Crop Production

ISSN: 1936-3737

Released December 9, 2015, by the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), Agricultural Statistics Board, United States Department of Agriculture (USDA).

Cotton Production Down 2 Percent from November Forecast
Orange Production Down 4 Percent from November Forecast

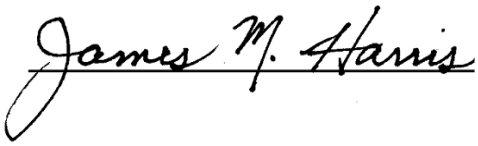
All cotton production is forecast at 13.0 million 480-pound bales, down 2 percent from last month and down 20 percent from last year. Yield is expected to average 768 pounds per harvested acre, down 70 pounds from last year. Upland cotton production is forecast at 12.6 million 480-pound bales, down 20 percent from 2014. Pima cotton production, forecast at 451,000 bales, was carried forward from last month.

The United States all orange forecast for the 2015-2016 season is 5.28 million tons, down 4 percent from the previous forecast and down 17 percent from the 2014-2015 final utilization. The Florida all orange forecast, at 69.0 million boxes (3.11 million tons), is down 7 percent from last month's forecast and down 29 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), down 3 percent from last month and down 24 percent from last season's final utilization. The Florida Valencia orange forecast, at 33.0 million boxes (1.49 million tons), is down 11 percent from last month and down 33 percent from last season's final utilization. California and Texas orange production forecasts were carried forward from the previous forecast.

Florida frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) yield forecast for the 2015-2016 season is 1.56 gallons per box at 42.0 degrees Brix, down 1 percent from the November forecast but up 4 percent from last season's final yield of 1.50 gallons per box. Projected yield from the 2015-2016 non-Valencia 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, 2015.

Secretary of Agriculture
Designate
Robert Johansson



Agricultural Statistics Board
Chairperson
James M. Harris

Contents

Utilized Production of Citrus Fruits by Crop – States and United States: 2014-2015 and Forecasted December 1, 2015

[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	
	2014-2015	2015-2016	2014-2015	2015-2016
	(1,000 boxes)	(1,000 boxes)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)
Oranges				
Early, mid, and Navel [2]				
California [3]	39,500	43,000	1,580	1,720
Florida	47,400	36,000	2,133	1,620
Texas [3]	1,170	1,317	50	56
United States	88,070	80,317	3,763	3,396
Valencia				
California [3]	9,500	9,500	380	380
Florida	49,400	33,000	2,223	1,485
Texas [3]	282	366	12	16
United States	59,182	42,866	2,615	1,881
All				
California [3]	49,000	52,500	1,960	2,100
Florida	96,800	69,000	4,356	3,105
Texas [3]	1,452	1,683	62	72
United States	147,252	123,183	6,378	5,277
Grapefruit				
White				
Florida	3,250	2,500	138	106
Red				
Florida	9,650	9,000	410	383
All				
California [3]	3,800	3,500	152	140
Florida	12,900	11,500	548	489
Texas [3]	4,250	4,000	170	160
United States	20,950	19,000	870	789
Tangerines and mandarins				
Arizona [4] [5]	170	(NA)	7	(NA)
California [3] [4]	18,200	19,000	728	760
Florida	2,270	1,700	108	81
United States	20,640	20,700	843	841
Lemons [3]				
Arizona	2,000	1,600	80	64
California	20,500	19,500	820	780
United States	22,500	21,100	900	844
Tangelos				
Florida	680	400	31	18

(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 Arizona and California-80, Florida-95; lemons-80; tangelos-90.

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

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

[4] Includes tangelos and tangors.

[5] Estimates discontinued in 2015-2016.

Cotton Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Type – States and United States: 2014 and Forecasted December 1, 2015

Type and State	Area harvested		Yield per acre			Production [1]	
	2014	2015	2014	2015		2014	2015
				November 1	December 1		
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(1,000 bales) [2]	(1,000 bales) [2]
Upland							
Alabama	348.0	312.0	901	908	838	653.0	545.0
Arizona	149.0	83.0	1,579	1,590	1,590	490.0	275.0
Arkansas	330.0	205.0	1,145	1,124	1,124	787.0	480.0
California	56.0	46.0	1,834	1,722	1,826	214.0	175.0
Florida	105.0	83.0	878	781	781	192.0	135.0
Georgia	1,370.0	1,110.0	900	995	995	2,570.0	2,300.0
Kansas	29.0	15.0	794	864	768	48.0	24.0
Louisiana	168.0	107.0	1,154	852	852	404.0	190.0
Mississippi	420.0	315.0	1,232	1,067	1,021	1,078.0	670.0
Missouri	245.0	175.0	1,117	1,125	1,125	570.0	410.0
New Mexico	33.0	30.0	931	1,088	976	64.0	61.0
North Carolina	460.0	380.0	1,038	783	682	995.0	540.0
Oklahoma	210.0	195.0	615	812	862	269.0	350.0
South Carolina	278.0	215.0	912	670	402	528.0	180.0
Tennessee	270.0	140.0	878	994	1,035	494.0	302.0
Texas	4,600.0	4,500.0	644	619	619	6,175.0	5,800.0
Virginia	86.0	84.0	1,239	857	817	222.0	143.0
United States	9,157.0	7,995.0	826	770	755	15,753.0	12,580.0
American Pima [3]							
Arizona	14.5	18.0	993	1,147	1,147	30.0	43.0
California	154.0	114.0	1,558	1,499	1,499	500.0	356.0
New Mexico	5.3	7.3	761	1,052	1,052	8.4	16.0
Texas	16.0	15.0	840	1,152	1,152	28.0	36.0
United States	189.8	154.3	1,432	1,403	1,403	566.4	451.0
All							
Alabama	348.0	312.0	901	908	838	653.0	545.0
Arizona	163.5	101.0	1,527	1,511	1,511	520.0	318.0
Arkansas	330.0	205.0	1,145	1,124	1,124	787.0	480.0
California	210.0	160.0	1,632	1,563	1,593	714.0	531.0
Florida	105.0	83.0	878	781	781	192.0	135.0
Georgia	1,370.0	1,110.0	900	995	995	2,570.0	2,300.0
Kansas	29.0	15.0	794	864	768	48.0	24.0
Louisiana	168.0	107.0	1,154	852	852	404.0	190.0
Mississippi	420.0	315.0	1,232	1,067	1,021	1,078.0	670.0
Missouri	245.0	175.0	1,117	1,125	1,125	570.0	410.0
New Mexico	38.3	37.3	907	1,081	991	72.4	77.0
North Carolina	460.0	380.0	1,038	783	682	995.0	540.0
Oklahoma	210.0	195.0	615	812	862	269.0	350.0
South Carolina	278.0	215.0	912	670	402	528.0	180.0
Tennessee	270.0	140.0	878	994	1,035	494.0	302.0
Texas	4,616.0	4,515.0	645	620	620	6,203.0	5,836.0
Virginia	86.0	84.0	1,239	857	817	222.0	143.0
United States	9,346.8	8,149.3	838	782	768	16,319.4	13,031.0

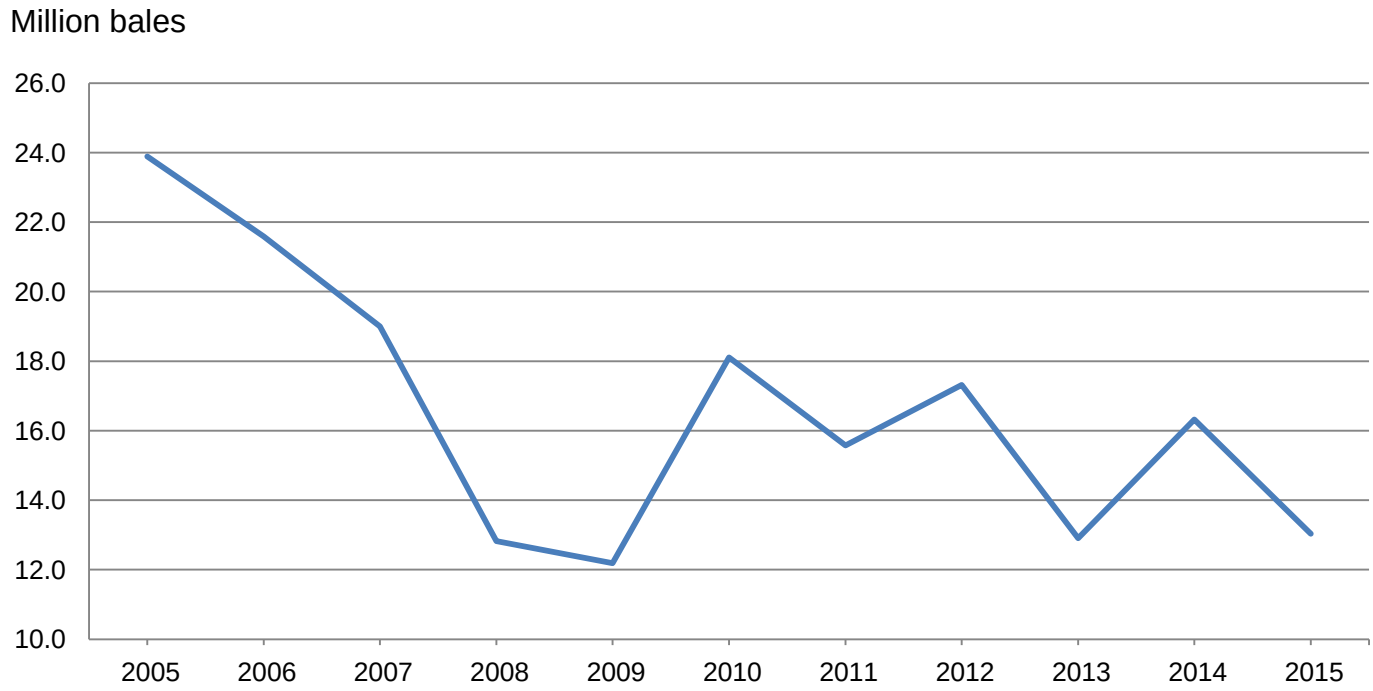
[1] Production ginned and to be ginned.
[2] 480-pound net weight bale.
[3] Estimates for current year carried forward from an earlier forecast.

