
Crop Production

Release:
June 10, 1964
3:00 P.M. (E. D. T.)

UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY AS OF JUNE 1, 1964

All Wheat production is indicated at 1,213 million bushels, 7 percent more than the 1963 crop but 3 percent below the 1958-62 average.

Winter Wheat crop is now estimated at 981 million bushels down 3 percent from the May 1 forecast, up 8 percent from last year but 4 percent less than average.

All Spring Wheat production is forecast at 232 million bushels, about the same as last year and average.

Peach production at 73.3 million bushels, is 1 percent below 1963 and 2 percent lower than average.

Pear crop is placed at 28.7 million bushels, up 48 percent from 1963 and 3 percent above average.

Late Spring Potato crop is now estimated at 19.6 million hundredweight, 18 percent below 1963 and 20 percent lower than average.

Early Summer Potato crop is estimated at 12.0 million hundredweight, down 5 percent from last year and 14 percent less than average.

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

Egg production for May at 5.8 billion eggs, is 1 percent above May 1963 and 2 percent above average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Statistical Reporting Service

CrPr 2-2 (6-64)

Crop Reporting Board

Washington, D. C.

CROP PRODUCTION, June 1964

Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

Crop	YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION (in thousands)		
	Average: 1958-62	1963	Indicated June 1, 1964	Average: 1958-62	1963	Indicated June 1, 1964
Winter wheatbu.	26.1	26.1	26.1	1,019,570	904,828	980,863
All spring wheat ..bu.	---	---	---	233,277	232,813	<u>1/</u> 232,205
	Condition					
	Percent	Percent	Percent			
Rye	87	80	83	---	---	---
Hay, all	85	78	85	---	---	---
Hay, wild	81	79	80	---	---	---
Hay, alfalfa	87	81	88	---	---	---
Hay, clover and timothy	86	79	86	---	---	---
Pasture	85	76	80	---	---	---

1/ Based largely on prospective acreage reported in March.

Crop	PRODUCTION (in thousands)			
	Average 1958-62	1962	1963	Indicated June 1, 1964
Peachesbu.	<u>1/</u> 74,812	<u>1/</u> 75,509	<u>1/</u> 73,789	73,287
Pears "	<u>1/</u> 27,987	29,294	19,378	28,727
Sweet cherrieston:	<u>1/</u> 90	110	<u>1/</u> 70	110
Apricots "	<u>1/</u> 188	166	200	206

1/ Includes some quantities not harvested.

CROP PRODUCTION, June 1964

Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

CITRUS FRUIT PRODUCTION 1/

Crop	Average 1957-61	1961	1962	Indicated 1963
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes
Oranges	123,995	138,095	104,915	94,190
Grapefruit	42,282	42,910	34,740	34,080
Lemons	16,690	16,740	12,990	17,550

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.:	Ind.:	Average:	Ind.:	Ind.:	Average:	Ind.:	Ind.:
	1958-62:	1963	1964:	1958-62:	1963	1964:	1958-62:	1963	1964
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Winter	25.4	20.3	18.5	170.8	190.4	196.2	4,273	3,866	3,630
E. Spring ...:	27.0	28.4	27.2	144.1	180.8	156.4	3,881	5,134	4,254
L. Spring ...:	129.7	114.0	98.0	189.9	209.1	199.8	24,442	23,834	19,578
E. Summer .:	97.6	87.0	82.0	144.0	145.1	146.5	14,039	12,622	12,017

MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

Month	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	1963	1964	Average	1963	1964
	1958-62			1958-62 1/		
	Million	Million	Million	Millions	Millions	Millions
	pounds	pounds	pounds	Millions	Millions	Millions
April	11,088	11,196	11,346	5,628	5,649	5,652
May	12,331	12,315	12,330	5,677	5,725	5,765
Jan.-May Incl. .:	53,485	53,925	54,591	27,369	27,056	27,731

