

# Crop Production

Release:  
February 10, 1965  
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UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY AS OF FEBRUARY 1, 1965

## CITRUS FRUITS 1/

Crop	PRODUCTION			
	Average 1958-62	1962	1963	Indicated 1964
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes
Oranges . . . . .	123,147	104,915	92,755	111,910
Grapefruit . . . . .	41,274	34,740	34,210	40,100
Lemons . . . . .	15,908	12,990	18,040	13,700

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

## POTATOES, IRISH, 1965 CROP

Seasonal group	Acreage			Yield per harv. acre			Production		
	Harvested Average: 1959-63	For harvest: 1964	For 1965	Average: 1959-63	1964	Indi- cated: 1965	Average: 1959-63	1964	Indi- cated 1965
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Winter . . . . .	22.6	18.3	19.2	180.1	201.7	194.3	4,052	3,691	3,730
	Acreage planted			Yield per planted acre			Production		
			tions						
Early Spring . . .	26.5	27.3	30.8	149.4	153.2	---	3,967	4,183	Apr. 9
Late Spring . . .	123.0	97.3	114.6	199.0	208.1	---	24,477	20,248	May 11
Early Summer . . .	94.5	81.6	79.4	145.6	140.8	---	13,762	11,492	June 10

## MILK AND EGGS PRODUCTION

Month	MILK			EGGS		
	Average 1959-63	1964	1965	Average 1959-63 1/	1964	1965
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Millions	Millions	Millions
January . . .	9,937	10,148	10,342	5,312	5,336	5,547

1/ Data for Alaska and Hawaii not available for inclusion in average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Statistical Reporting Service  
CrPr 2-2 (2-65)

Crop Reporting Board  
Washington, D. C.

## GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF FEBRUARY 1, 1965

January temperatures averaged below normal in the Northern Plains and eastern part of the Nation. Snow and rain brought needed topsoil moisture, but only limited additions to subsoil reserves, according to the Crop Reporting Board.

Some areas in the Corn Belt and South Central States received above normal precipitation, but moisture remained short in the Great Plains. Mid-month freezes damaged tender vegetables in Florida, but did little damage to citrus. Production of all winter vegetables is expected to be 5 percent more than last year, although supplies in late January were lowered by frost damage. Winter potato output is expected to be 1 percent more than in 1964.

Livestock are in generally good condition, although heavy supplemental feeding was required especially in Northern areas. January milk production was 2 percent larger than last year and 4 percent more eggs were produced.

Citrus Production Larger

Total citrus production for the 1964-65 season is expected to be 16 percent greater than last year. More oranges and grapefruit but fewer lemons are in prospect. Florida and Texas have more citrus than last year but California and Arizona have less. By February 1 approximately 35 percent of the oranges and 45 percent of the grapefruit had been harvested. Losses from the Florida freeze of January 17-18 are not expected to be heavy, although Valencias are expected to show a loss in weight.

January Weather Limits Farm Activities

The Northern Plains area was the Nation's ice box during January with temperatures averaging 6 to 8 degrees below normal. Snow covered most of the ranges in this area causing extra work in feeding and care of livestock. Mild weather prevailed over most of the eastern half of the Nation the first ten days of January, but subsequent cold waves lowered monthly averages below normal over most of the area east of the Mississippi. Freezing temperatures, about mid-month, nipped top growth of winter pasture crops in the Gulf States and set back tender vegetables in Florida producing areas.

January rain and snow brought near normal amounts of moisture to the eastern half of the Nation. In the Central and Southern Plains, precipitation was limited early in January. Snow fell late in the month in the critically dry areas stretching northward from the Panhandle areas of Oklahoma and Texas brought some relief to winter grain crops, but helped little to replenish accumulated moisture shortages.

Temperatures averaged above normal in the Western States. January precipitation added to the earlier moisture accumulation gave prospects of good reserves for next season's crops. Excessive rainfall in Northern Pacific areas late in January flooded some of the same lowlands area as did the late December storms.

#### Light Loss of Fall Seeded Grains

Mild temperatures in the Southern Plains area favored winter grains in areas where moisture was available. Growth was limited, but winter wheat was considered in good to excellent condition from central Kansas southward through Oklahoma into Texas. Snowfall late in January alleviated somewhat critical moisture shortage areas stretching from the Panhandle areas of Texas and Oklahoma through eastern Colorado and western Kansas, but wheat will need more moisture before growth starts in the spring.