Cottonseed Production – United States: 2014 and Forecasted December 1, 2015

State	Production	
	2014	2015 [1]
	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)
United States	5,125.0	4,183.0

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

Cotton Production - United States



Dry Edible Bean Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2014 and Forecasted December 1, 2015

State	Area planted		Area harvested		Yield per acre [1]		Production [1]	
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(1,000 cwt)	(1,000 cwt)
Arizona	11.0	7.2	10.9	7.2	1,940	2,000	211	144
California	48.0	43.0	47.5	42.5	2,190	2,200	1,040	935
Colorado	46.0	47.0	44.0	44.9	1,900	2,010	835	901
Idaho	125.0	120.0	124.0	119.0	1,800	1,800	2,232	2,141
Kansas	7.5	8.0	6.9	7.8	1,710	2,690	118	210
Michigan	250.0	275.0	245.3	272.0	1,940	2,030	4,749	5,533
Minnesota	155.0	190.0	148.0	182.0	1,950	2,000	2,887	3,640
Montana	37.5	49.1	37.0	47.8	1,630	1,500	603	717
Nebraska	165.0	140.0	152.0	131.0	2,500	2,380	3,800	3,117
New Mexico	10.5	12.9	10.5	12.9	1,900	1,500	200	194
New York	8.0	8.0	7.7	7.8	1,490	1,510	115	118
North Dakota	630.0	655.0	615.0	635.0	1,430	1,410	8,795	8,943
Oregon	8.5	9.0	8.5	9.0	2,260	2,300	192	207
South Dakota	14.0	12.5	12.9	11.6	1,880	1,820	243	211
Texas	23.0	31.0	21.0	28.0	1,220	1,150	256	323
Washington	130.0	110.0	129.0	109.0	1,500	1,400	1,935	1,528
Wisconsin	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	2,480	2,200	196	174
Wyoming	42.0	30.0	37.6	29.6	2,130	2,330	799	690
United States	1,718.9	1,755.6	1,665.7	1,705.0	1,753	1,743	29,206	29,726

[1] Clean basis.

Dry Edible Bean Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production by Commercial Class – States and United States: 2014 and Forecasted December 1, 2015

Class and State	Area planted		Area harvested		Yield per acre [2]		Production [2]	
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(1,000 cwt)	(1,000 cwt)
Large lima								
California	8.1	10.7	7.9	10.5	2,410	2,300	190	242
Baby lima								
California	14.9	5.9	14.9	5.9	2,010	2,150	300	127
Navy								
Idaho	1.5	([1])	1.5	([1])	2,600	([1])	39	([1])
Michigan	82.0	80.0	81.0	79.8	2,180	2,140	1,766	1,708
Minnesota	50.4	49.5	47.2	47.1	1,820	2,150	861	1,013
Nebraska	([1])	1.0	([1])	1.0	([1])	2,500	([1])	25
North Dakota	107.0	102.0	104.0	98.5	1,560	1,720	1,622	1,694
Oregon	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
South Dakota	5.2	2.9	4.8	2.7	2,070	1,800	99	49
Washington	1.1	([1])	1.1	([1])	2,360	([1])	26	([1])
Wyoming	0.5	([1])	0.4	([1])	2,000	([1])	8	([1])
United States	247.7	235.4	240.0	229.1	1,842	1,959	4,421	4,489
Great northern								
Idaho	4.0	2.7	4.0	2.7	2,400	2,700	96	73
Minnesota	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
Nebraska	76.0	37.0	71.1	34.7	2,550	2,200	1,810	763
North Dakota	10.3	5.0	10.1	4.9	1,800	1,610	182	79
Washington	-	([1])	-	([1])	-	([1])	-	([1])
Wyoming	13.5	([1])	12.5	([1])	2,100	([1])	263	([1])
United States	103.8	44.7	97.7	42.3	2,406	2,163	2,351	915
Small white								
Idaho	2.3	2.0	2.3	2.0	1,830	2,000	42	40
Oregon	([1])	1.4	([1])	1.4	([1])	2,430	([1])	34
Washington	([1])	1.7	([1])	1.7	([1])	2,410	([1])	41
United States	2.3	5.1	2.3	5.1	1,826	2,255	42	115

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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Dry Edible Bean Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production by Commercial Class – States and United States: 2014 and Forecasted December 1, 2015 (continued)

Class and State	Area planted		Area harvested		Yield per acre [2]		Production [2]	
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(1,000 cwt)	(1,000 cwt)
Pinto								
Arizona	4.8	([1])	4.8	([1])	1,900	([1])	91	([1])
Colorado	35.0	34.3	33.5	32.2	1,840	2,000	616	644
Idaho	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	2,470	2,640	470	502
Kansas	5.5	6.3	5.4	6.2	1,700	2,700	92	167
Michigan	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.0	1,600	1,580	30	32
Minnesota	9.8	10.7	9.3	10.3	1,530	1,740	142	179
Montana	6.0	5.0	5.8	4.9	2,200	2,300	128	113
Nebraska	71.0	78.1	64.5	77.3	2,410	2,430	1,554	1,878
New Mexico	10.5	12.9	10.5	12.9	1,900	1,500	200	194
North Dakota	404.0	369.0	397.0	360.0	1,430	1,370	5,677	4,932
Oregon	1.0	([1])	1.0	([1])	2,300	([1])	23	([1])
South Dakota	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.7	2,360	2,380	64	64
Washington	12.0	9.0	12.0	9.0	2,210	2,500	265	225
Wyoming	24.8	23.3	22.4	22.9	2,150	2,400	482	550
United States	608.3	572.6	589.8	559.4	1,667	1,695	9,834	9,480
Light red kidney								
California	1.9	0.9	1.9	0.9	2,420	1,800	46	16
Colorado	5.6	7.5	5.3	7.5	2,180	2,090	116	157
Idaho	1.7	2.1	1.7	2.1	2,530	2,100	43	44
Michigan	11.3	9.1	10.9	8.9	1,590	1,800	173	160
Minnesota	17.2	22.8	16.9	21.9	2,130	1,950	361	427
Nebraska	12.2	17.6	11.7	12.0	2,780	2,480	325	298
New York	3.7	2.3	3.5	2.2	1,390	1,360	49	30
Oregon	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	2,560	2,500	23	20
Washington	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	1,940	2,310	70	83
United States	58.1	66.7	56.4	59.9	2,138	2,062	1,206	1,235
Dark red kidney								
California	1.4	3.0	1.4	3.0	1,860	1,970	26	59
Idaho	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	2,200	2,330	33	35
Michigan	3.3	4.5	2.7	3.8	930	1,340	25	51
Minnesota	39.9	53.1	38.4	50.5	2,070	1,940	794	980
New York	1.4	2.4	1.4	2.3	1,890	1,890	26	43
North Dakota	1.7	3.2	1.4	3.1	1,380	1,680	19	52
Oregon	([1])	0.8	([1])	0.8	([1])	2,380	([1])	19
Washington	3.5	2.9	3.5	2.9	2,090	2,210	73	64
Wisconsin [3]	6.6	7.9	6.6	7.9	2,490	2,200	164	174
United States	59.3	79.3	56.9	75.8	2,039	1,949	1,160	1,477

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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Dry Edible Bean Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production by Commercial Class – States and United States: 2014 and Forecasted December 1, 2015 (continued)

