Crop Production

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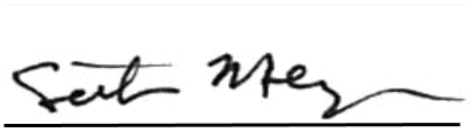
Orange Production Down 1 Percent from January Forecast

The United States all orange forecast for the 2024-2025 season is 2.45 million tons, down 1 percent from the previous forecast and down 11 percent from the 2023-2024 final utilization. The Florida all orange forecast, at 11.5 million boxes (518,000 tons), is down 4 percent from the previous forecast and down 36 percent from last season's final utilization. In Florida, early, midseason, and Navel varieties are forecast at 4.50 million boxes (203,000 tons), down 10 percent from the previous forecast and down 33 percent from last season's final utilization. The Florida Valencia orange forecast, at 7.00 million boxes (315,000 tons), is unchanged from the previous forecast and down 38 percent from last season's final utilization.

This report was approved on February 11, 2025.



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Contents

Utilized Production of Citrus Fruits by Crop – States and United States: 2023-2024 and Forecasted February 1, 2025

[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	
	2023-2024	2024-2025	2023-2024	2024-2025
	(1,000 boxes)	(1,000 boxes)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)
Oranges				
California, all [2]	47,500	47,400	1,900	1,896
Early, mid, and Navel [3]	38,200	39,000	1,528	1,560
Valencia	9,300	8,400	372	336
Florida, all	17,960	11,500	808	518
Early, mid, and Navel [3]	6,760	4,500	304	203
Valencia	11,200	7,000	504	315
Texas, all [2]	1,180	900	50	39
Early, mid, and Navel [3]	690	600	29	26
Valencia	490	300	21	13
United States, all	66,640	59,800	2,758	2,453
Early, mid, and Navel [3]	45,650	44,100	1,861	1,789
Valencia	20,990	15,700	897	664
Grapefruit				
California [2]	4,300	3,700	172	148
Florida, all	1,790	1,100	76	47
Texas [2]	2,400	2,500	96	100
United States	8,490	7,300	344	295
Tangerines and mandarins [4]				
California [2]	27,400	25,000	1,096	1,000
Florida	450	350	21	17
United States	27,850	25,350	1,117	1,017
Lemons [2]				
Arizona	950	900	38	36
California	24,600	26,000	984	1,040
Florida	(NA)	600	(NA)	27
United States	25,550	27,500	1,022	1,103

(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 in Arizona-80, California-80, Florida-90.

[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.

[5] Estimates began with the 2024-2025 crop year.

Sugarcane Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Use – States and United States: 2023 and 2024

Use and State	Area harvested		Yield per acre [1]		Production [1]	
	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(tons)	(tons)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)
For sugar						
Florida	391.0	384.0	44.4	45.2	17,360	17,357
Louisiana [2]	481.0	495.0	29.9	31.2	14,382	15,444
Texas [3]	16.5	(NA)	22.5	(NA)	371	(NA)
United States	888.5	879.0	36.1	37.3	32,113	32,801
For seed						
Florida	16.6	15.7	49.8	53.3	827	837
Louisiana [2]	24.5	24.4	33.7	34.8	826	849
Texas [3]	-	(NA)	(X)	(NA)	-	(NA)
United States	41.1	40.1	40.2	42.0	1,653	1,686
For sugar and seed						
Florida	407.6	399.7	44.6	45.5	18,187	18,194
Louisiana [2]	505.5	519.4	30.1	31.4	15,208	16,293
Texas [3]	16.5	(NA)	22.5	(NA)	371	(NA)
United States	929.6	919.1	36.3	37.5	33,766	34,487

- Represents zero.
(NA) Not available.
(X) Not applicable.
[1] Net tons.
[2] Estimates are carried forward from an earlier estimate.
[3] Estimates discontinued in 2024.

Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Domestic Units – United States: 2024 and 2025

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

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2024	2025	2024	2025
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Grains and hay				
Barley	2,373		1,875	
Corn for grain [1]	90,594		82,896	
Corn for silage	(NA)		6,100	
Hay, all	(NA)		49,390	
Alfalfa	(NA)		14,612	
All other	(NA)		34,778	
Oats	2,213		886	
Proso millet	481		427	
Rice	2,910		2,867	
Rye	2,206		402	
Sorghum for grain [1]	6,300		5,605	
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		306	
Wheat, all	46,079		38,469	
Winter	33,390	34,115	26,103	
Durum	2,064		2,036	
Other spring	10,625		10,330	
Oilseeds				
Canola	2,751.5		2,710.0	
Cottonseed	(X)		(X)	
Flaxseed	148		140	
Mustard seed	185.0		176.9	
Peanuts	1,801.0		1,758.0	
Rapeseed	17.5		15.7	
Safflower	116.6		108.0	
Soybeans for beans	87,050		86,050	
Sunflower	720.8		686.1	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all	11,182.0		8,271.2	
Upland	10,975.0		8,070.5	
American Pima	207.0		200.7	
Sugarbeets	1,104.3		1,085.5	
Sugarcane	(NA)		919.1	
Tobacco	(NA)		167.5	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Chickpeas	502.0		492.4	
Dry edible beans	1,533.0		1,503.6	
Dry edible peas	976.0		939.9	
Lentils	936.0		903.0	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	(NA)		44.8	
Maple syrup	(NA)		(NA)	
Mushrooms	(NA)		(NA)	
Peppermint oil	(NA)		23.2	
Potatoes	930.0		925.4	
Spearmint oil	(NA)		10.3	

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Domestic Units – United States: 2024 and 2025 (continued)

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

Crop	Yield per acre		Production	
	2024	2025	2024	2025
			(1,000)	(1,000)
Grains and hay				
Barley ..... bushels	76.7		143,836	
Corn for grain ..... bushels	179.3		14,866,744	
Corn for silage ..... tons	20.2		123,093	
Hay, all ..... tons	2.48		122,462	
Alfalfa ..... tons	3.41		49,840	
All other ..... tons	2.09		72,622	
Oats ..... bushels	76.5		67,793	
Proso millet ..... bushels	32.9		14,061	
Rice [2] ..... cwt	7,748		222,133	
Rye ..... bushels	36.6		14,729	
Sorghum for grain ..... bushels	61.3		343,850	
Sorghum for silage ..... tons	13.3		4,062	
Wheat, all ..... bushels	51.2		1,971,301	
Winter ..... bushels	51.7		1,348,930	
Durum ..... bushels	39.3		80,051	
Other spring ..... bushels	52.5		542,320	
Oilseeds				
Canola ..... pounds	1,784		4,834,030	
Cottonseed ..... tons	(X)		4,401.0	
Flaxseed ..... bushels	17.3		2,420	
Mustard seed ..... pounds	577		102,015	
Peanuts ..... pounds	3,668		6,448,020	
Rapeseed ..... pounds	2,019		31,705	
Safflower ..... pounds	1,200		129,585	
Soybeans for beans ..... bushels	50.7		4,366,492	
Sunflower ..... pounds	1,670		1,145,605	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all [2] ..... bales	836		14,414.0	
Upland [2] ..... bales	829		13,946.0	
American Pima [2] ..... bales	1,119		468.0	
Sugarbeets ..... tons	32.5		35,278	
Sugarcane ..... tons	37.5		34,487	
Tobacco ..... pounds	1,942		325,220	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Chickpeas [2] ..... cwt	1,144		5,632	
Dry edible beans [2] ..... cwt	2,081		31,289	
Dry edible peas [2] ..... cwt	1,775		16,679	
Lentils [2] ..... cwt	1,002		9,049	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops ..... pounds	1,944		87,072.2	
Maple syrup ..... gallons	(NA)		5,860	
Mushrooms ..... pounds	(NA)		658,739	
Peppermint oil ..... pounds	103		2,391	
Potatoes ..... cwt	454		420,242	
Spearmint oil ..... pounds	132		1,357	