In Nebraska and South Dakota the dry, windy weather was detrimental to winter wheat before snow cover fell on January 22. Moisture reserves are low and spring rains will be needed for good crop development. January conditions were generally favorable for wheat in the central Corn Belt and stands improved during the month.

Fall seeded grains and winter pasture crops were in generally good condition in the Southeast. Grain fields in the Pacific Northwest were subjected to erosion and flooding from heavy rains in late January. This damage added to the losses from the December storm and extensive reseeding will be necessary in some areas.

#### Livestock in Generally Good Condition

Snow cover and low temperatures limited the use of ranges and crop residue in the northern areas of the Nation. Farmers drew heavily on roughage supplies. Local shortages of hay could develop if heavy feeding requirements continue the rest of the winter. Grain supplies were generally adequate and some farmers used extra grain to stretch dwindling hay supplies.

Livestock were wintering well in the southern areas although frost-nipped pasture crops in the southeast added to the need for supplemental feeding. Relatively mild weather in the Southern Plains permitted grazing, although lack of moisture limited growth of winter grain pastures.

North Dakota and eastern Montana stockmen experienced difficulty in feeding, especially early in January when snow blocked roads to hay stacks and feed yards. Mild weather throughout most of the mountain areas melted snow at low levels and winter grazing areas were open. Rains and melting snow kept feed lots muddy in the Pacific Northwest making livestock care more difficult and time consuming.

CITRUS: The orange crop is forecast at 112 million boxes, 21 percent larger than last year but 9 percent below average. Most of the increase over last year is in Florida. Texas also has a larger crop, but production in both California and Arizona is below last year. Production of Early, Midseason, and Navel oranges is expected to total 59.9 million boxes, 36 percent more than last year, and for Valencias 52.0 million boxes, 7 percent more. Indicated production of Florida's Early and Midseason oranges is up two million boxes from last month because the crop is picking out better than expected. However, prospects for the Florida Valencia crop declined 3 million boxes during the past month. Below freezing temperatures in Florida on January 17-18 caused relatively light damage to orange trees. The freeze, coupled with advanced maturity of Early and Midseason oranges and variable weather conditions both before and after mid-January increased droppage of fruit. Valencias are expected to show a loss in weight at harvest because freeze damaged cells will dry out.

The U. S. grapefruit crop is estimated at 40.1 million boxes, 17 percent larger than last year, but 3 percent below average. Florida and Texas have more grapefruit than last year but California and Arizona have less. By February 1 about 45 percent of the grapefruit crop had been picked, with Florida practically half through.

The lemon forecast is 13.7 million boxes, 24 percent below last year and 14 percent below average. Nearly all Arizona lemons but only 14 percent of the California crop were picked by the end of January.

The Florida tangerine crop is expected to total 3.9 million boxes, 8 percent greater than the 1963-64 crop, and 7 percent above average. Most of the crop had been picked by the end of January. Production of Florida tangelos is expected to total 1.0 million boxes, up 11 percent from last year and equal to the record high crop of 1961-62.

Florida citrus trees are generally in good condition. The freeze of January 17-18 caused little tree damage, although orange groves in nearly all areas show some leaf damage. In the coldest locations partial defoliation and minor twig damage occurred. Early and Midseason oranges show excessive droppage but the fruit is being salvaged. Harvest increased rapidly after mid-month. Growers are attempting to harvest the crop quickly to avoid loss of fruit. Much of the freeze damage to Valencias will be reflected in loss of weight because of drying. The freeze

caused some leaf burn and defoliation especially of young grapefruit trees, and there was minor wood damage. Damage to fruit was minor. Fruit drop in many areas has been relatively heavy, mostly because of advanced maturity and high winds.

California weather during January was favorable for crop development. At times during the month heavy rains in Central California interrupted harvest. In Southern California some areas also had heavy rains while other areas had below normal moisture and groves required irrigation. Harvest of Navel oranges was about half finished in Central California by February 1, but was not that far along in the southern part of the State. Although Navel oranges have sized well, this has been offset by heavier than usual fruit droppage. Harvest of Desert Valleys grapefruit is proceeding on schedule, but a larger than usual percent of the crop is being processed. Most of the lemon areas have had insufficient moisture and require irrigation.

Arizona growers had finished picking Navel oranges and were about through with sweets, by February 1. Light picking of Valencias started in late January but is not expected to become general until mid-February. Lemon harvest generally was finished by the end of January.