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

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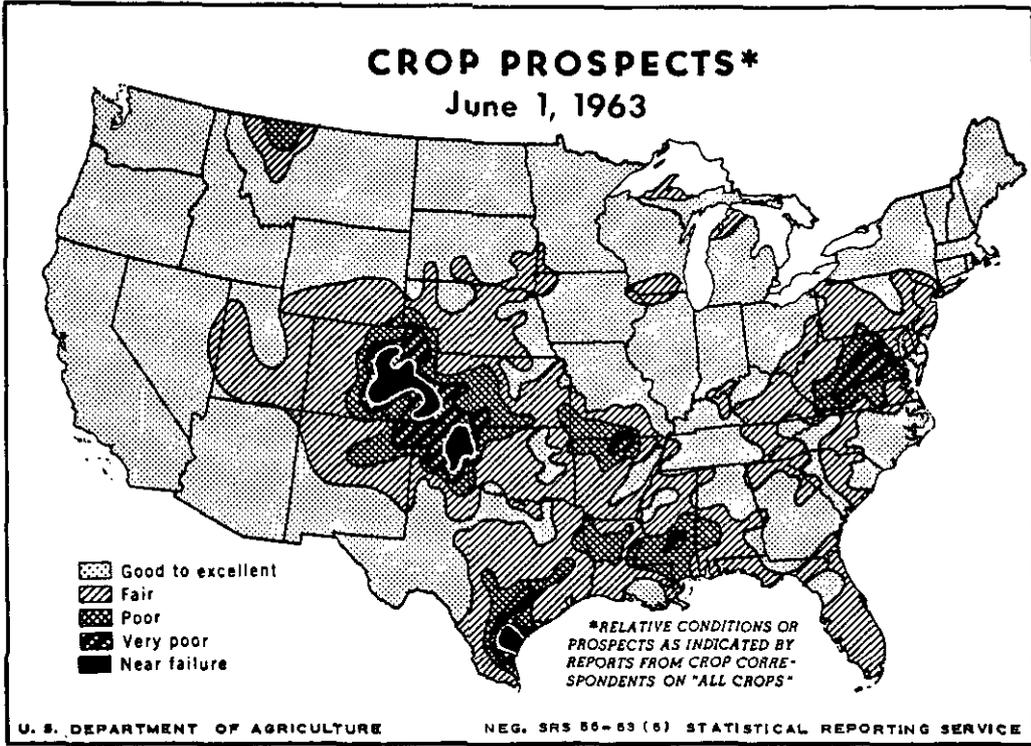
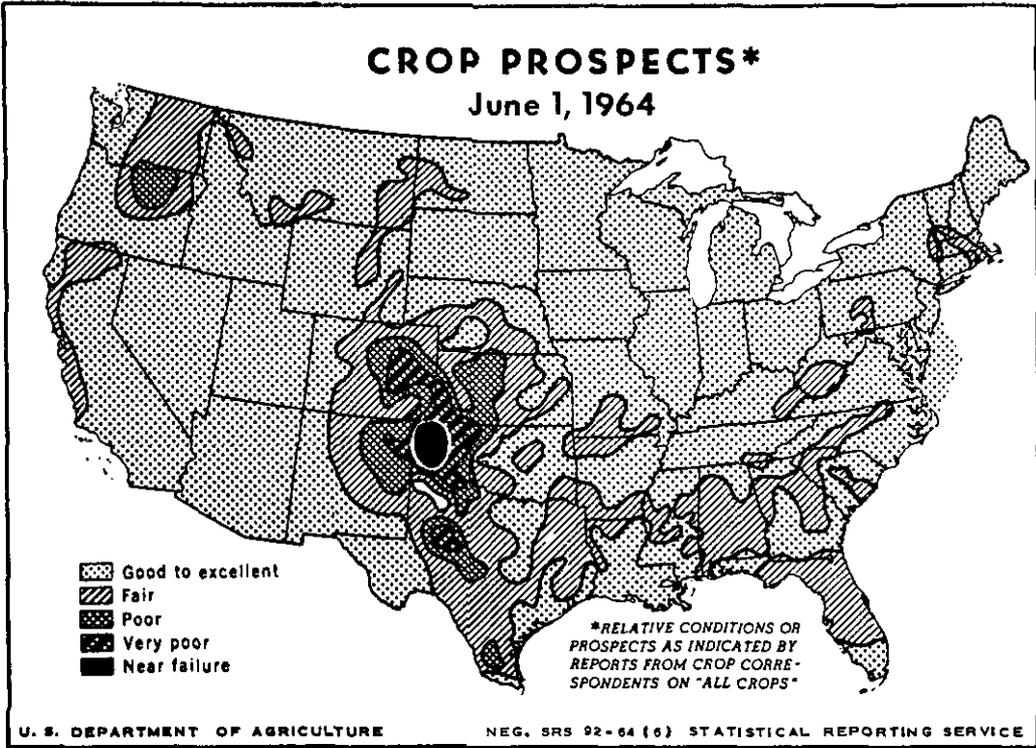
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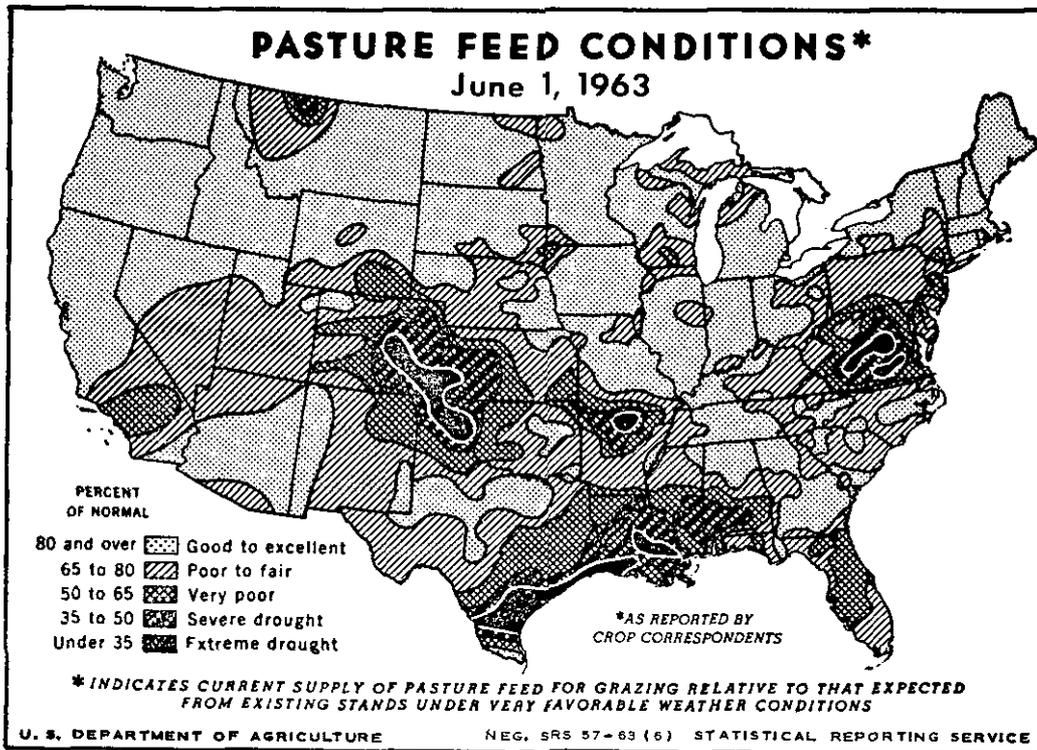
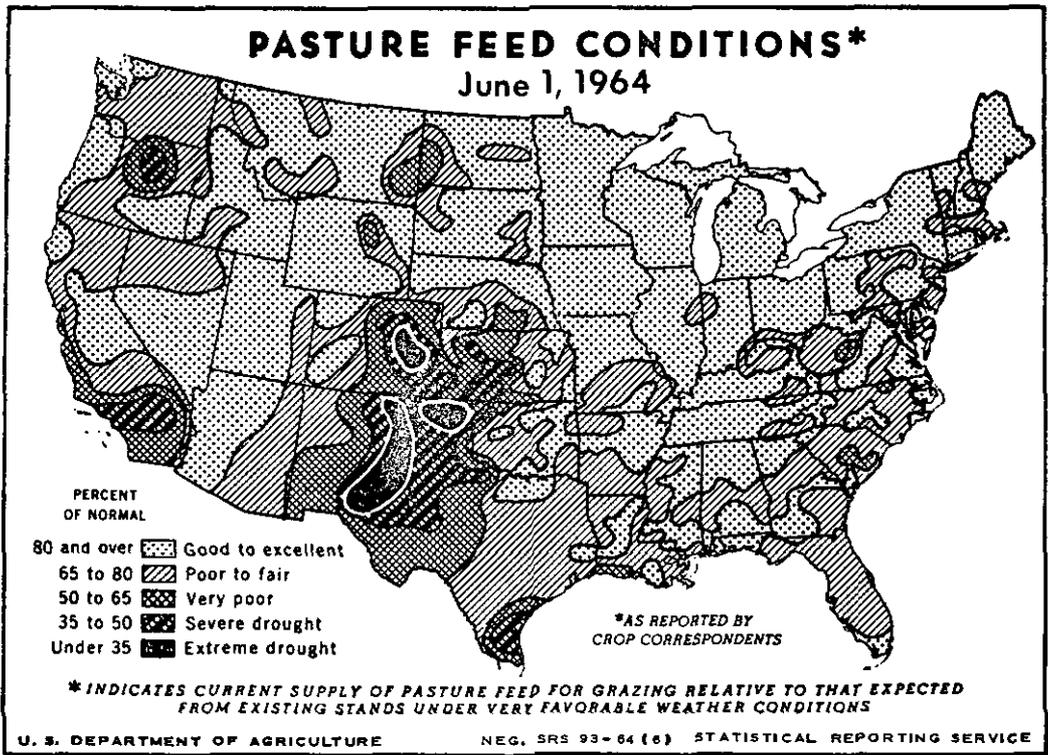
GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF JUNE 1, 1964

