Crop Production

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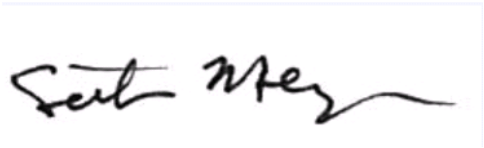
Orange Production Up Less Than 1 Percent from February Forecast

The United States all orange forecast for the 2020-2021 season is 4.62 million tons, up slightly from the previous forecast but down 11 percent from the 2019-2020 final utilization. The Florida all orange forecast, at 55.5 million boxes (2.50 million tons), is down 1 percent from the previous forecast and down 18 percent from last season's final utilization. In Florida, early, midseason, and Navel varieties are forecast at 22.5 million boxes (1.01 million tons), up 2 percent from the previous forecast but down 24 percent from last season's final utilization. The Florida Valencia orange forecast, at 33.0 million boxes (1.49 million tons), is down 3 percent from the previous forecast and down 12 percent from last season's final utilization.

The California Valencia orange forecast is 10.0 million boxes (400,000 tons), up 11 percent from both last month and the previous season. This results in a California all orange forecast of 52.0 million boxes (2.08 million tons), up 2 percent from the previous forecast but down 2 percent from last season's final utilization. The forecast for Texas is carried forward from the previous forecast.

This report was approved on March 9, 2021.



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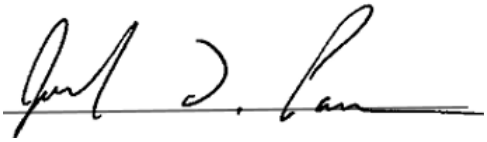

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Contents

Sugarcane Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2019 and 2020 4

Utilized Production of Citrus Fruits by Crop – States and United States: 2019-2020 and Forecasted March 1, 2021 5

Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Domestic Units – United States: 2020 and 2021 6

Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Metric Units – United States: 2020 and 2021 8

Fruits and Nuts Production in Domestic Units – United States: 2020 and 2021 10

Fruits and Nuts Production in Metric Units – United States: 2020 and 2021 11

Percent of Normal Precipitation Map 12

Departure from Normal Temperature Map 12

February Weather Summary 13

February Agricultural Summary 13

Crop Comments 13

Statistical Methodology 15

Reliability of March 1 Crop Production Forecasts 15

Information Contacts 16

Sugarcane Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2019 and 2020

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre [1]		Production [1]	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(tons)	(tons)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)
For sugar						
Florida	397.0	409.0	42.8	44.3	16,992	18,119
Louisiana	442.0	461.0	27.7	32.9	12,243	15,167
Texas	31.3	33.4	33.6	31.5	1,052	1,052
United States	870.3	903.4	34.8	38.0	30,287	34,338
For seed						
Florida	13.7	14.3	47.6	47.3	652	676
Louisiana	27.0	27.4	34.0	36.5	918	1,000
Texas	2.2	2.5	36.5	34.3	80	86
United States	42.9	44.2	38.5	39.9	1,650	1,762
For sugar and seed						
Florida	410.7	423.3	43.0	44.4	17,644	18,795
Louisiana	469.0	488.4	28.1	33.1	13,161	16,167
Texas	33.5	35.9	33.8	31.7	1,132	1,138
United States	913.2	947.6	35.0	38.1	31,937	36,100

[1] Net tons.

Utilized Production of Citrus Fruits by Crop – States and United States: 2019-2020 and Forecasted March 1, 2021

[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	
	2019-2020	2020-2021	2019-2020	2020-2021
	(1,000 boxes)	(1,000 boxes)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)
Oranges				
California, all	53,300	52,000	2,132	2,080
Early, mid, and Navel [2] [3]	44,300	42,000	1,772	1,680
Valencia	9,000	10,000	360	400
Florida, all	67,300	55,500	3,028	2,498
Early, mid, and Navel [3]	29,650	22,500	1,334	1,013
Valencia	37,650	33,000	1,694	1,485
Texas, all [2]	1,340	1,500	57	64
Early, mid, and Navel [3]	1,150	1,300	49	55
Valencia	190	200	8	9
United States, all	121,940	109,000	5,217	4,642
Early, mid, and Navel [3]	75,100	65,800	3,155	2,748
Valencia	46,840	43,200	2,062	1,894
Grapefruit				
California [2]	3,800	4,200	152	168
Florida, all	4,850	4,600	207	196
Red	4,060	(NA)	173	(NA)
White	790	(NA)	34	(NA)
Texas [2]	4,400	5,000	176	200
United States	13,050	13,800	535	564
Tangerines and mandarins [4]				
California [2]	22,000	23,000	880	920
Florida	1,020	1,050	48	50
United States	23,020	24,050	928	970
Lemons [2]				
Arizona	1,800	1,900	72	76
California	25,700	24,000	1,028	960
United States	27,500	25,900	1,100	1,036

(NA) Not available.

