Crop Production

ISSN: 1936-3737

Released March 10, 2026, by the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), Agricultural Statistics Board, United States Department of Agriculture (USDA).

Sugarcane Production Down 4 Percent from February Estimate

2025 Sugarcane End of Season Production for sugar and seed is estimated at 34.4 million tons, down 4 percent from last month but up less than 1 percent from last season. Producers harvested 946,000 acres for sugar and seed during the 2025 crop year, down less than 1 percent from last month but up 3 percent from last season. Yields for sugar and seed are estimated to average 36.4 tons per acre, down 1.4 tons from last month and down 1.0 ton from last season. Record high production for sugarcane for sugar and seed is estimated in Louisiana.

This report was approved on March 10, 2026.

Deputy Secretary of
Agriculture
Stephen Alexander Vaden

Agricultural Statistics Board
Chairperson
Lance Honig

Contents

Sugarcane Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2024 and 2025

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre [1]		Production [1]	
	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(tons)	(tons)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)
For sugar						
Florida	381.0	399.0	45.1	41.9	17,183	16,718
Louisiana	498.0	504.0	31.1	31.7	15,488	15,977
United States	879.0	903.0	37.2	36.2	32,671	32,695
For seed						
Florida	15.7	18.0	53.3	47.5	837	855
Louisiana	25.3	25.0	34.5	35.8	873	895
United States	41.0	43.0	41.7	40.7	1,710	1,750
For sugar and seed						
Florida	396.7	417.0	45.4	42.1	18,020	17,573
Louisiana	523.3	529.0	31.3	31.9	16,361	16,872
United States	920.0	946.0	37.4	36.4	34,381	34,445

[1] Net tons.

Utilized Production of Oranges by Type – States and United States: 2024-2025 and Forecasted March 1, 2026

[The crop year begins with the bloom of the first year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.]

State and type	Utilized production boxes [1]		Utilized production ton equivalent	
	2024-2025	2025-2026	2024-2025	2025-2026
	(1,000 boxes)	(1,000 boxes)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)
Oranges				
California, all	45,200	46,500	1,808	1,860
Early, mid, and Navel [2 3]	37,900	38,000	1,516	1,520
Valencia	7,300	8,500	292	340
Florida, all [3]	12,200	12,000	549	541
Early, mid, and Navel [2 3]	4,600	4,500	207	203
Valencia [3]	7,600	7,500	342	338
Texas, all [3]	850	900	37	38
Early, mid, and Navel [2 3]	530	550	23	23
Valencia [3]	320	350	14	15
United States, all	58,250	59,400	2,394	2,439
Early, mid, and Navel [2 3]	43,030	43,050	1,746	1,746
Valencia	15,220	16,350	648	693

[1] Net pounds per box: oranges in California-80, Florida-90, Texas-85;
[2] Navel and miscellaneous varieties in California. Early (including Navel) and midseason varieties in Florida and Texas.
[3] Estimates for current year carried forward from previous forecast.

Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Domestic Units – United States: 2025 and 2026

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2026 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2025	2026	2025	2026
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Grains and hay				
Barley	2,299		1,761	
Corn for grain [1]	98,788		91,258	
Corn for silage	(NA)		6,208	
Hay, all	(NA)		49,557	
Alfalfa	(NA)		14,676	
All other	(NA)		34,881	
Oats	2,370		944	
Proso millet	442		397	
Rice	2,812		2,740	
Rye	2,229		341	
Sorghum for grain [1]	6,640		6,020	
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		448	
Wheat, all	45,328		37,241	
Winter	33,153	32,990	25,508	
Durum	2,185		2,123	
Other spring	9,990		9,610	
Oilseeds				
Canola	2,338.5		2,306.0	
Cottonseed	(X)		(X)	
Flaxseed	248		234	
Mustard seed	126.2		111.8	
Peanuts	1,953.0		1,906.0	
Rapeseed	18.6		16.6	
Safflower	116.5		108.5	
Soybeans for beans	81,215		80,437	
Sunflower	1,288.2		1,246.2	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all	9,282.5		7,804.9	
Upland	9,141.0		7,666.7	
American Pima	141.5		138.2	
Sugarbeets	1,079.0		1,059.8	
Sugarcane	(NA)		946.0	
Tobacco	(NA)		171.3	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Chickpeas	536.0		520.3	
Dry edible beans	1,366.0		1,334.6	
Dry edible peas	1,173.0		1,063.0	
Lentils	1,072.0		949.0	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	(NA)		41.7	
Maple syrup	(NA)		(NA)	
Mushrooms	(NA)		(NA)	
Peppermint oil	(NA)		22.9	
Potatoes	902.0		896.8	
Spearmint oil	(NA)		11.6	

See footnote(s) at end of table.

