



Crop Production

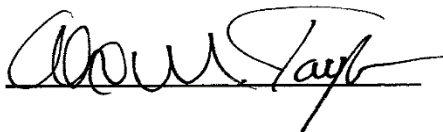
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Orange Production Down 1 Percent from January Forecast

The United States all orange forecast for the 2023-2024 season is 2.76 million tons, down 1 percent from the previous forecast but up 11 percent from the 2022-2023 final utilization. The Florida all orange forecast, at 19.8 million boxes (891,000 tons), is down 3 percent 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), down 9 percent 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.

This report was approved on February 8, 2024.



Secretary of Agriculture
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Contents

Utilized Production of Citrus Fruits by Crop – States and United States: 2022-2023 and Forecasted
February 1, 2024 4

Sugarcane Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Use – States and United States: 2022 and 2023 5

Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Domestic Units – United States: 2023 and 2024..... 6

Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Metric Units – United States: 2023 and 2024 8

Fruits and Nuts Production in Domestic Units – United States: 2023 and 2024 10

Fruits and Nuts Production in Metric Units – United States: 2023 and 2024..... 11

January Percent of Normal Precipitation Map 12

January Departure from Normal Temperature Map..... 12

January Weather Summary 13

January Agricultural Summary 13

Crop Comments 14

Statistical Methodology 15

Reliability of February 1 Crop Production Forecasts 15

Information Contacts 16

Utilized Production of Citrus Fruits by Crop – States and United States: 2022-2023 and Forecasted February 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 ²	43,200	45,800	1,728	1,832
Early, mid, and Navel ³	36,500	38,000	1,460	1,520
Valencia	6,700	7,800	268	312
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	66,550	2,487	2,764
Early, mid, and Navel ³	43,220	45,400	1,761	1,852
Valencia	16,910	21,150	726	912
Grapefruit				
California ²	4,000	3,800	160	152
Florida, all	1,810	2,400	77	102
Texas ²	2,250	2,350	90	94
United States	8,060	8,550	327	348
Tangerines and mandarins ⁴				
California ²	23,700	22,000	948	880
Florida	480	550	23	26
United States	24,180	22,550	971	906
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 an earlier forecast.

³ Navel and miscellaneous varieties in California. Early (including Navel) and midseason varieties in Florida and Texas.

⁴ Includes tangelos and tangors.

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

Use and 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	44.5	17,177	17,400
Louisiana ²	474.0	484.0	32.1	28.5	15,215	13,794
Texas ²	30.9	16.2	22.6	22.7	698	368
United States	890.9	891.2	37.1	35.4	33,090	31,562
For seed						
Florida	15.9	16.6	47.4	49.8	754	827
Louisiana ²	23.1	24.6	35.5	32.4	820	797
Texas ²	0.3	2.6	24.6	24.7	7	64
United States	39.3	43.8	40.2	38.5	1,581	1,688
For sugar and seed						
Florida	401.9	407.6	44.6	44.7	17,931	18,227
Louisiana ²	497.1	508.6	32.3	28.7	16,035	14,591
Texas ²	31.2	18.8	22.6	23.0	705	432
United States	930.2	935.0	37.3	35.6	34,671	33,250

¹ Net tons.

² Estimates are carried forward from an earlier estimate.

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)		935.0	
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	35.6		33,250	
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)		378,390	
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	79.72		30,163,890	
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		
Grapefruit1,000 tons	327	348
Lemons1,000 tons	1,116	836
Oranges1,000 tons	2,487	2,764
Tangerines and mandarins1,000 tons	971	906
Noncitrus		
Apples, commercialmillion pounds	9,910.0	
Apricots tons	32,400	
Avocados tons		
Blueberries, Cultivated1,000 pounds		
Blueberries, Wild (Maine)1,000 pounds		
Cherries, Sweet tons	371,000	
Cherries, Tartmillion 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, all1,000 pounds		
Strawberries1,000 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-shell1,000 pounds	271,450	
Pistachios (California)1,000 pounds		
Walnuts, in-shell (California) tons	760,000	

