Crop Production

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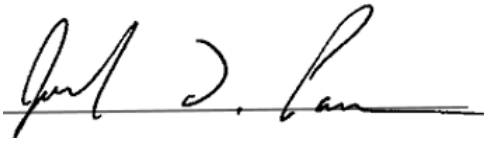
Orange Production Down 1 percent from March Forecast

The United States all orange forecast for the 2018-2019 season is 5.48 million tons, down 1 percent from last month but up 40 percent from the 2017-2018 revised final utilization. The Florida all orange forecast, at 76.5 million boxes (3.44 million tons), is down 1 percent from last month but up 70 percent from last season's revised final utilization. Early, midseason, and Navel varieties in Florida are forecast at 30.5 million boxes (1.37 million tons), down 2 percent from last month but up 61 percent from last season's final utilization. The Florida Valencia orange forecast, at 46.0 million boxes (2.07 million tons), is unchanged from last month but up 76 percent from last season's revised final utilization.

The California all orange forecast is 49.0 million boxes (1.96 million tons), down 1 percent from the previous forecast but up 8 percent from last season's final utilization. The California Navel orange forecast, at 40.0 million boxes (1.60 million tons), is unchanged from the previous forecast but up 11 percent from last season's final utilization. The California Valencia orange forecast is 9.00 million boxes (360,000 tons), down 5 percent from both last month and last season's final utilization. The Texas all orange forecast, at 1.88 million boxes (79,000 tons), is down 28 percent from the previous forecast and down slightly from last season's final utilization.

This report was approved on April 9, 2019.

Secretary of Agriculture
Designate
Robert Johansson



Agricultural Statistics Board
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Utilized Production of Citrus Fruits by Crop – States and United States: 2017-2018 and Forecasted April 1, 2019

[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	
	2017-2018	2018-2019	2017-2018	2018-2019
	(1,000 boxes)	(1,000 boxes)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)
Oranges				
California, all	45,400	49,000	1,816	1,960
Early, mid, and Navel [2]	35,900	40,000	1,436	1,600
Valencia	9,500	9,000	380	360
Florida, all	45,050	76,500	2,028	3,443
Early, mid, and Navel [2]	18,950	30,500	853	1,373
Valencia	26,100	46,000	1,175	2,070
Texas, all	1,880	1,875	80	79
Early, mid, and Navel [2]	1,530	1,300	65	55
Valencia	350	575	15	24
United States, all	92,330	127,375	3,924	5,482
Early, mid, and Navel [2]	56,380	71,800	2,354	3,028
Valencia	35,950	55,575	1,570	2,454
Grapefruit				
California	4,000	4,000	160	160
Florida, all	3,880	4,900	165	208
Red	3,180	4,100	135	174
White	700	800	30	34
Texas	4,800	6,300	192	252
United States	12,680	15,200	517	620
Tangerines and mandarins [3]				
California	19,200	22,000	768	880
Florida	750	950	36	45
United States	19,950	22,950	804	925
Lemons				
Arizona	1,000	1,300	40	52
California	21,200	20,000	848	800
United States	22,200	21,300	888	852

[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] Navel and miscellaneous varieties in California. Early (including Navel) and midseason varieties in Florida and Texas.
[3] Includes tangelos and tangos.

Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Domestic Units – United States: 2018 and 2019