--continued

Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Domestic Units – United States: 2025 and 2026 (continued)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2026 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Yield per acre		Production	
	2025	2026	2025	2026
			(1,000)	(1,000)
Grains and hay				
Barley ..... bushels	80.0		140,849	
Corn for grain ..... bushels	186.5		17,020,549	
Corn for silage ..... tons	21.8		135,540	
Hay, all ..... tons	2.48		123,031	
Alfalfa ..... tons	3.42		50,213	
All other ..... tons	2.09		72,818	
Oats ..... bushels	73.8		69,626	
Proso millet ..... bushels	35.9		14,239	
Rice [2] ..... cwt	7,544		206,707	
Rye ..... bushels	36.5		12,459	
Sorghum for grain ..... bushels	72.6		436,825	
Sorghum for silage ..... tons	16.4		7,325	
Wheat, all ..... bushels	53.3		1,984,537	
Winter ..... bushels	54.9		1,401,554	
Durum ..... bushels	40.6		86,223	
Other spring ..... bushels	51.7		496,760	
Oilseeds				
Canola ..... pounds	2,017		4,650,910	
Cottonseed ..... tons	(X)		4,204.0	
Flaxseed ..... bushels	22.2		5,202	
Mustard seed ..... pounds	636		71,120	
Peanuts ..... pounds	3,767		7,179,850	
Rapeseed ..... pounds	2,126		35,290	
Safflower ..... pounds	1,319		143,160	
Soybeans for beans ..... bushels	53.0		4,261,858	
Sunflower ..... pounds	1,863		2,321,852	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all [2] ..... bales	856		13,918.0	
Upland [2] ..... bales	847		13,530.0	
American Pima [2] ..... bales	1,348		388.0	
Sugarbeets ..... tons	33.2		35,140	
Sugarcane ..... tons	36.4		34,445	
Tobacco ..... pounds	2,093		358,570	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Chickpeas [2] ..... cwt	1,315		6,844	
Dry edible beans [2] ..... cwt	2,012		26,855	
Dry edible peas [2] ..... cwt	1,738		18,480	
Lentils [2] ..... cwt	1,112		10,557	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops ..... pounds	1,996		83,143.4	
Maple syrup ..... gallons	(NA)		5,771	
Mushrooms ..... pounds	(NA)		669,930	
Peppermint oil ..... pounds	108		2,471	
Potatoes ..... cwt	460		412,860	
Spearmint oil ..... pounds	139		1,609	

(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: 2025 and 2026

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2026 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2025	2026	2025	2026
	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)
Grains and hay				
Barley	930,380		712,660	
Corn for grain [1]	39,978,520		36,931,200	
Corn for silage	(NA)		2,512,320	
Hay, all [2]	(NA)		20,055,220	
Alfalfa	(NA)		5,939,230	
All other	(NA)		14,115,990	
Oats	959,120		382,030	
Proso millet	178,870		160,660	
Rice	1,137,990		1,108,850	
Rye	902,050		138,000	
Sorghum for grain [1]	2,687,140		2,436,230	
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		181,300	
Wheat, all [2]	18,343,790		15,071,060	
Winter	13,416,690	13,350,720	10,322,830	
Durum	884,250		859,160	
Other spring	4,042,850		3,889,070	
Oilseeds				
Canola	946,370		933,220	
Cottonseed	(X)		(X)	
Flaxseed	100,360		94,700	
Mustard seed	51,070		45,240	
Peanuts	790,360		771,340	
Rapeseed	7,530		6,720	
Safflower	47,150		43,910	
Soybeans for beans	32,866,900		32,552,050	
Sunflower	521,320		504,320	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all [2]	3,756,530		3,158,560	
Upland	3,699,270		3,102,640	
American Pima	57,260		55,930	
Sugarbeets	436,660		428,890	
Sugarcane	(NA)		382,840	
Tobacco	(NA)		69,320	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Chickpeas	216,910		210,560	
Dry edible beans	552,810		540,100	
Dry edible peas	474,700		430,190	
Lentils	433,830		384,050	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	(NA)		16,860	
Maple syrup	(NA)		(NA)	
Mushrooms	(NA)		(NA)	
Peppermint oil	(NA)		9,270	
Potatoes	365,030		362,930	
Spearmint oil	(NA)		4,690	

See footnote(s) at end of table.