Class and State	Area planted		Area harvested		Yield per acre [2]		Production [2]	
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(1,000 cwt)	(1,000 cwt)
Pink								
Idaho	6.0	5.0	6.0	5.0	2,600	2,440	156	122
Minnesota	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.0	1,750	1,710	70	68
North Dakota	11.1	9.9	11.0	9.6	1,030	1,380	113	132
Oregon	([1])	-	([1])	-	([1])	-	([1])	-
Washington	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.5	2,700	2,600	27	13
United States	22.4	19.5	22.0	19.1	1,664	1,754	366	335
Small red								
Idaho	8.0	12.0	8.0	12.0	2,630	2,330	210	280
Michigan	20.0	27.8	19.6	27.3	1,830	2,020	359	551
Minnesota	([1])	3.7	([1])	3.6	([1])	1,900	([1])	68
North Dakota	2.7	7.3	2.6	7.0	1,970	1,760	51	123
Washington	4.0	6.6	4.0	6.6	2,200	2,300	88	152
United States	34.7	57.4	34.2	56.5	2,070	2,078	708	1,174
Cranberry								
California	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.4	2,380	1,750	19	7
Idaho	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
Michigan	4.0	6.1	3.9	5.9	1,460	1,710	57	101
Minnesota	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
Oregon	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
Washington	-	1.7	-	1.7	-	2,290	-	39
United States	4.8	8.2	4.7	8.0	1,617	1,838	76	147
Black								
Idaho	1.4	2.8	1.4	2.8	2,570	2,540	36	71
Michigan	120.0	140.0	117.9	139.0	1,920	2,050	2,264	2,850
Minnesota	23.4	34.3	23.1	33.0	2,030	2,090	468	690
Nebraska	3.7	4.0	2.7	3.8	2,760	2,750	75	105
New York	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.0	1,150	1,330	21	27
North Dakota	80.0	142.0	76.0	135.8	1,300	1,210	988	1,643
Oregon	0.8	1.1	0.8	1.1	2,750	2,220	22	24
Washington	5.0	6.2	5.0	6.2	2,460	2,400	123	149
United States	236.2	332.4	228.7	323.7	1,748	1,717	3,997	5,559
Blackeye								
Arizona	2.4	([1])	2.4	([1])	2,300	([1])	55	([1])
California	6.4	8.2	6.4	8.2	2,090	2,280	134	187
Texas	21.5	29.0	20.0	27.0	1,220	1,150	244	311
United States	30.3	37.2	28.8	35.2	1,503	1,415	433	498
Small chickpeas [4]								
Idaho	29.0	32.0	29.0	32.0	1,410	1,400	410	448
Montana	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
North Dakota	2.0	(D)	1.9	(D)	1,550	(D)	29	(D)
Oregon	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
South Dakota	(D)	-	(D)	-	(D)	-	(D)	-
Washington	22.0	20.0	22.0	20.0	1,180	1,000	260	200
Other States [5]	13.8	20.2	13.7	19.8	1,500	1,460	205	289
United States	66.8	72.2	66.6	71.8	1,357	1,305	904	937

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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Dry Edible Bean Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production by Commercial Class – States and United States: 2014 and Forecasted December 1, 2015 (continued)

Class and State	Area planted		Area harvested		Yield per acre [2]		Production [2]	
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(1,000 cwt)	(1,000 cwt)
Large chickpeas [6]								
California	9.3	7.7	9.0	7.5	2,400	2,490	216	187
Idaho	45.0	38.0	44.0	37.0	1,260	1,220	555	451
Montana	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Nebraska	-	0.2	-	0.2	-	870	-	2
North Dakota	4.4	(D)	4.3	(D)	1,100	(D)	47	(D)
Oregon	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
South Dakota	(D)	3.2	(D)	2.9	(D)	1,800	(D)	52
Washington	68.0	55.0	67.0	54.0	1,140	930	764	502
Other States [5]	21.6	31.2	21.2	30.1	1,520	1,488	322	448
United States	148.3	135.3	145.5	131.7	1,309	1,247	1,904	1,642
All chickpeas (Garbanzo)								
California	9.3	7.7	9.0	7.5	2,400	2,490	216	187
Idaho	74.0	70.0	73.0	69.0	1,320	1,300	965	899
Montana	31.5	43.0	31.2	41.8	1,520	1,410	475	589
Nebraska	-	0.2	-	0.2	-	1,000	-	2
North Dakota	6.4	7.4	6.2	7.1	1,230	1,900	76	135
Oregon	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1,360	1,300	15	13
South Dakota	2.8	3.2	2.6	2.9	1,420	1,790	37	52
Washington	90.0	75.0	89.0	74.0	1,150	950	1,024	702
United States	215.1	207.5	212.1	203.5	1,324	1,267	2,808	2,579
Other								
Arizona	3.8	7.2	3.7	7.2	1,760	2,000	65	144
California	5.2	6.2	5.2	6.1	2,100	1,800	109	110
Colorado	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.2	1,980	1,920	103	100
Idaho	5.6	2.9	5.6	2.9	2,540	2,590	142	75
Kansas	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.6	1,730	2,690	26	43
Michigan	7.4	5.4	7.4	5.3	1,010	1,510	75	80
Minnesota	10.0	11.8	9.1	11.6	2,100	1,850	191	215
Montana	-	1.1	-	1.1	-	1,360	-	15
Nebraska	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	1,800	2,300	36	46
New York	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.3	1,900	1,380	19	18
North Dakota	6.8	9.2	6.7	9.0	1,000	1,700	67	153
Oregon	4.7	3.9	4.7	3.9	2,310	2,490	109	97
South Dakota	3.1	3.5	2.8	3.3	1,540	1,390	43	46
Texas	1.5	2.0	1.0	1.0	1,220	1,200	12	12
Washington	9.8	2.8	9.8	2.8	2,440	2,140	239	60
Wisconsin	1.3	-	1.3	-	2,490	-	32	-
Wyoming	3.2	6.7	2.3	6.7	2,000	2,090	46	140
United States	72.9	73.0	69.3	71.0	1,896	1,907	1,314	1,354
All dry edible beans								
United States	1,718.9	1,755.6	1,665.7	1,705.0	1,753	1,743	29,206	29,726

- Represents zero.
(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.
[1] Data are included in "Other" class to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.
[2] Clean basis.
[3] Includes light red kidney to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
[4] Chickpeas (or Garbanzo beans) smaller than 20/64 inches.
[5] Includes data withheld above.
[6] Chickpeas (or Garbanzo beans) larger than 20/64 inches.

Fall Potato Varieties Planted

The National Agricultural Statistics Service collects variety data in seven States, accounting for 82 percent of the 2015 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: 2015 Crop

[Revised from September 1]

State and variety	Percent of planted acres
Idaho	
Russet Burbank	53.7
R Norkotah	16.2
Ranger R	14.3
Umatillas	2.1
Norland	1.9
Bannock	1.6
Alturas	1.2
Frito-Lay	1.0
Other	8.0
Maine	
Russet Burbank	39.4
Frito-Lay	8.7
R Norkotah	6.8
Innovator	5.6
Snowden	4.3
Norland	4.1
Goldrush	3.6
Superior	3.5
Keuka Gold	2.7
Norwis	2.2
Atlantic	2.1
Reba	1.6
Ontario	1.4
Blazer	1.4
Shepody	1.1
Katahdin	1.1
Other	10.4
Minnesota	
Russet Burbank	52.6
Norland	16.8
Umatilla R	8.4
Dakota Pearl	4.2
Chieftain	3.7
Modoc	2.8
Gold Rush	1.9
Alpine	1.6
Cascade	1.2
Satina	1.0
Other	5.8
North Dakota	
Russet Burbank	35.6
Prospect	11.8
Umatilla R	10.0
Dakota Pearl	8.8
Ranger R	8.2
Bannock	5.9
Norland	5.0
Frito-Lay	1.7
Ivory Crisp	1.7
Other	11.3
Oregon	
Russet Burbank	18.3
R Norkotah	17.8
Umatilla R	16.5
Ranger	14.9
Shepody	8.5
Alturas	4.7
Frito-Lay	4.3
Premier	2.8
Clearwater	2.6
Modoc	1.7
Yukon	1.6
Lamoka	1.2
Other	5.1
Washington	
Russet Burbank	32.6
R Norkotah	16.2
Umatilla R	15.4
Ranger R	6.6
Alturas	6.0
Chieftain	4.1
Pike	2.2
Snowden	2.2
Shepody	1.8
Frito-Lay	1.5
Clearwater	1.3
Lamoka	1.0
Other	9.1
Wisconsin	
Frito-Lay	24.0
Russet Burbank	17.0
R Norkotah	12.1
Goldrush	12.0
Silverton	6.6
Snowden	5.8
Norland	5.2
Umatilla R	4.9
Lamoka	2.8
Atlantic	2.5
Superior	1.4
Yukon Gold	1.2
Ranger	1.2
Other	3.3

