

Crop Production

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UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY AS OF JUNE 1, 1965

All Wheat production is indicated at 1,283 million bushels, 1 percent less than the 1964 crop but 8 percent greater than the 1959-63 average.

Winter Wheat crop is now estimated at 1,017 million bushels up 4 percent from the May 1 forecast, and 5 percent above average but 1 percent less than last year.

All Spring Wheat production is forecast at 266 million bushels, about the same as last year but 19 percent above average.

Peach production, at a record 83.5 million bushels, is 12 percent more than 1964 and 11 percent above average.

Pear crop is placed at 18.3 million bushels, down 39 percent from 1964 and 30 percent below average.

Late Spring Potato crop is now estimated at 25.4 million hundredweight, 26 percent above 1964 and 4 percent more than average.

Early Summer Potato crop is estimated at 11.3 million hundredweight, down 2 percent from last year and 18 percent less than average.

Milk production in May of 12.3 billion pounds was slightly below May last year and about the same as average.

Egg production in May, at 5.8 billion eggs, was down fractionally from May 1964 but 1 percent more than average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Statistical Reporting Service
CrPr 2-2 (6-65)

Crop Reporting Board
Washington, D. C.

CROP PRODUCTION, June 1965

Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

Crop	YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION (in thousands)		
	Average:	1964	Indicated	Average:	1964	Indicated
	1959-63:		June 1, 1965	1959-63:		June 1, 1965
Winter wheat bu.	25.6	27.2	27.2	966,560	1,024,888	1,016,587
All spring wheat .. bu.	---	---	---	223,203	265,580	1/266,399
		Condition				
	Percent	Percent	Percent			
Rye	85	83	84	---	---	---
Hay, all	83	85	82	---	---	---
Hay, wild	80	80	82	---	---	---
Hay, alfalfa	86	88	82	---	---	---
Hay, clover and timothy	85	86	80	---	---	---
Pasture	82	80	82	---	---	---

1/ Based largely on prospective acreage reported in March.

Crop	PRODUCTION (in thousands)			
	Average	1963	1964	Indicated
	1959-63			June 1, 1965
Peaches bu.	1/ 75,320	1/ 73,849	1/ 74,448	83,508
Pears "	1/ 26,183	19,378	1/ 29,999	18,269
Sweet cherries .. ton	1/ 87	1/ 70	1/ 119	89
Apricots "	1/ 206	200	1/ 224	231

1/ Includes some quantities not harvested.

CROP PRODUCTION, June 1965

Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

CITRUS FRUIT PRODUCTION 1/

Crop	Average	1962	1963	Indicated
	1958-62			1964
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes
Oranges	123,147	104,915	92,755	121,360
Grapefruit	41,274	34,740	34,210	40,300
Lemons	15,908	12,990	19,040	14,610

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

POTATOES, IRISH

Seasonal group	ACREAGE			YIELD PER			PRODUCTION		
	HARVESTED			HARVESTED ACRE					
	Average:	Ind.:	Average:	Ind.:	Average:	Ind.:			
	1959-63:	1964	1965:	1959-63:	1964	1965:	1959-63:	1964	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	19.4	180.1	201.7	181.3	4,052	3,691	3,518
E. Spring ..	26.4	27.0	35.0	150.1	154.9	141.0	3,967	4,183	4,936
L. Spring ..	121.7	96.2	120.8	201.0	210.5	210.5	24,477	20,248	25,426
E. Summer ..	93.9	81.2	79.9	146.4	141.5	141.0	13,762	11,492	11,264

MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

Month	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	1964	1965	Average	1964	1965
	1959-63			1959-63 1/		
	Million	Million	Million	Millions	Millions	Millions
	pounds	pounds	pounds			
April	11,125	11,383	11,416	5,643	5,653	5,584
May	12,314	12,356	12,300	5,698	5,766	5,760
Jan. - May Incl. ...	53,682	54,923	55,009	27,396	27,716	27,650

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

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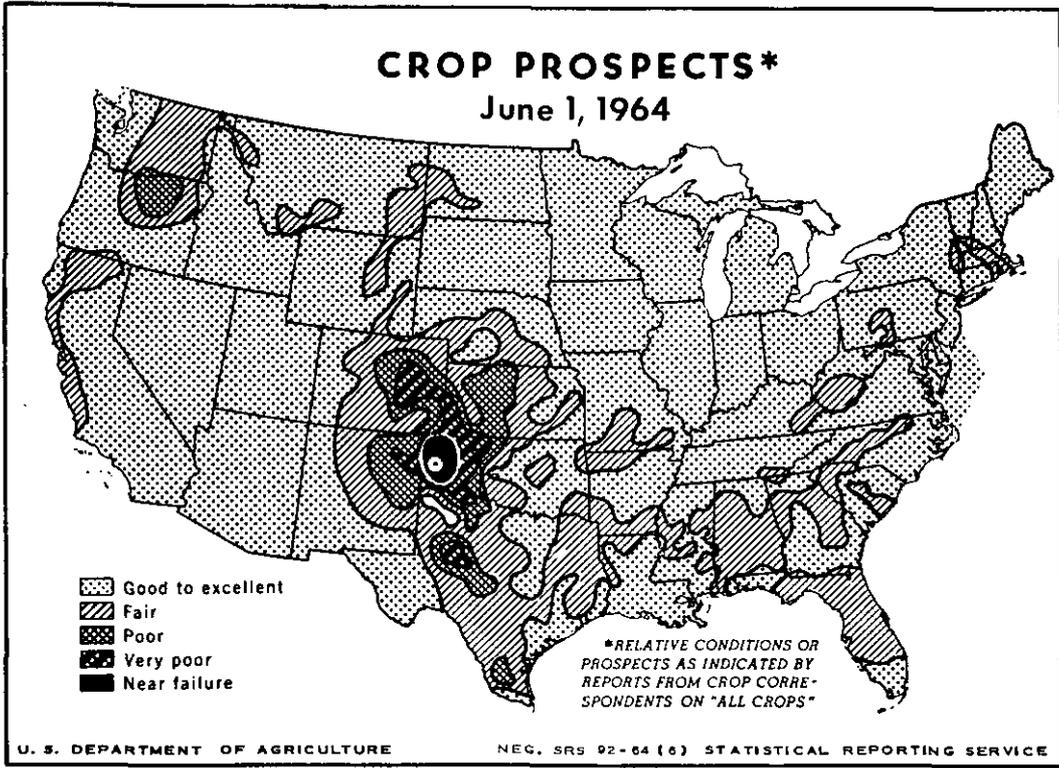
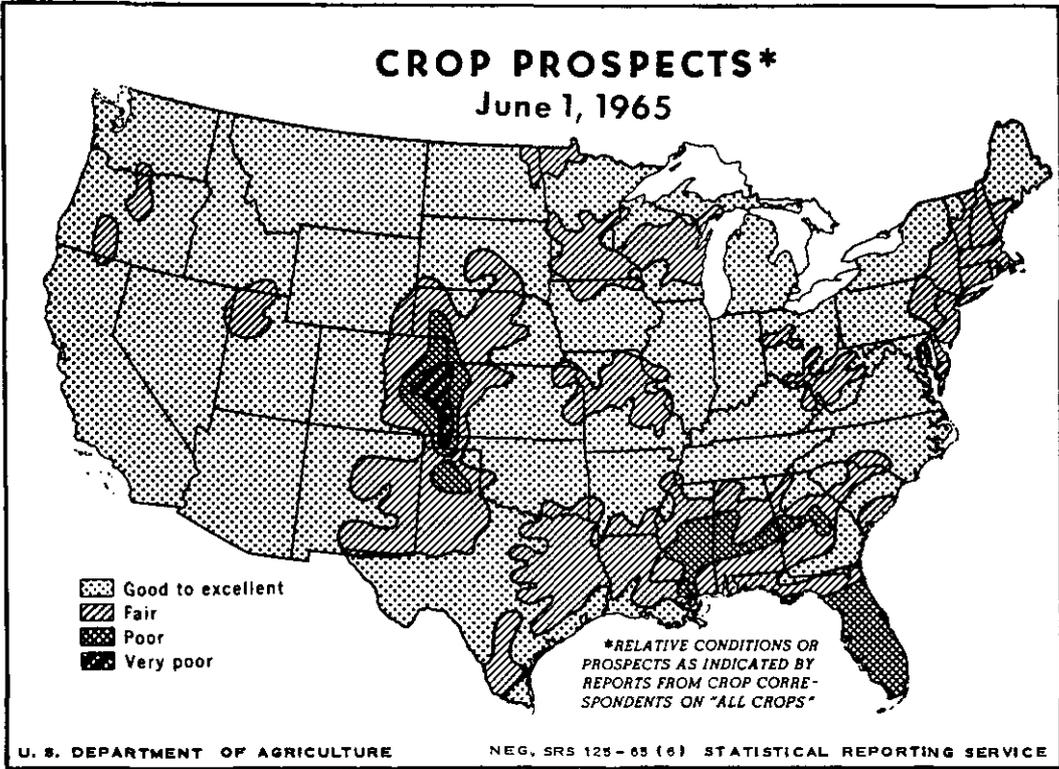
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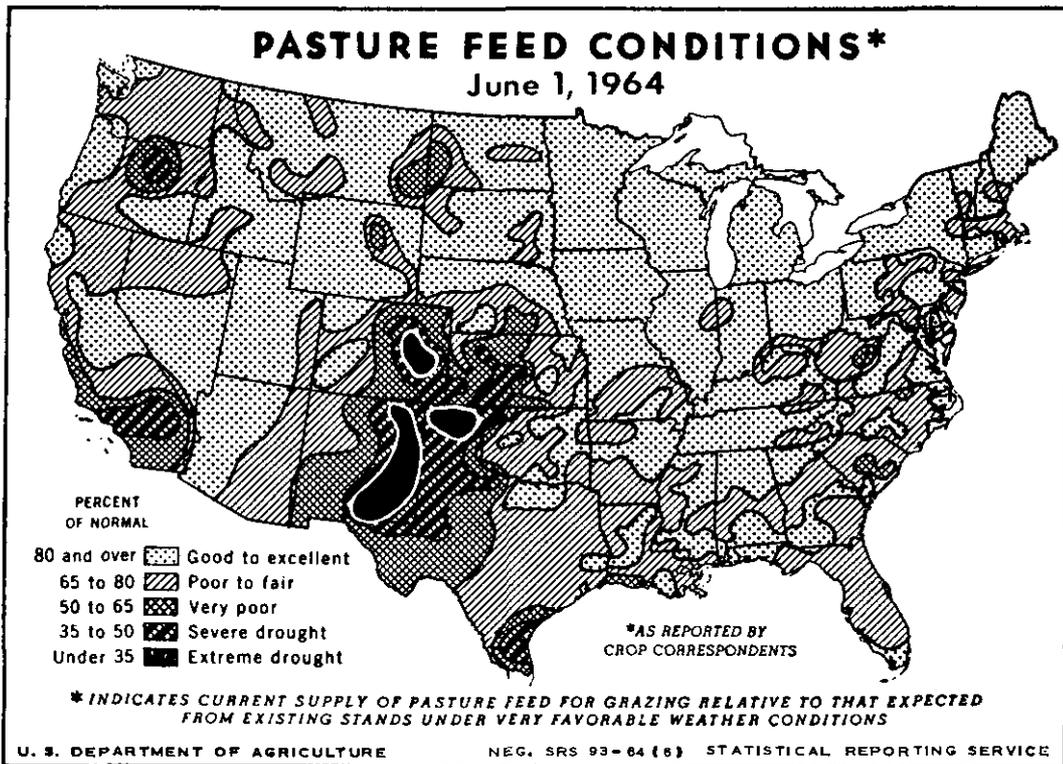
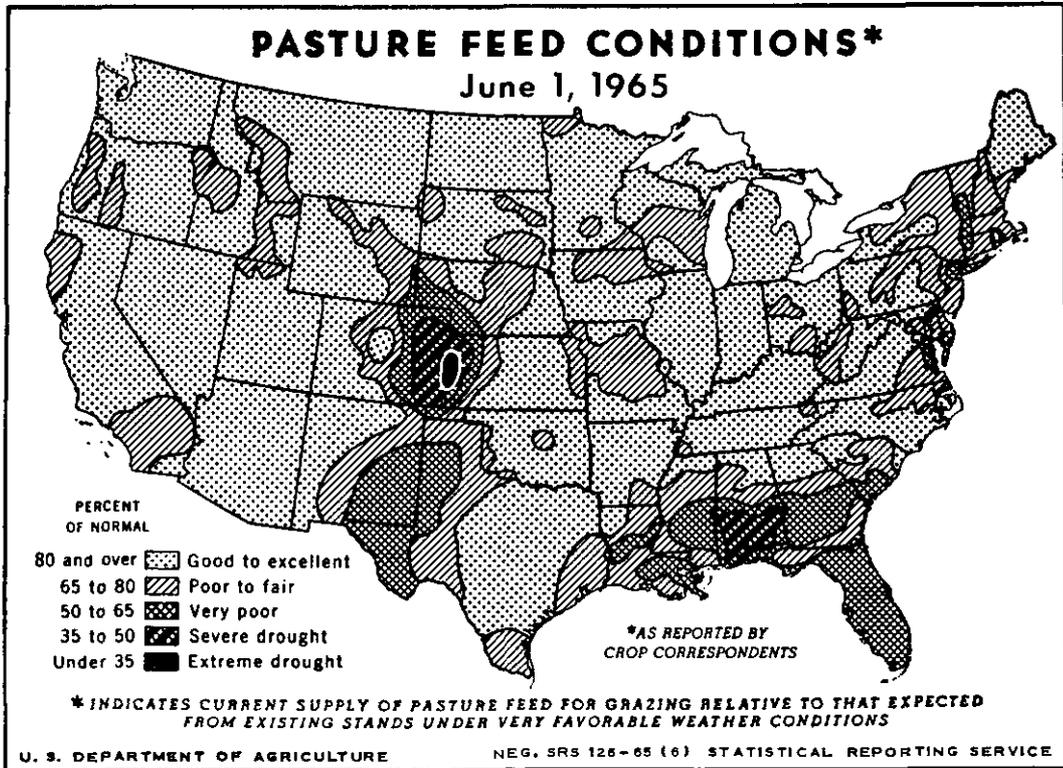
GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF JUNE 1, 1965