[1] Net pounds per box: oranges in California-80, Florida-90, Texas-85; grapefruit in California-80, Florida-85, Texas-80; tangerines and mandarins in 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: 2020 and 2021

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2021 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2020	2021	2020	2021
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Grains and hay				
Barley	2,621		2,133	
Corn for grain [1]	90,819		82,467	
Corn for silage	(NA)		6,719	
Hay, all	(NA)		52,238	
Alfalfa	(NA)		16,230	
All other	(NA)		36,008	
Oats	2,984		1,004	
Proso millet	609		484	
Rice	3,036		2,987	
Rye	1,955		330	
Sorghum for grain [1]	5,880		5,095	
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		239	
Wheat, all	44,349		36,746	
Winter	30,415	31,991	23,024	
Durum	1,684		1,662	
Other spring	12,250		12,060	
Oilseeds				
Canola	1,825.0		1,789.0	
Cottonseed	(X)		(X)	
Flaxseed	305		296	
Mustard seed	97.0		91.4	
Peanuts	1,664.2		1,615.8	
Rapeseed	11.2		10.1	
Safflower	136.0		126.7	
Soybeans for beans	83,084		82,318	
Sunflower	1,718.7		1,665.7	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all	12,092.5		8,701.5	
Upland	11,890.0		8,507.0	
American Pima	202.5		194.5	
Sugarbeets	1,162.2		1,142.3	
Sugarcane	(NA)		947.6	
Tobacco	(NA)		198.1	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Chickpeas	269.8		262.9	
Dry edible beans	1,740.0		1,676.5	
Dry edible peas	999.0		973.0	
Lentils	528.0		514.0	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	(NA)		58.6	
Maple syrup	(NA)		(NA)	
Mushrooms	(NA)		(NA)	
Peppermint oil	(NA)		50.1	
Potatoes	921.0		914.1	
Spearmint oil	(NA)		17.7	

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Domestic Units – United States: 2020 and 2021 (continued)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2021 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop		Yield per acre		Production	
		2020	2021	2020	2021
				(1,000)	(1,000)
Grains and hay					
Barley	bushels	77.5		165,324	
Corn for grain	bushels	172.0		14,182,479	
Corn for silage	tons	20.5		137,729	
Hay, all	tons	2.43		126,812	
Alfalfa	tons	3.27		53,067	
All other	tons	2.05		73,745	
Oats	bushels	65.1		65,355	
Proso millet	bushels	19.0		9,210	
Rice [2]	cwt	7,619		227,583	
Rye	bushels	34.9		11,532	
Sorghum for grain	bushels	73.2		372,960	
Sorghum for silage	tons	13.1		3,125	
Wheat, all	bushels	49.7		1,825,820	
Winter	bushels	50.9		1,171,022	
Durum	bushels	41.4		68,808	
Other spring	bushels	48.6		585,990	
Oilseeds					
Canola	pounds	1,931		3,454,950	
Cottonseed	tons	(X)		4,587.0	
Flaxseed	bushels	19.3		5,706	
Mustard seed	pounds	895		81,770	
Peanuts	pounds	3,796		6,133,900	
Rapeseed	pounds	1,971		19,910	
Safflower	pounds	1,167		147,800	
Soybeans for beans	bushels	50.2		4,135,477	
Sunflower	pounds	1,790		2,982,410	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops					
Cotton, all [2]	bales	825		14,953.0	
Upland [2]	bales	813		14,401.0	
American Pima [2]	bales	1,362		552.0	
Sugarbeets	tons	29.4		33,618	
Sugarcane	tons	38.1		36,100	
Tobacco	pounds	1,966		389,413	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils					
Chickpeas [2]	cwt	1,625		4,273	
Dry edible beans [2]	cwt	1,966		32,963	
Dry edible peas [2]	cwt	2,234		21,733	
Lentils [2]	cwt	1,442		7,411	
Potatoes and miscellaneous					
Hops	pounds	1,770		103,810.3	
Maple syrup	gallons	(NA)		4,372	
Mushrooms	pounds	(NA)		816,367	
Peppermint oil	pounds	99		4,984	
Potatoes	cwt	453		414,248	
Spearmint oil	pounds	121		2,134	