Percent of Fall Potatoes Planted to Major Varieties – Seven-State Total: 2015 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	Satina	0.2
R Norkotah	12.7	Cal White	0.2
Ranger R	8.8	Keuka Gold	0.2
Umatilla R	7.4	Ivory Crisp	0.2
Frito-Lay	3.7	Cascade	0.2
Norland	3.0	Norwis	0.1
Alturas	2.2	Red La Soda	0.1
Bannock	1.5	Rosara	0.1
Chieftain	1.4	Agata	0.1
Goldrush	1.4	Colorado Rose	0.1
Snowden	1.4	Western Russet	0.1
Prospect	1.2	Premier	0.1
Dakota Pearl	1.1	Reba	0.1
Shepody	0.9	Ontario	0.1
Lamoka	0.7	Blazer	0.1
Clearwater	0.6	Granola	0.1
Pike	0.6	Katahdin	0.1
Atlantic	0.5	Klondike Gold Dust	0.1
Silverton	0.5	Sangre	0.1
Yukon Gold	0.5	All Blue	0.1
Innovator	0.4	Dakota Crisp	0.1
Alpine	0.4	Canella	0.1
Superior	0.4	Other	4.5
Modoc	0.3		
La Chipper	0.3		

Sugarcane Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Use – States and United States: 2014 and Forecasted December 1, 2015

Use and State	Area harvested		Yield per acre [1]			Production [1]	
	2014	2015	2014	2015		2014	2015
				November 1	December 1		
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(tons)	(tons)	(tons)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)
For sugar							
Florida	392.0	409.0	38.4	(NA)	39.8	15,053	16,278
Hawaii	16.0	16.5	78.8	(NA)	86.2	1,261	1,422
Louisiana	386.0	385.0	29.5	(NA)	30.0	11,387	11,550
Texas	31.5	37.0	37.9	(NA)	36.0	1,194	1,332
United States	825.5	847.5	35.0	(NA)	36.1	28,895	30,582
For seed							
Florida	16.0	16.0	42.8	(NA)	43.2	685	691
Hawaii	2.2	2.2	20.5	(NA)	20.0	45	44
Louisiana	25.0	25.0	29.5	(NA)	30.0	738	750
Texas	1.6	2.0	37.9	(NA)	36.0	61	72
United States	44.8	45.2	34.1	(NA)	34.4	1,529	1,557
For sugar and seed							
Florida	408.0	425.0	38.6	39.0	39.9	15,738	16,969
Hawaii	18.2	18.7	71.8	78.4	78.4	1,306	1,466
Louisiana	411.0	410.0	29.5	31.0	30.0	12,125	12,300
Texas	33.1	39.0	37.9	36.0	36.0	1,255	1,404
United States	870.3	892.7	35.0	36.0	36.0	30,424	32,139

(NA) Not available.
[1] Net tons.

Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Domestic Units – United States: 2014 and 2015

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2015 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2014	2015	2014	2015
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Grains and hay				
Barley	3,031	3,558	2,497	3,109
Corn for grain [1]	90,597	88,381	83,136	80,664
Corn for silage	(NA)		6,371	
Hay, all	(NA)	(NA)	57,092	56,539
Alfalfa	(NA)	(NA)	18,445	18,337
All other	(NA)	(NA)	38,647	38,202
Oats	2,753	3,088	1,035	1,276
Proso millet	505	455	430	
Rice	2,939	2,611	2,919	2,570
Rye	1,434	1,569	258	360
Sorghum for grain [1]	7,138	8,651	6,401	7,645
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		315	
Wheat, all	56,841	54,644	46,385	47,094
Winter	42,409	39,461	32,299	32,257
Durum	1,407	1,936	1,346	1,896
Other spring	13,025	13,247	12,740	12,941
Oilseeds				
Canola	1,714.0	1,788.2	1,555.7	1,726.2
Cottonseed	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Flaxseed	311	420	302	409
Mustard seed	33.6	50.5	31.2	48.1
Peanuts	1,353.5	1,620.0	1,322.5	1,574.0
Rapeseed	2.2	1.8	2.1	1.7
Safflower	181.5	147.0	170.2	142.3
Soybeans for beans	83,276	83,205	82,591	82,429
Sunflower	1,560.8	1,858.2	1,507.6	1,784.4
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all	11,037.4	8,555.5	9,346.8	8,149.3
Upland	10,845.0	8,398.0	9,157.0	7,995.0
American Pima	192.4	157.5	189.8	154.3
Sugarbeets	1,163.4	1,159.8	1,146.7	1,144.0
Sugarcane	(NA)	(NA)	870.3	892.7
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	378.4	329.0
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	24.0	33.0	16.8	27.0
Dry edible beans	1,718.9	1,755.6	1,665.7	1,705.0
Dry edible peas	935.0	1,138.0	899.5	1,103.5
Lentils	281.0	495.0	259.0	475.0
Wrinkled seed peas	(NA)		(NA)	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Coffee (Hawaii)	(NA)		7.8	
Hops	(NA)	(NA)	38.0	44.0
Peppermint oil	(NA)		63.1	
Potatoes, all	1,062.6	1,073.5	1,051.1	1,063.1
Spring	73.8	67.0	71.1	66.0
Summer	50.4	52.7	48.9	51.1
Fall	938.4	953.8	931.1	946.0
Spearmint oil	(NA)		24.4	
Sweet potatoes	137.3	138.7	135.2	136.3
Taro (Hawaii) [2]	(NA)		0.4	

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Domestic Units – United States: 2014 and 2015 (continued)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2015 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop		Yield per acre		Production	
		2014	2015	2014	2015
				(1,000)	(1,000)
Grains and hay					
Barley	bushels	72.7	68.9	181,542	214,297
Corn for grain	bushels	171.0	169.3	14,215,532	13,653,507
Corn for silage	tons	20.1		128,048	
Hay, all	tons	2.45	2.52	139,798	142,401
Alfalfa	tons	3.33	3.45	61,446	63,214
All other	tons	2.03	2.07	78,352	79,187
Oats	bushels	67.9	70.2	70,232	89,535
Proso millet	bushels	31.4		13,483	
Rice [3]	cwt	7,572	7,423	221,035	190,770
Rye	bushels	27.9	31.9	7,189	11,496
Sorghum for grain	bushels	67.6	77.7	432,575	593,807
Sorghum for silage	tons	13.1		4,123	
Wheat, all	bushels	43.7	43.6	2,026,310	2,051,752
Winter	bushels	42.6	42.5	1,377,216	1,370,188
Durum	bushels	40.2	43.5	54,056	82,484
Other spring	bushels	46.7	46.3	595,038	599,080
Oilseeds					
Canola	pounds	1,614	1,791	2,510,995	3,091,900
Cottonseed	tons	(X)	(X)	5,125.0	4,183.0
Flaxseed	bushels	21.1		6,368	
Mustard seed	pounds	930		29,004	
Peanuts	pounds	3,923	3,922	5,188,665	6,172,900
Rapeseed	pounds	1,233		2,590	
Safflower	pounds	1,226		208,643	
Soybeans for beans	bushels	47.5	48.3	3,927,090	3,981,337
Sunflower	pounds	1,469	1,629	2,214,835	2,907,350
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops					
Cotton, all [3]	bales	838	768	16,319.4	13,031.0
Upland [3]	bales	826	755	15,753.0	12,580.0
American Pima [3]	bales	1,432	1,403	566.4	451.0
Sugarbeets	tons	27.4	30.8	31,365	35,216
Sugarcane	tons	35.0	36.0	30,424	32,139
Tobacco	pounds	2,316	2,148	876,415	706,602
Dry beans, peas, and lentils					
Austrian winter peas [3]	cwt	1,339	1,015	225	274
Dry edible beans [3]	cwt	1,753	1,743	29,206	29,726
Dry edible peas [3]	cwt	1,907	1,772	17,155	19,552
Lentils [3]	cwt	1,300	1,121	3,367	5,324
Wrinkled seed peas	cwt	(NA)		618	
Potatoes and miscellaneous					
Coffee (Hawaii)	pounds	960		7,500	
Hops	pounds	1,868	1,818	70,995.9	79,988.4
Peppermint oil	pounds	90		5,692	
Potatoes, all	cwt	421	419	442,170	445,602
Spring	cwt	318	304	22,608	20,068
Summer	cwt	324	331	15,859	16,907
Fall	cwt	434	432	403,703	408,627
Spearmint oil	pounds	114		2,784	
Sweet potatoes	cwt	219		29,584	
Taro (Hawaii)	pounds	(NA)		3,240	

(NA) Not available.
(X) Not applicable.
[1] Area planted for all purposes.
[2] Area is total acres in crop, not harvested acres.
[3] Yield in pounds.

Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Metric Units – United States: 2014 and 2015

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2015 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2014	2015	2014	2015
	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)
Grains and hay				
Barley	1,226,620	1,439,890	1,010,510	1,258,180
Corn for grain [1]	36,663,700	35,766,910	33,644,310	32,643,910
Corn for silage	(NA)		2,578,280	
Hay, all [2]	(NA)	(NA)	23,104,560	22,880,770
Alfalfa	(NA)	(NA)	7,464,510	7,420,800
All other	(NA)	(NA)	15,640,050	15,459,970
Oats	1,114,110	1,249,680	418,850	516,380
Proso millet	204,370	184,130	174,020	
Rice	1,189,380	1,056,650	1,181,290	1,040,050
Rye	580,330	634,960	104,410	145,690
Sorghum for grain [1]	2,888,680	3,500,970	2,590,420	3,093,860
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		127,480	
Wheat, all [2]	23,002,980	22,113,880	18,771,550	19,058,470
Winter	17,162,500	15,969,470	13,071,080	13,054,090
Durum	569,400	783,480	544,710	767,290
Other spring	5,271,090	5,360,930	5,155,750	5,237,090
Oilseeds				
Canola	693,640	723,670	629,580	698,580
Cottonseed	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Flaxseed	125,860	169,970	122,220	165,520
Mustard seed	13,600	20,440	12,630	19,470
Peanuts	547,750	655,600	535,200	636,980
Rapeseed	890	730	850	690
Safflower	73,450	59,490	68,880	57,590
Soybeans for beans	33,700,960	33,672,230	33,423,750	33,358,190
Sunflower	631,640	751,990	610,110	722,130
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all [2]	4,466,730	3,462,330	3,782,560	3,297,940
Upland	4,388,860	3,398,590	3,705,750	3,235,500
American Pima	77,860	63,740	76,810	62,440
Sugarbeets	470,820	469,360	464,060	462,970
Sugarcane	(NA)	(NA)	352,200	361,270
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	153,120	133,120
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	9,710	13,350	6,800	10,930
Dry edible beans	695,620	710,470	674,090	690,000
Dry edible peas	378,390	460,540	364,020	446,580
Lentils	113,720	200,320	104,810	192,230
Wrinkled seed peas	(NA)		(NA)	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Coffee (Hawaii)	(NA)		3,160	
Hops	(NA)	(NA)	15,380	17,800
Peppermint oil	(NA)		25,540	
Potatoes, all [2]	430,020	434,430	425,370	430,230
Spring	29,870	27,110	28,770	26,710
Summer	20,400	21,330	19,790	20,680
Fall	379,760	385,990	376,810	382,840
Spearmint oil	(NA)		9,870	
Sweet potatoes	55,560	56,130	54,710	55,160
Taro (Hawaii) [3]	(NA)		150	

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Metric Units – United States: 2014 and 2015 (continued)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2015 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Yield per hectare		Production	
	2014	2015	2014	2015
	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)
Grains and hay				
Barley	3.91	3.71	3,952,610	4,665,770
Corn for grain	10.73	10.62	361,091,140	346,815,050
Corn for silage	45.05		116,163,190	
Hay, all [2]	5.49	5.65	126,822,610	129,184,010
Alfalfa	7.47	7.73	55,742,870	57,346,780
All other	4.54	4.65	71,079,740	71,837,240
Oats	2.43	2.52	1,019,410	1,299,600
Proso millet	1.76		305,790	
Rice	8.49	8.32	10,025,980	8,653,180
Rye	1.75	2.00	182,610	292,010
Sorghum for grain	4.24	4.88	10,987,910	15,083,390
Sorghum for silage	29.34		3,740,320	
Wheat, all [2]	2.94	2.93	55,147,120	55,839,540
Winter	2.87	2.86	37,481,680	37,290,410
Durum	2.70	2.93	1,471,160	2,244,850
Other spring	3.14	3.11	16,194,280	16,304,290
Oilseeds				
Canola	1.81	2.01	1,138,970	1,402,460
Cottonseed	(X)	(X)	4,649,320	3,794,750
Flaxseed	1.32		161,750	
Mustard seed	1.04		13,160	
Peanuts	4.40	4.40	2,353,540	2,799,980
Rapeseed	1.38		1,170	
Safflower	1.37		94,640	
Soybeans for beans	3.20	3.25	106,877,870	108,354,240
Sunflower	1.65	1.83	1,004,630	1,318,750
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all [2]	0.94	0.86	3,553,130	2,837,170
Upland	0.93	0.85	3,429,810	2,738,970
American Pima	1.61	1.57	123,320	98,190
Sugarbeets	61.32	69.01	28,453,850	31,947,420
Sugarcane	78.36	80.70	27,600,190	29,156,010
Tobacco	2.60	2.41	397,540	320,510
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	1.50	1.14	10,180	12,430
Dry edible beans	1.97	1.95	1,324,760	1,348,350
Dry edible peas	2.14	1.99	778,140	886,860
Lentils	1.46	1.26	152,720	241,490
Wrinkled seed peas	(NA)		28,030	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Coffee (Hawaii)	1.08		3,400	
Hops	2.09	2.04	32,200	36,280
Peppermint oil	0.10		2,580	
Potatoes, all [2]	47.15	46.98	20,056,500	20,212,170
Spring	35.64	34.08	1,025,480	910,270
Summer	36.35	37.11	719,350	766,890
Fall	48.60	48.41	18,311,660	18,535,010
Spearmint oil	0.13		1,260	
Sweet potatoes	24.53		1,341,910	
Taro (Hawaii)	(NA)		1,470	

(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.

Fruits and Nuts 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 2015 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2014-2015 season. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Production	
	2015	2016
	(1,000)	(1,000)
Citrus [1]		
Grapefruit ..... tons	870	789
Lemons ..... tons	900	844
Oranges ..... tons	6,378	5,277
Tangelos (Florida) ..... tons	31	18
Tangerines and mandarins ..... tons	843	841
Noncitrus		
Apples ..... 1,000 pounds	10,171.8	
Apricots ..... tons	53.0	
Bananas (Hawaii) .....pounds		
Grapes ..... tons	8,046.4	
Olives (California) ..... tons		
Papayas (Hawaii) .....pounds		
Peaches ..... tons	804.6	
Pears ..... tons	733.0	
Prunes, dried (California) ..... tons	100.0	
Prunes and plums (excludes California) ..... tons		
Nuts and miscellaneous		
Almonds, shelled (California) .....pounds	1,800,000	
Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon) ..... tons	39.0	
Pecans, in-shell .....pounds	272,340	
Walnuts, in-shell (California) ..... tons	575	
Maple syrup .....gallons	3,414	

[1] Production years are 2014-2015 and 2015-2016.

Fruits and Nuts 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 2015 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2014-2015 season. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Production	
	2015	2016
	(metric tons)	(metric tons)
Citrus [1]		
Grapefruit	789,250	715,770
Lemons	816,470	765,660
Oranges	5,786,020	4,787,210
Tangelos (Florida)	28,120	16,330
Tangerines and mandarins	764,760	762,940
Noncitrus		
Apples	4,613,850	
Apricots	48,090	
Bananas (Hawaii)		
Grapes	7,299,570	
Olives (California)		
Papayas (Hawaii)		
Peaches	729,920	
Pears	664,970	
Prunes, dried (California)	90,720	
Prunes and plums (excludes California)		
Nuts and miscellaneous		
Almonds, shelled (California)	816,470	
Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon)	35,380	
Pecans, in-shell	123,530	
Walnuts, in-shell (California)	521,630	
Maple syrup	17,070	

[1] Production years are 2014-2015 and 2015-2016.

Cotton Objective Yield Data

The National Agricultural Statistics Service conducted objective yield surveys in six cotton-producing States during 2015. 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: 2011-2015

[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	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)
Arkansas					
September	901	841	1,025	910	763
October	845	852	(NA)	741	769
November	867	856	855	771	856
December	868	856	862	773	856
Final	868	856	862	773	
Georgia					
September	531	656	481	660	645
October	577	646	(NA)	660	630
November	659	756	663	717	748
December	665	768	669	718	759
Final	666	768	670	719	
Louisiana					
September	938	855	806	745	676
October	948	880	(NA)	876	776
November	949	900	857	877	794
December	949	900	857	877	793
Final	949	900	857	877	
Mississippi					
September	898	883	925	843	887
October	848	855	(NA)	808	839
November	874	896	906	861	898
December	875	896	907	861	898
Final	875	892	907	861	
North Carolina					
September	553	727	532	604	551
October	610	739	(NA)	629	620
November	646	865	636	765	624
December	646	872	668	764	632
Final	646	872	668	764	
Texas					
September	540	535	547	485	566
October	478	443	(NA)	373	442
November	515	522	517	453	481
December	520	549	526	461	492
Final	520	552	525	482	

(NA) Not available.