In Texas production of both oranges and grapefruit is falling below earlier expectations. Because the fruit was harvested on a clean pick basis rather than on a ring gauge basis, as in other years, much of the fruit was picked before it attained full size. Growers have been getting the fruit off of the trees quickly to minimize the risk of loss if any freezes occur.

POTATOES: Production of winter potatoes is estimated at 3,730,000 hundredweight, 1 percent more than 1964. Weather during January was favorable for growth in both California and Florida except for a mid-January frost in Florida. The over-all damage in Florida was small.

In Florida, harvest of the Everglades crop is nearing completion. Digging of red varieties started in the Ft. Myers section in late January and harvest of white varieties in the Ft. Myers-Immokalee area is expected about March 1. Growers in Dade County will harvest some potatoes in February, but volume shipments are not expected until about March 1. In California, harvest was completed in Fresno and Kings Counties. Digging will continue in the Kern County district into April. Riverside County harvest continues steady.

February 1 intentions of growers indicate 79,400 acres of early summer potatoes will be planted, 3 percent less than 1964 plantings. The indicated reduction is general with only California intentions above 1964 plantings and only Missouri and Tennessee equal to 1964. Although the total for Virginia is less than 1964, the Eastern Shore and Norfolk areas indicate intentions to plant as much acreage as 1964. In California, planting for early summer harvest has started in Riverside County and will extend into March. On the Eastern Shore of Virginia, plowing has started and is nearing completion in the southern end. Planting is expected to start shortly after mid-February. Planting of late summer potatoes in other States will start in March or later.

Estimates of acreage planted and intended plantings for the four early seasonal groups--winter, early spring, late spring, and early summer--total 9 percent more than 1964 planted acreage. Early summer is the only group for which a reduction is indicated.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: January egg production in the Nation totaled 5,547 million, 4 percent above January 1964 and a record for the month. A record rate of lay and an increase in the number of layers accounted for the larger January output. Layer numbers were up slightly from a year earlier.

Regions with record high January production were the South Central, South Atlantic, and Western States. Compared with a year earlier production was up in all regions except the West North Central which was down 4 percent. Increases were 12 percent in the South Central, 7 in the West, 6 in the South Atlantic, 2 in the North Atlantic, and 1 in the East North Central States.

Production per layer averaged 18.15 eggs during January, 3 percent above January 1964, the previous record January high. All regions showed increases from January 1964 as follows: South Central, up 8 percent; North Atlantic, East North Central, and West North Central, each 3 percent; the South Atlantic and West, each 2 percent.

Number of layers averaged 305.6 million birds during January, up slightly from a year earlier. Increases in January layers were 4 percent in both the South Atlantic and South Central, and 5 percent in the West. Decreases in January layers were 6 percent in the West North Central, 2 percent in the East North Central, and 1 percent in the North Atlantic.

On February 1, the Nation's laying flock totaled 302,433,000 birds, 2 percent below a month earlier, but slightly above a year earlier. Layers were below a month earlier in all regions, ranging from 1 percent in the South Central to 3 percent in the North Atlantic States. The February 1, 1965 rate of lay was 59.4 eggs per 100 layers compared with 58.0 a year earlier.

On February 1, 1965, producers indicated that in 1965 they plan to purchase 3 percent fewer replacement chicks and started pullets for their laying flocks than in 1964. Indicated decreases were 10 percent in each of the East and West North Central Regions, 4 percent in the North Atlantic, and 2 percent in the West. South Central producers indicated a 3 percent increase in replacement stock, but no change was indicated in the South Atlantic region. Some differences between producers' intentions on February 1, and actual purchases can be expected. Such differences will depend on egg-feed price relationships, other developments during the remainder of the hatching season, and producer reaction to this intention report.

Prices received in mid-January by producers for eggs averaged 30.9 cents per dozen, 2.0 cents below a month earlier and 6.9 cents below a year earlier. Producers of commercial broilers received 14.5 cents per pound live weight during January, 0.7 cent above a month earlier and 0.2 cent above a year earlier. Farm chicken prices in mid-January averaged 8.7 cents per pound live weight, 0.4 cent below a month earlier and 1.1 cents below a year earlier. Farm prices of turkeys in mid-January 1965 averaged 21.9 cents per pound live weight, 0.2 cent below a year earlier.

