Crop Production

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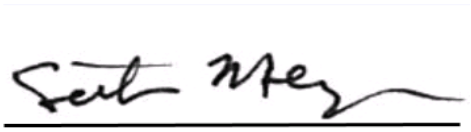
Orange Production Up Less Than 1 Percent from February Forecast

The United States all orange forecast for the 2023-2024 season is 2.77 million tons, up less than 1 percent from the previous forecast and up 11 percent from the 2022-2023 final utilization. The Florida all orange forecast, at 19.8 million boxes (891,000 tons), is unchanged from the previous forecast but up 25 percent from last season's final utilization. In Florida, early, midseason, and Navel varieties are forecast at 6.80 million boxes (306,000 tons), unchanged from the previous forecast but up 11 percent from last season's final utilization. The Florida Valencia orange forecast, at 13.0 million boxes (585,000 tons), is unchanged from the previous forecast but up 35 percent from last season's final utilization.

The California Valencia orange forecast is 8.00 million boxes (320,000 tons), up 3 percent from previous forecast and up 19 percent from the previous season. This results in a California all orange forecast of 46.0 million boxes (1.84 million tons), up less than 1 percent from the previous forecast and up 6 percent from last season's final utilization. The forecast for Texas is carried forward from the previous forecast.

This report was approved on March 8, 2024.



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Contents

Sugarcane Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2022 and 2023

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre [1]		Production [1]	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(tons)	(tons)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)
For sugar						
Florida	386.0	391.0	44.5	44.4	17,177	17,360
Louisiana	474.0	481.0	32.1	29.9	15,215	14,382
Texas	30.9	16.5	22.6	22.5	698	371
United States	890.9	888.5	37.1	36.1	33,090	32,113
For seed						
Florida	15.9	16.6	47.4	49.8	754	827
Louisiana	23.1	24.5	35.5	33.7	820	826
Texas	0.3	-	24.6	(X)	7	-
United States	39.3	41.1	40.2	40.2	1,581	1,653
For sugar and seed						
Florida	401.9	407.6	44.6	44.6	17,931	18,187
Louisiana	497.1	505.5	32.3	30.1	16,035	15,208
Texas	31.2	16.5	22.6	22.5	705	371
United States	930.2	929.6	37.3	36.3	34,671	33,766

- Represents zero.
(X) Not applicable.
[1] Net tons.

Utilized Production of Citrus Fruits by Crop – States and United States: 2022-2023 and Forecasted March 1, 2024

[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	
	2022-2023	2023-2024	2022-2023	2023-2024
	(1,000 boxes)	(1,000 boxes)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)
Oranges				
California, all	43,200	46,000	1,728	1,840
Early, mid, and Navel [2] [3]	36,500	38,000	1,460	1,520
Valencia	6,700	8,000	268	320
Florida, all	15,800	19,800	711	891
Early, mid, and Navel [3]	6,150	6,800	277	306
Valencia	9,650	13,000	434	585
Texas, all [2]	1,130	950	48	41
Early, mid, and Navel [3]	570	600	24	26
Valencia	560	350	24	15
United States, all	60,130	66,750	2,487	2,772
Early, mid, and Navel [3]	43,220	45,400	1,761	1,852
Valencia	16,910	21,350	726	920
Grapefruit				
California [2]	4,000	3,800	160	152
Florida	1,810	2,200	77	94
Texas [2]	2,250	2,350	90	94
United States	8,060	8,350	327	340
Tangerines and mandarins [4]				
California [2]	23,700	22,000	948	880
Florida	480	500	23	24
United States	24,180	22,500	971	904
Lemons [2]				
Arizona	1,400	900	56	36
California	26,500	20,000	1,060	800
United States	27,900	20,900	1,116	836

[1] Net pounds per box: oranges in California-80, Florida-90, Texas-85; grapefruit in California-80, Florida-85, Texas-80; tangerines and mandarins in California-80, Florida-95; lemons-80.
[2] Estimates for current year carried forward from previous forecast.
[3] Navel and miscellaneous varieties in California. Early (including Navel) and mid-season varieties in Florida and Texas.
[4] Includes tangelos and tangors.

Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Domestic Units – United States: 2023 and 2024

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2024 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2023	2024	2023	2024
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Grains and hay				
Barley	3,101		2,555	
Corn for grain [1]	94,641		86,513	
Corn for silage	(NA)		6,471	
Hay, all	(NA)		52,821	
Alfalfa	(NA)		15,634	
All other	(NA)		37,187	
Oats	2,555		831	
Proso millet	619		572	
Rice	2,894		2,854	
Rye	2,293		322	
Sorghum for grain [1]	7,195		6,115	
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		384	
Wheat, all	49,575		37,272	
Winter	36,699	34,425	24,683	
Durum	1,676		1,604	
Other spring	11,200		10,985	
Oilseeds				
Canola	2,344.5		2,319.2	
Cottonseed	(X)		(X)	
Flaxseed	178		160	
Mustard seed	245.0		238.1	
Peanuts	1,645.0		1,574.0	
Rapeseed	13.2		10.1	
Safflower	129.5		126.0	
Soybeans for beans	83,600		82,356	
Sunflower	1,315.0		1,267.5	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all	10,230.0		7,064.6	
Upland	10,083.0		6,924.8	
American Pima	147.0		139.8	
Sugarbeets	1,137.4		1,127.3	
Sugarcane	(NA)		929.6	
Tobacco	(NA)		187.6	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Chickpeas	372.4		359.2	
Dry edible beans	1,180.0		1,156.9	
Dry edible peas	966.0		941.0	
Lentils	546.0		523.0	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	(NA)		54.3	
Maple syrup	(NA)		(NA)	
Mushrooms	(NA)		(NA)	
Peppermint oil	(NA)		31.3	
Potatoes	965.0		960.2	
Spearmint oil	(NA)		12.2	

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Domestic Units – United States: 2023 and 2024 (continued)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2024 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Yield per acre		Production	
	2023	2024	2023	2024
			(1,000)	(1,000)
Grains and hay				
Barley ..... bushels	72.4		185,036	
Corn for grain ..... bushels	177.3		15,341,595	
Corn for silage ..... tons	20.1		129,994	
Hay, all ..... tons	2.25		118,769	
Alfalfa ..... tons	3.19		49,916	
All other ..... tons	1.85		68,853	
Oats ..... bushels	68.6		57,045	
Proso millet ..... bushels	34.2		19,572	
Rice [2] ..... cwt	7,649		218,291	
Rye ..... bushels	32.2		10,375	
Sorghum for grain ..... bushels	52.0		317,745	
Sorghum for silage ..... tons	13.0		4,981	
Wheat, all ..... bushels	48.6		1,811,977	
Winter ..... bushels	50.6		1,247,748	
Durum ..... bushels	37.0		59,329	
Other spring ..... bushels	46.0		504,900	
Oilseeds				
Canola ..... pounds	1,793		4,157,420	
Cottonseed ..... tons	(X)		3,788.0	
Flaxseed ..... bushels	18.5		2,961	
Mustard seed ..... pounds	627		149,305	
Peanuts ..... pounds	3,742		5,890,020	
Rapeseed ..... pounds	2,003		20,230	
Safflower ..... pounds	1,036		130,570	
Soybeans for beans ..... bushels	50.6		4,164,677	
Sunflower ..... pounds	1,786		2,263,520	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all [2] ..... bales	845		12,434.0	
Upland [2] ..... bales	841		12,127.0	
American Pima [2] ..... bales	1,054		307.0	
Sugarbeets ..... tons	31.2		35,226	
Sugarcane ..... tons	36.3		33,766	
Tobacco ..... pounds	2,305		432,452	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Chickpeas [2] ..... cwt	1,315		4,722	
Dry edible beans [2] ..... cwt	2,067		23,910	
Dry edible peas [2] ..... cwt	1,922		18,086	
Lentils [2] ..... cwt	1,098		5,742	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops ..... pounds	1,915		104,042.5	
Maple syrup ..... gallons	(NA)		4,179	
Mushrooms ..... pounds	(NA)		666,647	
Peppermint oil ..... pounds	90		2,811	
Potatoes ..... cwt	459		440,750	
Spearmint oil ..... pounds	126		1,541	

(NA) Not available.
(X) Not applicable.
[1] Area planted for all purposes.
[2] Yield in pounds.

Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Metric Units – United States: 2023 and 2024

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2024 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2023	2024	2023	2024
	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)
Grains and hay				
Barley	1,254,940		1,033,980	
Corn for grain [1]	38,300,270		35,010,950	
Corn for silage	(NA)		2,618,750	
Hay, all [2]	(NA)		21,376,130	
Alfalfa	(NA)		6,326,920	
All other	(NA)		15,049,210	
Oats	1,033,980		336,300	
Proso millet	250,500		231,480	
Rice	1,171,170		1,154,990	
Rye	927,950		130,310	
Sorghum for grain [1]	2,911,740		2,474,680	
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		155,400	
Wheat, all [2]	20,062,510		15,083,610	
Winter	14,851,720	13,931,450	9,988,960	
Durum	678,260		649,120	
Other spring	4,532,530		4,445,520	
Oilseeds				
Canola	948,800		938,560	
Cottonseed	(X)		(X)	
Flaxseed	72,030		64,750	
Mustard seed	99,150		96,360	
Peanuts	665,720		636,980	
Rapeseed	5,340		4,090	
Safflower	52,410		50,990	
Soybeans for beans	33,832,080		33,328,650	
Sunflower	532,170		512,940	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all [2]	4,139,980		2,858,970	
Upland	4,080,490		2,802,400	
American Pima	59,490		56,580	
Sugarbeets	460,290		456,210	
Sugarcane	(NA)		376,200	
Tobacco	(NA)		75,930	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Chickpeas	150,710		145,360	
Dry edible beans	477,530		468,190	
Dry edible peas	390,930		380,810	
Lentils	220,960		211,650	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	(NA)		21,980	
Maple syrup	(NA)		(NA)	
Mushrooms	(NA)		(NA)	
Peppermint oil	(NA)		12,670	
Potatoes	390,530		388,580	
Spearmint oil	(NA)		4,940	

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Metric Units – United States: 2023 and 2024 (continued)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2024 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Yield per hectare		Production	
	2023	2024	2023	2024
	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)
Grains and hay				
Barley	3.90		4,028,680	
Corn for grain	11.13		389,694,460	
Corn for silage	45.03		117,928,570	
Hay, all [2]	5.04		107,745,420	
Alfalfa	7.16		45,283,030	
All other	4.15		62,462,390	
Oats	2.46		828,010	
Proso millet	1.92		443,890	
Rice	8.57		9,901,510	
Rye	2.02		263,540	
Sorghum for grain	3.26		8,071,090	
Sorghum for silage	29.08		4,518,690	
Wheat, all [2]	3.27		49,313,930	
Winter	3.40		33,958,140	
Durum	2.49		1,614,670	
Other spring	3.09		13,741,130	
Oilseeds				
Canola	2.01		1,885,770	
Cottonseed	(X)		3,436,420	
Flaxseed	1.16		75,210	
Mustard seed	0.70		67,720	
Peanuts	4.19		2,671,670	
Rapeseed	2.25		9,180	
Safflower	1.16		59,230	
Soybeans for beans	3.40		113,343,930	
Sunflower	2.00		1,026,720	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all [2]	0.95		2,707,180	
Upland	0.94		2,640,340	
American Pima	1.18		66,840	
Sugarbeets	70.05		31,956,490	
Sugarcane	81.42		30,632,000	
Tobacco	2.58		196,160	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Chickpeas	1.47		214,190	
Dry edible beans	2.32		1,084,540	
Dry edible peas	2.15		820,370	
Lentils	1.23		260,450	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	2.15		47,190	
Maple syrup	(NA)		20,900	
Mushrooms	(NA)		302,390	
Peppermint oil	0.10		1,280	
Potatoes	51.45		19,992,090	
Spearmint oil	0.14		700	

(NA) Not available.
(X) Not applicable.
[1] Area planted for all purposes.
[2] Total may not add due to rounding.