(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: 2024 and 2025

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

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2024	2025	2024	2025
	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)
Grains and hay				
Barley	960,330		758,790	
Corn for grain [1]	36,662,490		33,547,180	
Corn for silage	(NA)		2,468,610	
Hay, all [2]	(NA)		19,987,640	
Alfalfa	(NA)		5,913,330	
All other	(NA)		14,074,310	
Oats	895,580		358,560	
Proso millet	194,660		172,800	
Rice	1,177,650		1,160,250	
Rye	892,750		162,690	
Sorghum for grain [1]	2,549,550		2,268,290	
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		123,840	
Wheat, all [2]	18,647,710		15,568,020	
Winter	13,512,600	13,806,000	10,563,620	
Durum	835,280		823,950	
Other spring	4,299,830		4,180,450	
Oilseeds				
Canola	1,113,500		1,096,710	
Cottonseed	(X)		(X)	
Flaxseed	59,890		56,660	
Mustard seed	74,870		71,590	
Peanuts	728,850		711,450	
Rapeseed	7,080		6,350	
Safflower	47,190		43,710	
Soybeans for beans	35,228,260		34,823,570	
Sunflower	291,700		277,660	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all [2]	4,525,240		3,347,270	
Upland	4,441,470		3,266,050	
American Pima	83,770		81,220	
Sugarbeets	446,900		439,290	
Sugarcane	(NA)		371,950	
Tobacco	(NA)		67,770	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Chickpeas	203,150		199,270	
Dry edible beans	620,390		608,490	
Dry edible peas	394,980		380,370	
Lentils	378,790		365,440	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	(NA)		18,130	
Maple syrup	(NA)		(NA)	
Mushrooms	(NA)		(NA)	
Peppermint oil	(NA)		9,390	
Potatoes	376,360		374,500	
Spearmint oil	(NA)		4,170	

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Metric Units – United States: 2024 and 2025 (continued)

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

Crop	Yield per hectare		Production	
	2024	2025	2024	2025
	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)
Grains and hay				
Barley	4.13		3,131,660	
Corn for grain	11.26		377,632,690	
Corn for silage	45.24		111,668,090	
Hay, all [2]	5.56		111,095,660	
Alfalfa	7.65		45,214,090	
All other	4.68		65,881,570	
Oats	2.74		984,010	
Proso millet	1.85		318,900	
Rice	8.68		10,075,780	
Rye	2.30		374,130	
Sorghum for grain	3.85		8,734,190	
Sorghum for silage	29.76		3,684,980	
Wheat, all [2]	3.45		53,650,020	
Winter	3.48		36,711,860	
Durum	2.64		2,178,630	
Other spring	3.53		14,759,530	
Oilseeds				
Canola	2.00		2,192,680	
Cottonseed	(X)		3,992,520	
Flaxseed	1.08		61,470	
Mustard seed	0.65		46,270	
Peanuts	4.11		2,924,770	
Rapeseed	2.26		14,380	
Safflower	1.34		58,780	
Soybeans for beans	3.41		118,836,440	
Sunflower	1.87		519,640	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all [2]	0.94		3,138,280	
Upland	0.93		3,036,380	
American Pima	1.25		101,890	
Sugarbeets	72.85		32,003,660	
Sugarcane	84.11		31,286,080	
Tobacco	2.18		147,520	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Chickpeas	1.28		255,460	
Dry edible beans	2.33		1,419,250	
Dry edible peas	1.99		756,550	
Lentils	1.12		410,460	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	2.18		39,500	
Maple syrup	(NA)		29,300	
Mushrooms	(NA)		298,800	
Peppermint oil	0.12		1,080	
Potatoes	50.90		19,061,860	
Spearmint oil	0.15		620	

(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: 2024 and 2025

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

Crop	Production	
	2024	2025
Citrus [1]		
Grapefruit ..... 1,000 tons	344	295
Lemons ..... 1,000 tons	1,022	1,103
Oranges ..... 1,000 tons	2,758	2,453
Tangerines and mandarins ..... 1,000 tons	1,117	1,017
Noncitrus		
Apples, commercial ..... million pounds	11,110.0	
Apricots ..... tons	36,000	
Avocados ..... tons		
Blueberries, Cultivated ..... 1,000 pounds		
Blueberries, Wild (Maine) ..... 1,000 pounds		
Cherries, Sweet ..... tons	355,000	
Cherries, Tart ..... million pounds	222.0	
Coffee (Hawaii) ..... 1,000 pounds		
Cranberries ..... barrel	8,240,000	
Dates ..... tons		
Grapes ..... tons	6,365,000	
Kiwifruit (California) ..... tons		
Nectarines (California) ..... tons		
Olives (California) ..... tons		
Papayas (Hawaii) ..... 1,000 pounds		
Peaches ..... tons	719,000	
Pears ..... tons	520,000	
Plums (California) ..... tons		
Prunes (California) ..... tons		
Raspberries, all ..... 1,000 pounds		
Strawberries ..... 1,000 cwt		
Nuts and miscellaneous		
Almonds, shelled (California) ..... 1,000 pounds	2,800,000	
Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon) ..... tons		
Macadamias (Hawaii) ..... 1,000 pounds		
Pecans, in-shell ..... 1,000 pounds	270,900	
Pistachios (California) ..... 1,000 pounds		
Walnuts, in-shell (California) ..... tons	670,000	