(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: 2020 and 2021

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2021 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2020	2021	2020	2021
	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)
Grains and hay				
Barley	1,060,690		863,200	
Corn for grain [1]	36,753,540		33,373,570	
Corn for silage	(NA)		2,719,110	
Hay, all [2]	(NA)		21,140,200	
Alfalfa	(NA)		6,568,120	
All other	(NA)		14,572,080	
Oats	1,207,590		406,310	
Proso millet	246,460		195,870	
Rice	1,228,640		1,208,810	
Rye	791,170		133,550	
Sorghum for grain [1]	2,379,580		2,061,900	
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		96,720	
Wheat, all [2]	17,947,600		14,870,740	
Winter	12,308,650	12,946,440	9,317,580	
Durum	681,500		672,590	
Other spring	4,957,450		4,880,560	
Oilseeds				
Canola	738,560		723,990	
Cottonseed	(X)		(X)	
Flaxseed	123,430		119,790	
Mustard seed	39,250		36,990	
Peanuts	673,490		653,900	
Rapeseed	4,530		4,090	
Safflower	55,040		51,270	
Soybeans for beans	33,623,260		33,313,270	
Sunflower	695,540		674,090	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all [2]	4,893,710		3,521,410	
Upland	4,811,760		3,442,700	
American Pima	81,950		78,710	
Sugarbeets	470,330		462,280	
Sugarcane	(NA)		383,480	
Tobacco	(NA)		80,150	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Chickpeas	109,190		106,390	
Dry edible beans	704,160		678,460	
Dry edible peas	404,290		393,760	
Lentils	213,680		208,010	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	(NA)		23,730	
Maple syrup	(NA)		(NA)	
Mushrooms	(NA)		(NA)	
Peppermint oil	(NA)		20,270	
Potatoes	372,720		369,930	
Spearmint oil	(NA)		7,160	

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Metric Units – United States: 2020 and 2021 (continued)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2021 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Yield per hectare		Production	
	2020	2021	2020	2021
	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)
Grains and hay				
Barley	4.17		3,599,510	
Corn for grain	10.79		360,251,560	
Corn for silage	45.95		124,945,650	
Hay, all [2]	5.44		115,041,910	
Alfalfa	7.33		48,141,570	
All other	4.59		66,900,340	
Oats	2.33		948,630	
Proso millet	1.07		208,880	
Rice	8.54		10,322,990	
Rye	2.19		292,930	
Sorghum for grain	4.59		9,473,620	
Sorghum for silage	29.31		2,834,950	
Wheat, all [2]	3.34		49,690,680	
Winter	3.42		31,870,000	
Durum	2.78		1,872,650	
Other spring	3.27		15,948,030	
Oilseeds				
Canola	2.16		1,567,140	
Cottonseed	(X)		4,161,260	
Flaxseed	1.21		144,940	
Mustard seed	1.00		37,090	
Peanuts	4.25		2,782,290	
Rapeseed	2.21		9,030	
Safflower	1.31		67,040	
Soybeans for beans	3.38		112,549,240	
Sunflower	2.01		1,352,800	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all [2]	0.92		3,255,630	
Upland	0.91		3,135,450	
American Pima	1.53		120,180	
Sugarbeets	65.97		30,497,740	
Sugarcane	85.40		32,749,370	
Tobacco	2.20		176,630	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Chickpeas	1.82		193,820	
Dry edible beans	2.20		1,495,180	
Dry edible peas	2.50		985,790	
Lentils	1.62		336,160	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	1.98		47,090	
Maple syrup	(NA)		21,860	
Mushrooms	(NA)		370,300	
Peppermint oil	0.11		2,260	
Potatoes	50.79		18,789,970	
Spearmint oil	0.14		970	