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

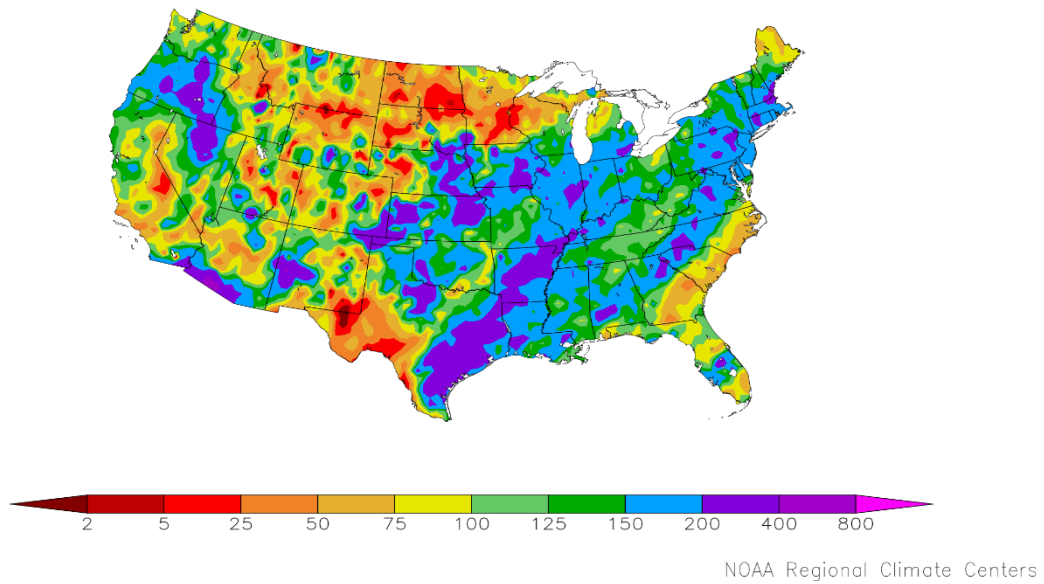
Fruits and Nuts Production in Metric Units – United States: 2023 and 2024

[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]

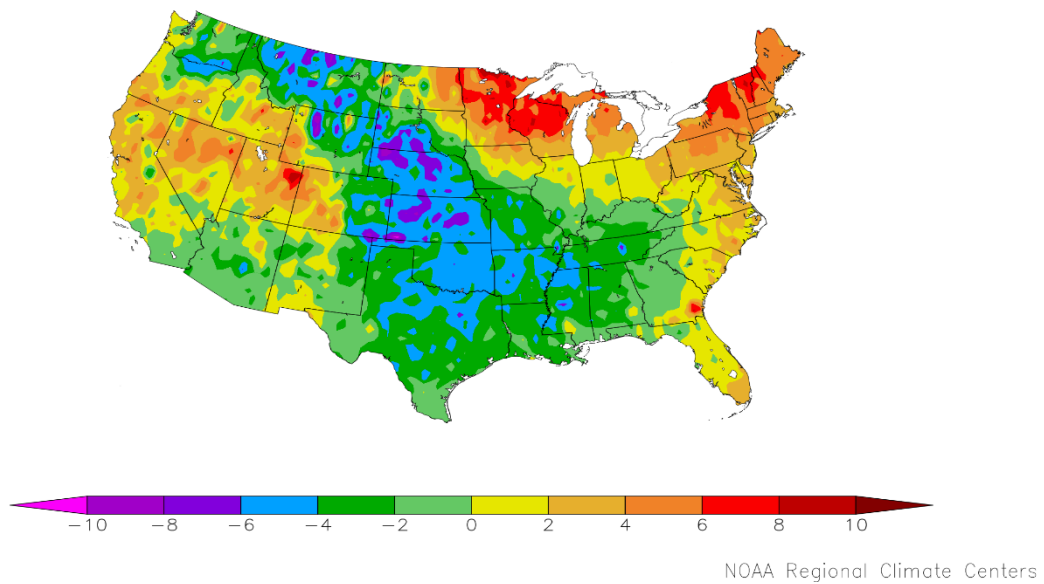
Crop	Production	
	2023	2024
	(metric tons)	(metric tons)
Citrus ¹		
Grapefruit	296,650	315,700
Lemons	1,012,420	758,410
Oranges	2,256,170	2,507,460
Tangerines and mandarins	880,880	821,910
Noncitrus		
Apples, commercial	4,495,100	
Apricots	29,390	
Avocados		
Blueberries, Cultivated		
Blueberries, Wild (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 (%)
1/1/2024 – 1/31/2024