Fruits and Nuts Production in Domestic Units – United States: 2023 and 2024

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2023 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2023-2024 season. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Production	
	2023	2024
Citrus [1]		
Grapefruit ..... 1,000 tons	327	340
Lemons ..... 1,000 tons	1,116	836
Oranges ..... 1,000 tons	2,487	2,772
Tangerines and mandarins ..... 1,000 tons	971	904
Noncitrus		
Apples, commercial ..... million pounds	9,910.0	
Apricots ..... tons	32,400	
Avocados ..... tons		
Blueberries, Cultivated ..... 1,000 pounds		
Blueberries, Wild (Maine) ..... 1,000 pounds		
Cherries, Sweet ..... tons	371,000	
Cherries, Tart ..... million pounds	203.0	
Coffee (Hawaii) ..... 1,000 pounds		
Cranberries ..... barrel	7,620,000	
Dates ..... tons		
Grapes ..... tons	6,285,000	
Kiwifruit (California) ..... tons		
Nectarines (California) ..... tons		
Olives (California) ..... tons		
Papayas (Hawaii) ..... 1,000 pounds		
Peaches ..... tons	543,000	
Pears ..... tons	645,000	
Plums (California) ..... tons		
Prunes (California) ..... tons		
Raspberries, all ..... 1,000 pounds		
Strawberries ..... 1,000 cwt		
Nuts and miscellaneous		
Almonds, shelled (California) ..... 1,000 pounds	2,600,000	
Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon) ..... tons		
Macadamias (Hawaii) ..... 1,000 pounds		
Pecans, in-shell ..... 1,000 pounds	271,450	
Pistachios (California) ..... 1,000 pounds		
Walnuts, in-shell (California) ..... tons	760,000	

[1] Production years are 2022-2023 and 2023-2024.

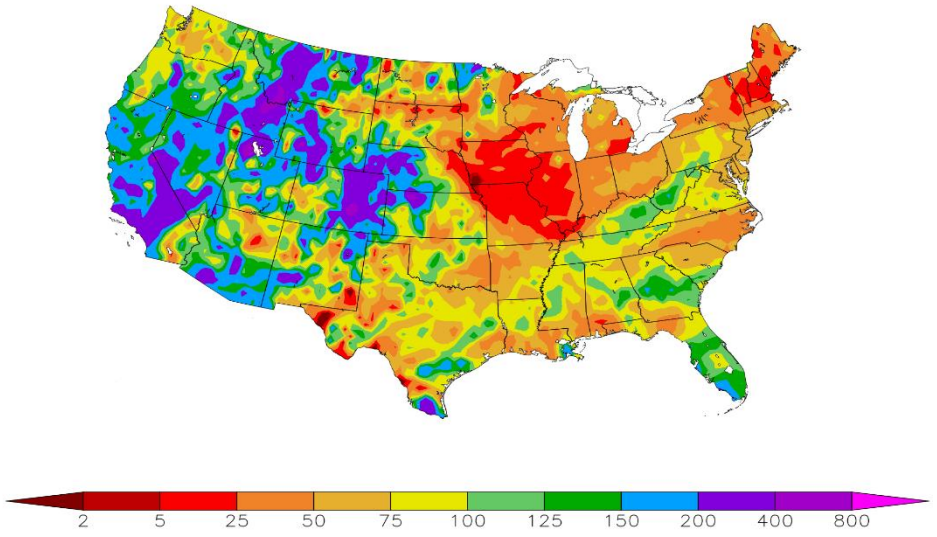
Fruits and Nuts Production in Metric Units – United States: 2023 and 2024

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2023 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2023-2024 season. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Production	
	2023	2024
	(metric tons)	(metric tons)
Citrus [1]		
Grapefruit	296,650	308,440
Lemons	1,012,420	758,410
Oranges	2,256,170	2,514,720
Tangerines and mandarins	880,880	820,100
Noncitrus		
Apples, commercial	4,495,100	
Apricots	29,390	
Avocados		
Blueberries, Cultivated		
Blueberries, Wild (Maine)		
Cherries, Sweet	336,570	
Cherries, Tart	92,080	
Coffee (Hawaii)		
Cranberries	345,640	
Dates		
Grapes	5,701,660	
Kiwifruit (California)		
Nectarines (California)		
Olives (California)		
Papayas (Hawaii)		
Peaches	492,600	
Pears	585,130	
Plums (California)		
Prunes (California)		
Raspberries, all		
Strawberries		
Nuts and miscellaneous		
Almonds, shelled (California)	1,179,340	
Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon)		
Macadamias (Hawaii)		
Pecans, in-shell	123,130	
Pistachios (California)		
Walnuts, in-shell (California)	689,460	