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

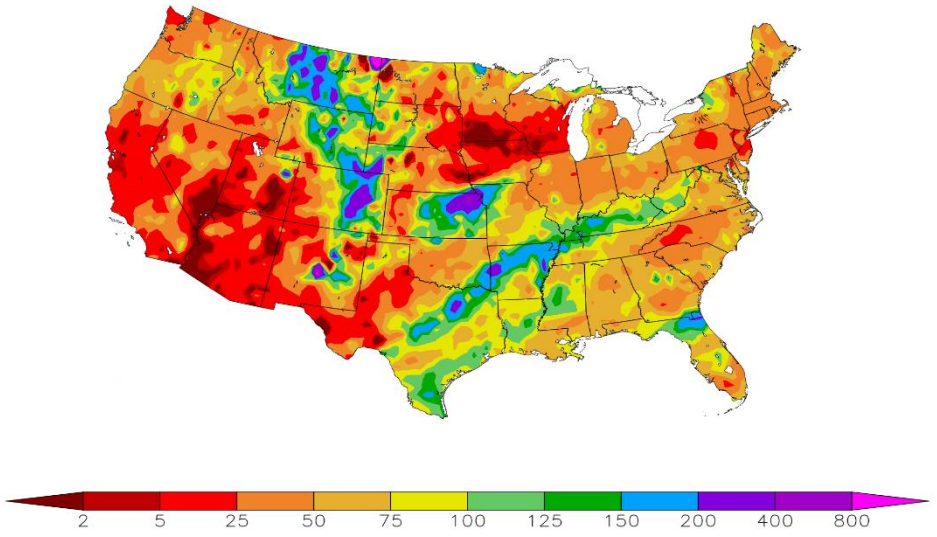
Fruits and Nuts Production in Metric Units – United States: 2024 and 2025

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

Crop	Production	
	2024	2025
	(metric tons)	(metric tons)
Citrus [1]		
Grapefruit	312,070	267,620
Lemons	927,140	1,000,620
Oranges	2,502,020	2,225,320
Tangerines and mandarins	1,013,330	922,610
Noncitrus		
Apples, commercial	5,039,410	
Apricots	32,660	
Avocados		
Blueberries, Cultivated		
Blueberries, Wild (Maine)		
Cherries, Sweet	322,050	
Cherries, Tart	100,700	
Coffee (Hawaii)		
Cranberries	373,760	
Dates		
Grapes	5,774,230	
Kiwifruit (California)		
Nectarines (California)		
Olives (California)		
Papayas (Hawaii)		
Peaches	652,270	
Pears	471,740	
Plums (California)		
Prunes (California)		
Raspberries, all		
Strawberries		
Nuts and miscellaneous		
Almonds, shelled (California)	1,270,060	
Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon)		
Macadamias (Hawaii)		
Pecans, in-shell	122,880	
Pistachios (California)		
Walnuts, in-shell (California)	607,810	