Potato Objective Yield Data

The National Agricultural Statistics Service is conducting objective yield surveys in seven fall potato-producing States during 2015. 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: 2011-2015

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 2011	5	17,571	6	11,790	(D)	(D)	209	12,906
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
Maine 2011	9	13,687	46	13,015	3	14,268	73	9,809
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
Minnesota 2011	40	12,356	7	11,755	(D)	(D)	95	12,548
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
North Dakota 2011	22	11,581	23	11,181	(D)	(D)	90	12,931
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
Oregon 2011	4	11,998	25	12,986	5	12,275	98	12,570
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
Washington 2011	7	16,378	7	15,172	3	15,148	108	15,258
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
Wisconsin 2011	7	16,312	48	14,184	(D)	(D)	50	12,597
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

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

Fall Potato Harvest Loss by Type – Selected States: 2011-2015

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 2011	-	(D)	-	29	30
2012	(D)	(D)	(D)	25	26
2013	(D)	18	-	29	27
2014	(D)	-	-	23	23
2015	(D)	(D)	(D)	17	17
Maine 2011	(D)	30	(D)	30	29
2012	(D)	31	(D)	24	26
2013	13	(D)	(D)	(D)	15
2014	28	15	(D)	19	18
2015	(D)	17	(D)	24	20
Minnesota 2011	20	(D)	-	29	26
2012	9	14	-	31	24
2013	12	(D)	-	33	29
2014	16	(D)	-	39	32
2015	19	(D)	-	43	36
North Dakota 2011	18	17	-	38	31
2012	17	39	-	50	43
2013	20	34	(D)	53	40
2014	15	34	-	34	31
2015	18	23	(D)	32	27
Oregon 2011	(D)	12	-	21	20
2012	(D)	22	-	19	19
2013	-	(D)	-	21	24
2014	(D)	24	-	16	17
2015	(D)	(D)	-	29	27
Washington 2011	(D)	(D)	-	20	20
2012	(D)	(D)	-	22	20
2013	(D)	(D)	-	20	19
2014	-	33	-	18	20
2015	-	14	-	15	15
Wisconsin 2011	-	9	-	14	12
2012	7	9	-	7	8
2013	(D)	37	(D)	14	22
2014	(D)	12	(D)	15	13
2015	(D)	29	-	19	22

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

Fall Potato Grading Categories by Type – Selected States: 2014 and 2015

[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]	
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Round red potatoes						
Minnesota	66.2	74.7	28.4	16.1	5.4	9.2
North Dakota	77.7	76.2	19.6	16.0	2.7	7.8
Wisconsin	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Round white potatoes						
Maine [3]	88.5	82.6	7.8	7.0	3.7	10.4
North Dakota	71.9	83.9	16.9	12.2	11.2	3.9
Oregon	87.8	95.2	10.3	3.9	1.9	0.9
Wisconsin	87.2	77.3	12.6	22.6	0.2	0.1
All long potatoes [4]						
Idaho [5]	80.1	73.7	18.6	24.8	1.3	1.5
Maine [3]	85.9	90.8	9.8	7.0	4.3	2.2
Minnesota	70.2	73.9	20.3	15.5	9.5	10.6
North Dakota	77.6	82.3	15.4	11.4	7.0	6.3
Oregon	78.6	75.5	19.9	22.1	1.5	2.4
Washington	78.6	74.9	20.3	23.5	1.1	1.6
Wisconsin	83.9	82.2	15.7	17.6	0.4	0.2

(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: 2014 and 2015

[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)
2014							
Red potatoes							
Minnesota	7.5	6.4	17.3	25.5	42.6	0.7	-
North Dakota	8.9	6.4	17.6	24.0	43.1	-	-
Wisconsin	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
White potatoes							
Maine [1]	2.7	2.9	13.1	15.8	60.2	5.2	0.1
North Dakota	5.6	5.8	14.8	20.1	51.4	2.3	-
Oregon	3.7	5.1	11.1	22.1	55.9	0.9	1.2
Wisconsin	2.7	3.1	9.7	16.0	65.5	2.5	0.5
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

- 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: 2014 and 2015

[Percent of net yield - adjusted for field loss]

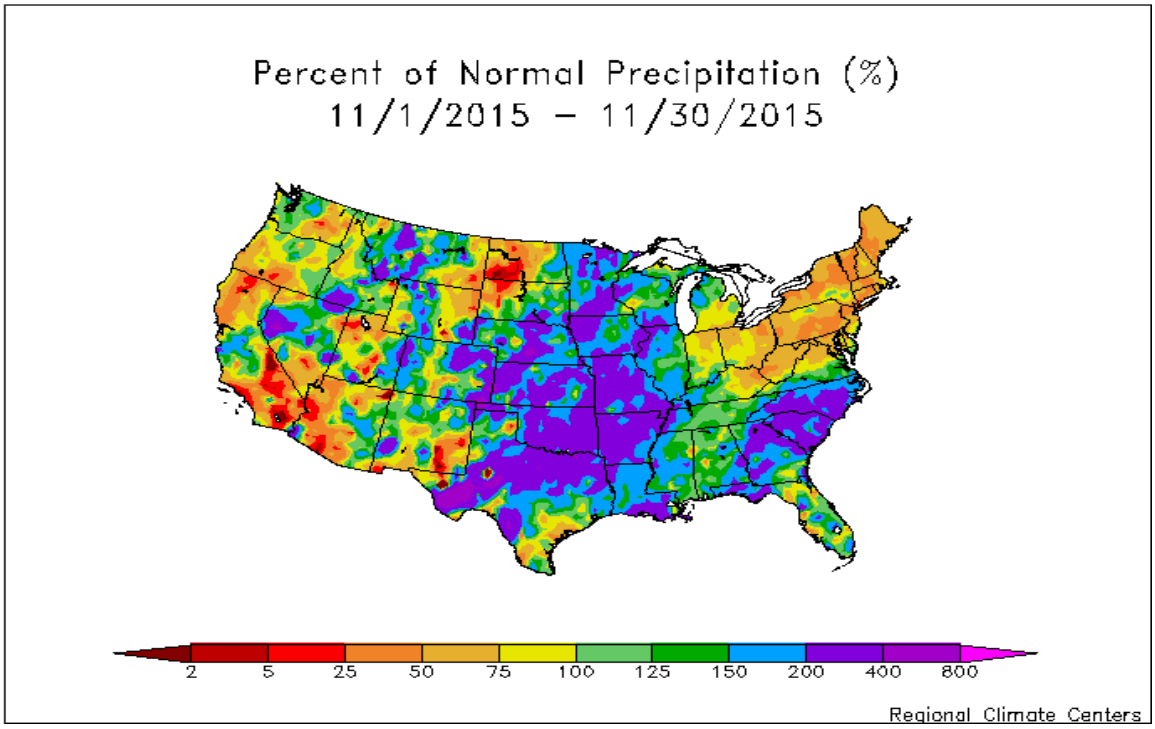
Year	Inches		Ounces					
	1 1/2 - 1 7/8	1 7/8 - 2	2 inches or 4-6	6-8	8-10	10-12	12-14	14 and over
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
2014	4.7	4.5	32.9	20.9	14.5	9.2	6.4	6.9
2015	3.3	3.0	25.1	20.2	16.8	12.4	7.9	11.3