--continued

Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Metric Units – United States: 2025 and 2026 (continued)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2026 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Yield per hectare		Production	
	2025	2026	2025	2026
	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)
Grains and hay				
Barley	4.30		3,066,620	
Corn for grain	11.71		432,341,860	
Corn for silage	48.94		122,959,820	
Hay, all [2]	5.57		111,611,850	
Alfalfa	7.67		45,552,470	
All other	4.68		66,059,380	
Oats	2.65		1,010,620	
Proso millet	2.01		322,930	
Rice	8.46		9,376,070	
Rye	2.29		316,470	
Sorghum for grain	4.55		11,095,870	
Sorghum for silage	36.65		6,645,130	
Wheat, all [2]	3.58		54,010,250	
Winter	3.70		38,144,050	
Durum	2.73		2,346,610	
Other spring	3.48		13,519,590	
Oilseeds				
Canola	2.26		2,109,620	
Cottonseed	(X)		3,813,800	
Flaxseed	1.40		132,140	
Mustard seed	0.71		32,260	
Peanuts	4.22		3,256,730	
Rapeseed	2.38		16,010	
Safflower	1.48		64,940	
Soybeans for beans	3.56		115,988,770	
Sunflower	2.09		1,053,170	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all [2]	0.96		3,030,290	
Upland	0.95		2,945,810	
American Pima	1.51		84,480	
Sugarbeets	74.33		31,878,470	
Sugarcane	81.62		31,247,980	
Tobacco	2.35		162,640	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Chickpeas	1.47		310,440	
Dry edible beans	2.26		1,218,120	
Dry edible peas	1.95		838,240	
Lentils	1.25		478,860	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	2.24		37,710	
Maple syrup	(NA)		28,860	
Mushrooms	(NA)		303,870	
Peppermint oil	0.12		1,120	
Potatoes	51.60		18,727,020	
Spearmint oil	0.16		730	

(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: 2025 and 2026

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2026 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2025-2026 season. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop		Production	
		2025	2026
Citrus [1]			
Grapefruit	1,000 tons	299	311
Lemons	1,000 tons	1,107	1,078
Oranges	1,000 tons	2,394	2,439
Tangerines and mandarins	1,000 tons	1,223	1,099
Noncitrus			
Apples, commercial	million pounds	11,470.0	
Apricots	tons	30,700	
Avocados	tons		
Blueberries, Cultivated	1,000 pounds		
Blueberries, Wild (Maine)	1,000 pounds		
Cherries, Sweet	tons	383,000	
Cherries, Tart	million pounds	138.5	
Coffee (Hawaii)	1,000 pounds	18,200	
Cranberries	barrel	8,130,000	
Dates	tons		
Grapes	tons	5,590,000	
Kiwifruit (California)	tons		
Nectarines (California)	tons		
Olives (California)	tons		
Papayas (Hawaii)	1,000 pounds		
Peaches	tons	682,500	
Pears	tons	625,000	
Plums (California)	tons		
Prunes (California)	tons		
Raspberries, all	1,000 pounds		
Strawberries	1,000 cwt		
Nuts and miscellaneous			
Almonds, shelled (California)	1,000 pounds	3,000,000	
Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon)	tons		
Macadamias (Hawaii)	1,000 pounds		
Pecans, in-shell	1,000 pounds		
Pistachios (California)	1,000 pounds		
Walnuts, in-shell (California)	tons	710,000	

[1] Production years are 2024-2025 and 2025-2026.