(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: 2020 and 2021

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2021 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2020-2021 season. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop		Production	
		2020	2021
Citrus [1]			
Grapefruit	1,000 tons	535	564
Lemons	1,000 tons	1,100	1,036
Oranges	1,000 tons	5,217	4,642
Tangerines and mandarins	1,000 tons	928	970
Noncitrus			
Apples, commercial	million pounds	10,650.0	
Apricots	tons	34,800	
Avocados	tons		
Blueberries, Cultivated	1,000 pounds		
Blueberries, Wild (Maine)	1,000 pounds		
Cherries, Sweet	tons	334,000	
Cherries, Tart	million pounds	197.0	
Coffee (Hawaii)	1,000 pounds	27,590	
Cranberries	barrel	8,970,000	
Dates	tons		
Grapes	tons	7,180,000	
Kiwifruit (California)	tons		
Nectarines (California)	tons		
Olives (California)	tons		
Papayas (Hawaii)	1,000 pounds		
Peaches	tons	645,500	
Pears	tons	800,000	
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	71,000	
Macadamias (Hawaii)	1,000 pounds		
Pecans, in-shell	1,000 pounds	302,350	
Pistachios (California)	1,000 pounds		
Walnuts, in-shell (California)	tons	780,000	

[1] Production years are 2019-2020 and 2020-2021.

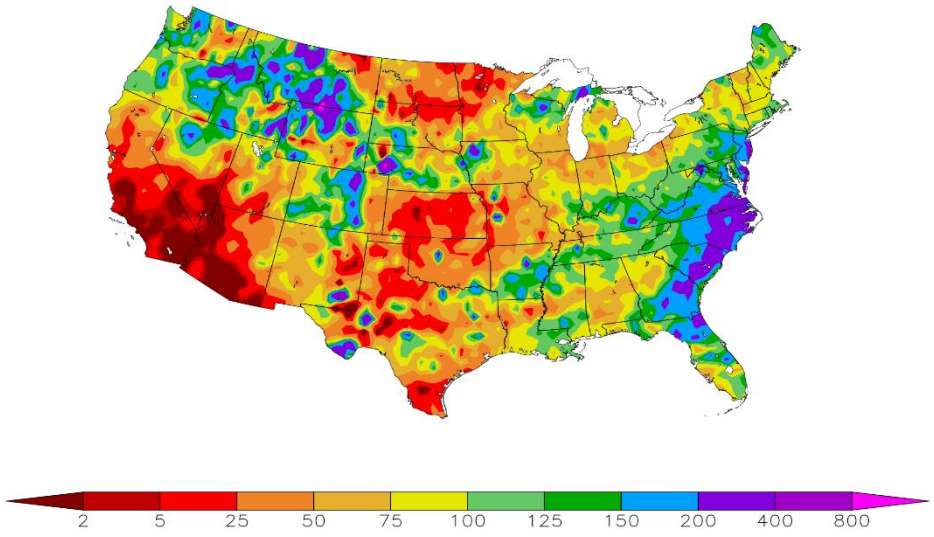
Fruits and Nuts Production in Metric Units – United States: 2020 and 2021

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2021 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2020-2021 season. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Production	
	2020	2021
	(metric tons)	(metric tons)
Citrus [1]		
Grapefruit	485,340	511,650
Lemons	997,900	939,840
Oranges	4,732,780	4,211,150
Tangerines and mandarins	841,870	879,970
Noncitrus		
Apples, commercial	4,830,760	
Apricots	31,570	
Avocados		
Blueberries, Cultivated		
Blueberries, Wild (Maine)		
Cherries, Sweet	303,000	
Cherries, Tart	89,360	
Coffee (Hawaii)	12,510	
Cranberries	406,870	
Dates		
Grapes	6,513,590	
Kiwifruit (California)		
Nectarines (California)		
Olives (California)		
Papayas (Hawaii)		
Peaches	585,590	
Pears	725,750	
Plums (California)		
Prunes (California)		
Raspberries, all		
Strawberries		
Nuts and miscellaneous		
Almonds, shelled (California)	1,360,780	
Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon)	64,410	
Macadamias (Hawaii)		
Pecans, in-shell	137,140	
Pistachios (California)		
Walnuts, in-shell (California)	707,600	