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2019 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2018	2019	2018	2019
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Grains and hay				
Barley	2,543	2,550	1,978	
Corn for grain [1]	89,129	92,792	81,740	
Corn for silage	(NA)		6,113	
Hay, all	(NA)	(NA)	52,839	53,090
Alfalfa	(NA)		16,608	
All other	(NA)		36,231	
Oats	2,746	2,555	865	
Proso millet	443		403	
Rice	2,946	2,870	2,915	
Rye	2,011		273	
Sorghum for grain [1]	5,690	5,135	5,061	
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		264	
Wheat, all	47,800	45,754	39,605	
Winter	32,535	31,504	24,742	
Durum	2,065	1,420	1,967	
Other spring	13,200	12,830	12,896	
Oilseeds				
Canola	1,990.7	1,904.0	1,943.5	
Cottonseed	(X)		(X)	
Flaxseed	208	345	198	
Mustard seed	102.5		97.5	
Peanuts	1,425.5	1,449.0	1,368.5	
Rapeseed	5.7		5.4	
Safflower	167.5		156.4	
Soybeans for beans	89,196	84,617	88,110	
Sunflower	1,301.0	1,349.0	1,222.5	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all	14,099.0	13,780.0	10,530.5	
Upland	13,850.0	13,525.0	10,283.0	
American Pima	249.0	255.0	247.5	
Sugarbeets	1,113.1	1,120.2	1,095.4	
Sugarcane	(NA)		899.7	
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	291.4	244.0
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas [2]	16.4	(NA)	10.9	(NA)
Chickpeas [3]	859.6	519.0	842.8	
Dry edible beans [3]	2,081.0	1,237.0	2,016.0	
Dry edible peas [2]	856.5	881.0	807.9	
Lentils	780.0	555.0	718.0	
Wrinkled seed peas [2]	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	(NA)		55.0	
Maple syrup	(NA)		(NA)	
Mushrooms	(NA)		(NA)	
Peppermint oil	(NA)		58.5	
Potatoes	1,033.2		1,023.3	
Spearmint oil	(NA)		20.8	
Taro (Hawaii) [4]	(NA)	(NA)	0.3	(NA)

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Domestic Units – United States: 2018 and 2019 (continued)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2019 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop		Yield per acre		Production	
		2018	2019	2018	2019
				(1,000)	(1,000)
Grains and hay					
Barley	bushels	77.4		153,082	
Corn for grain	bushels	176.4		14,420,101	
Corn for silage	tons	19.9		121,361	
Hay, all	tons	2.34		123,600	
Alfalfa	tons	3.17		52,634	
All other	tons	1.96		70,966	
Oats	bushels	64.9		56,130	
Proso millet	bushels	29.8		11,991	
Rice [5]	cwt	7,692		224,211	
Rye	bushels	30.9		8,432	
Sorghum for grain	bushels	72.1		364,986	
Sorghum for silage	tons	12.6		3,326	
Wheat, all	bushels	47.6		1,884,458	
Winter	bushels	47.9		1,183,939	
Durum	bushels	39.3		77,287	
Other spring	bushels	48.3		623,232	
Oilseeds					
Canola	pounds	1,861		3,616,560	
Cottonseed	tons	(X)		5,794.0	
Flaxseed	bushels	22.6		4,466	
Mustard seed	pounds	750		73,078	
Peanuts	pounds	3,991		5,461,600	
Rapeseed	pounds	1,524		8,230	
Safflower	pounds	1,511		236,380	
Soybeans for beans	bushels	51.6		4,543,883	
Sunflower	pounds	1,731		2,116,410	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops					
Cotton, all [5]	bales	838		18,390.0	
Upland [5]	bales	821		17,596.0	
American Pima [5]	bales	1,540		794.0	
Sugarbeets	tons	30.3		33,145	
Sugarcane	tons	38.4		34,542	
Tobacco	pounds	1,830		533,241	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils					
Austrian winter peas [2 5]	cwt	1,138	(NA)	124	(NA)
Chickpeas, all [3 5]	cwt	1,512		12,742	
Dry edible beans [3 5]	cwt	1,860		37,494	
Dry edible peas [2 5]	cwt	1,972		15,929	
Lentils [5]	cwt	1,171		8,408	
Wrinkled seed peas [2]	cwt	(NA)	(NA)	389	(NA)
Potatoes and miscellaneous					
Hops	pounds	1,943		106,906.7	
Maple syrup	gallons	(NA)		4,159	
Mushrooms	pounds	(NA)		917,235	
Peppermint oil	pounds	92		5,377	
Potatoes	cwt	444		454,314	
Spearmint oil	pounds	124		2,571	
Taro (Hawaii)	pounds	9,630	(NA)	2,985	(NA)

(NA) Not available.
(X) Not applicable.
[1] Area planted for all purposes.
[2] Beginning in 2019, Austrian winter peas and wrinkled seed peas are included in dry edible peas.
[3] Beginning in 2019, chickpeas are excluded from dry edible beans.
[4] Estimates discontinued in 2019.
[5] Yield in pounds.

Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Metric Units – United States: 2018 and 2019

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2019 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2018	2019	2018	2019
	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)
Grains and hay				
Barley	1,029,130	1,031,960	800,480	
Corn for grain [1]	36,069,620	37,551,990	33,079,360	
Corn for silage	(NA)		2,473,870	
Hay, all [2]	(NA)	(NA)	21,383,410	21,484,990
Alfalfa	(NA)		6,721,090	
All other	(NA)		14,662,320	
Oats	1,111,280	1,033,980	350,060	
Proso millet	179,280		163,090	
Rice	1,192,220	1,161,460	1,179,670	
Rye	813,830		110,480	
Sorghum for grain [1]	2,302,690	2,078,080	2,048,140	
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		106,840	
Wheat, all [2]	19,344,180	18,516,190	16,027,750	
Winter	13,166,590	12,749,350	10,012,840	
Durum	835,680	574,660	796,030	
Other spring	5,341,910	5,192,170	5,218,880	
Oilseeds				
Canola	805,620	770,530	786,520	
Cottonseed	(X)		(X)	
Flaxseed	84,180	139,620	80,130	
Mustard seed	41,480		39,460	
Peanuts	576,890	586,400	553,820	
Rapeseed	2,310		2,190	
Safflower	67,790		63,290	
Soybeans for beans	36,096,730	34,243,650	35,657,240	
Sunflower	526,500	545,930	494,730	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all [2]	5,705,720	5,576,630	4,261,590	
Upland	5,604,960	5,473,430	4,161,430	
American Pima	100,770	103,200	100,160	
Sugarbeets	450,460	453,330	443,300	
Sugarcane	(NA)		364,100	
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	117,940	98,760
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas [3]	6,640	(NA)	4,410	(NA)
Chickpeas [4]	347,870	210,030	341,070	
Dry edible beans [4]	842,160	500,600	815,860	
Dry edible peas [3]	346,620	356,530	326,950	
Lentils	315,660	224,600	290,570	
Wrinkled seed peas [3]	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	(NA)		22,270	
Maple syrup	(NA)		(NA)	
Mushrooms	(NA)		(NA)	
Peppermint oil	(NA)		23,670	
Potatoes	418,130		414,120	
Spearmint oil	(NA)		8,420	
Taro (Hawaii) [5]	(NA)	(NA)	130	(NA)

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Metric Units – United States: 2018 and 2019 (continued)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2019 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Yield per hectare		Production	
	2018	2019	2018	2019
	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)
Grains and hay				
Barley	4.16		3,332,970	
Corn for grain	11.07		366,287,440	
Corn for silage	44.50		110,096,850	
Hay, all [2]	5.24		112,128,030	
Alfalfa	7.10		47,748,760	
All other	4.39		64,379,270	
Oats	2.33		814,720	
Proso millet	1.67		271,950	
Rice	8.62		10,170,040	
Rye	1.94		214,180	
Sorghum for grain	4.53		9,271,070	
Sorghum for silage	28.24		3,017,300	
Wheat, all [2]	3.20		51,286,540	
Winter	3.22		32,221,540	
Durum	2.64		2,103,410	
Other spring	3.25		16,961,600	
Oilseeds				
Canola	2.09		1,640,440	
Cottonseed	(X)		5,256,230	
Flaxseed	1.42		113,440	
Mustard seed	0.84		33,150	
Peanuts	4.47		2,477,340	
Rapeseed	1.71		3,730	
Safflower	1.69		107,220	
Soybeans for beans	3.47		123,664,230	
Sunflower	1.94		959,990	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all [2]	0.94		4,003,950	
Upland	0.92		3,831,080	
American Pima	1.73		172,870	
Sugarbeets	67.83		30,068,640	
Sugarcane	86.06		31,335,980	
Tobacco	2.05		241,870	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas [3]	1.28	(NA)	5,620	(NA)
Chickpeas [4]	1.69		577,970	
Dry edible beans [4]	2.08		1,700,700	
Dry edible peas [3]	2.21		722,530	
Lentils	1.31		381,380	
Wrinkled seed peas [3]	(NA)	(NA)	17,640	(NA)
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	2.18		48,490	
Maple syrup	(NA)		20,800	
Mushrooms	(NA)		416,050	
Peppermint oil	0.10		2,440	
Potatoes	49.76		20,607,340	
Spearmint oil	0.14		1,170	
Taro (Hawaii) [5]	10.80	(NA)	1,350	(NA)