The average cost of the farm poultry ration in mid-January 1965 was \$3.41 per 100 pounds compared with \$3.57 in mid-January 1964. Broiler growers' feed costs averaged, \$4.80 per hundredweight - 6 cents less than a year earlier. Turkey-growers' feed costs in mid-January averaged \$4.69 per 100 pounds - 16 cents less than in mid-January 1964. The egg-feed and farm chicken-feed price ratios were less favorable to producers than a year earlier. The broiler-feed and turkey-feed price ratios were more favorable.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE AND EGGS LAID  
PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS

Year	North Atlantic	E.North Central	W.North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	48 States	United States
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HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, FEBRUARY 1

	Thou.	Thou.						
1959-63 (Av.):	49,112	52,205	75,427	41,220	50,582	40,979	309,525	---
1964 2/	45,497	44,929	59,348	47,172	57,539	46,483	300,918	301,758
1965	44,937	43,761	55,446	48,651	60,016	48,741	301,552	302,433

EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, FEBRUARY 1

	Number							
1959-63 (Av.):	56.2	57.4	57.7	54.8	47.0	58.8	55.4	---
1964 2/	57.8	59.2	60.9	58.5	53.4	58.2	57.9	58.0
1965	59.2	59.6	61.8	58.7	56.1	61.4	59.4	59.4

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS

	Thou.	Thou.						
Dec. 1, 1964 2/	45,778	44,323	56,423	49,112	60,825	50,677	307,138	308,013
Jan. 1, 1965 2/	46,184	44,711	56,802	49,736	60,867	49,619	307,919	308,801
Feb. 1, 1965	44,937	43,761	55,446	48,651	60,016	48,741	301,552	302,433

1/ Includes Alaska and Hawaii.

2/ Revised.

**MILK PRODUCTION:** January milk production in the United States is estimated at 10,342 million pounds, 2 percent more than the revised estimate for January 1964 and 4 percent above the 1959-63 average for the month. January 1965 production was also 2 percent above the previous record high for the month set in 1962. The seasonal increase in production from December 1964 to January 1965 was slightly less than the increase a year earlier.

Milk production estimates for 1964 have been revised to an annual total of 126,598 million pounds, 1.3 percent more than the revised 1963 total of 125,009 million pounds and 0.5 percent above the previous record high set in 1962.

MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION, JANUARY 1965, WITH COMPARISONS

(In millions of pounds)

State	Jan. Av. 1959-63	Jan. 1964	Dec. 1964	Jan. 1965	State	Jan. Av. 1959-63	Jan. 1964	Dec. 1964	Jan. 1965
Maine	1/	63	61	62	S.C.	45	43	43	42
N.H.	1/	31	30	31	Ga.	82	73	75	75
Vt.	1/	162	162	163	Fla.	114	117	114	116
Mass.	1/	69	67	69	Ky.	164	171	180	175
R.I.	1/	9.0	8.5	8.8	Tenn.	143	142	148	143
Conn.	1/	58	60	61	Ala.	73	68	73	71
N.Y.	851	904	905	950	Miss.	90	86	87	88
N.J.	97	94	88	91	Ark.	62	54	58	55
Pa.	552	580	547	586	La.	1/	78	84	83
Ohio	426	439	423	431	Okla.	106	102	101	100
Ind.	241	248	250	247	Texas	243	247	242	249
Ill.	336	338	318	330	Mont.	33	31	29	31
Mich.	422	466	460	464	Idaho	124	117	116	117
Wis.	1,490	1,544	1,502	1,607	Wyo.	13.6	13.0	13.3	12.9
Minn.	961	1,006	936	1,044	Colo.	68	67	69	69
Iowa	472	488	492	507	N.Mex.	1/	23	24	24
Mo.	265	242	222	236	Ariz.	1/	43	45	46
N.Dak.	135	128	110	123	Utah	62	59	59	60
S.Dak.	109	118	110	123	Nev.	9.1	9.6	10.8	10.9
Nebr.	152	143	141	136	Wash.	145	145	158	148
Kans.	153	146	150	145	Oreg.	73	66	65	65
Del.	1/	14.3	13.6	13.9	Calif.	643	651	688	682
Md.	123	128	122	126	Alaska	1/	1.96	1.86	1.86
Va.	148	148	144	145	Hawaii	1/	11.0	11.6	11.9
W.Va.	48	44	45	46					
N.C.	122	119	128	120	U. S.	9,937	10,148	9,991	10,342

1/ Averages not available.

**AVOCADOS:** Production of California's fall and winter varieties of avocados for the 1964-65 season is estimated at 11,000 tons, only about a third as large as last year. About half of the crop had been harvested by February 1. Some avocado trees commenced blooming in January and because of mild weather have set new crop fruit.