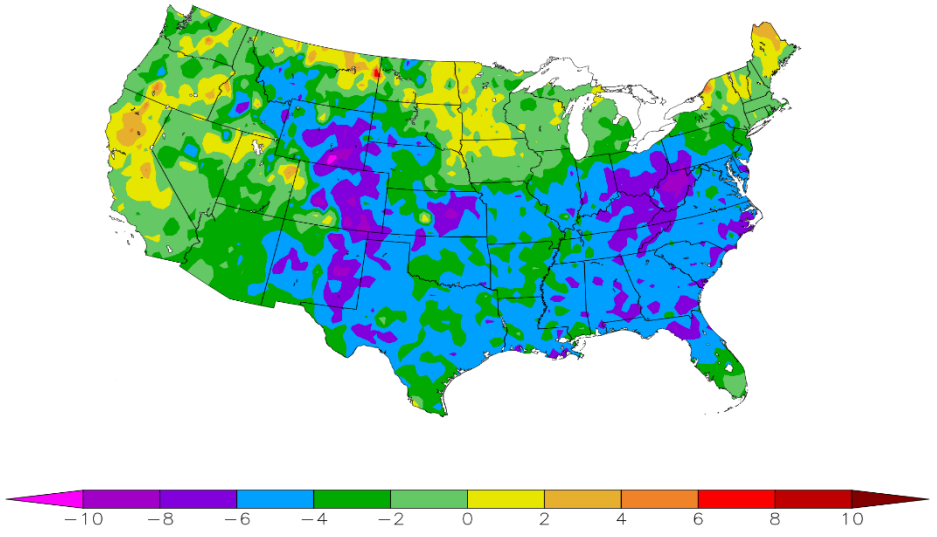
[1] Production years are 2024-2025 and 2025-2026.

Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)
1/1/2025 – 1/31/2025



NOAA Regional Climate Centers

Departure from Normal Temperature (F)
1/1/2025 – 1/31/2025



NOAA Regional Climate Centers

January Weather Summary

With a weak La Niña in place, episodic January cold outbreaks fueled a colder-than-normal month nearly nationwide. Cold weather was particularly pronounced in the central and eastern United States, with parts of the central and southern Plains, as well as an area extending from the Ohio Valley to the Gulf Coast, noting monthly temperatures ranging from 5 to 10°F below normal. The chilly pattern was highlighted by a sharp cold outbreak that generally peaked from January 19-22. The Arctic blast, which trailed multiple winter-weather events—including a Deep South snowstorm—resulted in sub-0°F temperatures as far south as the northern panhandle of Texas and the Ohio Valley. On January 22, widespread readings below 10°F were reported in the central Gulf Coast region, although freshly fallen snow from southeastern Texas to the southern Atlantic Coast—excluding Florida's peninsula—helped to insulate winter grains and cover crops, as well as Louisiana's new-growth sugarcane. Deep South Texas experienced one night with sub-freezing temperatures, while Florida's citrus belt escaped with scattered frost.

Farther north and west, the Plains' winter wheat crop—already struggling in some areas due to drought—was broadly exposed to bitterly cold air without the benefit of a protective snow cover. By January 28, nearly one-quarter (24 percent) of the Nation's winter wheat production area was in an area experiencing drought, based on *U.S. Drought Monitor*-derived statistics. Not unexpectedly, some of the lowest-rated wheat, according to USDA/NASS, was situated in the coldest, driest areas, with 34 percent of Nebraska's wheat in very poor to poor condition on January 31, along with 28 percent of South Dakota's crop. Across the Plains and neighboring states, topsoil moisture at the end of January was rated 88 percent very short to short in New Mexico, along with 83 percent in South Dakota, 81 percent in Wyoming, 78 percent in Nebraska, 62 percent in Montana, 54 percent in Texas, and 51 percent in Colorado.

Although wintry weather bypassed some areas, there were plenty of January storm systems. East of the Rockies, the three most notable storms were spaced roughly a week apart, starting on January 5-6 and ending on January 21-22. The initial system dumped heavy snow from the east-central Plains to the middle Atlantic States, while subsequent storms affected areas farther south. As the final major storm traversed the Deep South, historically heavy snow developed on January 21 from southeastern Texas to northern Florida and southern Georgia. In fact, January 21 became the snowiest day on record in multiple cities and towns from Beaumont-Port Arthur, Texas, to Pensacola, Florida. With storm-total snowfall of 8.9 inches, Pensacola (and several other communities in the panhandle) more than doubled Florida's former state record 24-hour snowfall, which had been 4.0 inches in Milton on March 6, 1954. However, all three major storms passed well south of the north-central United States, leaving parts of the northern Plains and much of the western Corn Belt in a "snow drought." Through January, season-to-date snowfall amounts in locations such as Des Moines, Iowa (4.7 inches), and Lincoln, Nebraska (1.0 inch), were considerably below the totals in Gulf Coast cities such as New Orleans, Louisiana (8.0 inches), and Mobile, Alabama (7.5 inches).