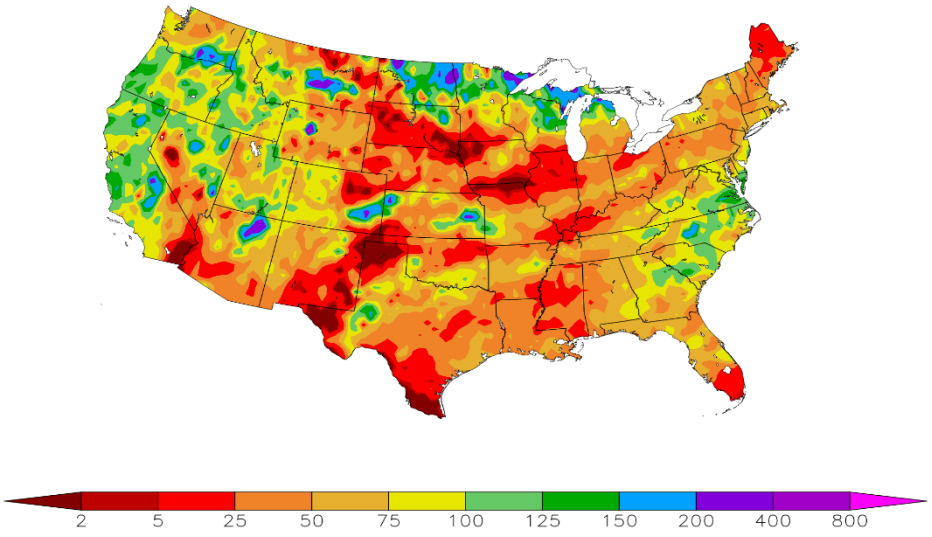
Fruits and Nuts Production in Metric Units – United States: 2025 and 2026

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2026 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2025-2026 season. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Production	
	2025	2026
	(metric tons)	(metric tons)
Citrus [1]		
Grapefruit	271,250	282,130
Lemons	1,004,250	977,950
Oranges	2,171,800	2,212,620
Tangerines and mandarins	1,109,490	997,000
Noncitrus		
Apples, commercial	5,202,700	
Apricots	27,850	
Avocados		
Blueberries, Cultivated		
Blueberries, Wild (Maine)		
Cherries, Sweet	347,450	
Cherries, Tart	62,820	
Coffee (Hawaii)	8,260	
Cranberries	368,770	
Dates		
Grapes	5,071,160	
Kiwifruit (California)		
Nectarines (California)		
Olives (California)		
Papayas (Hawaii)		
Peaches	619,150	
Pears	566,990	
Plums (California)		
Prunes (California)		
Raspberries, all		
Strawberries		
Nuts and miscellaneous		
Almonds, shelled (California)	1,360,780	
Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon)		
Macadamias (Hawaii)		
Pecans, in-shell		
Pistachios (California)		
Walnuts, in-shell (California)	644,100	

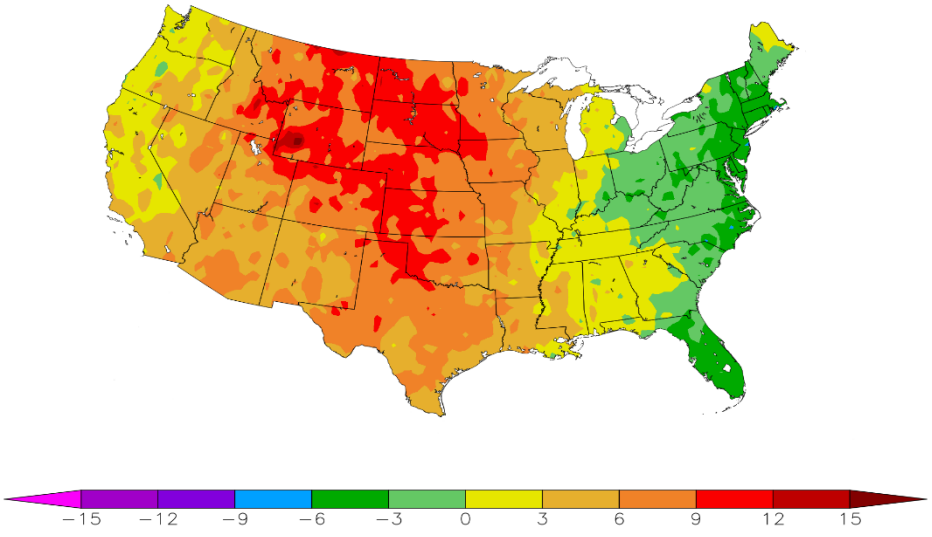
[1] Production years are 2024-2025 and 2025-2026.

Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)
2/1/2026 – 2/28/2026



ACIS Web Services

Departure from Normal Temperature (F)
2/1/2026 – 2/28/2026



ACIS Web Services

February Weather Summary

Highlights: A damaging cold outbreak affected Florida's peninsula from February 1-3, with variable impacts on citrus, blueberries, strawberries, sugarcane, winter vegetables, ornamentals, and nurseries. Traditional freeze-protection measures, such as creating ice caps (delivered by sprinklers) on fruits and flying helicopters over vegetable fields, were complicated or rendered impossible by high winds during the first 2 days of the event. Full assessment of Florida's freeze impacts will not be known for weeks or months, depending on the crop. The last time Florida's peninsula experienced a freeze of similar magnitude was January 2010, with that event generally peaking on the 10th. Previously, a more severe Florida freeze occurred in December 1989. Following that freeze, Florida's orange production fell to 110.2 million boxes in 1990, down 25 percent from the previous year. Orange production in Florida fell to 133.7 million boxes in 2010, down 18 percent from the previous year, with any freeze-related losses exacerbated by citrus greening disease.

Meanwhile, meager snowpack remained a prominent feature in the West, despite a mid-February stormy spell. By March 1, snow-water equivalency values were less than 50 percent of average nearly statewide in Oregon, Nevada, Arizona, and New Mexico, as well as portions of neighboring states. In fact, only portions the northern Rockies had a relatively robust snowpack as March began, with near-normal water equivalency largely limited to western Wyoming and environs. According to the California Department of Water Resources, the Sierra Nevada snowpack contained an average of 15 inches of water equivalency (less than two-thirds of normal) at the end of February, up from 10 inches as the month began. Most of the snowpack gains in Sierra Nevada occurred from February 15-19, when numerous high-elevation sites received at least 4 to 8 feet of snow. Despite the lack of sustained storminess over the last 2 months, California's 154 primary intrastate reservoirs were mostly brimming with water, containing 123 percent of average storage as February began.

February warmth dominated the western and central United States, while below-normal temperatures gripped the East, despite a late-month warming trend. For dozens of communities, from the Desert Southwest to the High Plains, it was the warmest February on record, with temperatures averaging 6 to 12 degrees F above normal. The list of cities affected by record-setting February warmth included Phoenix, Arizona; Albuquerque, New Mexico; Abilene, Amarillo, Lubbock, and Midland, Texas; Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Colorado Springs, Colorado; and Laramie and Lander, Wyoming. Many of the previous records had been set in February 1930, 1954, 2000, 2015, or 2017. Farther east, colder-than-normal February conditions stretched from Florida's peninsula into the Northeast, with monthly temperatures averaging as much as 6 degrees F below normal in the latter region.

According to the *U.S. Drought Monitor*, drought coverage across the Lower 48 States increased sharply, from 43 to 55 percent, during the 5-week period ending March 3. Additionally, national coverage of Extreme to Exceptional Drought (D3 to D4) more than doubled, from 3 to 7 percent, between January 27 and March 3. Worsening drought was especially notable across the Plains, South, and parts of the Midwest, while improvement was limited to a few areas, including portions of the middle Atlantic States. By February 24, national drought coverage rose above 50 percent for the first time since November 5, 2024. A week later, on March 3, drought coverage (54.88 percent) was the greatest since December 6, 2022, more than 3 years ago. By March 3, double-digit coverage of D3 to D4 was observed in ten states, led by Florida (71 percent), Georgia (37 percent), and Arkansas (35 percent).