CROP PRODUCTION, February 1965

Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

CITRUS FRUITS 1/

Crop and State	P R O D U C T I O N					
	1,000 boxes 2/		Equivalent tons			
	Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated 1964	Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated 1964
<b>ORANGES:</b>						
<b>EARLY, MIDSEASON &amp; NAVAL VARIETIES 3/</b>						
Calif.	11,920	15,300	14,000	447,000	574,000	525,000
Fla., All	49,900	27,800	44,600	2,245,800	1,251,000	2,007,000
Temple	3,500	3,400	3,600	157,600	153,000	162,000
Other	46,400	24,400	41,000	2,088,200	1,098,000	1,845,000
Texas	1,365	150	600	61,404	6,750	27,000
Ariz.	510	930	700	19,120	34,900	26,200
La.	205	15	10	2,235	675	450
Total Above Varieties	63,900	44,195	59,910	2,782,559	1,867,325	2,585,650
<b>VALENCIA:</b>						
Calif.	17,180	16,700	14,500	644,400	626,000	544,000
Fla.	40,520	30,500	36,000	1,823,000	1,372,000	1,620,000
Texas	803	90	300	36,115	4,050	13,500
Ariz.	744	1,270	1,200	27,900	47,600	45,000
Total Valencia	59,247	48,560	52,000	2,531,415	2,049,650	2,222,500
<b>ALL ORANGES:</b>						
Calif.	29,100	32,000	28,500	1,091,400	1,200,000	1,069,000
Fla.	90,420	58,300	80,600	4,068,800	2,623,000	3,627,000
Texas	2,168	240	900	97,519	10,800	40,500
Ariz.	1,254	2,200	1,900	47,020	82,500	71,200
La.	205	15	10	2,235	675	450
U. S., All Oranges	123,147	92,755	111,910	5,313,974	3,916,975	4,808,150
<b>GRAPEFRUIT:</b>						
Fla., All	32,460	26,300	31,500	1,379,600	1,117,000	1,339,000
Seedless	20,540	19,700	20,500	873,000	837,000	871,000
Pink	7,220	7,600	8,000	306,800	323,000	340,000
White	13,320	12,100	12,500	566,200	514,000	531,000
Other	11,920	6,600	11,000	506,600	280,000	468,000
Texas	3,794	500	2,100	151,760	20,000	84,000
Ariz.	2,358	3,210	2,800	75,420	103,000	89,600
Calif., All	2,662	4,200	3,700	87,400	137,000	120,600
Desert Valleys	1,202	2,500	2,200	38,480	80,000	70,400
Other Areas	1,460	1,700	1,500	48,920	57,000	50,200
U. S., All Grapefruit	41,274	34,210	40,100	1,694,180	1,377,000	1,633,200
<b>LEMONS:</b>						
Calif.	15,100	16,300	12,500	573,800	620,000	475,000
Ariz.	808	1,740	1,200	30,680	66,100	45,600
U. S. Lemons	15,908	18,040	13,700	604,480	686,100	520,600
<b>LIMES:</b>						
Fla.	314	450	520	12,560	18,000	20,800
<b>TANGELOS:</b>						
Fla.	620	900	1,000	27,920	40,500	45,000
<b>TANGERINES:</b>						
Fla.	3,640	3,600	3,900	173,000	171,000	185,000

1/ The crop year begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year. Includes quantities not harvested, or harvested but not utilized, on account of economic conditions, and quantities donated to charity. 2/ Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows: Oranges-California and Arizona, 75 lbs.; Florida and other States, 90 lbs.; Grapefruit-California, Desert Valleys and Arizona, 64 lbs.; other California areas, 67 lbs.; Florida 85 lbs. and Texas 80 lbs.; Lemons-76 lbs.; Limes-80 lbs.; Tangelos-90 lbs. and Tangerines-95 lbs. 3/ Navel and Miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and Midseason varieties in Florida and Texas. All varieties in Louisiana. For all States except Florida includes small quantities of tangerines.