Farther west, the middle of winter was disappointingly quiet in most areas from the Pacific Coast to the Rockies. In fact, Southwestern snowpack was seriously deficient, with most river basins in Arizona and New Mexico reporting a snow-water equivalency less than one-half of the end-of-January average. Much of the Northwest also experienced a drier-than-normal January, although earlier storminess had helped to establish high-elevation snowpack. The dividing line between respectable and abysmal snowpack ran through the Sierra Nevada, which on average added less than an inch of snow-water equivalency during January. By month's end, the average water equivalency of the Sierra Nevada snowpack stood at less than 11 inches, only two-thirds of the late-January average, with values ranging from less than 7 inches in the south to about 15 inches in the north. Meanwhile in southern California, a delayed-onset wet season, following abundant vegetative growth during the wetter-than-normal winters of 2022-23 and 2023-24, set the stage for a horrific rash of wildfires, starting on January 7. Collectively, southern California's wildfires scorched more than 57,000 acres of terrain; destroyed more than 16,000 homes, businesses, and other buildings; and resulted in at least 29 fatalities. In terms of incinerated structures, the 14,021-acre Eaton Fire and the 23,707-acre Palisades Fire became the second- and third-most destructive blazes, respectively, in state history, as well as California's fifth- and ninth-deadliest wildfires.

During the 4-week period ending January 28, drought coverage across the Lower 48 States increased slightly, from 38.06 to 39.64 percent, according to the *U.S. Drought Monitor*. Modest drought improvement was noted during January in several areas, including parts of the South and lower Midwest, while worsening drought was particularly apparent from southern California into the Southwest. By January 28, extreme drought (D3) covered 21 percent of Arizona. Extreme drought coverage on that date was even greater in Wyoming, with more than 22 percent of the state experiencing D3.

January Agricultural Summary

Most of the Nation was cooler than normal during the month of January. Parts of the Great Plains, Ohio Valley, Rockies, South, and Southwest recorded temperatures 6°F or more below normal. In contrast, parts of California, New England, and the Northern Plains were warmer than normal. While much of the Nation was drier than normal for the month of January, parts of the Central Plains, Rockies, and South recorded at least twice the normal amount of precipitation. Parts of northern Florida, the lower Mississippi Valley, and Pacific Northwest Coast recorded 6 inches or more of rain for the month.

Crop Comments

Grapefruit: The United States 2024-2025 grapefruit crop is forecast at 295,000 tons, down 1 percent from the previous forecast and down 14 percent from last season's final utilization. The Florida forecast, at 1.10 million boxes (47,000 tons), is down 8 percent from previous forecast and down 39 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 1.02 million tons, up less than 1 percent from the previous forecast but down 9 percent from the last season's final utilization. The Florida tangerine and mandarin forecast, at 350,000 boxes (17,000 tons) is up 17 percent from last forecast but down 22 percent from last year. The California tangerine and mandarin production forecast was carried forward from the previous forecast.

Sugarcane: Production of sugarcane for sugar and seed is forecast at 34.5 million tons, down 1 percent from last month but up 3 percent from last season in comparable States. Producers intend to harvest 919,100 acres for sugar and seed during the 2024 crop year, down 1 percent from last month but up 1 percent from last season, in comparable States. Yields for sugar and seed are expected to average 37.5 tons per acre, down 0.1 ton from last month but up 0.9 ton from last season, in comparable States.

Beginning in 2024, estimates for sugarcane were discontinued in Texas.

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 5.9 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 5.9 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 10.1 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 280,000 tons, ranging from 6,000 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] ..... tons	5.9	10.1	280	6	843	6	14
Sugarcane ..... tons	3.0	5.1	1	(Z)	3	5	15

(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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- 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 – Hay, Peanuts ..... (202) 690-8533
- James Johanson – Rye, Wheat ..... (202) 720-8068
- Greg Lemmons – Corn, Proso Millet, Rice ..... (202) 720-9526
- Becky Sommer – Cotton, Cotton Ginnings, Sorghum ..... (202) 720-5944
- Travis Thorson – Canola, Rapeseed, Safflower, Sunflower ..... (202) 720-7369

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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 Edible Beans, Kale, 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 – Beets, 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