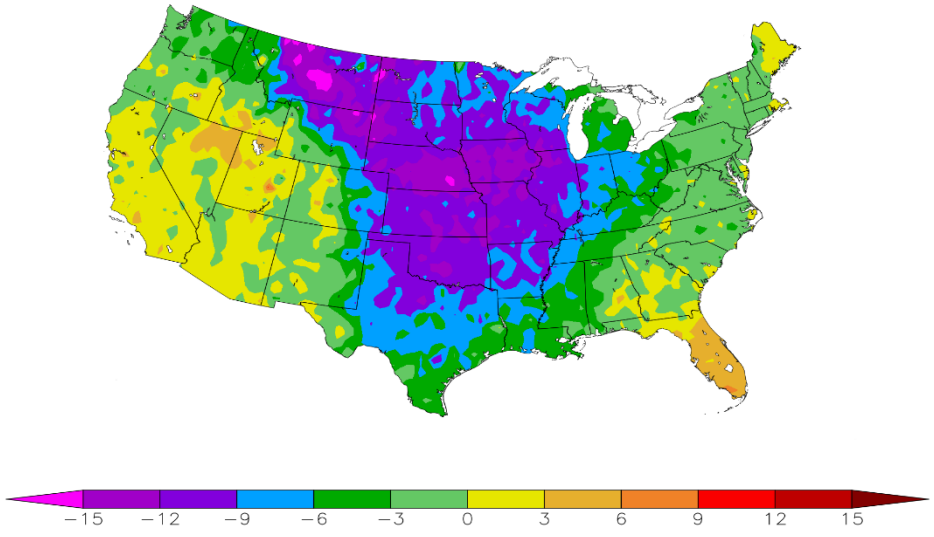
[1] Production years are 2019-2020 and 2020-2021.

Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)
2/1/2021 – 2/28/2021



NOAA Regional Climate Centers

Departure from Normal Temperature (F)
2/1/2021 – 2/28/2021



NOAA Regional Climate Centers

February Weather Summary

Two weeks of historically cold weather across the Plains, Midwest, and mid-South followed a previously mild winter, leading to livestock and dairy losses, along with potential damage to already drought-affected winter wheat that did not benefit from a protective snow cover. Deep South Texas bore a disproportionate share of the damage, as the coldest weather since December 1989 froze citrus and winter vegetables. In addition, the Arctic blast may have resulted in long-term injury to citrus trees in Texas and could adversely affect the next sugarcane harvest in both Louisiana and Texas.

The severe cold wave, which began to overspread the Nation's mid-section during the weekend of February 6-7, was accompanied by two significant winter storms. Both systems followed a similar path into the Northwest and across the southern Plains and mid-South, causing widespread travel disruptions while delivering snow, sleet, and freezing rain. In Texas and neighboring areas, mid-month power outages caused a chain reaction of adverse impacts that included potable water shortages; frozen and broken water pipes; cattle and poultry deaths; and ornamental and greenhouse losses.

Monthly temperatures averaged at least 10°F below normal in many locations across the Plains, mid-South, and upper Midwest. Cold air also seeped into the Northwest, but areas largely spared from the severe cold spell included California, the Great Basin, and the Southwest, as well as the Atlantic Coast States. February readings averaged more than 5°F above normal in parts of southern Florida.

Across portions of the Great Plains, drought—along with potential impacts from extremely cold weather—left one-fifth to one-third of the winter wheat rated in very poor to poor condition by late February in several states, including Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, and Texas. Some of the most significant exposure of wheat to sub-zero temperatures occurred across the central Plains, along with minor production areas in northeastern Montana and parts of the western Dakotas.

During the first 2 months of the year, drought coverage remained nearly steady at 45 to 47 percent of the Lower 48 States, according to the United States Drought Monitor, down slightly from a December 2020 peak of 49.6 percent. In February, significant improvement in the drought situation was mostly limited to a region stretching from the Northwest to the central Rockies. The central Plains also received some beneficial precipitation. Portions of the northern Plains and Southwest noted worsening drought. Notably, California's key watershed areas saw the return of drier-than-normal conditions, following late-January storminess. Meanwhile, the middle and southern Atlantic States received locally heavy precipitation, leading to lowland flooding. Toward month's end, excessive rainfall in the Kentucky River basin and environs contributed to moderate to major flooding, while a much broader swath stretching from northeastern Texas into the central Appalachians and Ohio Valley experienced minor flooding.