Winter wheat prospects declined 3 percent during May as continued dry weather hurt acreages in parts of the Central and Southern Plains and the Pacific Northwest, according to the Crop Reporting Board. Although lower than last month, the expected 1964 crop is still 8 percent larger than last year. Spring wheat progress is a little slower than in 1963, but prospects are for a crop almost equaling last year. Dry May weather enabled farmers to make up for lost time and planting of row crops was about normal by June 1. Hay and pasture conditions declined during May, but are more favorable than a year earlier. Indicated peach production is smaller than last year, but most other fruit crops are expected to be larger.

Winter Wheat Prospects Decline But Exceed Last Year

The expected 1964 production of winter wheat declined during May as strong winds and deficient moisture put a heavy strain on maturing wheat especially in the Southern Plains areas. Damage centered in the previously dry areas of southwestern Kansas, southeastern Colorado and the Panhandle areas of Oklahoma and Texas where further loss of acreage occurred as well as reduced prospects in remaining fields.





Continued cool and dry weather hampered wheat development in the Pacific Northwest. Rains around June 1 over most wheat areas enhanced prospects for acreage that was still green and growing, partially offsetting losses in the areas where the crop matured before the rains. Wheat development in the Corn Belt area was generally satisfactory during May. The June 1 indicated production for the 1964 winter wheat crop is 981 million bushels, 3 percent less than last month's forecast, 8 percent larger than the 1963 crop, but 4 percent smaller than average.

Spring wheat seeding was slowed by wet soils from heavy April rains but progress was rapid in mid-May. At the end of May crop development was a little behind normal, and generally rains were needed to relieve topsoil moisture shortages. The 1964 production forecast for all spring wheat of 232 million bushels, about the same as last year and the 1958-62 average.

May Generally Warm - Soil Moisture Declines

May temperatures mostly averaged above normal east of the Rocky Mountains, with three warm weeks followed by a cold week. Rainfall was light over much of the country although showers at the end of May raised monthly totals to near normal levels in many areas. Warm days and strong winds dried soils swiftly following the heavy March and April rainfall. Farmers were able to make up for earlier delays and progress of field work was about normal by the end of May. Surface soils were drying and difficult to work over much of the Nation until showers near the end of the month brought needed moisture with excessive amounts in local areas. Late May rains in the previously very dry areas of Southwestern Kansas, Western Oklahoma, Northern Texas, and Southeastern Colorado provided good moisture for late seeding of cotton and sorghums, although too late for some winter grains. Further losses of borderline acreage occurred and prospects declined for surrounding areas. Another problem area continued in the Pacific Northwest where additional losses were reported in crop acreages weakened by continued cool and dry weather. Beneficial rains also fell in this area early in June halting further deterioration.

Other Small Grains Mature Rapidly

Winter barley and oats matured rapidly as drying winds swept across most of the producing areas. Late May rains benefitted immature fields but potential yields were lowered on the earlier fields. Harvest had started by June 1 in early acreages as far north as Kansas but progress was not as advanced as in the previous two years. Rye condition on June 1 was reported at 83 percent, 5 points less than last month and 4 points below average.

Spring planting of grains was delayed by wet soils from April rainfall but farmers seeded most of the intended acreage in early May.

Warm temperatures brought rapid germination and growth, thus June 1 progress of the small grains was close to normal. Harvest of the South Texas flax crop was about complete. In northern flax areas seeding was nearing completion with 85 percent of the Minnesota acreage in the ground, only slightly behind the 90 percent reported a year ago. Practically all rice acreage was seeded by June 1 with some late acreage requiring supplemental water to obtain stands.

Corn, Soybeans, and Sorghums Planted Rapidly

Preparation of fields for row crops was hampered by wet soils in April and early May. Soil conditions improved by mid-month and planting was rushed under nearly ideal weather conditions. Planting progress at the end of May was generally ahead of normal in the Corn Belt and only slightly behind the advanced 1963 pace. Around 90 percent of the corn was seeded by June 1 although some farmers delayed late May planting as soils were becoming too dry for good germination. In southern areas development of early corn fields was slowed somewhat by moisture shortages in May. Rains in late May and early June assured a rapid completion of seeding operations and boosted the acreage already growing.

Soybean planting also was rapid during May with progress in the main Soybelt States slightly behind last year but ahead of normal. In the South Central soybean areas, planting was a little slower than last year as farmers awaited rains to improve germination. Most stands are reported good although fields planted after mid-May were slow in germinating.

Planting of sorghum in the important Central and Southern Plains areas, lagging compared to last year, was generally ahead of normal. Surveys indicated 36 percent of the Kansas sorghum planted by June 1, compared with 42 percent last year. In Texas 66 percent of the acreage was planted compared with 74 percent a year earlier. Rains starting May 28 brought sufficient moisture to dry land areas and planting will be completed rapidly. Earlier planted fields had good stands and growth will be speeded following the rain.

Cotton Progress Mostly Normal But Delayed in West

Cotton planting was practically completed by the end of May in producing areas east of the Mississippi River with progress about normal. Stands are satisfactory to good although dry soils lowered germination in some areas. In the Texas-Oklahoma area planting was nearly 85 percent complete, slightly behind last year as dry-land growers awaited more favorable moisture conditions before seeding. Irrigated cotton was well along with chopping active and early fields starting to square. Cotton in Arizona is about 10 days late as cool weather slowed germination and required some replanting. The California crop was reported to be good but slower than usual.

Progress of Peanuts, Tobacco, and Other Crops Near Normal

Peanut planting also was rapid during May and most of the Virginia-Carolina crop was in the ground by the end of the month. Some early fields had to be replanted because of poor stands. Other peanut areas report good progress with 25 percent of the Oklahoma crop up to a stand and mostly in good condition.

Tobacco transplanting was active in the burley areas with adequate plants. Tobacco beds and fields were dry but late May rains brought more favorable conditions. Tobacco growth was slow in the flue-cured areas of the Carolinas as dry soils held back development during May. Satisfactory development is expected with added moisture.

Sugar beets were off to a good start in eastern producing areas of Michigan and Ohio. Some damage from blowing on muck soils was reported and in Nebraska some early fields were crusted over and had to be replanted. Western sugar beet areas reported good progress in blocking and thinning. Planting of dry beans was underway in New York and 10 percent of the Michigan crop was planted. Planting in western dry bean areas was about on schedule on June 1.