End-of-February reporting from USDA/NASS indicated that declining winter wheat conditions were a concern in Nebraska and adjacent areas. Nebraska's wheat had been rated 54 percent good to excellent on November 23, 2025—a number that declined to 18 percent by the end of February. Adverse impacts on wheat in Nebraska have included drought, along with long stretches of dry, windy weather, interrupted by a sharp, mid-winter cold snap that occurred without the benefit of a widespread, protective snow cover. In top wheat wheat-producer Kansas, however, where the soil held more moisture and winter weather was less extreme, the decline in winter wheat rated good to excellent was subtle, decreasing from 62 to 58 percent between November 23 and February 28. By the end of February, statewide topsoil moisture in agricultural regions was rated 70 to 80 percent very short to short in Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, and Wyoming. On the same date, topsoil moisture was rated at least 50 percent short in several Southern States, including Louisiana (59 percent) and Arkansas (53 percent). Despite patchy drought across the lower Midwest, 60 to 65 percent of the winter wheat crop was rated in good to excellent condition as March began in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, and Ohio.

Other February agricultural highlights included a mid-month rash of wildfires across the central and southern High Plains

and a late-month winter storm that resulted in blizzard conditions and scattered power outages from the middle Atlantic Coast into southern New England. The wildfire activity peaked on February 17, when the Ranger Road Fire scorched more than 283,000 acres of vegetation and resulted in some cattle and property losses across northwestern Oklahoma and southwestern Kansas, after being sparked in Beaver County, Oklahoma. On February 22-23, a late-winter coastal storm produced more than a foot of wind-driven snow in major East Coast cities from Philadelphia to Boston, but also resulted in some farm infrastructural damage from Maryland's eastern shore into southern New England.

February Agricultural Summary

Much of the central and western United States experienced above-normal temperatures with portions of the Great Plains recording monthly averages 9°F or more above normal. In contrast, much of the eastern United States saw below-normal monthly temperatures, with parts of the Southeast recording temperatures 6°F below normal. The colder-than-average conditions increased the potential for damage to strawberries, citrus, blueberries, and winter grains, particularly across Florida. Meanwhile, most agricultural regions across the United States experienced unusual dryness, with precipitation totals finishing the month less than half of normal across large parts of the Great Plains, Ohio Valley, Mississippi Valley, and Tennessee Valley. In contrast, portions of North Dakota and northern Minnesota received at least twice the normal amount of precipitation. Some localized areas of the Pacific Northwest and Southwest also recorded above-normal precipitation.

Crop Comments

The United States all orange forecast for the 2025-2026 season is 2.44 million tons, up 2 percent from the previous forecast and up 2 percent from the 2024-2025 final utilization. The California all orange forecast is 46.5 million boxes (1.86 million tons), up 2 percent from the previous forecast and up 3 percent from last season's final utilization. The California Valencia orange forecast is 8.50 million boxes (340,000 tons), up 13 percent from the previous forecast and up 16 percent from the previous season. The forecast for California Navel oranges, Florida, and Texas are carried forward from the previous forecast.

Statistical Methodology

Survey procedures: The sugarcane inquiry survey for the March 1 estimate was conducted in Florida and Louisiana. The survey was conducted primarily by telephone with some use of mail and internet. This is a census of all known sugarcane mills in Florida and Louisiana. The Valencia orange objective yield survey for the March 1 forecast was conducted in California. Florida conducts objective measurement surveys while 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.

Estimating procedures: State level sugarcane mill reported data were reviewed for reasonableness and consistency with historical estimates. The Agricultural Statistics Board (ASB) uses the survey data to prepare the published March 1 estimate. State level objective yield estimates for California Valencia oranges were reviewed for errors, reasonableness, and consistency with historical estimates. The California Field Office submits its analysis of the current situation to the Agricultural Statistics Board (ASB). The ASB uses the California survey data and their analyses to prepare the published March 1 forecast.

Revision policy: End-of season estimates for sugarcane are published in the March *Crop Production* report. Revisions if needed will be published in the *Annual Crop Production* report. The estimates are based on all data available at the end of the marketing season, including administrative data from Farm Service Agency and Risk Management Agency as well as processor mill records. The March 1 orange production forecasts will not be revised. A new forecast will be made in April and July. 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 orange 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 8.2 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 184,000 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	8.2	184	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

Anthony Prillaman, Acting Chief, Crops Branch..... (202) 720-2127

Chris Hawthorn, Head, Field Crops Section ..... (202) 720-2127
Fleming Gibson, Head, Fruits, Vegetables, and Special Crops Section..... (202) 236-2428