February Agricultural Summary

February was significantly cooler than average for most of the Nation's midsection. Temperatures averaged 9°F or more below normal for much of the Great Lakes, Great Plains, Midwest, and northern Texas. Much of the northern Rockies saw temperatures 12°F or more below normal. Parts of Montana experienced temperatures 15°F or more below average. Most of the eastern third of the Nation was cooler than normal, with the exception of Florida and Maine.

During February, much of the mid and south-Atlantic received at least twice the normal amounts of precipitation. Above normal precipitation was also recorded in parts of the Great Lakes, Great Plains, lower Mississippi Valley, Mid-Atlantic, Pacific Northwest, Rockies, Southeast, and Texas. Most of California, the Great Plains, Southwest, and Texas remained drier than normal for the month.

Crop Comments

Sugarcane: Production of sugarcane for sugar and seed in 2020 was estimated at 36.1 million tons, up 13 percent from 2019. Producers harvested 947,600 acres for sugar and seed during the 2020 crop year, up 4 percent from 2019. Yield for sugar and seed was estimated at 38.1 tons per acre, up 3.1 tons from 2019.

Grapefruit: The United States 2020-2021 grapefruit crop is forecast at 564,000 tons, unchanged from the previous

forecast but up 5 percent from last season's final utilization. In Florida, expected production, at 4.60 million boxes (196,000 tons), is unchanged from the previous forecast but down 5 percent from last year. California and Texas grapefruit production forecast were carried forward from the previous forecast.

Tangerines and mandarins: The United States tangerine and mandarin crop is forecast at 970,000 tons, unchanged from the previous forecast but up 5 percent from last season's final utilization. The Florida tangerine and mandarin forecast, at 1.05 million boxes (50,000 tons) is unchanged from the previous forecast but up 3 percent from last season. 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 September. The production estimates are based on all data available at the end of the marketing season, including information from marketing orders, shipments, and processor records. Allowances are made for recorded local utilization and home use.

Reliability: To assist users in evaluating the reliability of the 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. For example, the "Root Mean Square Error" for the March 1 orange production forecast is 3.9 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 3.9 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 6.8 percent.

Also, shown in the following table is a 20-year record for selected crops of the differences between the March 1 forecast and the final estimate. Using oranges again as an example, changes between the March 1 orange forecast and the final estimates during the past 20-years have averaged 184,000 tons, ranging from 8,000 tons to 733,000 tons. The March 1 forecast for oranges has been below the final estimate 8 times and above 12 times. The difference does not imply that the March 1 forecasts this year are 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)	(millions)	(millions)	(millions)	(number)	(number)
Oranges [1] ..... tons	3.9	6.8	184	8	733	8	12

[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

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

Chris Hawthorn, Head, Field Crops Section ..... (202) 720-2127
- Irwin Anolik – Crop Weather ..... (202) 720-7621
- Joshua Bates – Oats, Soybeans ..... (202) 690-3234
- David Colwell – Current Agricultural Industrial Reports ..... (202) 720-8800
- Becky Sommer – Cotton, Cotton Ginnings, Sorghum ..... (202) 720-5944
- James Johanson – Barley, County Estimates, Hay ..... (202) 690-8533
- Greg Lemmons – Corn, Flaxseed, Proso Millet ..... (202) 720-9526
- Jean Porter – Rye, Wheat ..... (202) 720-8068
- John Stephens – Peanuts, Rice ..... (202) 720-7688
- Travis Thorson – Sunflower, Other Oilseeds ..... (202) 720-7369

Fleming Gibson, Head, Fruits, Vegetables and Special Crops Section ..... (202) 720-2127
- Heidi Lanouette – Blueberries, Cranberries, Cucumbers, Pistachios, Potatoes, Pumpkins, Raspberries, Squash, Strawberries, Sugarbeets, Sugarcane, Sweet Potatoes ..... (202) 720-4285
- Robert Little – Apricots, Dry Beans, Lettuce, Macadamia, Maple Syrup, Nectarines, Pears, Snap Beans, Spinach, Tomatoes ..... (202) 720-3250
- Anastasiya Osborne – Almonds, Apples, Asparagus, Carrots, Coffee, Onions Plums, Prunes, Sweet Corn, Tobacco ..... (202) 720-4288
- Krishna Rizal – Artichokes, Cauliflower, Celery, Grapefruit, Garlic, Hazelnuts, Kiwifruit, Lemons, Mandarins and tangerines, Mint, Mushrooms, Olives, Oranges ..... (202) 720-5412
- Fleming Gibson – Avocados, Bell Peppers, Broccoli, Cabbage, Chickpeas, Chile Peppers, Dates, Floriculture, Grapes, Hops, Pecans ..... (202) 720-2127
- Antonio Torres – Cantaloupes, Dry Edible Peas, Green Peas, Honeydews, Lentils, Papayas, Peaches, Sweet Cherries, Tart Cherries, Walnuts, Watermelons ..... (202) 720-2157

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@usda.gov.

