



United States Department of Agriculture  
National Agricultural Statistics Service  
**FLORIDA CROP PROGRESS &  
CONDITION REPORT**



In cooperation with the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services and the UF/IFAS Extension Service  
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Released: November 9, 2015 (4 PM EST)

Week Ending: November 8, 2015

**Rain Stops Harvesting in Panhandle**

**Weather Summary:** According to Florida’s Automated Weather Network (FAWN), rainfall ranged from no rain to 6.23 inches of rain in Monticello (Jefferson County). Two FAWN locations received over five inches of rain, Carrabelle (Franklin County) received 5.13 inches and Defuniak Springs (Walton County) received 5.18 inches. Six FAWN locations received between two and four inches of rain. All other FAWN locations received right at or below one inch of rain. As per the U.S. Drought Monitor, last updated November 3, 2015, Florida was 73 percent drought free.

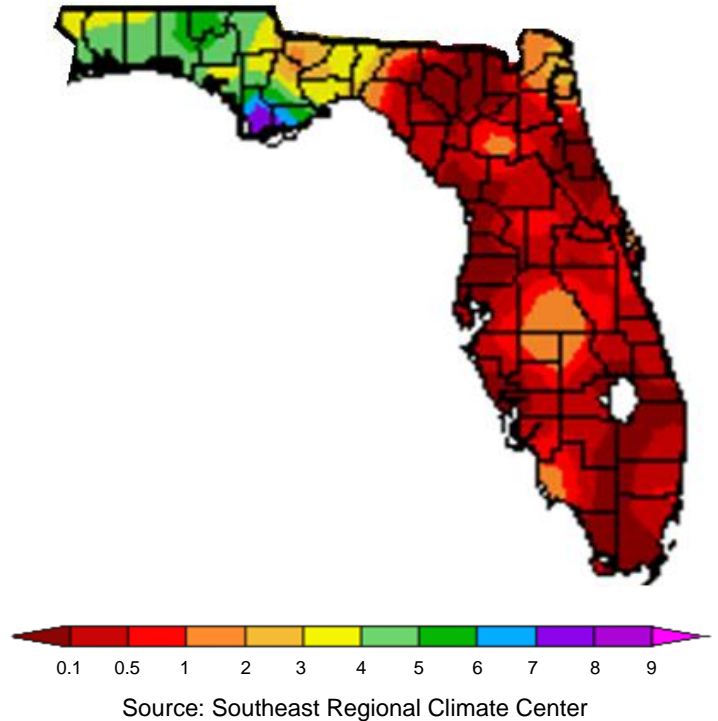
Temperatures ranged from 55 degrees for night time lows to 93 degrees for daytime highs. The daytime high temperatures ranged from 84 degrees in Carrabelle (Franklin County) to 93 degrees in Sebring (Highlands County) and Lake Alfred (Polk County). The lowest temperature in the State was 55 degrees in Jay (Santa Rosa County).

**Soil Moisture Ratings**

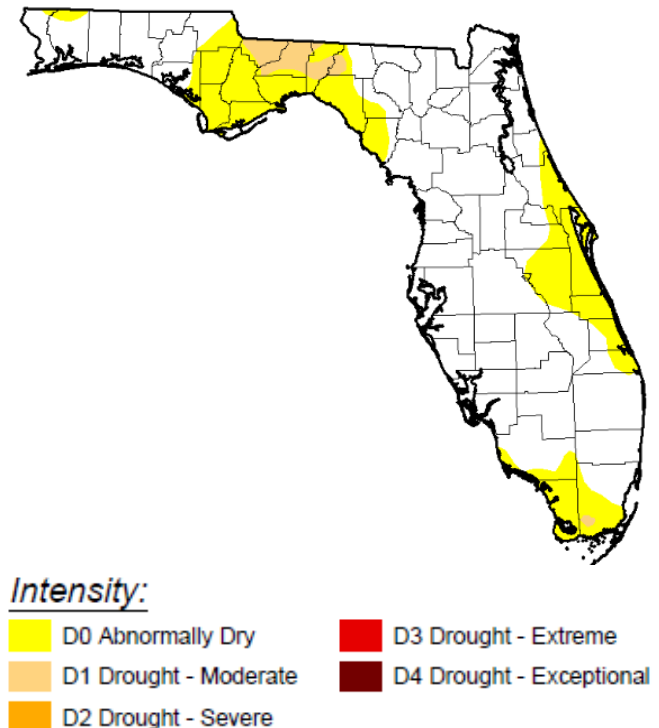
Moisture Rating	Topsoil		
	Current Week	Previous week	Previous year
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Very short.....	1	1	2
Short .....	21	18	30
Adequate.....	71	73	63
Surplus.....	7	8	5