Winter wheat prospects improved 4 percent during May as rains benefited the dry Great Plains areas and warm weather accelerated the slow early season development in the Corn Belt and Pacific Northwest, according to the Crop Reporting Board. The 1965 crop is still 1 percent less than last year. Spring work continued to lag in the Northern Plains area, but May weather permitted farmers to catch up on crop work in most other parts of the Nation. Hay and pasture crops improved during May in the North Central States but declined in the dry areas along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts. Fruit prospects are generally good although freeze damage lowered potential output in the Pacific Northwest. May production of both milk and eggs was slightly less than last year.

Winter Wheat Prospects Improve

The 1965 winter wheat crop showed marked improvement during May as showers revived the acreage remaining in the critically dry Plains areas. Warm weather favored development of wheat in the Corn Belt States. Growth was slow in early May in the Pacific Northwest, but warmer temperatures and a good rain about mid-month put most areas in generally good condition. The June 1 indicated production of 1,017 million bushels of winter wheat is 1 percent less than the 1964 crop, but 5 percent above average.





Spring wheat seeding was slowed by cool weather and by wet soils, especially in the Minnesota-North Dakota area. The 1965 production forecast for all spring wheat is 266 million bushels, practically the same as last year, but 19 percent above average.

Spring Grain Seedings Delayed

Seeding of spring grains was delayed by wet soils in April, but rapid progress was made in early May in most areas. Wet fields continued to hamper seeding activity in the Northern Plains area. However, by the end of May, seeding neared completion except in some excessively wet areas in Northern Minnesota and North Dakota. Flax seeding also was lagging in the Minnesota-North Dakota area. Some diversion of intended oat acreage to corn and soybeans was indicated in the North Central States. As of June 1, spring grain development was later than normal, but rapid progress is expected with warmer weather.

Winter barley and oats ripened rapidly across the southern half of the Nation and harvest was starting by June 1. Wet fields in eastern Texas and Oklahoma were keeping combines out of grain fields that were ready to harvest. Flax harvest in southern Texas was nearing the mid-point by the end of the month. Rye condition declined during May and was slightly below average on June 1.

May Weather Generally Favorable

May was very similar to a year earlier with average temperatures generally above normal east of the Rocky Mountains. The western third of the Nation had below normal temperatures with a cold first and last week of the month. Freezing temperatures in early May damaged crops in the Pacific Northwest and less severe frosts covered this area and spread into the northern Plains during the last week of May.

Rainfall was above normal in an area stretching from Arizona northeastward across the Mountains and spreading over the Northern Plains. Another above normal rainfall area covered eastern Texas and extended into Arkansas and west Tennessee. Rains in late May brought beneficial moisture to the critically dry area which centered in eastern Colorado and western Kansas. The central and eastern Corn Belt States were generally on the dry side during May, but April rainfall provided moisture for crop needs. Soil moisture shortages were developing in late May in the Atlantic coastal areas from New England to the mid-Atlantic States. Areas in South Carolina and from Central Mississippi to Florida were also missed by most of the May showers.

Fruit Prospects Good

Prospects for overall fruit production are good at this time although freeze losses occurred in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Utah, with most severe damage to peaches, apricots, cherries, and pears. Washington's peach crop is virtually a total loss and apricot, pear, and cherry production will be sharply below last season in those western States.

Nationwide, production of peaches, apricots, plums, and prunes, is expected to be greater than last year. Decreases from last year are indicated for apples, pears, sweet cherries, sour cherries (Western States), and nectarines. The first production forecast for sour cherries in the Great Lakes States will be released June 22. California's almond crop is expected to be above both last year and average. The indicated walnut crop is less than the record crop in 1964, but one-fifth more than average.

Citrus production for 1964-65 is expected to be 23 percent above last year. Lemons are the only citrus crop with smaller volume. Eighty-seven percent of the Nation's orange crop and 91 percent of the grapefruit were picked by June 1. Lemon harvest was about half complete. New crop (1965-66) citrus is making satisfactory progress. Irrigation was necessary to maintain groves in Florida where many areas had a near record low rainfall for May. Soil moisture levels and water for irrigation are adequate in other citrus areas of the Nation.

Good Progress in Planting Row Crops

Preparation of fields for row crops was slowed by wet fields in April, but progress was rapid in early May--much the same pattern as last year. Corn planting was ahead of normal by the end of May in most of the Corn Belt except from northern Wisconsin to the Dakotas. About nine-tenths of the corn was planted in the central and eastern Corn Belt and most of the earlier plantings were up to good stands. In the Southern States, seeding was nearly complete, although some farmers were waiting for rain in the dry area along the Gulf coast. Early corn fields were showing the strain of moisture shortage from southern Mississippi to Florida.

Soybean planting also made rapid progress in May with more than half the acreage seeded by June 1 in the important central soybean producing States. Planting of early soybeans has also progressed favorably in the southern Mississippi Valley and soil moisture was generally adequate at the end of May. Heavy rains have caused some washing and some reseeded may be necessary. Planting has lagged in the Southeast as farmers await moisture to assure good germination.

Farmers pushed sorghum seeding following the rains in the latter half of May which brought moisture to dryland areas of the central and southern Plains. Progress was ahead of last year in most States. About one-half of the sorghum acreage was seeded in South Dakota and Nebraska, one-third in Kansas, and nearly three-fifths in Texas.

Cotton Progress Slow in West

Cotton planting was almost completed in producing areas east of the Mississippi with good stands in earlier planted fields. Seed germination in late fields was spotted in the Piedmont areas of the Carolinas and in the dry areas along the Gulf coast. Planting lagged in central Texas and Oklahoma where heavy May rains kept fields too wet. Cotton is two to three weeks late in the Arizona-California areas because of rains early in the season and cool weather in recent weeks.

Tobacco, Peanuts, Sugar Beets and Beans Delayed

Transplanting of flue-cured tobacco varied because dry soils slowed plant growth. Although later than normal, most fields are in good condition. In Burley areas, setting has moved along at a more rapid pace with a good supply of plants.

Peanut planting was nearing completion in the Virginia-Carolina area by the end of May but moisture shortages retarded germination in many fields. In southeastern peanut areas growth was satisfactory during May as peanuts withstood the dry conditions better than other row crops. Wet fields delayed planting in the Texas-Oklahoma area with only 30 percent of the Texas acreage seeded compared to nearly half a year ago.

Sugar beet planting was delayed in Ohio and Michigan by wet soils in late April and blocking and thinning of the crop is behind schedule. Some wind damage was reported in Michigan. Planting was continuing in the Nebraska-Dakota areas and spread over a longer period than usual. Late spring frosts nipped some beet fields in the Montana-Idaho area and replanting was necessary. Dry bean planting started in May in New York and Michigan. Planting in Western producing areas was slow in Wyoming but about normal in other States.

Pastures Average - Hay Crop Prospects Below Average

Reported condition of the Nation's pastures averaged 82 percent of normal--2 percentage points above a year earlier but equal to the June 1

average. Hay crop condition also averaged 82 percent of normal -- 3 points lower than last year and 1 point below average. Problems with weevil infestation were reported from most alfalfa producing areas.

Hay crops developed rapidly in the east South Central area, but early cuttings were light in the dry areas near the Gulf. Rains hampered hay harvest from central Texas to Arkansas. Late May rains improved forage crop prospects in the previously dry Plains areas. Much of the western range area had adequate moisture, but plant growth was slowed by generally below normal temperatures.

Less Spring Vegetables - More Potatoes

Supplies of spring vegetables are expected to be 2 percent less than last year and 3 percent below average. Strawberry production shows the sharpest decline and smaller spring crops are indicated for asparagus, celery, lettuce and watermelons. Cabbage, cantaloups, sweet corn, and tomatoes are more plentiful than last year.

Early spring potato production was 18 percent larger than last year and late spring output is estimated 26 percent more than last year and 4 percent above average. Early summer potato prospects indicate a crop 2 percent smaller than 1964 and 18 percent less than average.

WINTER WHEAT: Production of winter wheat is forecast at 1,017 million bushels, 1 percent less than 1964 but 5 percent above average. The June 1 forecast is 39 million bushels above the May 1 estimate. Weather during May was favorable for wheat development in nearly all producing areas. Yield per harvested acre is now indicated at 27.2 bushels, equal to last year and 1.6 bushels above average. In the past 10 years, the average change in the United States production estimate from June 1 to harvest has been 55 million bushels, ranging between 23 million bushels and 105 million bushels.