(NA) Not available.
(X) Not applicable.
[1] Area planted for all purposes.
[2] Total may not add due to rounding.
[3] Beginning in 2019, Austrian winter peas and wrinkled seed peas are included in dry edible peas.
[4] Beginning in 2019, chickpeas are excluded from dry edible beans.
[5] Estimates discontinued in 2019.

Fruits and Nuts Production in Domestic Units – United States: 2018 and 2019

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2019 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2018-2019 season. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop		Production	
		2018	2019
Citrus [1]			
Grapefruit	1,000 tons	517	620
Lemons	1,000 tons	888	852
Oranges	1,000 tons	3,924	5,482
Tangerines and mandarins	1,000 tons	804	925
Noncitrus			
Apples, commercial	million pounds	11,452.2	
Apricots	tons	39,800	
Avocados	tons		
Blueberries, Cultivated	1,000 pounds		
Blueberries, Wild (Maine)	1,000 pounds		
Cherries, Sweet	tons	319,900	
Cherries, Tart	million pounds	352.7	
Coffee (Hawaii)	1,000 pounds		
Cranberries	barrel	8,634,000	
Dates	tons		
Grapes	tons	7,659,000	
Kiwifruit (California)	tons		
Nectarines (California)	tons		
Olives (California)	tons		
Papayas (Hawaii)	1,000 pounds		
Peaches	tons	732,050	
Pears	tons	739,200	
Plums (California)	tons		
Prunes (California)	tons	80,000	
Raspberries, all	1,000 pounds		
Strawberries	1,000 cwt	31,764.9	
Nuts and miscellaneous			
Almonds, shelled (California)	1,000 pounds	2,450,000	
Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon)	tons	52,000	
Macadamias (Hawaii)	1,000 pounds		
Pecans, in-shell	1,000 pounds	278,900	
Pistachios (California)	1,000 pounds		
Walnuts, in-shell (California)	tons	690,000	

[1] Production years are 2017-2018 and 2018-2019.

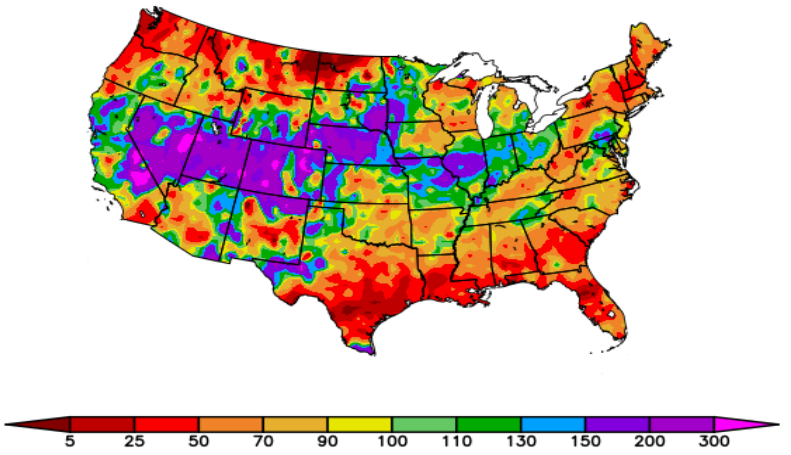
Fruits and Nuts Production in Metric Units – United States: 2018 and 2019