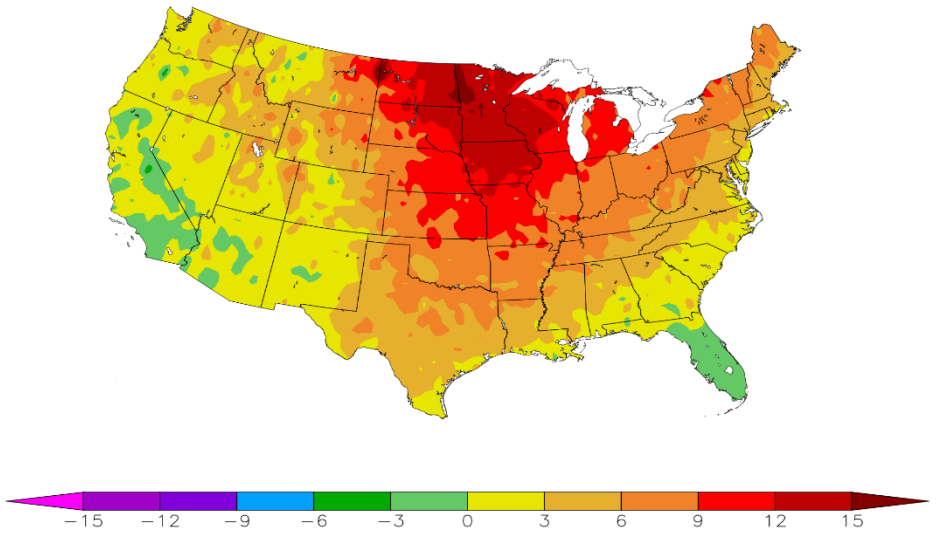
[1] Production years are 2022-2023 and 2023-2024.

Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)
2/1/2024 – 2/29/2024



NOAA Regional Climate Centers

Departure from Normal Temperature (F)
2/1/2024 – 2/29/2024



NOAA Regional Climate Centers

February Weather Summary

Like December 2023, February featured record-shattering monthly warmth across much of the central United States, including portions of the Plains and Midwest. Monthly temperatures averaged at least 10°F above normal from the northern and central Plains into the Great Lakes States. Consistent, early-season warmth extended to other areas, including the Northwest, Northeast, and mid-South. In fact, slightly cooler-than-normal February conditions were generally limited to Florida's peninsula, as well as parts of California and the Desert Southwest. The net result of the lack of wintry weather was to accelerate the spring development of a variety of Southern crops, including winter grains and budding or blooming fruits. During a particularly notable warm spell in late February, winter wheat broke dormancy (or was actively growing) across roughly the southern half of the Nation, leaving the crop potentially vulnerable to any sharp spring cold snaps.

However, through late February, wheat continued to overwinter well, with crop conditions mostly steady or improving since autumn 2023. Notably, Kansas reported the most significant improvement in winter wheat rated good to excellent between November 26 and February 25, from 32 to 57 percent. During the same period, Kansas noted a corresponding decrease in wheat rated very poor to poor, from 32 to 13 percent. Other states observing a double-digit increase in winter wheat rated good to excellent between late November and late February included North Carolina (from 71 to 89 percent), Oklahoma (from 53 to 70 percent), Nebraska (from 49 to 60 percent), and Michigan (from 46 to 57 percent). Meanwhile, Montana—which dealt with frigid mid-January weather and mostly below-average winter snowfall—experienced the greatest decline in winter wheat rated good to excellent (from 58 to 45 percent) during the 3-month period ending in late February.