Timely May rains throughout the Plains States boosted yield prospects sharply in this area. The rains came during a critical period of development and provided nearly ideal conditions for filling of heads. Yield prospects on non-irrigated acreage in the western Plains, which survived the prolonged drought, also improved sharply. Maturity of the Plains crops was about average with harvest extended into central Oklahoma by June 1. Combining was expected to start in south central Kansas about June 10.

Warm May weather stimulated growth of the Corn Belt wheat and by June 1 most of the crop was headed. Fields with thin stands have overcome part of the early poor prospects by extensive tillering. However, weeds are a problem in thinly populated wheat fields.

In the Northeast, the crop responded well to the warm, dry May weather, overcoming the slow early development. Late May rains further improved prospects. In the Southeast, prospects declined slightly as a result of a hot, dry May but above average yields are still expected. Harvest was well along in the Gulf Coast States and had extended into South Carolina.

The Montana and Pacific Northwest crop made favorable development during the month but temperatures were too cool for best growth. In Montana, the crop was just starting to boot while in the more advanced areas of the Northwest, wheat was heading.

ALL SPRING WHEAT: Production of all spring wheat is forecast at 266 million bushels based on conditions to June 1. A crop of this size would be nearly the same as produced in 1964 but 19 percent more than the 1959-63 average. Indicated production on June 1 is based on current yield prospects by States applied to the March 1 intended acreage and allows for possible changes in acreages since that time.

Seeding of spring wheat got off to a very late start due to cool, wet weather in most of the spring wheat area. Seeding was nearly completed in South Dakota by June 1 but considerable acreage still remained to be seeded in the Red River Valley of North Dakota and Minnesota. The condition of the crop is generally good due to adequate top soil moisture. Favorable weather will be needed to permit seeding of the remaining acreage.

Production of durum wheat is estimated at 59.7 million bushels, compared with 65.7 million last year, and the average of 39.3 million bushels. Some of the acreage is still to be seeded but that which is up looks very good. Moisture supplies are generally adequate in the main producing areas.

Spring wheat production, other than durum, is indicated at 206.7 million bushels compared with 200 million produced in 1964 and the average of 184 million bushels.

ALL WHEAT: All wheat production in 1965 is forecast at 1,283 million bushels, 1 percent below last year but 8 percent above average.

RYE: Reported condition of rye declined 1 percentage point during the past month to 84 percent of normal and 1 point below average. The slightly lower condition than a month ago resulted from lack of moisture and unfavorable temperatures, which restricted growth during much of May. Dry conditions prevented the best development in parts of the North and South Atlantic regions. Cool, damp weather during May limited growth over Wisconsin, Minnesota, and the Dakotas. Development was generally satisfactory across the central and eastern Corn Belt States where warmer temperatures since mid-May have benefited growth. Late May rains in Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas where much acreage is now heading and starting to fill, should help provide well filled heads. Harvest was underway in some southern States by June 1.

HAY: Reported condition of all hay on June 1 was 82 percent of normal, down 3 points from a year earlier and 1 point below average. Prospects improved during May in the North Central States, but remained the same or declined in all other regions.

In the North Central States, which account for more than half the Nation's hay acreage, hay crops responded to warmer May weather, but prospects were still below average on June 1. Stands were thinned by winter-kill in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Iowa and growth has been slow because of the cool, damp spring. Rains the last of the month improved hay prospects in drier areas of Nebraska, Kansas, and Oklahoma.

The reported condition of hay in the North Atlantic region is down from a month ago because of moisture shortages. Condition also declined in the South Atlantic region where Delaware, Maryland, Georgia, and particularly Florida suffered from lack of moisture. Weevil damage to alfalfa has been quite extensive in many parts of the Nation and some of the crop was cut early to minimize damages. Spraying has not been fully effective because of frequent showers.

Hay conditions in the Western region declined during May. In most areas, growth has been retarded because of cool spring weather and dry soils in parts of the northwest. Freezing temperatures from northern California to Montana during the last week in May damaged stands somewhat and reduced prospects especially for first cuttings.

APPLES: The 1965 apple crop is expected to be below last year but slightly above the 1959-63 average. Based on June 1 conditions, prospects in the Eastern States are for a crop larger than both last year and average, but in the Central and Western regions of the Nation production is expected to be smaller than last year.

In the North Atlantic States weather conditions were favorable for bloom and pollination. Rain is needed throughout these States for continued growth of the generally heavy set of fruit. Pennsylvania growers indicate Yorks, Red Delicious, and Stayman have a light set. In the South Atlantic States there is a good set of fruit. Soil moisture is generally good at this time and fruit is making normal growth. In Maryland Red Delicious and Yorks are expected to be off from last year. Most

varieties in Virginia show a good set although some orchards have a light set on Stayman and Winesap trees. Yorks also tend to have a lighter set than in 1964. This is an "off-year" for Romes in North Carolina but other varieties have a heavy set.

In the Central region trees came through the winter in good condition, but bloom and set of fruit is variable. Soil moisture is generally adequate throughout that area. In Michigan growers indicate the crop is not up to last year's record level, but conditions are above average. In Ohio the 17 year locust is causing some damage. Frost on May 29, damaged fruit in the La Crescent area of Minnesota. There has been no other significant late frost damage in the Central region.

In Washington, apples came through freezes in March and in May with less damage than other fruit crops grown in the State. A good apple crop is expected in the Wenatchee area. In the Yakima Valley, fruit set is quite variable. Lower valley areas were seriously damaged by the mid-March freeze and the crop in Cowiche-Tieton-Naches area was virtually wiped out by the May freezes. Prospects are good in the Spokane and Lower Columbia-Clark County areas. In Oregon's Milton-Freewater area, fruit buds were damaged by freezes in December and in March resulting in light fruit sets. Crops in Hood River and western Oregon escaped serious winter damage and prospects are quite good. California's crop is spotty. Blooming of some varieties occurred during rainy weather and resulted in a light set. Hand thinning is mostly limited to breaking clusters. In Utah and New Mexico freezing temperatures during May caused considerable damage. Although the May 5 freeze in Utah caused a nearly complete loss of the Red Delicious crop, Jonathans and Romes were not damaged as severely.

PEACHES: The Nation's 1965 peach estimate is 83.5 million bushels, a record large crop, up 12 percent from 1964 and 11 percent above average. Excluding the California Clingstone crop, used mostly for canning, the remainder of the U.S. crop is forecast at 46.0 million bushels, up 20 percent from last year but 3 percent below average. Most of the 1965 increase is in the Carolinas, Georgia, and Alabama.

The forecast for the 9 Southern States is 17.5 million bushels, down 1 percent from last month, but still more than triple last year's freeze damaged crop and 4 percent above average. Georgia prospects are down from last month. Dry weather has limited sizing, especially early maturing varieties. Harvest of the Springtime and Maygold varieties is well advanced. Movement of Suwanee, Cardinal, Redcap, and Dixired is just beginning. Harvest of Coronets was expected to get underway the week of June 7. Despite dry weather and a heavy loss of trees from winter kill and disease, prospects in South Carolina remain good. Harvest is underway and will increase about mid-June as Dixireds mature. Shipments of Coronets, Jerseylands, Redhavens, Keystones, and Southlands will be underway in early July. Alabama peaches are not sizing well because of dry weather and without adequate rainfall few peaches are expected to reach adequate size for out-of-State shipment. In North Carolina, prospects improved during the past month. Heavy thinning is needed for sizing. Arkansas peach prospects improved during May but are still below the 1964 crop. Mid-season and late varieties have better prospects than early varieties. Moisture is adequate in all areas.

All North Atlantic States except Pennsylvania expect a smaller crop than last year. New England and western New York had heavy winter kill of peach buds, but in the Hudson Valley of New York damage was less severe. The New Jersey crop is expected to be down slightly from last year, although weather during pollination was favorable. Early varieties are sizing well and harvest is expected to start about mid-July. Pennsylvania had little winter damage except in the western part of the State. Bloom was heavy and most orchards have a good set of fruit. Virginia's moisture supplies are good and weather has favored development of the crop.

All of the North Central peach States except Michigan expect a smaller crop. Extremely cold weather in January in the Midwest damaged the buds. Michigan growers expect a crop of 2.9 million bushels, the same as last year. Cool spring temperatures held back bud development early in the season but crop development is now about normal.

In California, the forecast for Clingstone peaches is 37.5 million bushels (900,000 tons), 3 percent above last year and 34 percent above average. The 1965 forecast includes the total Clingstone peach crop as of June 1 without allowance for any elimination of fruit which can occur if a "green drop" program is put into effect under the provisions of the State Marketing Order. The 1964 Clingstone crop was 36.3 million bushels (870,000 tons) excluding peaches eliminated under the 1964 "green drop" program. The California Freestone crop is forecast at 13.5 million bushels, down 1 percent from 1964 but 5 percent above average. Conditions have been good for all peaches in California. The first shipments of Springtimes occurred on May 13, and harvest of this variety was nearly complete by June 1 in Fresno and Tulare Counties. Harvest of Robins was nearing completion in Kern County. Harvest of Cardinals and Coronets has started in Kern County and other early yellow fleshed varieties were expected to get underway in early June.

The Colorado peach crop is expected to be the same size as last year but prospects in other Western States are down because of winter and spring freeze damage. The average date of bloom in Idaho was about normal but the set appears to be light in most producing areas. A hard freeze on May 5, seriously damaged Utah peaches and a crop of only one-third of average is expected. Oregon growers expect about three-fourths as many peaches as last year--a near failure at Hood River, The Dalles, and Milton-Freewater, but an increase in western Oregon. In Jackson County, prospects are near the 1964 level. The Washington peach crop will be a near failure. Although a few peaches will be raised along the Columbia River in Klickitat, Skamania, and Clark Counties, the prospective production is too small to warrant a quantitative forecast.

PEARS: The 1965 pear crop is estimated at 18,269,000 bushels, 39 percent less than last year and 30 percent below average. Production in the Pacific Coast States, which normally produce about 88 percent of the U. S. total, is forecast at 15,594,000 bushels (382,100 tons). This is 41 percent less than last year's crop and 33 percent below average. Bartlett production in these States is estimated at 10,167,000 bushels (247,500 tons), less than half of the 1964 production. Estimated production of "other than Bartlett" pears in these States is 5,427,000 bushels (134,600 tons), 2 percent above the previous year and 1 percent above average. Oregon is the only Pacific

State with prospects for larger production than last year. Expected production in States other than the Pacific Coast is 24 percent less than in 1964.

The California Bartlett crop is forecast at 6,667,000 bushels (160,000 tons), less than half last year's crop but the same as the 1963 production. Cold weather during the bloom period slowed bee activity and resulted in a greatly reduced fruit set. Early blooming orchards were affected less severely.

The forecast of the Oregon Bartlett crop is 2,100,000 bushels (52,500 tons), 11 percent less than last year's crop but nearly 1 percent above average. Severe freezing temperatures in December weakened fruit buds and resulted in a relatively light bloom in many orchards in the Hood River area. Spring frosts also reduced fruit set. In the Willamette Valley prospects are better than last year but this area accounts for only a small portion of this crop. Production of "other" pears is expected to total 3,000,000 bushels (75,000 tons) in Oregon, up 15 percent from last year and 11 percent above average. Weather in both the Medford and Hood River areas was generally favorable during bloom and fruit set is heavy in most orchards.

The indicated production of Bartlett pears in Washington is 1,400,000 bushels (35,000 tons), 62 percent less than last year and 53 percent below average. Some tree damage resulted from the low December temperatures. However, the major cause of the short crop was the mid-March freeze. The freeze of May 4 further reduced prospects. All sections of the Yakima Valley were affected--the Lower Valley by the March freeze and the Upper Valley by the freezes in December and in May. Production of "other" pears in Washington is estimated at 1,385,000 bushels (34,600 tons), 2 percent less than last year but 2 percent above average. Lower production than last year in the Yakima Valley is partially offset by better prospects in the Wenatchee area.