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2019 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2018-2019 season. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Production	
	2018	2019
	(metric tons)	(metric tons)
Citrus [1]		
Grapefruit	469,010	562,450
Lemons	805,580	772,920
Oranges	3,559,790	4,973,190
Tangerines and mandarins	729,380	839,150
Noncitrus		
Apples, commercial	5,194,630	
Apricots	36,110	
Avocados		
Blueberries, Cultivated		
Blueberries, Wild (Maine)		
Cherries, Sweet	290,210	
Cherries, Tart	159,980	
Coffee (Hawaii)		
Cranberries	391,630	
Dates		
Grapes	6,948,130	
Kiwifruit (California)		
Nectarines (California)		
Olives (California)		
Papayas (Hawaii)		
Peaches	664,100	
Pears	670,590	
Plums (California)		
Prunes (California)	72,570	
Raspberries, all		
Strawberries	1,440,830	
Nuts and miscellaneous		
Almonds, shelled (California)	1,111,300	
Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon)	47,170	
Macadamias (Hawaii)		
Pecans, in-shell	126,510	
Pistachios (California)		
Walnuts, in-shell (California)	625,960	

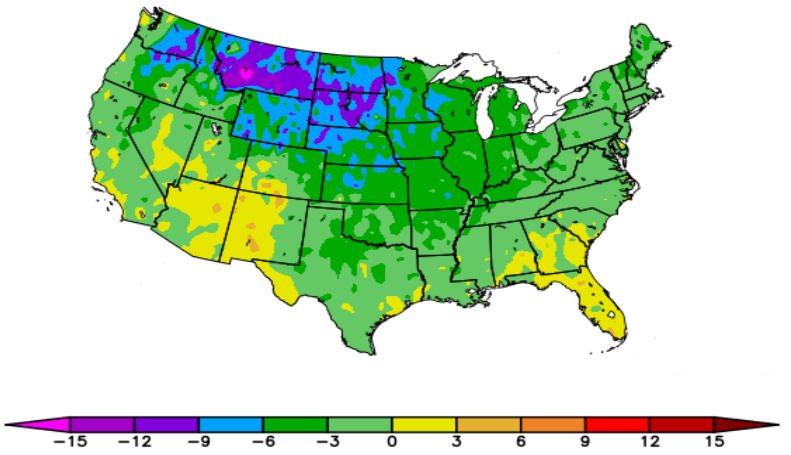
[1] Production years are 2017-2018 and 2018-2019.

Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)
3/1/2019 – 3/31/2019



NOAA Regional Climate Centers

Departure from Normal Temperature (F)
3/1/2019 – 3/31/2019



NOAA Regional Climate Centers

March Weather Summary

Historic flooding engulfed parts of the middle Missouri Valley, following a mid-March storm that maximized runoff due to heavy rain falling on still-frozen soils and rapidly melting snow. The storm also blasted areas from eastern Colorado into parts of the Dakotas with blizzard conditions, greatly stressing livestock. Mostly tranquil weather trailed the powerhouse storm, allowing recovery efforts to begin.

Prior to the storm's arrival, winter-like cold gripped much of the country. In fact, record-setting low temperatures blanketed the northern Plains and upper Midwest, while frigid conditions also persisted in the Northwest. Periods of warmth developed in most areas as the month progressed, but March temperatures averaged at least 10°F below normal across portions of the northern Plains. Above-normal monthly temperatures were mostly limited to the lower Southeast and parts of the Southwest. However, the Southeast also experienced a sharp cold spell in early March, following a warm February, leading to mostly minor fruit losses.

Much of the Deep South also experienced drier-than-normal weather, favoring spring planting efforts. March precipitation was also lacking from the Pacific Northwest to the northernmost Rockies, leading to water-supply concerns in the northern Cascades and neighboring areas. However, large sections of the West—especially from the Sierra Nevada to the central Rockies—continued to benefit from widespread precipitation and favorable runoff prospects. By late March, the California Department of Water Resources reported that the average water equivalency of the Sierra Nevada snowpack stood at 45 inches, approximately 160 percent of the normal peak value.

Farther east, drier-than-normal March weather covered large sections of the eastern United States, allowing previously wet fields to begin drying out in preparation for spring planting. Elsewhere, many rivers across the northern Plains and upper Midwest experienced significant rises in late March, as an extensive snow cover began to melt. However, mostly dry weather prevailed across the North late in the month, leading to an orderly start to the melt season.