Pasture Below Average - Hay Prospects Normal

Condition of the Nation's pastures was reported at 80 percent on June 1 -- 4 points higher than last years poor prospects, but 5 points lower than average. Hay condition, reported as 85 percent of normal, equaled the June 1 average, but were 7 percentage points above last year.

Hay and pasture crop condition declined during May as warm winds and diminishing moisture supplies reduced growth in most areas east of the Rocky Mountains. Continued cool weather hampered development in most of the western States. Growth and maturity of hay crops was unusually rapid in States in the northern part of the North Central areas but yields from first cuttings were disappointing in other States in this Region.

In the North and South Atlantic and South Central areas dry weather reduced growth of hay and pasture crops, but prospects mostly were well above those of a year ago especially in the mid-Atlantic area, Alfalfa weevil infestation has been extensive and some reduction in first cutting yields was reported.

Spring Vegetable Supplies Smaller than Last Year

Supplies of spring vegetables are expected to be 5 percent lower than last year, but about average. Larger supplies of celery are expected, but spring supplies of other vegetables are expected to be smaller than last year.

The indicated 1964 acreage of 9 vegetable crops for commercial processing is 1 percent less than was planted last year and 5 percent less than average. These 9 crops normally account for 93 percent of the major vegetable crops for processing.

Spring Potato Prospects Less Than Last Year

Better than expected yields in Florida raised the indicated early spring potato production from a month ago. The current estimate is 3 percent larger than last month, but the 1964 total is 17 percent lower than last year. Late spring production is expected to be 18 percent off a year ago and 20 percent lower than average. The first forecast of early summer potato production is 5 percent lower than last year and 14 percent smaller than average. Less production than a year earlier is expected in all early summer potato States except Kentucky.

Smaller Peach Crop - Other Fruit Prospects Good

Fruit prospects are good over most of the country. The peach crop is 1 percent smaller than last year primarily because of freeze damage in the Southeast, but most other fruit crops are expected to be larger than in 1963. Pears, sweet cherries, and sour cherries (Western States) are sharply above last year's small crop. Larger crops of apricots, nectarines, California plums, and California prunes also are in prospect. As of June 1, conditions pointed to an apple crop well above both last year and average, especially in the Eastern and Central regions. Apple production for the Western States is expected to be near last year's level.

Both the indicated California almond and walnut crops are above average. The almond crop is expected to be larger than last year but the walnut crop is down slightly.

The 1963-64 citrus crop is expected to total 5 percent less than last year--fewer oranges and grapefruit but more lemons. About 83 percent of the oranges and 92 percent of the grapefruit had been picked by June 1. Harvest of Florida Valencias is drawing to a close but in California picking of Valencias is increasing. New crop (1964-65) citrus continues to be in relatively good condition.

More Milk and Eggs

May milk production for the United States, 12,330 million pounds, is slightly more than the 12,315 million pounds produced last May and about equal to the 1958-62 average of 12,331 million pounds. In recent years, May has been the peak month in milk flow. Cumulative production for the first 5 months of 1964 totaled 54,591 million pounds--1 percent more than the corresponding total last year.

Egg production during May was 5,765 million eggs--1 percent more than last year. The number of layers was up slightly from a year earlier and production per layer was a record high for the month. Egg production was at record high levels for May in the South Atlantic and Western States and an increase was indicated for the South Central Region. Record low egg production was recorded in the East and West North Central Regions while production in the North Atlantic States declined slightly from a year ago.

WINTER WHEAT: Winter wheat production is forecast at 981 million bushels, 8 percent above last year but 4 percent below the 1958-62 average. The June 1 forecast is 33 million bushels--3 percent below the forecast a month earlier. Lack of moisture, high temperatures, and damaging winds caused a further reduction in production prospects in the area centering around southwest Kansas, southeast Colorado, and the Texas and Oklahoma Panhandles. In this area much of the wheat was beyond recovery by June 1 and extensive acreage had already been plowed up. Production prospects also declined rather sharply in the Pacific Northwest where precipitation had been light during the past several months. Partially offsetting these declines were further improvement in yield potentials in most southern, eastern and Corn Belt States.

Harvest of the 1964 winter wheat crop started in mid-May in the Low Plains of Texas and by June 1 had extended into Oklahoma. Winter wheat was approaching maturity in the central Plains States and starting to head in the northernmost States.

The indicated yield per harvested acre of 26.1 bushels is about the same as last year and average. In the past 10 years, the average change in the United States production from June 1 to harvest has been 56 million bushels, ranging from a minimum of 23 million bushels to a maximum of 105 million bushels.

Kansas prospects declined during May as hot, dry weather during most of the month hastened maturity and lowered potential yields. Hardest hit was the southwest quarter of the State where moisture had been short the entire growing season. Further deterioration was halted by State-wide rains the last week of May. The rains and accompanying cooler weather provided excellent filling conditions. However, in the advanced areas, the rains came too late to greatly improve yield prospects. Maturity of the Kansas crop was ahead of normal with harvest expected to start in south central counties the early part of June.

Production prospects improved slightly in Oklahoma but were unchanged in Texas. Hopes for the dryland acreage in the Oklahoma and Texas Panhandles faded when hot, dry weather continued during most of May. However, improved yields in other areas offset the reduced prospects in the Panhandles. Late May rains slowed harvest but by June 1 one-fifth of the Texas acreage was combined and about 5 percent of the Oklahoma acreage.

In Nebraska, winter wheat prospects declined as high winds and a shortage of moisture caused a reduction in potential yields, particularly in central and south central counties. Rains in late May improved soil moisture supplies and should help heads to fill.

Colorado winter wheat prospects dropped sharply during May as lack of moisture, high temperatures, and damaging winds accelerated a decline in yield potentials. Deterioration of the crop was halted in late May by rains and cooler temperatures. However, much of the wheat in the southeast was already lost prior to the rains and a substantial acreage had been plowed under. In Montana, winter wheat prospects were improved by above normal rainfall during May.

In the Corn Belt, the crop generally improved as adequate moisture and above normal temperatures favored development.

ALL SPRING WHEAT: All spring wheat production is forecast at 232 million bushels based on June 1 conditions of the crop. This would be about the same as the 1963 crop and the 1958-62 average. Production by States is based on an evaluation of current yield prospects applied to the intended acreage reported by growers about March 1 taking into account possible changes in intentions due to the new wheat program and other factors.

Seeding of spring wheat was completed in good time although some areas in the Dakotas, Minnesota, and Montana were slowed by cool, wet weather while in the Pacific Northwest cool, dry weather slowed seeding. By June 1, the crop was virtually all seeded. Conditions in North Dakota, the major spring wheat State, have generally been good although topsoils were becoming dry by the end of May. General rains during early June over much of the important spring wheat area will be of significance in maintaining current prospects.