"Snow drought" also extended into parts of the upper Midwest, leading to concerns regarding lack of soil moisture recharge and potential spring and summer water shortages for rain-fed summer crops. Despite the concerns related to lack of snow, national drought coverage dipped to 19.46 percent by February 13, according to the *Drought Monitor*, down from more than 40 percent as recently as October 2023 and the lowest since May 30, 2023. In much of the West, however, stormy weather in January and February helped to boost high-elevation snowpack, following a slow start to the winter wet season. According to the California Department of Water Resources, the average water equivalency of the Sierra Nevada snowpack climbed nearly 10 inches during the month to top 18 inches, approximately 80 percent of normal for the end of February. Farther north, however, significantly below-average snowpack was observed at the end of February in much of Montana and Washington, as well as northern sections of Idaho and Wyoming.

Late in the month, record-setting warmth, accompanied by low humidity levels and high winds, contributed to devastating wildfires across Texas' northern panhandle and environs. Many of the fires, which started on February 26 or 27, were ignited in the Canadian River drainage basin. Soon, the Smokehouse Creek Fire—east and northeast of Lake Meredith—became the largest wildfire in modern Texas history, scorching nearly 1.1 million acres, not including additional acreage in western Oklahoma. During the late-month warm spell, dozens of all-time February and winter record-high temperatures were established across the Plains and Midwest. On February 27, for the first time ever in a winter month, St. Louis, Missouri (86°F), topped the 85-degree mark and Quincy, Illinois (80°F), achieved an 80-degree reading. On the same date in Michigan, readings of 70°F or above were observed for the first time ever on a December-February day in Saginaw (74°F), Grand Rapids (73°F), Traverse City (73°F), and Alpena (70°F).

February Agricultural Summary

February was warmer than normal for most of the Nation. Large parts of the Upper Midwest and Northern Plains recorded temperatures 12°F or more above normal. In contrast, most of the Florida peninsula, as well as parts of California and the Southwest, were moderately cooler than normal for the month. Much of the western half of the Nation recorded higher than average amounts of precipitation for February. Parts of the Central Plains, Rockies, and Southwest, as well as locations in the Pacific Northwest, recorded at least twice the normal amount of precipitation. Locations along the Northern California Coast recorded at least 18 inches of precipitation for the month. In contrast, except for parts of the Appalachians and South, most of the eastern half of the Nation was drier than normal.

Crop Comments

Sugarcane: Production of sugarcane for sugar and seed is estimated at 33.8 million tons, up 2 percent from the previous forecast but down 3 percent from last season. Producers harvested 929,600 acres for sugar and seed during the 2023 crop year, down 1 percent from last month and down slightly from last season. Yields for sugar and seed averaged 36.3 tons per acre, up 0.7 ton from last month but down 1.0 ton from last season.

Grapefruit: The United States 2023-2024 grapefruit crop is forecast at 340,000 tons, down 2 percent from the previous forecast but up 4 percent from last season's final utilization. The Florida forecast, at 2.20 million boxes (94,000 tons), is down 8 percent from the previous forecast but up 22 percent from the last season. California and Texas grapefruit production forecasts were carried forward from the previous forecast.

Tangerines and mandarins: The United States tangerine and mandarin crop is forecast at 904,000 tons, down less than 1 percent from the previous forecast and down 7 percent from the last season's final utilization. The Florida tangerine and mandarin forecast, at 500,000 boxes (24,000 tons), is down 9 percent from the last forecast but is up 4 percent from last year. The California tangerine and mandarin forecast was carried forward from the previous forecast.

Statistical Methodology

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

Estimating procedures: State level objective yield estimates for Florida oranges were reviewed for errors, reasonableness, and consistency with historical estimates. The Florida Field Office submits its analysis of the current situation to the Agricultural Statistics Board (ASB). The ASB uses the Florida survey data and their analyses to prepare the published March 1 forecast. Reports from growers in California and Texas were also used for setting estimates. These three States submit their analyses of the current situation to the Agricultural Statistics Board (ASB). The ASB uses the survey data and the State analyses to prepare the published March 1 forecast.