March Agricultural Summary

Wet conditions continued for another month over parts of California, Nevada, Oregon, the Southern Rockies, and the Corn Belt. Conversely, the Northeast, Southeast, and Pacific Northwest remained relatively dry throughout the month of March but the Pacific Northwest saw some improvement in drought conditions. March was cooler than average for much of the Nation. In the Pacific Northwest, northern Rockies, and the northern Plains temperatures were 9°F or more below normal. Temperatures were slightly warmer than average in parts of Arizona, Florida, and New Mexico with average temperatures 3°F or more above normal.

On March 31, fifty-six percent of the 2019 winter wheat acreage was reported in good to excellent condition, compared with 32 percent at the same time last year. In Kansas, 50 percent of the winter wheat acreage was rated in good to excellent condition on March 3, but improved during the month with 46 percent rated good and 9 percent rated in excellent condition on March 31. In Texas, 48 percent of the acreage was rated in good to excellent condition on March 3 but declined during the month with 41 percent of the acreage rated in good to excellent condition on March 31.

In Arizona and Texas, which have both been adversely impacted by a winter-long drought, 17 percent and 28 percent of pasture and rangeland was rated in very poor to poor condition, respectively on March 3. On March 31, conditions had improved in Arizona with 10 percent of the acreage rated very poor to poor and 19 percent of the Texas acreage was rated in very poor to poor condition.

March was relatively dry and hot in Florida, with drought conditions being reported in the southern part of the State and along the panhandle. Due to a few frosts and limited rain in numerous counties, pasture condition were rated 68 percent in fair to good condition on March 3, but rose to 75 percent rated in fair to good condition as of March 31. Cattle remained in mostly good condition throughout the month. Crop producers began preparing fields for planting and corn was being planted by the end of the month. Citrus grove operations were normal during March, and tangerines were being harvested. The grapefruit harvest was complete by the end of March and some trees began to form fruit for next season's crop.

Crop Comments

Grapefruit: The United States 2018-2019 grapefruit crop is forecast at 620,000 tons, down 3 percent from last month but up 20 percent from last season's final utilization. In Florida, expected production, at 4.90 million boxes (208,000 tons), is down 9 percent from last month but up 26 percent from last year.

Tangerines and mandarins: The United States tangerine and mandarin crop is forecast at 925,000 tons, down 4 percent from last month but up 15 percent from last season's final utilization. The California forecast, at 22.0 million boxes (880,000 tons), is down 4 percent from last month but up 15 percent from the previous year.

Lemons: The April forecast for the 2018-2019 United States lemon crop is 852,000 tons, down slightly from last month and down 4 percent from last season's final utilization. The California production forecast, at 20.0 million boxes (800,000 tons), is unchanged from last month but down 6 percent from the 2017-2018 season.

Statistical Methodology

Survey procedures: The orange objective yield survey for the April 1 forecast was conducted in Florida. In August and September of last year, the number of bearing trees and number of fruit per tree is 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 April 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 April 1 forecast.

Revision policy: The April 1 production forecasts will not be revised. A new forecast will be made each month throughout the growing season. End-of-season estimates will be published in the *Citrus Fruits Summary* released in August. The production estimates are based on all data available at the end of the marketing season, including information from marketing orders, shipments, and processor records. Allowances are made for recorded local utilization and home use.

Reliability: To assist users in evaluating the reliability of the April 1 production forecasts, the "Root Mean Square Error," a statistical measure based on past performance, is computed. The deviation between the April 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 April 1 orange production forecast is 3.0 percent. However, if you exclude the four abnormal production years (one freeze season and three hurricane seasons), the “Root Mean Square Error” is 3.3 percent. This means chances are 2 out of 3 that the current orange production forecast will not be above or below the final estimate by more than 3.0 percent, or 3.3 percent excluding abnormal seasons. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 5.1 percent, or 5.7 percent, excluding abnormal seasons.