Production of durum wheat is estimated at 46.5 million bushels compared to last year's 49.8 million bushels and the average of 33.4 million bushels. Soil moisture in the main producing area was good at seeding time although cool weather slowed early development. By the end of May, topsoils were becoming dry and welcomed the early June rains that fell over much of the durum area.

Spring wheat production, other than durum, is indicated at 186 million bushels this year compared with 183 million bushels in 1963 and the average of 200 million bushels.

ALL WHEAT: All wheat production in 1964 is forecast at 1,213 million bushels, 7 percent above last year but 3 percent below average.

RYE: The condition of the rye crop on June 1 was reported at 83 percent, 5 points less than last month and 4 points below average. A lower condition than a month ago was reported in all producing areas, largely because of dry soils and unfavorable temperatures which restricted development during much of May. Rains late in May in the Great Plains States were beneficial to fields still green and growing, but much of the acreage in Nebraska, Kansas, and Oklahoma was nearing maturity. In the Corn Belt States, the crop was generally making good progress with development varying from one-fourth headed in Minnesota to 90 percent headed in Ohio. In the Western States, cool weather and drying winds slowed growth and reduced soil moisture. Much of the early acreage is now headed and starting to fill. Harvest was underway in the Southern States by the first of June.

HAY: Hay prospects on June 1 were well above a year earlier and equal to average for the Nation. The June 1 condition of all hay was 85 percent--up 7 points from June 1 last year but down one point from a month earlier. During May the reported condition of hay declined in all regions because of diminishing soil moisture supplies in many areas and because of below normal temperatures in parts of the West.

In the North Central Region, hay condition decreased slightly during May but was still a little above average on June 1. Growth in Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan was excellent but was offset by decreased prospects in Missouri, Nebraska, and Kansas where soil moisture has been short and yields disappointing.

Hay prospects in the North Atlantic Region are down from a month ago because of developing dryness in the Massachusetts area but are still well above a year ago and equal to average. In the South Atlantic Region hay condition in May decreased from 87 to 81 percent. On June 1 it was still well above a year earlier but a little below average. Weevil infestation, favored by the earlier cold, wet weather, has been extensive and many low alfalfa yields are reported. In most parts of this region, as well as in the South Central Region, May growth of hay has been slowed by lack of sufficient soil moisture.

Hay conditions in the Western Region declined during May. Condition, at 81 percent was down 3 points from May 1 and down 5 points from last year and average. In most areas growth has been retarded by below normal spring temperatures which continued through May. Growth in May was further slowed by persistent moisture shortages, particularly in the West Central Plains and in the Northwest.

APPLES: Based upon conditions about June 1, the Nation's 1964 apple crop is expected to exceed the 1963 output and the 1957-61 average. In the Eastern States, prospects are somewhat better than average and in the Central States, the crop should be well above the relatively short 1963 crop and above average. Total output in the Western States may not be greatly changed from 1963 although above average.

In New England and New York, bloom was generally a little earlier than normal and the set of fruit is good for most varieties and areas. The set

of fruit in Pennsylvania is fair to good, being spotted for some important varieties in Adams and Franklin counties. Prospects are also spotted in Virginia due primarily to adverse pollinating conditions. However, growers expect a better crop than last year. In general, prospects are good in all Eastern States except in North Carolina where a late March freeze killed many apples in the bud stage. The set of apples is quite spotted depending on location of orchard and variety--ranging from a complete failure to a full crop. Lack of soil moisture is of concern to Pennsylvania growers and more moisture is also needed in New England States. Heavy winds reduced the effectiveness of pollination in the Lake Ontario region of New York. Growers are fearful of a heavy June drop.

Conditions have been near ideal for apples over most Central States, although some orchards in Tennessee suffered from the late March freeze. In Michigan, the season is about a week ahead of normal and there is good, uniform set of apples in all areas and for all varieties. Scab has been of some concern in Ohio and Indiana but is generally under control. Prospects as of June 1 are for a crop well above last year's freeze damaged crop and well above average for this region.

In the Western States, the Washington apple crop shows considerable variation between areas due to adverse weather at the time of pollination as well as to repeated freezes after mid-April. Frosts on May 13 were widespread. Some orchardist smudged as many as 20 times. The set of apples depends largely upon the location of orchards, the minimum temperatures recorded and the effectiveness of smudging. A good crop of Red Delicious and of Winesap apples is in prospect, while Golden Delicious appears to have a light set. Weather also caused considerable loss in Oregon because of frequent frosts in April and May. In California, there was a good bloom and set in all areas, although frost damaged the crop in some mountain counties. The bloom of Gravensteins was the earliest in many years but cool and overcast weather has slowed development of the crop. The first harvest of California apples is expected from Tulare county in early June. In Western States other than the three Pacific Coast States, the prospects for 1964 apples are excellent. The 1964 output from the Western States should approach 1963 levels, with somewhat lower prospects in Washington and Oregon being offset by higher prospects in California and in other western producing States.

PEACHES: The Nation's 1964 peach estimate is 73.3 million bushels, down 1 percent from 1963, 2 percent below average, and the smallest crop since 1958. Excluding the California Clingstone crop, which is used mostly for canning, the remainder of the U.S. crop forecast is 38.1 million bushels, down 12 percent from 1963 and 22 percent from average. Most of the 1964 decline is due to freeze damage in four Southeastern States--the Carolinas, Georgia, and Alabama.

Production of 5,285,000 bushels is forecast for the 9 southern States. This is relatively unchanged from the May 1 forecast and is not much more than one-fourth the size of the large 1963 Southern crop and about one-third as large as average. Most of the loss occurred in the Carolinas and Georgia--the heavy producing States. In Georgia, the harvest of Maygold, Redcap, Dixired, and Cardinal varieties was active south of Fort Valley and will increase in the Fort Valley area during the first two weeks of June.

Volume from north of Fort Valley will be quite light. Some early varieties were moving on June 1 from the Allendale, Hampton, and Barnwell areas as well as the Ridge section of South Carolina. Volume will be light. Both here and in Georgia it is often necessary to mix varieties to complete loads. From Mississippi westward into Oklahoma and Texas prospects are better although the crop is expected to be below last year. The Elberta crop was hard hit in Chilton county, Alabama and production will be sharply curtailed. In Arkansas where crop prospects are relatively good, harvest of early varieties is expected to start during the second week of June. However, more moisture is needed for sizing of late varieties. Harvest of a good crop in Louisiana and Texas started after mid-May with volume movement expected in early June.

Prospects are good to excellent in the rest of the country--all States except Rhode Island expect a crop as large or larger than in 1963. In California the Freestone forecast is somewhat below last year. Some freeze damage occurred in parts of Virginia where buds were in advanced stages at the time of the March freeze. A crop of 1.0 million bushels is forecast for Virginia, the same as last year, but 34 percent below average. In Michigan, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, prospects are good with crops expected to be larger than both last year and average.