The largest pear producing State outside the Pacific Coast States is Michigan, where production is expected to total 1,300,000 bushels. This is 32 percent less than last year's production and 7 percent below average. As of May 1 bud development was about 10 days later than usual because of cool weather but by June 1 fruit development was about normal.

GRAPES: Weather conditions in California have been favorable this season for development of the grape crop. Raisin varieties are reported to have good bunch counts, and with the warm weather bunch sizes are larger than last year. Table varieties have sized better than last year because of the warm weather. Harvest of early varieties is underway in the Coachella Valley with the first carlots of Perlettes shipped on May 29, twelve days earlier than last season. Wine varieties have escaped frost damage. The number of bunches per vine is considered normal.

In New York and Ohio grape prospects are good to excellent. Winter injury and spring frost damage, have been light in New York. There was some hail damage in the grape area of Ohio. The Washington grape crop was damaged by spring frosts.

CITRUS: The Nation's 1964-65 orange crop is expected to total 121.4 million boxes with harvest 87 percent complete by June 1. Compared with last season, production is up 31 percent with the Florida crop accounting for most of the increase. Grapefruit production is estimated at 40.3 million boxes, 18 percent more than last year's crop. Approximately 9 percent of the estimated production remained to be harvested at the end of May. The 1964-65 lemon crop in California and Arizona is expected to total 14.6 million boxes, down 23 percent from a year earlier. At the end of May, nearly half of the lemon crop remained on trees.

Citrus Crops - Utilization to June 1

Crop	1963-64 Crop			1964-65 Crop			
	Utilization	:Remaining:		Utilization	:Remaining		
	:Fresh:	:Processed:	:Total:	:harvest:	:Fresh:	:Processed:	:Total:
	:Thousand boxes			:Thousand boxes			
Oranges ..	30,770	47,175	77,945	13,795	34,611	71,193	105,804
Lemons ...	5,036	6,313	11,349	6,201	4,471	2,592	7,063
Grapefruit:	18,219	13,292	31,511	2,869	19,443	17,415	36,858

Rain in Florida was widely scattered and light during May and the dry weather accelerated harvest. An estimated 1.3 million boxes of oranges and 0.3 million boxes of grapefruit remained for harvest at the end of May. There were 2 million boxes of oranges and 0.6 million boxes of grapefruit on trees at the same time last year. In California, harvest of Navel oranges is complete and Valencia harvest is expected to increase rapidly. Approximately 14.0 million boxes of Valencias remain for harvest in California compared with 11.7 million boxes on June 1 last year. Grapefruit remaining on trees in California is estimated at 2.4 million boxes, about the same as at this time last year. Most of the grapefruit to be picked is outside the Desert Valleys. Arizona had 0.2 million boxes of oranges and 0.8 million boxes of grapefruit remaining for harvest on June 1. Harvest of the relatively small citrus crops in Texas and Louisiana was completed by the end of April.

Prospects for the 1965-66 citrus crop are generally favorable at this time. Irrigation is widespread in Florida and the new crop fruit set is holding very well. Droppage is critical only in non-irrigated groves where little or no rain has occurred. Most Florida citrus areas recorded near record low rain fall during May. Spraying, disking, and irrigation were active. Summer fertilization will get underway when rains occur.

California's citrus bloomed at about a normal time under generally favorable conditions. Fruit set is good. Winter rain leached soil salts and water for irrigation is expected to be available when needed. Bearing acreage of grapefruit and Navel oranges in California will be above last season while a minor decline of bearing acreage is expected for Valencia oranges.

In Arizona, there has been an excessive early-season fruit drop, particularly on Navel oranges, because of unusually wide variation in temperature. The new crop in Texas is making normal progress. Mid-May rain in the northwest section of the Rio Grande Valley slowed fruit drop. Infestation of aphids during bloom resulted in light fruit set in many groves. Fruit is sizing nicely and trees are in good condition.

APRICOTS: The 1965 production is estimated at 231,100 tons, 3 percent above last year and 12 percent above average. Practically all the crop will be produced in California because freezes greatly reduced the Utah and Washington crops. The Washington crop was damaged by a March freeze that dropped temperatures to 20 degrees and lower. This is expected to be the smallest crop since estimates began in 1927. The freeze of May 5 reduced the Utah crop to the second lowest production since records began. Harvest for fresh market from the Winters District of California is active with good size and generally satisfactory quality. Harvest for canning is expected about 2 weeks later than usual.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: Prospects in California improved from a month earlier and plum production is now placed at 125,000 tons, 8 percent above last year's record crop and 38 percent above average. Picking of the Beauty plum began on May 28, the same as last year. Cool weather delayed the beginning of volume harvest.

The California prune crop is expected to total 185,000 tons (dried basis), 3 percent above the 1964 crop and 33 percent more than average. Most prune orchards bloomed under favorable conditions, but in later areas damp cold weather restricted the bloom.

Prospects in Oregon are quite varied with the condition of the crop below last year. The outlook for prunes in Washington was good until the freeze on May 4 reduced prospects substantially in the Lower Yakima Valley area. The crop in Idaho experienced little damage and the set was about normal.

NECTARINES: California's expected production of 73,000 tons is 3 percent below last year's crop but 49 percent larger than average. Nectarines bloomed about a week later than last year. Harvest of early varieties was expected to start the first week of June in Kern County. Cool weather has delayed ripening but sizes are expected to be a little larger than last year. Wind scarring and hail damage have not been serious this season.

AVOCADOS: Production of spring and summer varieties of avocados in California is expected to total 11,000 tons. This is up 1,000 tons from last month's forecast as the result of good growing and holding conditions of the fruit. The fall and winter production is estimated at 12,000 tons. The total California crop of 23,000 tons (both seasonal groups) is less than half as large as last year's crop.

FIGS: California fig trees are generally in good condition. The first Capri figs for the caprification of Calimyrnas have been placed in Calimyrna trees and most of them will be placed by mid-June. A few fresh figs have been sold from the Coachella Valley. The first crop of Black Missions were expected to be available the second week of June.

ALMONDS: The 1965 almond crop is forecast at 74,000 tons in-shell unchanged from last month. This is 2 percent more than last year and 19 percent above average. Growing conditions continue favorable and the crop is making good progress. Average sizes are large but the set per tree is below a year ago. Normal drop of nuts is completed and there is no appreciable insect or disease damage.

WALNUTS: The 1965 California walnut estimate is 83,000 tons, down 4 percent from last year but 20 percent above average. Growing conditions have been good and the spray program has been carried out on schedule. Prospects for the Payne and Concord varieties are considered good but the production of Eurekas is expected to be down from last year.

SWEET CHERRIES: The 1965 sweet cherry crop is expected to total 88,600 tons, 26 percent below last year but 2 percent above average. Most of the decline from last year is due to the greatly reduced prospects in Washington. Only Michigan and Colorado expect larger crops than in 1964.

Production in the Great Lakes area is forecast at 30,600 tons, 1,000 tons less than in 1964, but 58 percent above average. The crop in Michigan is expected to total 23,000 tons which is 1,000 tons above the 1964 record crop. Little or no freeze damage occurred in Michigan although the important northwest area of the State had freezing temperatures after the blooms opened. Cool spring weather held back bud development early in the season but warm weather in May brought the crop to its normal stage of development by June 1. The New York forecast of 6,200 tons is 24 percent less than last year but 28 percent above average. Full bloom was about 6 days later than last year. Conditions were generally favorable for pollination. Indicated production of 1,400 tons in Pennsylvania is the same as last year's crop. The set was heavy in Erie County but lighter in southern areas. The crop made rapid progress during May and was beginning to color by June 1.

Prospective production of 58,000 tons in the Western States is 34 percent less than last year and 14 percent above average. Growers in California expect to harvest 29,000 tons, 5 percent less than the 1964 crop, but 34 percent above average. Harvest of Bings is expected to be completed around June 15 in the Stockton area. Shipments from the Santa Clara Valley are underway with sizes smaller than expected earlier.

The Oregon forecast is 22,000 tons, 15 percent less than last year and 2 percent below average. Set is generally heavy in Marion, Polk, and Yamhill Counties and good in the Willamette Valley but freeze damage to buds and blooms caused a light set of fruit in other areas. A crop of only 3,000 tons is in prospect in Washington. The low temperatures in December which damaged old cherry trees, together with spring freezes have resulted in a crop expected to be only 14 percent as large as in 1964 and 17 percent as large as average. The outlook for the crop is extremely poor except in the minor areas along the Lower Columbia River. Frosts and freezing temperatures also reduced the crop substantially in Montana, Idaho, and Utah.

SOUR CHERRIES: Production in the Western producing States is forecast at 6,600 tons, 39 percent less than last year and 37 percent below the average. Expected production is down in all States except Idaho.

Oregon expects to harvest only 43 percent as much as in 1964. Because of low winter temperatures and spring frosts, there was a very light set in the Willamette Valley. The Colorado sour cherry crop is off only 100 tons from last year, but Utah and Montana expect less than half as much because of late frost damage. Idaho suffered little frost damage this season and prospects are good.

SUGAR CROPS (1963 and 1964 Revised): Production of sugar beets in 1964 totaled 23,368,000 tons, slightly more than the record 1963 crop of 23,328,000 tons. An increase of 13 percent in harvested acres was practically offset by lower yields per acre. The 16.8 ton yield was 2.1 tons lower than the record set a year earlier.

Mainland growers produced 13,822,000 tons of sugarcane for sugar, 6 percent more than in the preceding year and the fourth consecutive high crop. Production in Hawaii -- 10,495,000 tons -- was also a record and the yield per acre surpassed previous levels. Acreage harvested for sugar on the Mainland was up 25 percent from a year earlier but yield per acre was down 4.4 tons.

Production of beet and cane sugar (raw value) amounted to 5,610,000 tons, 230,000 tons more than for the preceding year. Sugar produced from beets -- 3,284,000 tons -- was 6 percent larger than the 1963 output. Mainland cane sugar production was 3 percent smaller than a year earlier; an increase of 150,000 tons in Florida production largely offset a decrease of 186,000 tons in Louisiana. The Hawaiian sugar output of 1,179,000 tons surpassed the previous record high produced in 1955 by 39,000 tons.

The 1964 sugar beet production was valued at \$278.1 million excluding Sugar Act payments, compared with \$285.0 million for the 1963 crop. The value of Mainland sugarcane harvested for sugar and seed amounted to \$100.7 million excluding payments under the Sugar Act -- \$41.3 million less than for the preceding crop.

POTATOES: The production of late spring potatoes is estimated at 25,426,000 hundredweight, 26 percent more than the 1964 crop and 4 percent more than the 1959-63 average. The June 1 forecast is 3 percent less than a month earlier. Yields in California and the Baldwin area of Alabama fell below earlier expectations. Dry weather in northeast North Carolina retarded growth and lowered prospective yields.