Revision policy: The March 1 production forecasts will not be revised. A new forecast will be made each month throughout the growing season. End-of-season estimates will be published in the *Citrus Fruits Summary* released in 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 March 1 production forecasts, the "Root Mean Square Error," a statistical measure based on past performance, is computed. The deviation between the March 1 production forecast and the final estimate is expressed as a percentage of the final estimate. The average of squared percentage deviations for the latest 20-year period is computed. The square root of the average becomes statistically the "Root Mean Square Error." Probability statements can be made concerning expected differences in the current forecast relative to the final end-of-season estimate, assuming that factors affecting this year's forecast are not different from those influencing recent years. The "Root Mean Square Error" for the March 1 orange production forecast is 4.8 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current orange production forecast will not be above or below the final estimates by more than 4.8 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 8.4 percent.

Also, shown in the following table is a 20-year record for oranges of the differences between the March 1 forecast and the final estimate. Changes between the March 1 orange forecast and the final estimates during the past 20-years have averaged 203,000 tons, ranging from 7,000 tons to 733,000 tons. The March 1 forecast for oranges has been below the final estimate 8 times and above 12 times. This does not imply that the March 1 forecast for oranges this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

Reliability of March 1 Crop Production Forecasts

[Based on data for the past twenty years]

Crop	Root mean square error	90 percent confidence interval	Difference between forecast and final estimate				
			Production			Years	
			Average	Smallest	Largest	Below final	Above final
	(percent)	(percent)	(thousands)	(thousands)	(thousands)	(number)	(number)
Oranges .....tons	4.8	8.4	203	7	733	8	12

USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service Information Contacts

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

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Travis Thorson, Acting Head, Field Crops Section ..... (202) 720-2127
- Irwin Anolik – Crop Progress and Condition ..... (202) 720-7621
- Joshua Bates – Hemp, Oats, Soybeans ..... (202) 690-3234
- Natasha Bruton – Barley, Cotton System Consumption and Stocks, Grain Crushings ..... (202) 690-1042
- David Colwell – Fats and Oils, Flour Milling Products ..... (202) 720-8800
- Michelle Harder – County Estimates, Hay ..... (202) 690-8533
- James Johanson – Rye, Wheat ..... (202) 720-8068
- Greg Lemmons – Corn, Flaxseed, Proso Millet ..... (202) 720-9526
- Becky Sommer – Cotton, Cotton Ginnings, Sorghum ..... (202) 720-5944
- Travis Thorson – Sunflower, Other Oilseeds ..... (202) 720-7369
- Travis Thorson – Peanuts, Rice ..... (202) 720-2127

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- Deonne Holiday – Almonds, Carrots, Coffee, Cranberries, Garlic, Onions, Plums, Prunes, Tobacco ..... (202) 720-4288
- Bret Holliman – Apricots, Chickpeas, Nectarines, Peaches, Snap Beans, Sweet Corn, Tomatoes ..... (202) 720-7235
- Robert Little – Blueberries, Cabbage, Dry Beans, Lettuce, Macadamia, Maple Syrup, Pears, Raspberries, Spinach ..... (202) 720-3250
- Krishna Rizal – Artichokes, Asparagus, Celery, Grapefruit, Kiwifruit, Lemons, Mandarins and tangerines, Mint, Mushrooms, Olives, Oranges, Pistachios ..... (202) 720-5412
- Chris Singh – Apples, Cucumbers, Hazelnuts, Potatoes, Pumpkins, Squash, Strawberries, Sugarbeets, Sugarcane, Sweet Potatoes ..... (202) 720-4285
- Antonio Torres – Cantaloupes, Dry Edible Peas, Grapes, Green Peas, Honeydews, Lentils, Sweet Cherries, Tart Cherries, Walnuts, Watermelons ..... (202) 720-2157
- Chris Wallace – Avocados, Bell Peppers, Broccoli, Cauliflower, Chile Peppers, Dates, Floriculture, Hops, Papayas, Pecans ..... (202) 720-4215

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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.

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

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

USDA Spring Data Users' Meeting

Join Us Online or in Chicago

April 16, 2024

University of Chicago – Gleacher Center
450 North Cityfront Plaza Drive
Chicago, IL 60611

USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) will hold an open forum for users of U.S. domestic and international agriculture data. NASS is organizing the 2024 Spring 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/go/data_users).