In California, the forecast for Clingstone peaches is 35.2 million bushels (845,000 tons), 15 percent above the crop in 1963 and 35 percent above average. The 1964 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 Marketing Order. The 1963 Clingstone crop was 30,586,000 bushels (734,000 tons) excluding peaches eliminated under the 1963 "green drop" program. The California Freestone crop is forecast at 12.7 million bushels, down 1 percent from 1963 but 1 percent above average. Conditions have been good for all California peaches. Harvest of early varieties in Southern California started in mid-May.

In all other Western States, prospects are for a larger crop than in 1963. Colorado expects a crop of 1,400,000 bushels, up sharply from the 1963 freeze damaged crop of 400,000 bushels but still below average. Many trees in Mesa county were killed by the 1963 freeze. Prospects on the western slope are excellent. The Washington crop is forecast at 1,870,000 bushels, well above last year but 10 percent below average. Continued removal of many Elberta trees is being partially offset by increasing production from earlier varieties and by the establishment of orchards in locations less vulnerable to frost and freeze.

PEARS: The 1964 pear crop is estimated at 28,727,000 bushels, nearly 50 percent larger than last year's short crop and 3 percent above average. In the Pacific Coast States, where about 88 percent of the crop is normally produced, production is expected to be up 49 percent from 1963. Bartlett production is estimated at 19,459,000 bushels, about two-thirds larger than last year's Bartlett crop and more than the total United States pear crop in 1963. Estimated production of other type pears in the Pacific Coast

States is 5,133,000 bushels, 9 percent above last year's crop. Of the West Coast States, Washington is the only State expecting a smaller pear crop than last year. Expected production in States other than the Pacific Coast is up 45 percent from 1963.

The forecast for the California Bartlett crop is 13,959,000 bushels, more than double last year and about average. Pears had a good bloom and weather conditions were generally favorable for setting fruit. Although some frost damage has occurred in the mountain counties as well as scattered damage in Sonoma and Napa counties a heavy crop is expected in most districts. The crop is early and picking is expected to get underway in early July.

Oregon Bartlett pear production is expected to total 2,200,000 bushels well above last year's crop but slightly below average. There are excellent prospects in the Medford area where frosts virtually wiped out last year's crop. The Hood River crop is down from last year because of repeated frosts in April. Orchards in the Willamette Valley are expected to produce a larger crop than last year, but the set of fruit is variable. "Other" pears are expected to total 2,700,000 bushels in Oregon, 35 percent above last year but below average. As with the Bartlett crop, "Other" pear production is up in the Medford area but is expected to be down in the Hood River area.

A combination of poor pollination and frosts have caused much variation in the Bartlett crop in Washington this year. Bartlett production is expected to total 3,300,000 bushels, 13 percent less than last year's crop but 15 percent above average. Weather during full bloom was generally cold and windy, so there was little bee activity. Frosts caused damage in all areas--the Upper Yakima Valley appears to have been hurt the most. Production of "Other" pears in Washington is estimated at 1,350,000 bushels, 21 percent below the 1963 crop but slightly above average. Frosts and poor pollination also hurt the "Other" pear crop.

Michigan, the largest pear producing State outside of the Pacific Coast States, expects a crop of 2,400,000 bushels. This is nearly double last year's production and two-thirds larger than average. Weather conditions have been favorable for the development of the crop. Some thinning has been required in Southwestern Michigan. The fruit is now thumb size and the condition of the crop is very good.

GRAPES: Weather conditions to-date this season in California have been less favorable generally than last year. Some frost damage was sustained in late April in the North Coast area. In comparison with last year, relatively low bunch counts are reported for Raisin and Table varieties. For Wine varieties, the crop in Southern California appears near normal but is spotty in North Coast areas due to frost damage and a relatively dry season to-date. No information is yet available on the bunch count of wine varieties.

In Michigan and New York, grape prospects are good to excellent. A local hail storm damaged grapes in the Westfield, New York area and some wind whip damage occurred during May.

CITRUS: The 1963-64 orange crop is estimated to be 94.2 million boxes, 10 percent below last year and 24 percent below average. A reduction in the Florida Valencia estimate accounted for the decline from last month in the U.S. orange estimate. By June 1, 83 percent of the U.S. orange crop had been harvested leaving about 16.2 million boxes (11.7 million boxes of California Valencias) still to be harvested as compared with 13.7 million boxes a year earlier. Grapefruit production is expected to total 34.1 million, about 2 percent less than last year. Almost 8 percent (2.7 million boxes) of the crop remained for harvest after June 1, about 850,000 boxes more than a year ago. Estimated lemon production (17.6 million boxes) remains unchanged from a month ago, 35 percent greater than last season. About 65 percent of the lemon crop had been picked by June 1.

Citrus Crops - Utilization to June 1

Crop	1962-63 Crop			: Remaining: for	1963-64 Crop			: Remaining for
	: Fresh	: Processed:	: Total		: Fresh	: Processed:	: Total	
	Thousand boxes				Thousand boxes			
Oranges ...	23,649	67,559	91,208	13,707	30,770	47,175	77,945	16,245
Lemons ...	4,318	1,574	5,892	7,098	5,036	6,313	11,349	6,201
Grapefruit	15,421	17,495	32,916	1,824	18,145	13,255	31,400	2,680

May was a dry month in Florida. The only rain that covered the entire citrus area occurred the first two days of the month. As the month progressed, the use of irrigation became heavy and widespread. Parts of the eastern area received rain May 14, and a few isolated showers benefited small sections later in the month. Young trees have shown some wilt but older trees generally have been kept from wilting. Weekly harvest of Valencias was moderate and relatively steady throughout most of the month, dropping off during the last week. Almost all of the few groves remaining are the more productive with excellent quality fruit. Most of remaining regular bloom fruit will come from lower Indian River. Varying amounts of late bloom Valencias are left throughout the State with the heaviest concentrations in the upper central interior and west coast area. The small amount of grapefruit left for harvest is almost entirely from late bloom. Clean harvest of the grapefruit crop this year differs from many years when variable amounts of late bloom fruit is left on trees.

In California, the weather has been cool and favorable for Valencias. Harvest in Central California, where fruit sizes are larger, has been advancing as rapidly as possible to avoid re-greening and granulation. The early maturing Southern California Valencias, mostly of extremely small size, have moved heavily to processors. The sizes of grapefruit have improved in all areas. The Desert Valley crop is in heavy movement. Many of the small size "Other areas" grapefruit have gone to the export market.

Lemon picking continued heavy during May in southern California. To date, more lemons have been harvested than last year's total crop. Although picking during June and July will decrease, total harvest for these months is expected to exceed the same period last year.