Departure from Normal Temperature (F)
1/1/2024 – 1/31/2024



January Weather Summary

Following the Nation's warmest December on record, January began with a continuation of mild weather. However, for approximately 10 days, peaking around mid-January, frigid, windy, and occasionally snowy weather caused widespread travel disruptions and significantly increased livestock stress, just as lambing and calving were getting underway. Some of the greatest impacts stretched from the central Plains into the Midwest, where back-to-back winter storms resulted in blizzard conditions. Ironically, the snow was highly beneficial for winter wheat, especially in drought-affected areas of the central Plains. Between November 26 and January 28, winter wheat in Kansas rated in good to excellent condition surged from 32 to 54 percent, while wheat rated very poor to poor had a corresponding drop from 32 to 15 percent. During the same 2-month period, similar jumps in good-to-excellent ratings were noted in Nebraska (from 49 to 69 percent) and Oklahoma (from 53 to 63 percent), due to snow, improved soil moisture, or a combination of both.

In fact, there were marked improvements in topsoil moisture during January across the Plains, South, and lower Midwest. Between December 31, 2023, and late January, states reporting 20- to 50-point decreases in topsoil moisture rated very short to short included Louisiana (from 64 to 15 percent), Mississippi (from 52 to 8 percent), Tennessee (from 44 to 2 percent), Indiana (from 40 to 8 percent), Kansas (from 47 to 20 percent), Nebraska (from 52 to 26 percent), Illinois (from 28 to 4 percent), and Colorado (from 45 to 23 percent). Despite lingering, long-term drought in parts of the South and Midwest, surplus topsoil moisture developed in some areas, due to rain and melting snow. By late January, topsoil moisture was rated one-third to two-thirds surplus in a few states, including Ohio (62 percent), Tennessee (60 percent), North Carolina (43 percent), Illinois (39 percent), Louisiana (39 percent), and Mississippi (34 percent).

Despite wetter conditions in many areas, some drought concerns persisted. According to the *Drought Monitor*, drought covered 23.52 percent of the Lower 48 States on January 30, down from 32.98 percent just 4 weeks earlier. The most substantial improvement occurred from the central and southern Plains into the East, with January precipitation also reducing drought coverage and intensity in parts of the Southwest and Pacific Northwest. Conversely, worsening drought was noted during January across northern sections of the Rockies and High Plains. Among states reporting winter statistics, New Mexico led in late January with topsoil moisture rated 80 percent very short to short, followed by Montana at 68 percent. Drought-affected rangeland and pastures, some of which may not recover until warmer weather arrives in the spring, were still rated more than one-half very poor to poor near the end of January in New Mexico (64 percent), Texas (58 percent), and Montana (54 percent).

There was some January improvement in the Western snowpack situation, although there were still large gaps in adequate coverage. Notably, the average water equivalency of the Sierra Nevada snowpack increased about 6 inches during January, according to the California Department of Water Resources. However, that left the Sierra Nevada with an average water equivalency of just 8.5 inches by month's end, approximately one-half of the end-of-January average. Another notable area with sub-par snowpack at the end of January stretched from the northern Cascades to the northern Rockies.

The mid-month Arctic blast produced sub-zero temperatures as far south as Texas' northern panhandle and the Tennessee Valley and resulted in readings below -30°F on the northern High Plains. The greatest concern for winter wheat health was focused across Montana, where only a patchy or shallow snow cover existed when the coldest air arrived on January 13-14. Farther south, freezes struck Deep South Texas on January 16-17, with some potential impacts on citrus and other temperature-sensitive crops. Southern Louisiana experienced hard freezes (28°F or below) from January 15-17, although impacts were limited by the fact that the sugarcane harvest was complete. Meanwhile, Florida's key winter agricultural areas escaped the cold wave. On the strength of the mid-January cold snap, monthly temperatures averaged at least 2 to 6°F below normal across the Nation's mid-section, including much of the Plains, mid-South, and western and central Gulf Coast States, as well as the northern tier of the western United States. In contrast, readings averaged 2 to 6°F above normal from the Great Lakes region into the Northeast.