On June 1, nearly all shippers in the Kern County area of California were in operation. Shipments are near peak level and are expected to continue heavy during June. Shipments for the fresh market consist mainly of Long Whites and also some Round Reds. Kennebecs are moving to processing outlets and a few Long Whites are moving to out-of-State processors. Harvest in central Arizona on June 1 was near the peak and is expected to be completed by mid-July. The bulk of the Louisiana commercial crop should be harvested by mid-June although digging will continue through most of the month. Harvest in the Baldwin area of Alabama reached peak volume about mid-May and is expected to continue heavy through the first full week of June. White varieties have been yielding lower than the earlier maturing red varieties. In the Sand Mountain area, vines were making

good growth at the end of May and earlier fields were in bloom. Digging started in Georgia and the Charleston section of South Carolina in late May. Volume movement from the Charleston section is expected the week of June 14. Light harvest was expected to begin in northeast North Carolina about June 7 and peak movement is expected between June 21 and July 10.

Early summer potato production is expected to total 11,264,000 hundredweight, 2 percent less than 1964 and 18 percent less than average. Both acreage for harvest and indicated average yield per acre are down slightly from last year. Most of the reduction in production is in California, the leading early summer State. In the other major areas, a slight reduction is indicated for Texas, but a substantial increase is expected in Delaware. A slight increase is indicated for the Eastern Shore of Virginia.

The growing season in California has been very favorable and the crop is in good condition, particularly the early planted acreage. Weather in Texas during May was favorable and harvest of earliest fields is expected to start the last week of June. Most areas will hit peak movement by mid-July. About one-third of the crop is under contract for processing. On the Eastern Shore of Virginia, weather during May was very dry and growth was retarded, especially on the non-irrigated fields. Harvest is expected to start after mid-June. In Delaware, moisture has been adequate in the main Kent County producing area and a good yield is in prospect.

Production of early spring potatoes is estimated at 4,936,000 hundredweight, 18 percent larger than 1964. Harvest in the Hastings area of Florida was nearing completion by June 1. Yields from the acreage harvested the latter part of the season were considerably better than those from the earlier acreage and total production was more than expected on May 1. In other Florida areas, harvest was nearing completion by June 10. Harvest in Texas was about complete by the end of May.

PASTURES: Pasture feed condition was rated good to excellent by crop reporters for most areas of the Nation on June 1. Reports averaged 82 percent of normal, above a year earlier by 2 percentage points and equaling the 1959-63 average for June 1. Based on the 5-year averages, there is usually little change in condition from May 1 to June 1. This year there was an improvement of 2 percentage points from May 1.

June 1 pasture conditions in New England generally declined from the already low level reported on May 1. Dairy correspondents reported 75 percent of the cattle roughage requirements came from pastures. Development of pastures was retarded during May in most Atlantic Coast and Gulf States by below normal amounts of rainfall and above normal temperatures. By the end of June, drought conditions were in prospect for Florida and for the fourth consecutive season in New Jersey. However, rains in late May and early June brought relief to areas from the Carolinas to Delaware.

Progressive pasture improvement occurred during May in the North Central States. Soil moisture supplies were generally adequate, with excessive amounts in some areas. Although temperatures early in the month were somewhat low for ideal pasture development, later in the month they were near normal. Pasture conditions improved slightly from May 1 in Kansas but much of the western portion of the State was droughty. Although late-May rains gave grasses in the area a good start, more rain is needed before adequate grazing is provided.

Pasture condition in Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana was below June 1 a year ago and last month. In these States, with only scattered thunder showers and some areas with no rain during May, pastures deteriorated. Pasture feed condition in Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas were rated good to excellent on June 1, supplying adequate grazing. Condition of pastures in most of these States was the best since 1959.

In the West, pastures developed slowly as below normal temperatures dominated most of the area during May. However, except for Colorado and New Mexico, pastures were rated 80 percent or more of normal on June 1, with little change from May 1. Although somewhat better than on May 1, pastures were very poor in Colorado and New Mexico, reflecting the droughty conditions of the previous two seasons. In California, dryland pastures were greatly improved from a year earlier, as a result of ample rainfall during the winter and early spring. Moreover, cool temperatures were favorable for conservation of moisture.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk output in May is estimated at 12,300 million pounds, slightly below May a year ago and about equal to the 1959-63 average for the month. May was the first month since July 1964 when milk production was below a year earlier, except for February 1965, which had one less day than February 1964. For the first 5 months of the year, average daily milk production was about 1 percent above the corresponding period last year.

Monthly milk production, May 1965, with comparisons
(In millions of pounds)

State	May :1959-63:	May 1964	April 1965	May 1965	State	May :1959-63:	May 1964	April 1965	May 1965
Maine	1/	72	64	69	S.C.	47	45	44	44
N.H.	1/	35	33	35	Ga.	90	83	86	86
Vt.	1/	199	185	204	Fla.	111	118	119	119
Mass.	1/	74	71	76	Ky.	260	266	230	270
R.I.	1/	9.7	9.1	9.6	Tenn.	228	218	197	226
Conn.	1/	65	63	67	Ala.	91	84	80	87
N.Y.	1,048	1,096	1,042	1,104	Miss.	122	106	103	108
N.J.	112	105	98	104	Ark.	92	84	71	86
Pa.	695	707	630	705	La.	1/	82	88	85
Ohio	519	519	446	499	Okla.	137	119	111	118
Ind.	320	322	283	305	Texas	270	271	270	273
Ill.	429	412	355	394	Mont.	47	42	33	42
Mich.	501	527	488	513	Idaho	160	146	134	147
Wis.	1,838	1,904	1,829	1,925	Wyo.	18.0	16.7	14.6	16.5
Minn.	1,077	1,138	1,101	1,138	Colo.	79	75	75	78
Iowa	605	613	529	573	N.Mex.	1/	25	25	26
Mo.	383	351	297	354	Ariz.	1/	47	49	48
N.Dak.	186	175	146	174	Utah	71	66	64	68
S.Dak.	145	140	133	147	Nev.	10.3	11.3	11.8	12.0
Nebr.	202	182	163	177	Wash.	203	200	166	195
Kans.	190	173	155	170	Oreg.	123	110	97	109
Del.	1/	17.8	15.6	17.3	Calif.	744	776	739	766
Md.	147	146	124	144	Alaska	1/	1.90	1.68	1.78
Va.	187	176	151	177	Hawaii	1/	11.6	12.5	12.9
W.Va.	61	53	48	52	U. S.	12,314		11,416	
N.C.	144	140	136	143			12,356		12,300

1/ Averages not available.

POULTRY AND EGGS: Egg production during May totaled 5,760 million eggs, down fractionally from May 1964 but up 1 percent from the May 1959-63 average. Layer numbers during May were 1 percent below the preceding month but about the same as a year earlier. Rate of lay adjusted for number of days showed a 1 percent increase from April to May. Aggregate egg production, January through May 1965 was 27,650 million eggs, or slightly less than the same period of 1964.

Egg production was down 5 percent from May 1964 in the West North Central, 3 percent in the North Atlantic, and 1 percent in the East North Central region. Increases of 5 percent occurred in the South Central, 3 percent in the South Atlantic, and 1 percent in the West. Production was a record low for May in the East North Central and West North Central regions but was a record high in the South Atlantic and the West.

Rate of lay per layer during May was 19.75 compared with 19.73 a year earlier. By region, the West and the West North Central increased 1 percent each, but the South Atlantic decreased 1 percent. Rate of lay was the same as a year earlier in the North Atlantic, East North Central, and South Central States.

On June 1, 1965 the Nation's laying flock totaled 290.6 million birds, nearly the same as a year earlier but 1 percent below May 1, 1965. There was a 5 percent increase over June 1, 1964, in the South Atlantic and a 4 percent increase in the South Central. Layer numbers decreased 5 percent in the West North Central, 3 percent in the North Atlantic, and 1 percent in the East North Central. In the West, June 1 layer numbers were about the same as a year ago. The U.S. rate of lay on June 1 was 63.4 eggs per 100 layers, about the same as a year earlier but 1 percent below a month earlier.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE AND EGGS LAID

Year	PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, JUNE 1							
	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western States	48 States	United States 1/
	Hens and Pullets of Laying Age on Farms, June 1							
	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.
1959-63(Av.)	44,913	46,989	65,858	39,427	48,072	41,177	286,437	---
1964	43,305	41,791	53,192	46,509	57,196	47,612	289,605	290,463
1965	41,964	41,439	50,691	48,612	59,687	47,371	289,764	290,639
	Eggs Laid Per 100 Layers on Farms, June 1							
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
1959-63(Av.)	61.3	63.8	65.4	61.5	58.7	64.1	62.8	---
1964	62.2	63.1	65.3	63.3	62.0	63.4	63.2	63.2
1965	62.3	63.2	65.9	63.2	62.1	63.5	63.4	63.4

1/ Includes Alaska and Hawaii

Prices received by producers for eggs averaged 29.4 cents per dozen in mid-May, down 3.3 cents from a month earlier and down 0.7 cent from a year earlier. Farm chicken prices in mid-May averaged 8.9 cents per pound live weight, 0.3 cent below a month earlier and 0.4 cent below mid-May 1964. Producers of commercial broilers received 15.3 cents per pound live weight in mid-May - up 0.2 cent from a month earlier and up 1.6 cents from May last year. The average cost of poultry rations in mid-May was \$3.46 per 100 pounds, two cents above the previous month but nine cents below mid-May 1964. The egg-feed and farm chicken-feed price ratios were less favorable to producers than a month earlier; however, the broiler-feed price ratio was more favorable.

WINTER WHEAT

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	For	Average:	Indi-	Indi-	Average:	Indi-	Indi-
	Average:	1964	harvest	Average:	1964	cated	Average:	1964	cated
	1959-63:	1964	1965	1959-63:	1965	1965	1959-63:	1965	1965
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
	acres	acres	acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
N.Y.	226	203	189	32.8	36.0	35.0	7,359	7,308	6,615
N.J.	41	39	37	31.3	33.0	33.0	1,276	1,287	1,221
Pa.	505	477	425	28.9	31.0	32.0	14,606	14,787	13,600
Ohio	1,355	1,373	1,167	32.1	33.0	31.0	43,715	45,309	36,177
Ind.	1,240	1,410	1,184	34.1	36.5	35.0	42,434	51,465	41,440
Ill.	1,645	1,806	1,571	32.7	37.0	37.0	53,983	66,822	58,127
Mich.	1,055	1,007	846	34.0	39.0	36.0	35,893	39,273	30,456
Wis.	33	43	34	35.8	36.0	25.0	1,191	1,548	850
Minn.	22	11	10	24.0	26.5	20.0	522	292	200
Iowa	104	90	58	25.0	28.0	23.0	2,552	2,520	1,334
Mo.	1,276	1,429	1,143	28.8	32.5	30.0	36,632	46,442	34,290
N.Dak.	---	43	44	---	17.0	16.0	---	731	704
S.Dak.	520	541	476	18.1	26.5	19.0	9,772	14,336	9,044
Nebr.	3,003	2,953	2,835	23.2	25.0	22.0	69,885	73,825	62,370
Kans.	9,720	9,576	10,055	24.1	22.5	24.0	235,298	215,460	241,320
Del.	23	22	20	28.3	34.5	36.0	650	759	720
Md.	142	141	128	27.1	29.5	31.0	3,834	4,160	3,968
Va.	229	215	174	24.5	29.0	29.0	5,654	6,235	5,046
W.Va.	22	20	20	25.2	27.0	28.0	566	540	560
N.C.	311	276	199	25.3	28.0	29.0	7,886	7,728	5,771
S.C.	113	85	65	24.1	27.0	28.0	2,660	2,295	1,820
Ga.	78	74	63	25.1	30.0	29.0	1,950	2,220	1,827
Fla.	1/36	42	25	1/26.0	26.0	26.0	1/928	1,092	650
Ky.	157	160	160	27.3	32.0	33.0	4,276	5,120	5,280
Tenn.	137	150	138	24.6	29.0	28.0	3,354	4,350	3,864
Ala.	47	59	55	24.3	27.0	24.0	1,135	1,593	1,320
Miss.	37	153	153	28.2	30.0	29.0	1,046	4,590	4,437
Ark.	142	445	392	29.3	32.0	29.0	4,191	14,240	11,368
La.	40	66	53	23.8	25.0	24.0	952	1,650	1,272
Okla.	4,229	4,201	4,831	22.0	23.0	28.0	93,838	96,623	135,268
Texas	3,111	3,017	3,138	19.3	20.5	22.0	61,041	61,848	69,036
Mont.	1,874	1,834	2,421	23.1	28.5	24.0	43,130	52,269	58,104
Idaho	668	660	766	30.2	40.0	38.0	20,188	26,400	29,108
Wyo.	208	200	182	21.8	24.0	18.0	4,534	4,800	3,276
Colo.	2,182	1,761	1,109	20.8	15.5	13.0	46,782	27,296	14,417
N.Mex.	234	132	165	20.6	21.0	24.0	4,907	2,772	3,960
Ariz.	39	33	27	41.4	49.0	48.0	1,611	1,617	1,296
Utah	164	155	166	19.5	24.5	24.0	3,162	3,798	3,984
Nev.	3	5	6	35.0	50.0	46.0	122	250	276
Wash.	1,724	1,803	1,983	35.9	42.0	41.0	61,555	75,726	81,303
Oreg.	685	703	633	34.7	36.5	36.0	23,689	25,660	22,788
Calif.	324	302	290	26.0	26.0	28.0	8,357	7,852	8,120
	37,681		37,436		27.2				1,016,587
U.S.		37,715		25.6		27.2	966,560		1,024,888