Harvest of Arizona Valencias is almost complete. About 76 percent of the 1,200,000 box crop went to fresh market. Picking of grapefruit will continue into July and the crop is turning out larger because of better sizing of late fruit.

New crop (1964-65) citrus continues to be in relatively good condition. In Florida, widespread irrigation has helped tree vigor. While growth rate appears to have slacked off, the size of fruits is mostly excellent for this time of year. Although droppage has been heavy in some groves, the shedding has abated and most trees still have a good set. Harvest of Florida's new lime crop was slow the first half of the month, but has increased to a good volume. Tree condition is good and set of fruit is heavy. All California oranges and grapefruit had an excellent bloom and weather conditions have been very favorable. The normal shedding (June drop) is expected to start soon. Lemons are starting to set in the southern district, with bud formation increasing as the old crop is removed from the trees. Bloom in the Central district is about 3 weeks late due to cold weather. Arizona presently has a variable set of new crop citrus with grapefruit having the best set. Citrus trees are in good condition. A sizeable new acreage of lemons and Valencias will come into production this season. Replanting of citrus trees in Louisiana has been fairly active since most trees were killed by 1962-63 freeze. The new season's production will be negligible. Rain during week of May 17-23 was very beneficial to citrus in Texas. Although some fruit shedding occurred prior to rain, fruit is sizing well and tree growth is vigorous.

APRICOTS: Prospects for the 1964 crop of apricots are 206,300 tons, about 3 percent larger than last year. Prospects in Utah are for a crop more than 4 times as large as last year's harvest, when production was reduced by the severe winter. Washington is down slightly at 8,200 tons compared with 8,600 tons last year. California, which accounts for the major portion of the crop, is unchanged from last month at 190,000 tons--the same as last year. In California, a good crop was set and thinning has now been completed. Harvest for fresh market from the Winters District began May. 25.

Rains on June 8 caused some cracking of remaining market apricots but shipments from that area are about complete. Movements from other areas is expected soon. The bloom and pollination were good in Washington, and despite a cool May, fruit has sized well. Trees in the Wenatchee area appear to have a heavier set than in the Lower Yakima Valley. The Benton City area was hard hit by 3 frosty nights. Although average bloom was 5 to 10 days late because of cold weather in April, the Utah crop is in excellent condition for their best crop since 1957.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: The forecast of production for California plums is 112,000 tons, 6 percent greater than in 1963 and 38 percent above average. This represents a 2,000-ton increase in prospects from last month. Cool May weather was favorable for the development of the plum crop. Good

progress was made in thinning and growers were able to remove most of the hail damaged fruit, so a good quality crop is in prospect. Picking of the Beauty plum began on May 28, three days later than last year. By June 9 picking of Beauty and Burmosa plums was underway in the Southern San Joaquin Valley. Rains on June 8 caused no damage.

The California prune crop is expected to total 152,000 tons (dried basis), 14 percent larger than last year's crop and 15 percent above average. Reports indicate that prunes have made good growth to date and sizes are larger for this date than last season. However rains on June 8 caused some cracking of prunes in Sonoma County. Trees are in excellent condition. There was some frost damage, but the loss is not considered great.

Prospects are for an average or better crop in Oregon. Bloom was about a week later than normal in all producing areas and cool weather, with recurring frosts in scattered areas, reduced the set generally. Producing areas in Douglas and Umatilla counties report prospects for a good crop.

Prunes in Washington were well pollinated and survived the frosts better than most soft fruits. Prospects now point to about an average crop. Idaho's prospects are bright as there was a good pollination and set of prunes.

ALMONDS: The 1964 California almond crop estimate is 68,000 tons in-shell, unchanged from a month ago. This is 11 percent above last year and 26 percent above average. Growing conditions continue very favorable and nuts are sizing well. A normal drop was experienced and the crop has escaped significant damage from insects.

FILBERTS: Crop conditions about June 1 point to a 1964 filbert crop smaller than average. Production areas in Oregon experienced heavy rains which were unfavorable for pollination.

WALNUTS: The 1964 California walnut estimate is 78,000 tons, down 2 percent from last year but 12 percent above average. An ideal dormant period was experienced this past winter with the exception of Southern California where warm weather prevailed and trees were slow to leaf out this spring. Increased bearing acreage, especially in the San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys, has increased production potential. A good crop is in prospect. Conditions in Oregon point to a relatively good 1964 crop.

AVOCADOS: Harvest of California Fuerte avocados is nearing completion and picking of Hass and other Spring and Summer varieties is increasing. Total 1963-64 crop output of all California avocados is expected to be over 20 percent larger than last season's production. Harvest continues on schedule and later varieties are expected to keep the trade supplied until the 1964-65 Fuerte crop harvest begins in October.

FIGS: California fig trees came through the winter in good condition.

Many orchards were heavily irrigated during the spring to supply needed deep moisture to the root zone. Higher temperatures would be beneficial for this crop. A satisfactory supply of Capri figs for the caprification of Calimyrmas is expected. Some first crop Mission figs are expected to be on the market in June.

NECTARINES: California's expected production of 64,000 tons is 12 percent above last year and 44 percent above the 5-year average. Although there was considerable wind, minimum scarring occurred and May was a good growth period. The crop is about a week later than usual. Picking is expected to begin during second week of June.

SWEET CHERRIES: The June 1 estimate of sweet cherries is 109,500 tons, 56 percent larger than last year's short crop, 21 percent above average, and only 1 percent less than the large crop of 1962. All sweet cherry producing States expect a larger crop than last year.

Production in the Great Lakes area is expected to total 30,200 tons, two and one-half times as large as the small 1963 crop and 43 percent greater than average. Michigan growers expect a production of 22,000 tons, more than triple the 1963 production and 48 percent above average. This production would be a record high for Michigan. Northern areas of Michigan have a heavy set but cool weather at blossom time in the southern areas reduced the set in some orchards. The weather in Michigan has been favorable with warm days, adequate moisture and no significant frost. In the southwest areas, picking of earliest varieties is expected to begin about June 14 with the main varieties being harvested from June 21 to July 4.

New York is expecting a record crop of 7,000 tons, 59 percent more than last year and 35 percent above average. Prospects in New York are almost uniformly excellent in all areas. Bloom was heavy and pollination was good. Winter injury was light except in a few unfavorable locations in the Hudson Valley. The average date of the full bloom was about 3 days earlier than last year. The Pennsylvania sweet cherry crop is expected to be 1,200 tons, more than three times as large as last year's crop and 25 percent above average. Bloom and set in Erie county were good, and bloom was good in the southern areas but bee activity was restricted somewhat by cold, wet conditions.