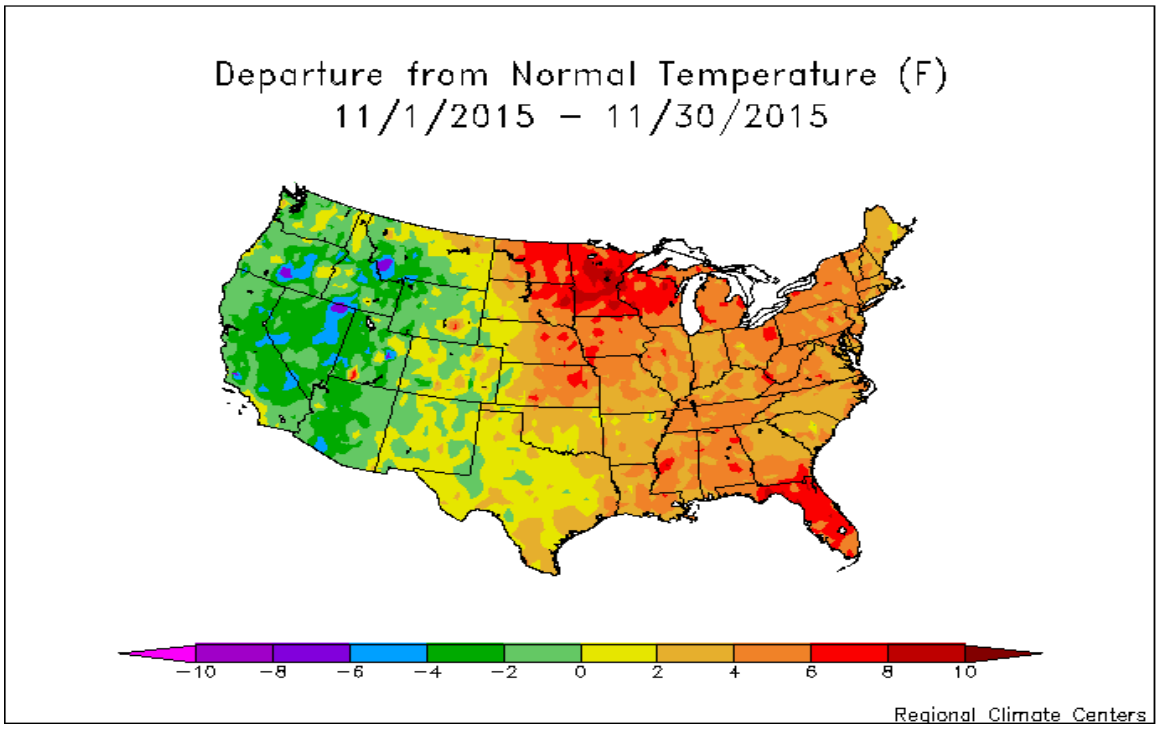
All Long Potato Size Categories – Selected States: 2014 and 2015

[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
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
2014													
Idaho [1]	1.5	6.2	4.6	27.2	10.2	9.3	8.2	6.3	5.4	4.7	3.6	3.4	9.4
Minnesota	1.7	6.8	5.6	28.2	10.9	10.4	8.9	6.6	5.2	3.9	2.8	1.7	7.3
North Dakota	0.9	4.5	4.3	23.9	11.1	9.6	8.4	6.3	6.5	4.0	4.2	3.0	13.3
Oregon	1.1	4.6	3.3	23.7	9.2	9.4	7.2	7.1	6.3	5.4	4.4	3.5	14.8
Washington	0.6	3.5	3.0	22.8	9.4	8.5	8.2	6.7	5.5	5.7	4.7	3.7	17.7
Wisconsin	0.5	4.2	4.5	22.8	10.1	9.6	8.6	7.5	6.2	5.2	4.8	3.5	12.5
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

[1] Russets only.


Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)
11/1/2015 – 11/30/2015
2
5
25
50
75
100
125
150
200
400
800
Regional Climate Centers


Departure from Normal Temperature (F)
11/1/2015 – 11/30/2015
−10
−8
−6
−4
−2
0
2
4
6
8
10
Regional Climate Centers

November Weather Summary

November will be remembered for its variety of strong weather systems, which resulted in Northwestern wind damage (November 17-18); Midwestern snow (November 20-21 and 30); Southern flooding (November 26-29); and a pair of late-season tornado outbreaks (November 11 and 16-18). Other highlights included general warmth across the central and eastern United States; a late-month cold snap in the West and ice storm on the southern High Plains; and drought eradication in the Pacific Northwest. Some other sections of the West did not fare as well; for example, parts of California received beneficial rain and snow, but not enough to start filling drought-depleted reservoirs or dent 4-year precipitation deficits.

Most of the Northwestern precipitation fell from the Pacific Coast to the Cascades, as well as the northern Rockies, largely bypassing "rain-shadowed" sections of the Northwest. As a result, the Northwest led the Nation by November 29 in winter wheat rated in very poor to poor condition: 17 percent in Washington and 15 percent in Oregon. Complicating the picture, a late-November cold wave sent winter wheat into dormancy in northern production areas. By month's end, only 79 percent of the wheat had emerged in Oregon, along with 87 percent of Washington's crop.

Farther east, abundant November precipitation across the Plains and Midwest lowered the portion of the United States wheat rated very poor to poor, from 14 to 9 percent, between October 25 and November 29. During the same 5-week span, United States wheat rated good to excellent rose from 47 to 55 percent. However, wet weather also halted late-season fieldwork, including the Texas cotton harvest. When rain and freezing rain arrived across the southern Plains on Thanksgiving (November 26), the Texas cotton harvest was 75 percent complete. Farther north, most Midwestern fieldwork was finished when conditions deteriorated; for example, United States corn was 96 percent harvested by November 15, while the United States soybean harvest was 95 percent complete by November 8.

However, wet weather across the Southeast led to a variety of fieldwork disruptions, including winter wheat planting and cotton, peanut, and soybean harvesting. Some of the most significant delays existed in the Carolinas, parts of which had already been hit hard by October flooding. By November 29 in South Carolina, only 55 percent of the intended winter wheat acreage had been planted, compared with the 5-year average of 73 percent. On the same date, South Carolina's harvest progress had reached only 51 percent for soybeans; 64 percent for cotton; and 74 percent for peanuts.

Elsewhere, generally cool conditions in the western United States contrasted with late-season warmth in the central and eastern United States. In fact, record-setting November warmth prevailed at numerous locations in the Atlantic Coast States, including Tallahassee, Florida, and New York City. Monthly temperatures averaged at least 8°F above normal in portions of the southern Atlantic States and the upper Great Lakes Region.

November Agricultural Summary

November temperatures were above normal in areas east of the Rocky Mountains with most of the upper Midwest and Florida recording average temperatures more than 6°F above normal. Conversely, areas from the Intermountain Region to the Pacific Coast experienced temperatures over 2°F below normal. Most of the Nation was within 3 inches of normal precipitation for the month. Certain areas in the Northeast, Southwest, and the Dakotas received less than 50 percent of average normal rainfall during the month. In contrast, most of the south central United States and southern Atlantic Coast States received more than 200 percent of their normal November precipitation.

With warmer-than-normal conditions in the Midwest, the Nation's corn harvest progress remained ahead of the 5-year average until harvest completion in mid-November. Nationally, corn producers had harvested 85 percent of this year's crop by November 1, twenty-three percentage points ahead of last year and 6 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. In Nebraska, farmers harvested 12 percent of their corn for grain during the week ending November 8, advancing the harvest to 87 percent complete, 11 percentage points ahead of last year. By November 15, ninety-six percent of the Nation's corn crop was harvested, 8 percentage points ahead of last year and 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. The largest gains in corn harvest progress were observed in Colorado, Michigan, and Wisconsin, where farmers harvested 14, 10, and 11 percent of their crops during the week ending November 15, respectively.

Soybean producers Nationwide had harvested 92 percent of this year's crop by November 1, eleven percentage points ahead of last year and 4 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By November 8, producers had harvested 95 percent of this year's soybean crop, 6 percentage points ahead of last year and 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. With the exception of North Carolina, where a large portion of the soybean crop is grown following winter wheat, harvest was complete or nearing completion in all estimating States by November 8.

Cotton producers Nationwide had harvested half of this year's crop by November 1, slightly ahead of last year but 4 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Rainy conditions slowed the cotton harvest in Texas, where only 3 percent of the State's crop was harvested during the week ending November 1. Overall, 47 percent of the Nation's cotton crop was rated in good to excellent condition at the beginning of November, slightly below the same time last year. Producers harvested 64 percent of the Nation's cotton crop by November 15, four percentage points behind last year and 10 percentage points behind the 5-year average. The greatest advances in cotton harvest progress that week were noted in Arizona, Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Virginia where farmers made double digit gains. Nationally, producers had harvested 80 percent of the cotton crop by November 29, three percentage points behind last year and 8 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Texas farmers harvested 15 percent of the cotton crop during the last full week of November, bringing the overall total to 75 percent harvested in the State.

Seventy-nine percent of the Nation's sorghum crop was harvested by the beginning of November, 15 percentage points ahead of last year and 7 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Nationally, 91 percent of the sorghum crop was harvested by November 15, nine percentage points ahead of last year and 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Mild, dry weather in Colorado and New Mexico promoted a rapid harvest pace during the week ending November 15. By November 22, sorghum harvest was over 90 percent complete in all estimating States except New Mexico. Nationally, 98 percent of the sorghum crop was harvested by November 29, seven percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average.

By November 1, producers had seeded 88 percent of the 2016 winter wheat crop, slightly behind last year and 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Nationally, 72 percent of the crop was emerged by November 1, four percentage points behind last year and slightly behind the 5-year average. The crop was 95 percent emerged in South Dakota at the beginning of the month, 20 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Ninety-six percent of the Nation's 2016 winter wheat crop was sown by November 22, three percentage points behind last year and 4 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Winter wheat planted advanced 12 percentage points or more during that week in Arkansas, California, and North Carolina. By November 22, ninety percent of the Nation's winter wheat had emerged, slightly behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. By the end of the month, ninety-three percent of the Nation's winter wheat was emerged, slightly behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. Emergence was complete in Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Nebraska, Ohio, and South Dakota. Overall, 55 percent of the winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, 3 percentage points below the same time last year. As of November 29, States in the Northern Plains and Great Lakes Region generally had better condition ratings such as Montana at 73 percent good to excellent, than southern States, like Arkansas at 40 percent in good to excellent condition.