1/ 1962-63 average.

CROP PRODUCTION, June 1965

Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

State	ALL SPRING WHEAT			RYE		
	Production			Condition June 1		
	Average 1959-63	1964	Indicated 1965 1/	Average 1959-63	1964	1965
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent	Percent	Percent
N.Y.	---	---	---	88	91	91
N.J.	---	---	---	87	90	85
Pa.	---	---	---	89	90	89
Ohio	---	---	---	87	88	86
Ind.	---	---	---	91	91	88
Ill.	---	---	---	92	93	91
Mich.	---	---	---	93	95	89
Wis.	680	465	496	91	96	76
Minn.	21,830	20,988	22,558	89	92	84
Iowa	366	92	---	93	95	89
Mo.	---	---	---	84	89	78
N.Dak.	115,291	150,111	151,966	82	82	88
S.Dak.	21,386	23,227	26,288	82	89	82
Nebr.	---	---	---	84	80	71
Kans.	---	---	---	79	68	78
Del.	---	---	---	89	89	91
Md.	---	---	---	89	89	87
Va.	---	---	---	87	93	87
N.C.	---	---	---	86	88	90
S.C.	---	---	---	82	85	84
Ga.	---	---	---	83	84	76
Ky.	---	---	---	88	89	89
Tenn.	---	---	---	85	88	88
Okla.	---	---	---	80	76	90
Texas	---	---	---	68	65	71
Mont.	32,787	38,552	34,062	88	89	91
Idaho	18,508	19,800	15,088	89	81	89
Wyo.	594	504	594	81	84	75
Colo.	607	368	500	73	53	50
Utah	2,070	1,968	2,142	--	--	--
Nev.	482	600	680	--	--	--
Wash.	5,493	6,480	8,640	92	77	86
Oreg.	2,431	2,040	3,000	90	78	88
Calif.	542	385	385	--	--	--
U.S.	223,203	265,580	266,399	85	83	84

1/ Based largely on prospective planted acreage reported in March.

CONDITION JUNE 1

State	All hay		Alfalfa hay		Clover and timothy hay		Wild hay		Pasture	
	Average: 1965		Average: 1965		Average: 1965		Average: 1965		Average: 1965	
	Per- cent 1959-63	Per- cent 1965								
Maine	88	80	89	81	89	83	---	---	89	83
N.H.	88	71	88	81	89	73	---	---	89	73
Vt.	90	69	87	79	90	71	---	---	91	73
Mass.	88	68	84	79	88	70	---	---	90	70
R.I.	91	83	90	91	91	84	---	---	92	80
Conn.	83	74	83	83	84	75	---	---	86	74
N.Y.	84	76	86	81	84	75	---	---	86	76
N.J.	78	74	80	77	78	73	---	---	78	71
Pa.	82	79	85	80	82	79	---	---	82	82
Ohio	84	83	85	85	84	82	---	---	86	84
Ind.	88	89	89	92	88	88	---	---	91	89
Ill.	90	89	90	89	89	89	---	---	91	89
Mich.	91	92	92	92	90	91	---	---	91	91
Wis.	89	68	90	68	88	68	89	82	88	79
Minn.	87	85	87	78	85	84	86	85	87	86
Iowa	90	71	92	72	89	69	---	---	92	85
Mo.	83	78	86	86	84	78	79	84	85	78
N.Dak.	78	91	76	91	---	---	76	87	76	87
S.Dak.	80	87	79	87	---	---	79	85	80	83
Nebr.	85	75	84	79	87	82	84	71	85	75
Kans.	78	83	77	84	79	80	79	84	80	80
Del.	79	81	86	78	82	79	---	---	77	73
Md.	79	83	82	80	79	82	---	---	80	80
Va.	77	90	78	75	77	92	---	---	80	92
W.Va.	74	80	77	74	75	81	---	---	77	82
N.C.	79	88	76	82	78	92	---	---	81	88
S.C.	76	79	---	---	---	---	---	---	76	76
Ga.	76	73	75	77	---	---	---	---	77	70
Fla.	69	51	---	---	---	---	---	---	70	52
Ky.	82	88	85	85	82	89	---	---	85	90
Tenn.	75	85	75	73	75	88	---	---	80	90
Ala.	71	60	77	70	74	67	---	---	76	62
Miss.	73	63	78	67	71	63	---	---	75	67
Ark.	72	87	77	89	71	87	72	87	76	87
La.	68	70	74	90	---	---	---	---	67	70
Okla.	77	87	74	85	---	---	81	88	79	88
Texas	73	83	78	82	---	---	73	82	71	83
Mont.	84	88	86	88	87	86	83	88	81	89
Idaho	86	87	85	87	87	87	85	86	88	86
Wyo.	84	85	85	85	86	90	83	86	81	80
Colo.	82	77	82	81	83	85	81	82	76	64
N.Mex.	79	83	84	85	80	79	64	70	66	66
Ariz.	93	93	93	90	---	---	---	---	84	92
Utah	79	84	79	83	81	85	75	79	79	85
Nev.	76	84	79	80	78	88	73	89	76	89
Wash.	86	87	86	88	87	87	85	86	87	87
Oreg.	86	86	87	88	90	85	81	86	91	85
Calif.	87	90	89	91	---	---	77	93	79	89
U.S.	83	82	86	82	85	80	80	82	82	82

PEACHES

State	Production ^{1/}			
	Average 1959-63 1,000 bushels	1963 1,000 bushels	1964 1,000 bushels	Indicated 1965 1,000 bushels
N. H.	20	21	25	2
Mass.	131	145	155	20
R. I.	12	13	12	5
Conn.	153	145	170	125
N. Y.	647	540	520	360
N. J.	2,220	2,000	2,500	2,400
Pa.	2,530	2,000	2,800	2,900
Ohio	678	20	800	500
Ind.	276	10	420	250
Ill.	644	100	825	230
Mich.	2,770	2,000	2,900	2,900
Mo.	374	250	550	430
Kans.	102	50	175	140
Del.	45	45	45	20
Md.	449	370	480	460
Va.	1,350	1,000	1,000	1,150
W. Va.	662	450	750	725
N. C.	1,360	1,500	250	1,700
S. C.	6,740	7,800	1,100	7,500
Ga.	4,240	5,400	1,800	5,000
Ky.	205	25	350	250
Tenn.	154	75	220	200
Ala.	1,130	1,050	300	1,250
Miss.	290	320	250	250
Ark.	1,554	1,470	1,100	1,050
La.	140	220	200	120
Okla.	144	250	160	175
Texas	602	750	550	460
Idaho	197	200	280	240
Colo.	1,328	400	1,200	1,200
Utah	250	130	380	90
Wash.	1,920	1,350	1,800	1,400
Oreg.	434	330	460	360
Calif., Freestone	12,876	12,834	13,668	13,543
Total above	47,351	43,263	38,195	46,005
Calif., Clingstone ^{2/}	27,969	30,586	36,253	37,503
U. S.	3/ 72,320	73,849	74,448	83,508

^{1/} Includes quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions and excess cullage of harvested fruit.

^{2/} Mainly for canning. Production in tons: Average 1959-63, 671,000; 1963, 734,000; 1964, 870,000; 1965, 900,000.

^{3/} U.S. total for the 1959-63 average includes production for States no longer estimated.

^{4/} The 1965 crop will be a near failure because of winter and spring freezes. Although a few peaches will be produced, the production is too small to warrant a quantitative forecast.

PEARS

State	P r o d u c t i o n ^{1/}			
	Average 1959-63	1963	1964	Indicated 1965
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Conn.	54	58	64	50
N. Y.	655	720	780	720
Pa.	114	100	140	115
Mich.	1,400	1,300	1,900	1,300
Texas	120	130	85	90
Idaho	61	80	90	80
Colo.	176	150	200	220
Utah	199	315	250	100
Wash.	4,366	5,500	5,080	2,785
Oreg.	4,778	3,400	4,950	5,100
Calif.	13,984	7,625	16,460	7,709
U. S.	2/ 26,183	19,378	29,999	18,269

Pears: Production in tons by varieties, California, Washington, and Oregon

State	P r o d u c t i o n ^{1/}			
	Average 1959-63	1963	1964	Indicated 1965
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Wash., all	109,150	137,500	127,000	69,600
Bartlett	75,250	95,000	91,500	35,000
Other	33,900	42,500	35,500	34,600
Oreg., all	119,450	85,000	123,750	127,500
Bartlett	52,000	35,000	58,750	52,500
Other	67,450	50,000	65,000	75,000
Calif., all	335,600	183,000	395,000	185,000
Bartlett	303,600	160,000	364,000	160,000
Other	32,000	23,000	31,000	25,000
3 States, all	564,200	405,500	645,750	382,100
Bartlett	430,850	290,000	514,250	247,500
Other	133,350	115,500	131,500	134,600

^{1/} Bushels of 48 pounds in California and 50 pounds in other States. Includes quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions, and excess cullage of harvested fruit.

^{2/} U. S. total for the 1959-63 average includes production for States no longer estimated.