Access to NASS Reports

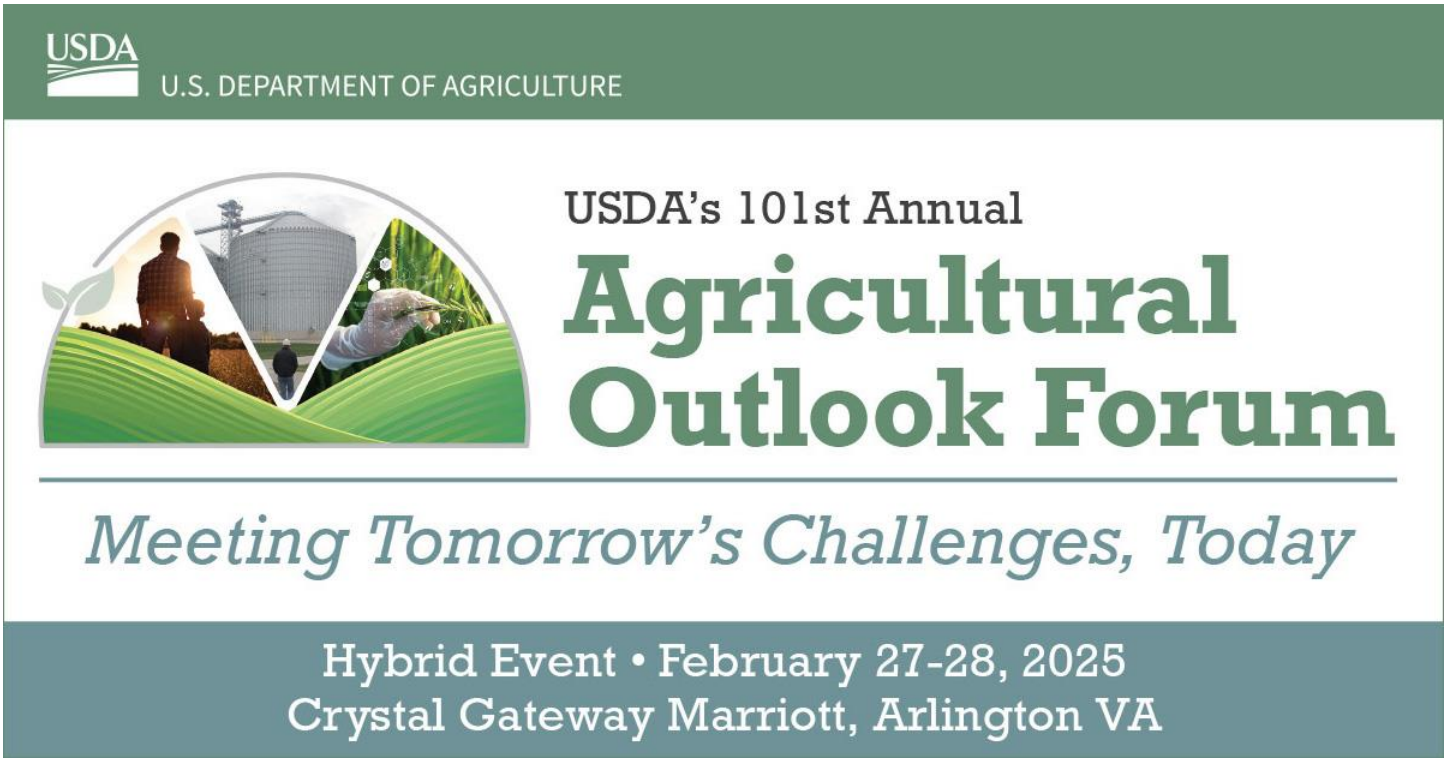
For your convenience, you may access NASS reports and products the following ways:

- 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.



Registration is now open to USDA's 101st Agricultural Outlook Forum!
USDA will hold the 101st Annual Agricultural Outlook Forum on February 27-28, 2025, at the Crystal City Gateway Marriott in Arlington, VA, under the title "Meeting Tomorrow's Challenges, Today." All Forum sessions will also be livestreamed on a virtual platform.
The 2025 program will feature a presentation on agricultural markets and trade by USDA Chief Economist Seth Meyer, many distinguished speakers, and 30 breakout sessions covering timely agricultural, food market, and environmental issues. Onsite attendees will also have the opportunity to visit exhibit booths showcasing the important missions and activities of various USDA agencies as well recent USDA-funded innovations.

To see the Forum program and register, visit
The 2025 Forum Website