Changes between the April 1 orange forecast and the final estimates during the past 20 years have averaged 157,000 tons (179,000 tons, excluding abnormal seasons), ranging from 0 to 502,000 tons regardless of exclusions. The April 1 forecast for oranges has been below the final estimate 9 times, above 10 times, and equal once (below 6 times, above 9 times, and equal once excluding abnormal seasons). The difference does not imply that the April 1 forecast this year is 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

Lance Honig, Chief, Crops Branch ..... (202) 720-2127

Travis Thorson, Head, Field Crops Section ..... (202) 720-2127
- David Colwell – Current Agricultural Industrial Reports ..... (202) 720-3338
- Chris Hawthorn – Corn, Flaxseed, Proso Millet ..... (202) 720-9526
- James Johanson – County Estimates, Hay ..... (202) 690-8533
- Jeff Lemmons – Oats, Soybeans ..... (202) 690-3234
- Sammy Neal – Peanuts, Rice ..... (202) 720-7688
- Jannety Mosley – Crop Weather, Barley ..... (202) 720-7621
- Jean Porter – Rye, Wheat ..... (202) 720-8068
- Chris Singh – Cotton, Cotton Ginnings, Sorghum ..... (202) 720-5944
- Travis Thorson – Sunflower, Other Oilseeds ..... (202) 720-7369

Jorge Garcia-Pratts, Head, Fruits, Vegetables and Special Crops Section ..... (202) 720-2127
- Vincent Davis – Apricots, Bananas, Cherries, Garlic, Lettuce, Mint, Papaya, Pears, Strawberries, Tomatoes ..... (202) 720-2157
- Fleming Gibson – Avocados, Cauliflower, Celery, Citrus, Coffee, Dates, Figs, Kiwifruit, Nectarines, Olives, Green Peas, Taro, Watermelons ..... (202) 720-5412
- Greg Lemmons – Blackberries, Blueberries, Boysenberries, Cranberries, Cucumbers, Potatoes, Pumpkins, Raspberries, Squash, Sugarbeets, Sugarcane, Sweet Potatoes ..... (202) 720-4285
- Dan Norris – Artichokes, Austrian Winter Peas, Cantaloupes, Dry Beans, Dry Edible Peas, Honeydews, Lentils, Mushrooms, Peaches, Snap Beans ..... (202) 720-3250
- Daphne Schauber – Bell Peppers, Broccoli, Cabbage, Chile Peppers, Floriculture, Grapes, Hops, Maple Syrup, Tree Nuts, Spinach ..... (202) 720-4215
- Joshua Bates – Apples, Asparagus, Carrots, Lima Beans, Onions, Plums, Prunes, Sweet Corn, Tobacco ..... (202) 720-4288

Access to NASS Reports

For your convenience, you may access NASS reports and products the following ways:

- All reports are available electronically, at no cost, on the NASS web site: www.nass.usda.gov

- Both national and state specific reports are available via a free e-mail subscription. To set-up this free subscription, visit www.nass.usda.gov and click on "National" or "State" in upper right corner above "search" box to create an account and select the reports you would like to receive.

- 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@nass.usda.gov.

USDA NASS Data Users' Meeting

Tuesday, April 23, 2019

University of Chicago – Gleacher Center
450 North Cityfront Plaza Drive
Chicago, IL 60611
312-464-8787

USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service will hold an open forum for users of U.S. domestic and international agriculture data. NASS is organizing the 2019 Data Users' Meeting in cooperation with five other USDA agencies – Agricultural Marketing Service, Economic Research Service, Farm Service Agency, Foreign Agricultural Service, and World Agricultural Outlook Board – and the Census Bureau's Foreign Trade Division. Agency representatives will provide updates on recent and pending changes in statistical and information programs important to agriculture, answer questions, and welcome comments and input from data users.

For registration details or additional information about the Data Users' Meeting, see the meeting page on the NASS website (https://www.nass.usda.gov/Education_and_Outreach/Meeting/index.php). Contact Vernita Murray (NASS) at 202-690-8141 or vernita.murray@nass.usda.gov or Patricia Snipe (NASS) at 202-720-2248 or patricia.snipe@nass.usda.gov for information.

The Data Users' Meeting precedes the Industry Outlook Conference at the same location on Wednesday, April 24, 2019. The outlook meeting brings together analysts from various commodity sectors to discuss developments and trends. For registration details or additional information about the Industry Outlook Conference, see the conference page on the LMIC website (http://lmic.info/page/meetings). Or contact Laura Lahr at 303-716-9935 or laura.lahr@lmic.info.