By November 1, producers had dug and combined 72 percent of the Nation's peanut crop, 5 percentage points behind last year and 7 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By November 15, producers had harvested 82 percent of this year's peanut crop, 11 percentage points behind last year and 12 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Wet conditions allowed only minimal gains in the Alabama and Florida peanut harvest during that week. By mid-November, harvest progress in all estimating States was behind last year's pace. Peanut producers had harvested 93 percent of the Nation's crop by November 29, seven percentage points behind last year and 6 percentage points behind the 5-year average. In all estimating States except South Carolina, peanut harvest was at least 90 percent complete.

Ninety-one percent of this year's sugarbeet crop had been dug by November 1, two percentage points behind last year but slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Nationally, 96 percent of this year's sugarbeet crop had been dug by November 8, slightly behind both last year and the 5-year average. In Michigan, warmer conditions during the first part of the month brought a halt to sugarbeet harvest for pile storage, but harvest resumed on November 7 after temperatures fell and the rain ceased.

Sunflower producers harvested 69 percent of this year's crop by November 1, twenty-two percentage points ahead of last year and 10 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By November 15, sunflower producers had harvested 88 percent of this year's crop, 9 percentage points ahead of last year and 4 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Above-normal temperatures and mostly dry conditions supported sunflower harvesting activities in Kansas, where farmers harvested 15 percent of their crop during the week ending November 15. Nationally, 95 percent of the sunflower crop was harvested by November 22, ten percentage points ahead of last year and 4 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.

Crop Comments

Cotton: Upland cotton harvested area is expected to total 8.00 million acres, unchanged from last month but down 13 percent from 2014. Pima harvested area, at 154,300 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 29, eighty percent of the crop was harvested, 3 percentage points behind last year and 8 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Record high yields are forecast in Missouri, Oklahoma, and Tennessee.

Ginnings totaled 7,961,450 running bales prior to December 1, compared with 10,245,850 running bales ginned prior to the same date last year.

Dry beans: Production of dry edible beans is forecast at 29.7 million cwt, up 2 percent from last year. Planted area is estimated at 1.76 million acres, up 2 percent from 2014. Harvested area is forecast at 1.71 million acres, 2 percent above the previous year. The average United States yield is forecast at 1,743 pounds per acre, a decrease of 10 pounds from last year.

In North Dakota, harvest was 97 percent complete by October 4, well ahead of the previous year and the 5-year average of 60 percent. During the season, most of the crop was rated in good to excellent condition. In Michigan, harvest was complete by the end of October, ahead of last year's pace. Most of the bean crop was reported in good to excellent condition. Nebraska's harvest was 96 percent complete by October 11, the same as a year earlier.

Grapefruit: The 2015-2016 United States grapefruit crop is forecast at 789,000 tons, down 4 percent from last month's forecast and down 9 percent from last season's final utilization. In Florida, expected production is down 6 percent from last month and down 11 percent from last year. California and Texas grapefruit production estimates were carried forward from the previous forecast.

Tangelos: Florida's tangelo forecast is 400,000 boxes (18,000 tons), unchanged from last month but down 41 percent from last season's final utilization. The production is the lowest since the 1958-1959 season.

Tangerines and mandarins: The United States tangerine and mandarin crop is forecast at 841,000 tons, down slightly from last month and last season's final utilization. California tangerine and mandarin production estimates were carried forward from the previous forecast. Estimates for Arizona have been discontinued.

Florida citrus: In the citrus growing region, reported daily high temperatures were seasonably warm all month, with most days reaching the mid to upper 80s and a few days reaching the lower 90s. Rainfall was above average in most of the citrus producing area. St. Lucie West (St. Lucie County) had the most rainfall at 3.68 inches, followed by Dade City (Pasco County) at 3.57 inches. Apopka (Orange County) only received .92 inch of rainfall. According to the November 24, 2015 U.S. Drought Monitor, the eastern edge of Orange County, nearly all of Osceola County, and the entire Indian River District were abnormally dry.

Growers sustained their spraying efforts in attempts to lower the psyllid population to combat citrus greening. Caretakers continued to irrigate groves in most areas. Mowing, application of herbicides, and staging of fresh boxes and trailers were observed in many citrus groves throughout the State in preparation for harvesting of early variety citrus. Harvest for the fresh market was well underway with the picking of early and mid-oranges, Navels, Fallglo and Sunburst tangerines, white and red grapefruit, and tangelos. A few processing plants are now open to process eliminations. Preparations are getting underway at processing plants for field run.

California citrus: The Valencia orange harvest was completed mid-month. The Navel orange harvest began, with good maturity and improved color due to cooler temperatures. Harvest slowed mid-month due to area rains, but picked up with Beck and Fukumoto Navel orange varieties being harvested. Mandarin oranges continued to be picked and packed for domestic sales. Pomelos, lemons, Satsuma oranges, quinces, and Melo Gold and Oro Blanco hybrid grapefruit continued to be harvested and packed for export.

California noncitrus fruits and nuts: Stone fruit orchards continued to be prepped for winter, with pruning and fertilizing. Old trees were removed to make room for new trees to be planted. Other groundwork preparation for new orchards continued, including fruit tree holes fumigation. Grape harvest was nearly complete, with some late table variety grapes and a few wine grapes remaining to be harvested. Cultivation, fumigation, irrigation, and some pruning were underway in the vineyards. In Napa County, due to the early crop and warm weather, some growers harvested a second picking of wine grapes. Most growers added amendments to soils. In Madera County, raisins were all up off of the ground with some left to be delivered to packers. Growers were still harvesting late variety Emperor Table grapes at the month's end. In Tulare County, table grape vineyards were covered with plastic to protect the grapes from the rain. Persimmons and kiwifruit continued to be harvested and sold at roadside stands. The pomegranate harvest began and continued throughout the month, with fruit being picked and packed for domestic and foreign sales. Walnut harvest continued into November. Most of the almond harvest was completed by the beginning of the month. Harvesting of pistachios was near completion. Growers continued to fertilize and irrigate almond blocks as water was available. Some orchard floors continued to receive herbicide treatments of zinc and boron in preparation for winter. The olive harvest was completed.

Sugarcane: Production of sugarcane for sugar and seed in 2015 is forecast at 32.1 million tons, up 1 percent from the November 1 forecast and up 6 percent from last year. Producers intend to harvest 892,700 acres for sugar and seed during the 2015 crop year, up 11,000 acres from the previous forecast and up 22,400 acres from last year. Expected yield for sugar and seed is forecast at 36.0 tons per acre, unchanged from the November 1 forecast but up 1.0 ton from 2014.

Statistical Methodology

Cotton survey procedures: Objective yield surveys were conducted between November 24 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 59 percent of the United States production. Bearing tree numbers are determined at the start of the season based on a fruit tree inventory conducted every 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 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 September. The production estimates are based on all data available at the end of the marketing season, including information from marketing orders, shipments, and processor records. Allowances are made for recorded local utilization and home use.

Reliability: To assist users in evaluating the reliability of the December 1 production forecasts, the "Root Mean Square Error," a statistical measure based on past performance, is computed. The deviation between the December 1 production forecast and the final estimate is expressed as a percentage of the final estimate. The average of squared percentage deviations for the latest 20-year period is computed. The square root of the average becomes statistically the "Root Mean Square Error." Probability statements can be made concerning expected differences in the current forecast relative to the final end-of-season estimate, assuming that factors affecting this year's forecast are not different from those influencing recent years.

The "Root Mean Square Error" for the December 1 cotton production forecast is 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 3.8 percent.

Changes between the December 1 cotton forecast and the final estimates during the past 20 years have averaged 262,000 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 6.3 percent. However, if you exclude the three abnormal production years (one freeze season and two hurricane seasons), the “Root Mean Square Error” is 5.7 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 6.3 percent, or 5.7 percent excluding abnormal seasons. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 10.8 percent, or 9.9 percent excluding abnormal seasons.

Changes between the December 1 orange forecast and the final estimates during the past 20 years have averaged 460,000 tons (407,000 tons excluding abnormal seasons), ranging from 21,000 tons to 1.15 million tons (21,000 tons to 10.1 million tons, excluding abnormal seasons). The December 1 forecast for oranges has been below the final estimate 5 times and above 15 times (below 5 times and above 12 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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USDA's 92nd Annual

2016 Agricultural Outlook Forum

Transforming Agriculture

February 25-26, 2016

Crystal Gateway Marriott Hotel

Arlington, Virginia

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