January Agricultural Summary

January was warmer than normal for most of the southern Atlantic Coast, Mid-Atlantic, Upper Midwest, and Northeast, as well as large parts of the West. Locations in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Utah, and Vermont recorded temperatures 8°F or more above normal. In contrast, most of the Great Plains and Mississippi Valley, as well as large parts of the

Pacific Northwest, Northern Rockies, and Southwest, recorded cooler than normal temperatures. Parts of Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, and Wyoming recorded temperatures 8°F or more below normal for January. Much of the Nation recorded higher than average amounts of precipitation in January. Parts of the Mid-Atlantic, Midwest, Northeast, Central and Southern Plains, South, and West recorded at least twice the normal amount of precipitation. Parts of the Pacific Northwest and South received at least 12 inches of precipitation during the month. In contrast, much of the Upper Midwest and Northern Plains, as well as parts of the Rockies and Southwest, remained drier than normal for the month.

Crop Comments

Grapefruit: The United States 2023-2024 grapefruit crop is forecast at 348,000 tons, unchanged from the previous forecast but up 6 percent from last season's final utilization. The Florida forecast, at 2.40 million boxes (102,000 tons), is unchanged from previous forecast but up 33 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 906,000 tons, unchanged from the previous forecast but down 7 percent from the last season's final utilization. The Florida tangerine and mandarin forecast, at 550,00 boxes (26,000 tons), is unchanged from the last forecast but is up 15 percent from last year. The California tangerine and mandarin forecast was carried forward from the previous forecast.

Sugarcane: Production of sugarcane for sugar and seed is forecast at 33.3 million tons, up 1 percent from the previous forecast but down 4 percent from last season. Producers intend to harvest 935,000 acres for sugar and seed during the 2023 crop year, up slightly from last month and up 1 percent from 2022. Yields for sugar and seed are expected to average 35.6 tons per acre, up 0.2 ton from last month but down 1.7 tons from last season.

Statistical Methodology

Survey procedures: The orange objective yield survey for the February 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 combined with the previous components are used to develop the current forecast of production. California and Texas conduct grower survey on a quarterly basis in October, January, April, and July. California conducts an objective measurement survey in September for Navel oranges and in March for Valencia oranges.

Estimating procedures: State level objective yield estimates for Florida oranges were reviewed for errors, reasonableness, and consistency with historical estimates. Reports from growers 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 February 1 forecast.

Revision policy: The February 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 February 1 production forecasts, the "Root Mean Square Error," a statistical measure based on past performance, is computed. The deviation between the February 1 production forecast and the final estimate is expressed as a percentage of the final estimate. The average of squared percentage deviations for the latest 20-year period is computed. The square root of the average becomes statistically the "Root Mean Square Error." Probability statements can be made concerning expected differences in the current forecast relative to the final end-of-season estimate, assuming that factors affecting this year's forecast are not different from those influencing recent years. For example, the "Root Mean Square Error" for the February 1 orange production forecast is 6.0 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current orange production forecast will not be above or below the final estimates by more than 6.0 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 10.4 percent.

Also, shown in the following table is a 20-year record for selected crops of the differences between the February 1 forecast and the final estimate. Using oranges again as an example, changes between the February 1 forecast and the final estimates during the past 20 years have averaged 306,000 tons, ranging from 43,000 tons to 843,000 tons. The February 1 forecast for oranges has been below the final estimate 6 times and above 14 times. This does not imply that the February 1 orange forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

Reliability of February 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)	(millions)	(millions)	(millions)	(number)	(number)
Oranges ¹	6.0	10.4	306	43	843	6	14
Sugarcane	3.0	5.1	1	(Z)	3	4	16

(Z) Less than half of the unit shown.

¹ Quantity is in thousands of units.

USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service Information Contacts

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

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Irwin Anolik – Crop 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
Fleming Gibson, Head, Fruits, Vegetables and Special Crops Section	(202) 720-2127
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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