**Field Crops:** There was an average of 6.1 days suitable for field work this past week, down slightly from the previous week. Escambia, Holmes, Jackson, Jefferson, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, Washington, and Walton counties received heavy rain this past week which stopped harvesting and planting. Peanut harvesting completion rate is at 94 percent, ahead of last year but slightly behind the five-year average. Peanut quality was hurt by the rain. Cotton in Jackson County started putting out new leaves due to warm conditions so plants will need to be defoliated again to harvest. The quality of the cotton has declined due to the rain. The soybean harvest was delayed due to wet conditions. Orange and Seminole county farmers were cutting hay but the quality was

**Precipitation (in)–Florida: Nov. 2-8, 2015**



**U.S. Drought Monitor–Florida: Nov. 3, 2015**



poor. Winter rye was being planted in Orange and Seminole counties. Sugarcane harvesting continued Glades, Hendry, Palm Beach, and St. Lucie counties.

### Peanut Progress

Progress	Current week	Previous year	5-year average
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Harvested .....	94	93	95

**Fruit and Vegetables:** Blueberries in Bradford County were flowering and producing fruit due to unseasonably warm weather. Unseasonably hot weather in southwest Florida caused sunburn on harvested fruit and loss of transplants. Crops coming to market include; cantaloupe, cucumbers, green beans, herbs, peppers, squash, tomatoes, and watermelon. Crops being harvested in Miami-Dade County were; okra, boniato, malanga, bitter melon, avocado, green beans, sweet potatoes, and other tropical fruits. All crops were being irrigated.

**Livestock and Pastures:** Permanent pastures across the State declined seasonally. Winter forage benefitted from recent rains. Ranchers were feeding hay in Washington County. Statewide, the cattle condition was mostly good and pasture condition was fair to good.

### Cattle and Pasture Condition

Condition	Cattle		Pasture	
	Current week	Previous week	Current week	Previous week
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Very poor.....	0	0	1	1
Poor .....	1	2	5	5
Fair.....	16	16	33	34
Good .....	67	66	47	46
Excellent .....	16	16	14	14

**Citrus:** All citrus growing counties had above average temperatures this past week. Daily highs were in the mid to upper 80s on most days, with a couple days in the lower 90s. Rainfall amounts were the highest in the western and central areas of the citrus region and lowest in the Indian River District and southern areas. Dade City (Pasco County) and Lake Alfred (Polk County) had over an inch of rainfall. Stations in Glades, Desoto, and Highlands counties had less than a quarter of an inch of rainfall, while St. Lucie West (St. Lucie County) and Indian River (Indian River County) recorded no rainfall. The lack of adequate rainfall over the last several weeks is beginning to have an effect. The U.S. Drought Monitor, last updated November 3, 2015, is now depicting portions of Osceola county and several Indian River District counties as abnormally dry.

Growers were spraying to lower the psyllid population in order to control greening. Most owners and grove managers mowed, applied herbicides, and put out boxes and trailers in preparation for harvesting of early variety citrus. Irrigation ran in areas where rainfall has been nominal the past couple weeks.

Harvest increased on early oranges (including Ambersweet, Hamlin and Navels), grapefruit and Sunburst tangerines. Fruit being harvested up until now is for the fresh market. A couple of processing plants have opened to take eliminations.

### Citrus Estimated Boxes Harvested

[In thousands of 1-3/5 bushel boxes]

Crop	For week ending:		
	Oct 25, 2015	Nov 1, 2015	Nov 8, 2015
	(boxes)	(boxes)	(boxes)
Early and Mid Oranges.....	61	79	90
Ambersweet .....	11	6	3
Navel oranges .....	27	27	27
White Grapefruit .....	22	25	46
Red Grapefruit.....	205	171	177
Fallglo Tangerines.....	63	26	13
Sunburst Tangerines .....	5	21	32
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>388</b>

This report is available, at no cost, on the NASS web site: [http://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics by State/Florida/Publications/Crop Progress & Condition/](http://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/Florida/Publications/Crop_Progress_&_Condition/). To set-up this free subscription, send e-mail message to [listserv@newsbox.usda.gov](mailto:listserv@newsbox.usda.gov) and in the body, type "subscribe to Florida crop weather." The drought monitor index used in this report originates from the U.S. Drought Monitor website. Visit <http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu> maintained by the National Drought Mitigation Center. The precipitation and temperature data used in this report originates from the Florida Automated Weather Network (FAWN). Visit <http://fawn.ifas.ufl.edu> maintained by UF/IFAS Information Technologies.