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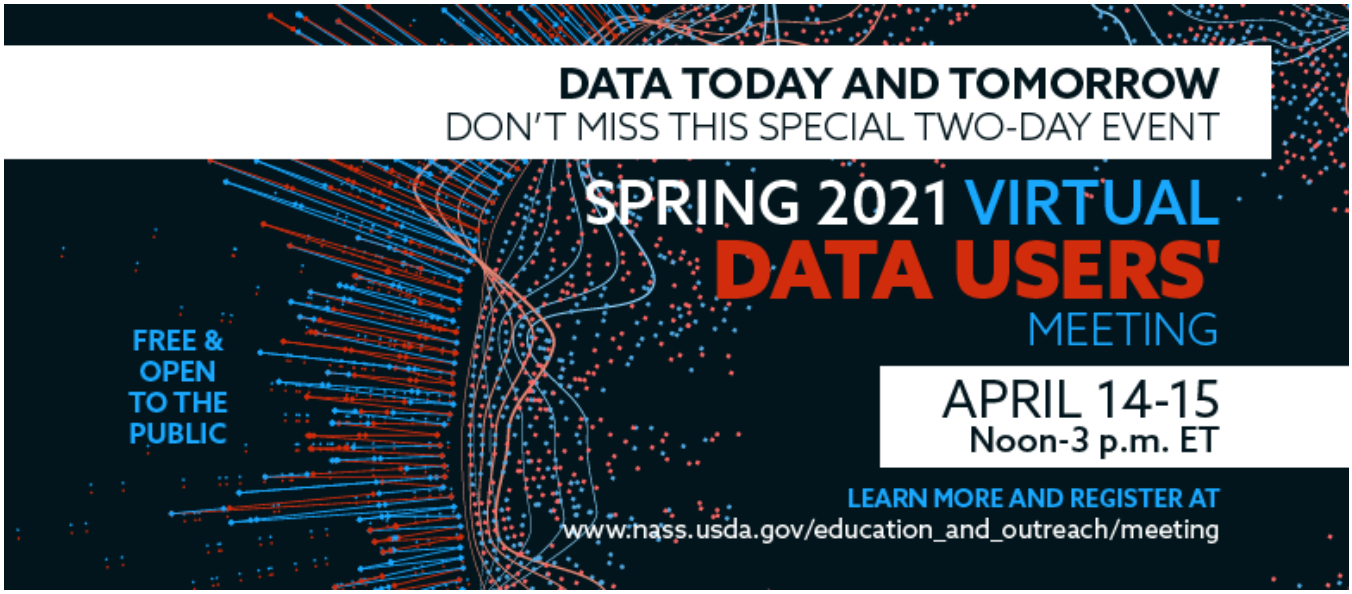

USDA NASS Data Users' Meeting

Virtual Meeting

April 14 and 15, 2021
12:00 – 3:00 pm ET

USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) will hold a virtual meeting for users of U.S. domestic and international agriculture data. Along with NASS, the 2021 Spring Data Users' Meeting will headline the Agricultural Marketing Service, Economic Research Service, Farm Service Agency, Foreign Agricultural Service, World Agricultural Outlook Board – and the Census Bureau's Foreign Trade Division. Representatives will provide agency updates, answer questions, and listen to concerns from data users.

Abbreviated Agenda

Day 1 – April 14
Agency Updates– *All agencies*
AMS Market News - *Agricultural Marketing Service*
World Board Meteorology - *World Agricultural Outlook Board*
NASS Grain Stocks Program - *National Agricultural Statistics Service*
Foreign Production, Trade, and Import/Export Data - *World Agricultural Outlook Board, Foreign Agricultural Service, and U.S. Census Bureau*

Day 2 – April 15
Open Forum – *All agencies*
NASS Modernization - *National Agricultural Statistics Service*
ERS Research - *Economic Research Service*

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).