Joshua Bates – Asparagus, Hemp, Maple Syrup, Soybeans..... (202) 690-3234
Natasha Bruton – Cotton System Consumption and Stocks, Grain Crushings,
Fats and Oils, Flour Milling Products, Broccoli, Cauliflower, Plums, Prunes..... (202) 690-1042
Noemi Guindin – Crop Progress and Condition, Kiwifruit..... (202) 720-7324
Michelle Harder – Hay, Kale, Peanuts, Raspberries ..... (202) 690-8533
Deonne Holiday – Almonds, Carrots, Coffee, Cranberries, Garlic, Onions
Proso Millet, Rye, Tobacco..... (202) 720-4288
Bret Holliman – Apricots, Barley, Chickpeas, Nectarines, Peaches,
Snap Beans, Tomatoes ..... (202) 720-7235
James Johanson – Dry Edible Beans, Lettuce, Macadamias, Wheat ..... (202) 720-8068
Greg Lemmons – Beets, Corn, Flaxseed, Pears, Rice, Sweet Corn ..... (202) 720-9526
Krishna Rizal – Artichokes, Celery, Grapefruit, Lemons, Mandarins and Tangerines,
Mint, Mushrooms, Olives, Oranges, Pistachios ..... (202) 720-5412
Chris Singh – Apples, Cucumbers, Hazelnuts, Potatoes, Pumpkins,
Squash, Sugarbeets, Sugarcane, Sweet Potatoes..... (202) 720-4285
Becky Sommer – Cabbage, Cotton, Cotton Ginnings, Sorghum, Walnuts, Strawberries..... (202) 720-5944
Travis Thorson – Blueberries, Canola, Mustard Seed, Rapeseed, Safflower,
Spinach, Sunflower ..... (202) 720-7369
Antonio Torres – Cantaloupes, Dry Edible Peas, Grapes, Green Peas,
Honeydews, Lentils, Oats, Sweet Cherries, Tart Cherries, Watermelons..... (202) 720-2157
Chris Wallace – Avocados, Bell Peppers, Chile Peppers, Dates, Floriculture,
Hops, Papayas, Pecans ..... (202) 720-4215

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.
- The national 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" in upper right corner above "search" box to create an account and select the reports you would like to receive.
- Economics, Statistics, and Market Information (ESMIS) – National Agricultural Library (NAL) website houses NASS's and other agency archived reports at https://esmis.nal.usda.gov. All email subscriptions containing reports will be sent from https://esmis.nal.usda.gov. To receive the reports via e-mail, you will have to go to the website, create a new account and subscribe to the reports. You should whitelist notifications@esmis.nal.usda.gov 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.

If you have specific questions you would like an expert to respond to, please visit our "Ask A Specialist" website at www.nass.usda.gov/Contact_Us/Ask_a_Specialist.

In accordance with Federal civil rights law and U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) civil rights regulations and policies, the USDA, its Agencies, offices, and employees, and institutions participating in or administering USDA programs are prohibited from discriminating based on race, color, national origin, religion, sex, disability, age, marital status, family/parental status, income derived from a public assistance program, political beliefs, or reprisal or retaliation for prior civil rights activity, in any program or activity conducted or funded by USDA (not all bases apply to all programs). Remedies and complaint filing deadlines vary by program or incident.

Persons with disabilities who require alternative means of communication for program information (e.g., Braille, large print, audiotape, American Sign Language, etc.) should contact the responsible Agency or USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TTY) or contact USDA through the Federal Relay Service at (800) 877-8339. Additionally, program information may be made available in languages other than English.

To file a program discrimination complaint, complete the USDA Program Discrimination Complaint Form, AD-3027, found online at How to File a Program Discrimination Complaint and at any USDA office or write a letter addressed to USDA and provide in the letter all of the information requested in the form. To request a copy of the complaint form, call (866) 632-9992. Submit your completed form or letter to USDA by: (1) mail: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, D.C. 20250-9410; (2) fax: (202) 690-7442; or (3) email: program.intake@usda.gov.

USDA is an equal opportunity provider, employer, and lender.

USDA Spring Data Users' Meeting

Join Us Online or in Kansas City

April 22, 2026

Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City
1 Memorial Drive
Kansas City, MO 64198

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 2026 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).