CROP PRODUCTION, June 1965

Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

Crop and State	CITRUS FRUITS 1/					
	P R O D U C T I O N					
	1,000 boxes 2/		Equivalent tons			
	Average	1963	Indicated	Average	1963	Indicated
	1958-62	1963	1964	1958-62	1963	1964
ORANGES:						
EARLY, MIDSEASON & NAVEL VARIETIES 3/						
Calif.	11,920	15,300	15,000	447,000	574,000	562,000
Fla., All	49,900	27,800	46,200	2,245,800	1,251,000	2,078,000
Temple	3,500	3,400	3,700	157,600	153,000	166,000
Other	46,400	24,400	42,500	2,088,200	1,098,000	1,912,000
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	9,235	675	450
Total Above Varieties	63,900	44,195	62,510	2,782,559	1,867,325	2,693,650
VALENCIA:						
Calif.	17,180	16,700	17,000	644,400	626,000	638,000
Fla.	40,520	30,500	40,000	1,823,000	1,372,000	1,800,000
Texas	803	90	300	36,115	4,050	13,500
Ariz.	744	1,270	1,550	27,900	47,600	58,100
Total Valencia	59,247	48,560	58,850	2,531,415	2,049,650	2,509,600
ALL ORANGES:						
Calif.	29,100	32,000	32,000	1,091,400	1,200,000	1,200,000
Fla.	90,420	58,300	86,200	4,068,800	2,623,000	3,878,000
Texas	2,168	240	900	97,519	10,800	40,500
Ariz.	1,254	2,200	2,250	47,020	82,500	84,300
La.	205	15	10	9,235	675	450
U.S., All Oranges	123,147	92,755	121,360	5,313,974	3,916,975	5,203,250
GRAPEFRUIT:						
Fla., All	32,460	26,300	31,800	1,379,600	1,117,000	1,352,000
Seedless	20,540	19,700	21,600	873,000	837,000	918,000
Pink	7,220	7,600	8,600	306,800	323,000	366,000
White	13,320	12,100	13,000	566,200	514,000	552,000
Other	11,920	6,600	10,200	506,600	280,000	434,000
Texas	3,794	500	2,100	151,760	20,000	84,000
Ariz.	2,358	3,210	2,700	75,420	103,000	86,400
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	40,300	1,694,180	1,377,000	1,643,000
LEMONS:						
Calif.	15,100	17,300	13,500	573,800	658,000	513,000
Ariz.	808	1,740	1,110	30,680	66,100	42,200
U.S., Lemons	15,908	19,040	14,610	604,480	724,100	555,200
LIMES:						
Fla.	314	450	560	12,560	18,000	22,400
Limes - Forecast for 1965			640			25,600
TANGELOS:						
Fla.	620	900	1,000	27,920	40,500	45,000
TANGERINES:						
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.

APRICOTS AND CALIFORNIA PLUMS, PRUNES, ALMONDS AND WALNUTS

Crop and State	Production ^{1/}			
	Average 1959-63 Tons	1963 Tons	1964 Tons	Indicated 1965 Tons
APRICOTS:				
California	192,800	190,000	208,000	230,000
Washington	10,140	8,600	9,200	600
Utah	3,320	1,700	7,000	500
United States	206,260	200,300	224,200	231,100
NECTARINES:				
California	49,000	57,000	75,000	73,000
PLUMS:				
California	90,400	106,000	116,000	125,000
PRUNES: ^{2/}				
California	139,600	133,000	180,000	185,000
ALMONDS:				
California	61,980	59,700	72,800	74,000
WALNUTS:				
California	69,260	79,300	86,100	83,000

^{1/} Includes quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions, and excess cullage of harvested fruit.

^{2/} Dried basis: The drying ratio is 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

AVOCADOS ^{1/}

State and Seasonal group	Production ^{2/}			
	Average 1958-62 Tons	1962 Tons	1963 Tons	Indicated 1964 Tons
California, all	49,400	40,000	46,800	23,000
Fall and Winter ^{3/}	^{5/}	27,900	32,200	12,000
Spring and Summer ^{4/}	^{5/}	12,100	14,600	11,000
Florida	6,340	11,700	13,900	14,300
United States	55,740	51,700	60,700	37,300

^{1/} Crop year begins with bloom of the year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year.

^{2/} Includes quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions and excess cullage of harvested fruit.

^{3/} Includes "Fuerte" and other fall and winter varieties.

^{4/} Includes "Hass" and other spring and summer varieties.

^{5/} Not available.

CHERRIES

Variety and State	Production ^{1/}			
	Average 1959-63 Tons	1963 Tons	1964 Tons	Indicated 1965 Tons
<u>Sweet Varieties:</u>				
N. Y.	4,860	4,400	8,200	6,200
Pa.	830	350	1,400	1,400
Mich.	13,660	7,300	22,000	23,000
<u>3 Great Lakes States</u>				
	19,350	12,050	31,600	30,600
Mont.	1,438	40	2,300	100
Idaho	1,710	1,300	2,200	1,800
Colo.	536	110	1,100	1,300
Utah	2,060	3,000	3,600	800
Wash.	17,320	19,000	22,200	3,000
Oreg.	22,560	16,600	25,900	22,000
Calif.	21,600	18,000	30,500	29,000
<u>7 Western States</u>				
	67,224	58,050	87,800	58,000
<u>United States</u>				
	2/ 86,642	70,100	119,400	88,600
<u>Sour Varieties ^{3/}:</u>				
Mont.	236	30	500	200
Idaho	1,032	1,100	1,000	1,400
Colo.	1,226	830	1,600	1,500
Utah	2,820	4,100	2,100	1,000
Wash.	940	800	740	400
Oreg.	4,160	1,200	4,900	2,100
<u>6 Western States</u>				
	10,414	8,060	10,840	6,600

^{1/} Includes quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions, and excess cullage of harvested fruit.

^{2/} The U. S. total for the 1959-63 average includes production for States no longer estimated.

^{3/} The first forecast for the 5 Great Lakes States (N. Y., Pa., Ohio, Mich., and Wis.) will be made as of June 15 and released June 22.

SUGAR BEETS

State	Acreage planted			Acreage harvested			Yield per harvested acre		
	Average	1963	1964	Average	1963	1964	Average	1963	1964
	1958-62	1963	1964	1958-62	1963	1964	1958-62	1963	1964
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Tons	Tons	Tons
Ohio	24,560	31,000	35,100	22,520	29,100	30,100	15.2	13.1	13.3
Mich.	75,360	82,600	90,100	70,360	78,100	84,800	15.9	15.0	16.3
Minn.	88,760	120,500	123,400	85,740	118,100	119,500	12.0	13.2	11.1
N. Dak.	44,880	51,200	52,400	42,920	50,500	51,100	12.2	13.8	11.1
S. Dak.	8,220	12,800	11,000	7,440	12,400	10,500	12.1	14.9	12.0
Nebr.	74,100	85,800	89,600	68,820	83,100	86,200	15.5	19.2	16.3
Kans.	10,420	20,200	25,200	9,960	19,000	23,500	16.4	15.9	15.5
Texas	1,950	2,400	26,700	1,940	2,300	25,900	17.3	18.7	20.3
Mont.	62,020	66,700	71,100	58,600	65,700	69,600	14.5	17.8	14.0
Idaho	107,140	149,700	183,300	102,900	145,600	174,700	20.0	22.1	16.1
Wyo.	45,340	58,700	66,100	43,480	57,600	64,000	14.7	17.4	13.5
Colo.	161,440	183,800	190,400	155,620	170,800	177,400	16.4	18.2	15.7
Utah	29,980	26,200	35,100	28,200	24,900	32,800	16.2	18.4	13.0
Wash.	44,060	60,000	63,900	43,200	59,400	60,900	23.1	26.1	22.7
Oreg.	20,320	19,800	20,700	1,980	19,300	20,300	25.2	27.6	22.4
Calif. 1/	226,100	305,800	364,300	215,840	292,000	352,800	20.4	21.5	21.0
Other									
States 2/	4,460	7,800	11,200	3,920	7,000	10,400	16.5	13.6	14.4
U. S.	1,035,520	1,285,000	1,459,600	986,620	1,234,900	1,394,500	17.2	18.9	16.8
				Other States 2/					
Ill.	1,630	1,100	1,260	1,520	1,020	1,180	21.3	18.6	19.3
Iowa	1,840	4,960	4,220	1,540	4,720	3,960	13.0	12.5	12.0
N. Mex.	570	—	2,500	490	—	2,460	11.1	—	16.6
Nev.	420	1,760	3,230	340	1,220	2,840	15.6	14.0	13.6

State	Production			Price per ton 4/		Value of production 4/		1963 Sugar Act Payment 5/	
	Average	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	Per ton	Total
	1958-62	1963	1964	Dollars	Dollars	dollars	dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Ohio	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	—	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Mich.	343	381	401	15.40	—	5,867	—	2.57	980
Minn.	1,123	1,175	1,386	13.00	—	15,275	—	2.20	2,590
N. Dak.	1,017	1,555	1,325	12.30	—	19,126	—	2.27	3,527
S. Dak.	521	696	568	12.70	—	8,839	—	2.34	1,628
Nebr.	88	185	126	10.30	—	1,906	—	2.35	434
Kans.	1,066	1,594	1,407	12.40	—	19,766	—	2.19	3,483
Texas	165	303	364	11.30	—	3,424	—	1.91	578
Mont.	34	44	525	11.80	—	514	—	2.09	91
Idaho	848	1,170	973	12.20	—	14,274	—	2.34	2,736
Wyo.	2,045	3,212	2,817	11.80	—	37,902	—	2.35	7,543
Colo.	633	1,000	864	12.40	—	12,400	—	2.31	2,309
Utah	2,549	3,103	2,783	12.30	—	38,167	—	2.23	6,927
Wash.	459	457	427	11.60	—	5,301	—	2.40	1,099
Oreg.	1,006	1,548	1,380	11.70	—	18,112	—	2.22	3,434
Calif. 1/	498	532	454	11.00	—	5,852	—	2.31	1,228
Other	4,388	6,278	7,418	12.30	—	77,219	—	2.00	12,541
States 2/	64	95	150	11.20	—	1,067	—	2.18	207
U. S.	16,909	23,328	23,368	12.20	6/11.90	285,011	278,079	7/2.20	51,335
				Other States 2/					
Ill.	32.6	19.0	22.8	11.80	—	224	—	2.11	40
Iowa	20.1	58.9	47.6	10.80	—	636	—	2.24	132
N. Mex.	5.7	—	40.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nev.	5.4	17.1	38.5	12.10	—	207	—	2.05	35

1/ Relates to year harvested. Includes some acreage carried over to the following spring.
 2/ Sums of acreage and production for "Other States" rounded for inclusion in United States totals.
 3/ Short-time average. 4/ Excludes Sugar Act payment. 5/ Excludes abandonment and deficiency payments. 6/ Preliminary. 7/ Approximately \$2.28 per ton for 1964 crop.

