum	(202) 720-5944
Travis Thorson – Sunflower, Other Oilseeds	(202) 720-7369
Lihan Wei – Peanuts, Rice	(202) 720-7688
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Deonne Holiday – Almonds, Apples, Asparagus, Carrots, Coffee, Onions, Plums, Prunes, Sweet Corn, Tobacco	(202) 720-4288
Robert Little – Apricots, Dry Beans, Lettuce, Macadamia, Maple Syrup, Nectarines, Pears, Snap Beans, Spinach, Tomatoes	(202) 720-3250
Krishna Rizal – Artichokes, Cauliflower, Celery, Garlic, Grapefruit, Hazelnuts, Kiwifruit, Lemons, Mandarins and tangerines, Mint, Mushrooms, Olives, Oranges	(202) 720-5412
Antonio Torres – Cantaloupes, Dry Edible Peas, Green Peas, Honeydews, Lentils, Papayas, Peaches, Sweet Cherries, Tart Cherries, Walnuts, Watermelons.....	(202) 720-2157
Chris Wallace – Avocados, Bell Peppers, Broccoli, Cabbage, Chickpeas, Chile Peppers, Dates, Floriculture, Grapes, Hops, Pecans	(202) 720-4215

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- Cornell’s Mann Library has launched a new website housing NASS’s and other agency’s archived reports. The new website, <https://usda.library.cornell.edu>. All email subscriptions containing reports will be sent from the new website, <https://usda.library.cornell.edu>. To continue receiving the reports via e-mail, you will have to go to the new website, create a new account and re-subscribe to the reports. If you need instructions to set up an account or subscribe, they are located at: <https://usda.library.cornell.edu/help>. You should whitelist notifications@usda-esmis.library.cornell.edu in your email client to avoid the emails going into spam/junk folders.

For more information on NASS surveys and reports, call the NASS Agricultural Statistics Hotline at (800) 727-9540, 7:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. ET, or e-mail: nass@usda.gov.

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