CROP PRODUCTION, February 1965

Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

JANUARY EGG PRODUCTION						
State and division	Number of layers on hand during January		Eggs per 100 layers		Total eggs produced during January	
	1964 1/2	1965	1964 1/2	1965	1964 1/2	1965
	Thousands	Thousands	Number	Number	Millions	Millions
Maine	4,160	4,226	1,968	1,968	82	83
N.H.	1,624	1,582	1,922	1,897	31	30
Vt.	694	688	1,910	1,916	13.3	13.2
Mass.	2,772	2,732	1,953	1,891	54	52
R.I.	392	388	1,891	1,876	7.4	7.3
Conn.	3,625	3,571	1,823	1,823	66	65
N.Y.	8,950	9,608	1,706	1,792	160	172
N.J.	8,708	7,625	1,531	1,628	133	124
Pa.	15,064	15,142	1,718	1,863	263	282
N. Atl.	45,989	45,562	1,761	1,817	810	828
Ohio	11,314	11,139	1,786	1,860	202	207
Ind.	10,559	10,370	1,786	1,854	189	192
Ill.	9,284	8,764	1,705	1,758	158	154
Mich.	6,032	6,343	1,829	1,872	110	119
Wis.	8,162	7,620	1,876	1,916	153	146
E.N. Cent.	45,351	44,236	1,790	1,849	812	818
Minn.	13,708	12,672	1,965	1,953	269	247
Iowa	17,896	17,316	1,928	1,968	345	341
Mo.	7,264	6,290	1,569	1,680	114	106
N.Dak.	2,091	1,932	1,531	1,581	32	31
S.Dak.	7,003	6,617	1,838	1,885	129	125
Nebr.	7,018	6,714	1,761	1,823	124	122
Kans.	4,763	4,583	1,619	1,767	79	81
W.N. Cent.	59,743	56,124	1,828	1,876	1,092	1,053
Del.	644	616	1,637	1,748	10.5	10.8
Md.	1,366	1,369	1,612	1,680	22	23
Va.	5,828	5,812	1,705	1,798	99	104
W.Va.	1,634	1,620	1,600	1,649	26	27
N.C.	11,095	11,310	1,804	1,745	200	197
S.C.	4,937	5,027	1,724	1,854	85	93
Ga.	15,062	15,970	1,736	1,779	261	284
Fla.	6,963	7,470	1,897	1,934	132	144
S. Atl.	47,529	49,194	1,757	1,795	835	883
Ky.	5,028	5,276	1,314	1,553	66	82
Tenn.	5,014	5,261	1,389	1,469	70	77
Ala.	9,962	10,366	1,745	1,807	174	187
Miss.	9,352	10,543	1,655	1,860	155	196
Ark.	10,026	10,758	1,708	1,742	171	187
La.	2,845	2,924	1,469	1,624	42	47
Okla.	2,688	2,636	1,466	1,652	39	44
Texas	13,061	12,677	1,552	1,690	204	214
S. Cent.	57,976	60,441	1,509	1,711	921	1,034
Mont.	982	996	1,680	1,668	16	17
Idaho	1,218	1,200	1,804	1,922	22	23
Wyo.	300	288	1,730	1,730	5.2	5.0
Colo.	1,262	1,309	1,593	1,708	20	22
N.Mex.	766	690	1,553	1,662	11.9	11.5
Ariz.	861	938	1,751	1,779	15.2	16.7
Utah	1,326	1,186	1,829	1,835	24	22
Nev.	52	49	1,643	1,364	0.9	0.7
Wash.	4,618	4,822	1,925	1,879	89	91
Oreg.	2,496	2,390	1,876	1,857	47	44
Calif.	32,976	35,312	1,820	1,872	600	661
West	46,857	49,180	1,816	1,858	851	914
48 States	303,445	304,737	1,754	1,815	5,321	5,530
Alaska	28	29	1,510	1,631	0.4	0.5
Hawaii	800	852	1,860	1,897	14.9	16.2
U. S.	304,273	305,618	1,754	1,815	5,336	5,547

1/ Revised. Revisions of 1963-64 monthly estimates will be published March 1, 1965.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

AVOCADOS <sup>1/</sup>

State and Seasonal Group	Production <sup>2/</sup>			
	Average 1958-62	1962	1963	Indicated 1964
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
California, All	49,400	40,000	46,800	6/
Fall and Winter <sup>3/</sup>	5/	27,900	32,200	11,000
Spring and Summer <sup>4/</sup>	5/	12,100	14,600	6/
Florida	6,340	11,700	13,900	14,300
United States	55,740	51,700	60,700	6/

<sup>1/</sup> Crop year begins with bloom of the year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions and excess cullage of harvested fruit.

<sup>3/</sup> Includes "Fuerte" and other fall and winter varieties.

<sup>4/</sup> Includes "Hass" and other spring and summer varieties.

<sup>5/</sup> Not available.

<sup>6/</sup> First forecast for California "Spring and Summer" varieties and California, "All" to be released April 9.