CROP PRODUCTION, June 1965

Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

SUGAR, MOLASSES, AND BEET PULP PRODUCTION 1/									
State	Sugar, raw value			Yield per ton of			Sugar production		
	Production			cane or beets			refined basis		
	Average: 1958-62:	1963	1964	Average: 1958-62:	1963	1964	Average: 1958-62:	1963	1964
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	tons	tons	tons	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	tons	tons	tons
SUGARCANE									
Florida	212	424	574	201	191	178	198	396	536
Louisiana	495	759	573	177	177	155	463	709	536
Fla. and La.	707	1,183	1,147	183	182	166	661	1,105	1,072
Hawaii	978	1,101	1,179	217	219	225	914	1,029	1,102
United States	1,685	2,284	2,326	201	198	191	1,574	2,134	2,174
SUGAR BEET									
United States	2,396	3,096	3,284	284	265	281	2,239	2,893	3,069
CANE AND BEET									
United States	4,081	5,380	5,610	---	---	---	3,813	5,027	5,243

State and Product	Unit	Average	1963	1964
		1958-62		2/
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
SUGARCANE PRODUCTS				
Blackstrap molasses-80°Brix 3/				
Florida	Gallon	13,706	29,397	47,237
Louisiana	Gallon	37,316	60,479	56,050
Fla. and La.	Gallon	51,022	89,876	103,287
Hawaii	Gallon	54,780	55,373	57,680
United States	Gallon	105,802	145,249	160,967
Edible molasses				
Louisiana	Gallon	3,005	2,685	2,648
United States	Gallon	3,005	2,685	2,648
SUGAR BEET PRODUCTS - - U.S.				
Molasses	Gallon	83,635	124,602	4/
Pulp				
Molasses	Ton	615	1,004	4/
Dried	Ton	181	183	4/
Wet	Ton	1,314	1,560	4/

1/ Based on data from ASCS.
 2/ Preliminary.
 3/ Includes high test molasses made from frozen cane.
 4/ Not available.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Acreage harvested			Yield of cane per acre			Cane production		
	Average	1963	1964	Average	1963	1964	Average	1963	1964
	1958-62			1958-62			1958-62		
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
FOR SUGAR:									
Florida	60.0	142.5	221.3	35.9	31.2	29.1	2,143	4,446	6,439
Louisiana	251.1	295.5	325.3	22.2	28.9	22.7	5,594	8,554	7,383
Florida and Louisiana	311.1	438.0	546.6	24.8	29.7	25.3	7,736	13,000	13,822
Hawaii	103.0	107.4	110.8	87.4	93.4	94.7	8,998	10,034	10,495
United States	414.1	545.4	657.4	40.4	42.2	37.0	16,734	23,034	24,317
FOR SEED:									
Florida	2.8	8.0	2.7	35.9	31.2	29.1	99	250	79
Louisiana	23.5	21.5	19.7	22.2	28.9	22.7	521	621	447
Florida and Louisiana	26.3	29.5	22.4	23.4	29.5	23.5	620	871	526
Hawaii	—	4.0	4.9	—	4.2	40.4	—	168	198
United States	—	33.5	27.3	—	31.0	26.5	—	1,039	724
FOR SUGAR AND SEED:									
Florida	62.8	150.5	224.0	35.9	31.2	29.1	2,242	4,696	6,518
Louisiana	274.6	317.0	345.0	22.2	28.9	22.7	6,115	9,175	7,830
Florida and Louisiana	337.4	467.5	569.0	24.7	29.7	25.2	8,357	13,871	14,348
Hawaii 1/	105.8	111.4	115.7	86.2	91.6	92.4	9,111	10,202	10,693
United States 1/	443.2	578.9	684.7	39.4	41.6	36.6	17,468	24,073	25,041

State	Price per ton for sugar 2/		Value of production 2/				1963 Sugar Act Payment 4/	
	1963	1964	For sugar 1,000	For sugar 1,000	For sugar and seed 1,000	For sugar and seed 1,000	Per ton 5/	Total 1,000
	Dollars	Dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	Dollars	dollars
Florida	9.13	7.40	40,592	47,649	42,874	48,233	0.88	3,921
Louisiana	10.80	6.70	92,383	49,466	99,090	52,461	1.29	11,046
Florida and Louisiana	10.20	7.03	132,975	97,115	141,964	100,694	6/ 1.15	14,967

1/ Averages do not include cane for seed in Hawaii in 1958.

2/ Excludes Sugar Act payments.

3/ Price per ton of cane for sugar used in evaluating production for seed.

4/ Excludes abandonment and deficiency payments.

5/ Sugarcane for sugar.

6/ Approximately \$1.05 per ton for the 1964 crop.

POTATOES, IRISH

Seasonal group and State	Acreage harvested			Yield per harv. acre			Production		
	Average: 1959-63:	1964	Ind. 1965	Average: 1959-63:	1964	Ind. 1965	Average: 1959-63:	1964	Ind. 1965
	: 1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	: acres	acres	acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
WINTER:									
Florida	: 9.4	7.4	10.0	148	160	145	1,378	1,184	1,450
California	: 13.1	10.9	9.4	204	230	220	2,675	2,507	2,068
Total	: 22.6	18.3	19.4	180.1	201.7	181.3	4,052	3,691	3,518
EARLY SPRING:									
Florida-Hastings	: 22.1	23.8	27.5	155	160	155	3,441	3,808	4,262
-Other	: 3.2	1.5	3.4	128	125	120	414	188	408
Texas	: 1.0	1.7	4.1	111	110	65	112	187	266
Total	: 26.4	27.0	35.0	150.1	154.9	141.0	3,967	4,183	4,936
LATE SPRING:									
North Carolina									
8 N.E. Counties	: 13.1	9.6	10.8	142	115	140	1,848	1,104	1,512
Other Counties	: 3.7	3.0	3.2	104	110	115	380	330	368
South Carolina	: 4.7	2.6	2.7	84	75	80	392	195	216
Georgia	: .5	.3	.2	65	62	62	31	19	12
Alabama-Baldwin	: 13.4	14.0	15.0	130	121	125	1,742	1,694	1,875
-Other	: 7.0	6.3	6.2	85	89	90	596	561	558
Mississippi	: 3.7	2.5	2.5	53	55	50	199	138	125
Arkansas	: 5.0	3.6	3.6	60	55	60	307	198	216
Louisiana	: 4.2	3.0	3.4	50	51	42	209	153	143
Oklahoma	: 1.7	1.1	1.0	64	60	60	112	66	60
Texas	: 6.2	5.2	6.8	77	75	75	477	390	510
Arizona	: 9.2	8.2	11.0	245	240	245	2,252	1,968	2,695
California	: 49.3	36.8	54.4	323	365	315	15,931	13,432	17,136
Total	: 121.7	96.2	120.8	201.0	210.5	210.5	24,477	20,248	25,426
EARLY SUMMER:									
Missouri	: 5.0	4.5	4.5	88	90	90	440	405	405
Kansas	: 2.4	2.0	1.8	89	90	85	213	180	153
Delaware	: 9.7	8.5	8.0	210	185	215	2,043	1,572	1,720
Maryland	: 3.1	2.7	2.4	131	110	110	403	297	264
Virginia-Eastern									
Shore	: 22.2	20.5	21.5	148	115	110	3,317	2,358	2,365
-Norfolk	: 1.2	.3	.3	108	90	100	128	27	30
-Other	: 4.0	3.7	3.5	66	62	65	264	229	228
North Carolina	: 6.1	4.5	4.3	111	105	120	662	472	516
Georgia	: .9	.6	.5	51	45	45	48	27	22
Kentucky	: 10.2	8.0	8.0	67	57	65	690	456	520
Tennessee	: 8.5	6.5	6.0	80	70	70	683	455	420
Texas	: 11.6	11.0	11.6	174	200	185	2,017	2,200	2,146
California	: 9.0	8.4	7.5	317	335	330	2,852	2,814	2,475
Total	: 93.9	81.2	79.2	146.4	141.5	141.0	13,762	11,492	11,264

CROP PRODUCTION, June 1965

Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

State	MAY EGG PRODUCTION							
	Number of layers on hand during May		Eggs per 100 layers		Total eggs produced			Jan.-May incl. 1/
	1964	1965	1964	1965	During May 1964	During May 1965	1964	
	Thousands	Thousands	Number	Number	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions
Maine	4,055	3,990	2,046	1,938	83	77	402	389
N.H.	1,524	1,468	1,916	1,885	29	28	146	139
Vt.	674	656	1,947	1,978	13.1	13.0	65	64
Mass.	2,634	2,454	1,968	1,928	52	47	256	240
R.I.	372	352	1,891	1,897	7.0	6.7	35	34
Conn.	3,372	3,243	1,938	1,928	65	63	321	307
N.Y.	8,444	8,892	1,928	1,928	163	171	783	838
N.J.	8,278	7,361	1,798	1,872	149	138	700	637
Pa.	14,044	13,737	1,959	1,972	275	271	1,341	1,346
N. Atl.	43,397	42,153	1,926	1,933	836	815	4,049	3,994
Ohio	10,766	10,394	2,003	1,984	216	206	1,042	1,013
Ind.	9,854	9,847	1,984	1,978	196	195	966	949
Ill.	8,627	8,302	1,959	1,987	169	165	826	780
Mich.	5,648	6,151	1,984	1,968	112	121	547	587
Wis.	7,302	7,158	1,965	1,953	143	140	722	697
E.N. Cent.	42,197	41,852	1,981	1,976	836	827	4,103	4,026
Minn.	12,288	11,309	2,009	2,040	247	231	1,272	1,165
Iowa	16,530	15,922	2,077	2,086	343	332	1,729	1,644
Mo.	6,682	6,098	2,003	1,987	134	121	641	571
N. Dak.	1,950	1,731	2,003	2,003	39	35	179	159
S. Dak.	6,215	5,785	2,071	2,068	129	120	646	600
Nebr.	6,347	6,179	2,071	2,040	129	126	648	608
Kans.	4,326	4,204	2,034	2,052	88	86	424	416
W.N. Cent.	54,338	51,228	2,041	2,052	1,109	1,051	5,539	5,163
Del.	616	590	1,879	1,910	11.6	11.3	55	54
Md.	1,264	1,280	1,891	1,897	24	24	117	118
Va.	5,654	5,519	1,947	1,928	110	106	525	511
W. Va.	1,495	1,466	1,996	1,972	30	29	142	138
N.C.	10,694	11,103	1,996	1,947	213	216	1,041	1,025
S.C.	4,883	4,957	1,947	2,015	95	100	445	471
Ga.	15,320	16,224	1,956	1,968	300	319	1,403	1,448
Fla.	6,983	7,430	2,077	2,015	145	150	691	727
S. Atl.	46,909	48,569	1,980	1,966	929	955	4,419	4,492
Ky.	4,867	4,932	1,910	2,003	93	99	408	414
Tenn.	4,919	5,035	1,876	1,832	92	92	420	426
Ala.	9,926	9,963	1,953	1,965	194	196	896	917
Miss.	9,356	10,841	1,996	2,015	187	218	870	1,016
Ark.	10,538	11,228	1,953	1,965	206	221	960	996
La.	2,720	3,027	1,829	1,891	50	57	238	258
Okla.	2,612	2,431	2,003	1,903	52	46	232	221
Texas	12,191	12,331	1,934	1,872	236	231	1,112	1,090
S. Cent.	57,129	59,788	1,943	1,940	1,110	1,160	5,136	5,368
Mont.	864	868	1,975	1,934	17	17	84	84
Idaho	1,136	1,136	1,990	2,077	23	24	111	115
Wyo.	288	267	1,941	1,984	5.6	5.3	27	26
Colo.	1,253	1,225	1,959	1,953	25	24	113	113
N.Mex.	766	704	1,866	1,947	14.3	13.7	66	61
Ariz.	906	884	1,925	1,928	17.4	17.0	81	82
Utah	1,229	1,090	2,003	2,027	25	22	120	107
Nev.	47	45	1,934	1,947	0.9	0.9	4	4
Wash.	4,512	4,617	1,972	2,046	89	94	434	456
Oreg.	2,349	2,264	2,021	2,058	47	47	235	225
Calif.	34,004	34,086	1,956	1,965	665	670	3,115	3,251
West.	47,354	47,186	1,962	1,982	929	935	4,390	4,524
48 States	291,324	290,776	1,973	1,975	5,749	5,743	27,636	27,567
Alaska	19	42	1,758	2,027	0.3	0.9	2	3
Hawaii	844	840	1,934	1,972	16.3	16.6	78	80
U. S.	292,187	291,658	1,973	1,975	5,766	5,760	27,716	27,650

1/ Cumulative State totals based on unrounded monthly data.

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