Prospective production of sweet cherries in the Western States, at 79,300 tons is 37 percent larger than last year and 14 percent above average. California growers expect to produce 30,000 tons, about two-thirds more than last year and 45 percent above average. Harvest began in the Sacramento Valley during the first week of May. The first boxes of Bings were picked in San Joaquin county on May 17. Quality of the cherries has been excellent, although sizes are smaller than normal. Losses of cherries because of unseasonable rains on June 8 are expected to be light. Shipments to the East will be curtailed somewhat.

Expected production in Oregon, at 20,000 tons, is 20 percent above last year's crop but 18 percent below average. A near average crop is

expected in Marion county but fruit set in other western counties has not been as good. In The Dalles, frosts during bloom reduced the prospective crop. Prolonged dry weather in this area has caused a serious decline in soil moisture. Cool weather has delayed the season and picking is expected to begin at The Dalles about June 20 and a week later in western Oregon. A crop of 19,200 tons is expected in Washington. This is slightly above last year's production and 11 percent above average. Shipments from the Yakima Valley are expected to start the last week in June. Harvest of sweet cherries in Utah was expected to begin in the southern part about June 7, but not until the last of June in the main producing area.

SOUR CHERRIES: June 1 prospects for the Western producing States point to a crop of 11,500 tons, 43 percent larger than last year and 5 percent above average. Only Idaho and Washington expect smaller crops than those harvested last year.

Utah is expecting a crop of 4,300 tons, slightly larger than the 1963 crop and well above average. Full bloom was a few days later than last year. Some frost damage was reported in a few spotted areas. Oregon's estimated production of 3,800 tons is more than triple last year's short crop but still 17 percent below average. Bloom in Oregon was heavy in most areas but recurring frosts during April and May and cool temperatures during bloom caused considerable variation in the fruit set.

Weather conditions have been favorable for sour cherries in Colorado and a crop of 1,500 tons is expected, 81 percent larger than last year's crop and 8 percent above average. A crop of 900 tons is forecast for Idaho. This is 200 tons less than the quantity harvested in 1963 and 224 tons below average. April frosts in Idaho caused some damage, especially in the Emmett Valley area, and cool temperatures limited pollination.

Washington's expected production of 500 tons is 300 tons less than last year's production and less than half the 5-year average. Cool, wet weather prevailed during the bloom period and there was little or no bee activity during full bloom. Light frosts were prevalent during and following full bloom. A crop of 500 tons is forecast for Montana where only 30 tons were produced last year. A heavy bloom was in evidence and the outlook is for a good crop. The set of fruit has been heavy.

(SUGAR CROPS (1962 & 1963 Crops Revised): The 1963 sugar beet production of 23,352,000 tons--the third successive record-high--was 28 percent larger than the 1962 crop of 18,254,000 tons. The yield of 18.9 tons per acre was 2.4 tons higher than the preceding year's yield and exceeded the previous record set in 1959 by 0.1 ton. Record yields were harvested in all major central and western States except Kansas and California.

Sugarcane harvested for sugar set a record high--23,034,000 tons--exceeding the production of a year earlier by almost 4 million tons. Most of the increase was on the Mainland, where acreage was up 19 percent and the average yield was 4.4 tons higher. Production and acreage in Hawaii were about the same as in 1962.

Production of beet and cane sugar (raw value) amounted to 5,385,000 tons, an increase of 18 percent from 1962. This production consisted of 3,101,000 tons from beets and 2,284,000 tons from cane. Production of beet sugar was 515,000 tons larger than the previous record output of a year earlier. Cane sugar production was 312,000 tons larger than in 1962, with record-high production both Florida and Louisiana. The Hawaiian sugar output of 1,101,000 tons was the third highest of record--surpassed only in 1955 and 1962.

The 1963 sugar beet production was valued at \$289.6 million excluding Sugar Act payments, compared with \$233.2 million for the 1962 crop. The value of Mainland sugarcane harvested for sugar and seed amounted to \$141.5 million excluding payments under the Sugar Act -- \$57.2 million more than for the preceding crop.

POTATOES: Production of early spring potatoes is estimated at 4,254,000 hundredweight, 17 percent less than in 1963. The current estimate is 3 percent more than forecast on May 1 principally as a result of increased yields in Florida. Harvest in the Hastings area of Florida was rapidly nearing completion the last of May with only a small acreage remaining to be dug the first week of June. In Texas, harvest in the Rio Grande Valley was complete by the end of May.

Late spring potato production is estimated at 19,578,000 hundredweight, 18 percent less than 1963 and 20 percent less than average. Both lower yields per acre and smaller acreages account for the smaller crop than last year. The current production estimate is 2 percent larger than the May 1 forecast with increases in California, Arizona, and the 8 northeast counties of North Carolina more than offsetting reductions in the estimates for Alabama and Oklahoma.

Favorable growing weather in California during May improved prospects and a record high yield is indicated. A crop of 12,261,000 hundredweight for the State accounts for 63 percent of the total expected late spring production estimate. Harvest was increasing gradually the first of June in the late planted sections of the Kern district and full volume was expected the week of June 7-13. Demand has been strong and movement good. In Arizona, May weather was also favorable for rapid growth and a near record yield is indicated. Harvest started two weeks later than normal--about mid-May-- with sizes and quality good to excellent. In most southeastern States, moisture supplies were limited during May. Alabama yields were reduced by the dry weather and digging in Baldwin County has been difficult with the dry ground. Demand in late May was strong but a shortage of labor has slowed harvest operations. Moisture was needed also in the Sand Mountain area where harvest was expected to start about June 25. Harvest was underway in Louisiana and Georgia. Digging in South Carolina was expected to start the first week of June but because of the relatively small production, the crop will move in a short period of time. In North Carolina, vine growth is less than usual and there are some irregular stands. These will hold the average yield well below last year. Harvest was expected to start about June 8 with peak movement about the last of the month.

The first forecast of early summer potato production is 12,017,000 hundredweight, 5 percent less than 1963 and 14 percent less than average. Smaller acreage for harvest this year than in 1963 more than offset a slightly larger indicated yield. Less production than a year earlier is expected in all States except Kentucky.

Moisture supplies during May were limited in most central and eastern early summer potato areas; however, the condition of the crop on June 1 was generally good. On the Eastern Shore of Virginia, the leading early summer area and in the Norfolk area stands are generally good and potatoes had the best start in several years but by June 1, moisture shortages were reaching the critical state. Harvest is expected to start about June 15. In Maryland, the soil moisture shortage on June 1 was critical. Most of the Delaware acreage is being irrigated and damage by dry weather in May was limited. Rains in North Carolina around the end of May benefited early summer potatoes. Prospects in Kentucky and Tennessee were generally good although there were some dry areas. Weather in the Texas panhandle during May was mostly favorable and the crop made good growth. Digging is expected to start in earliest field the last week of June. In California, the growing season has been cool and the crop is in good condition. Harvest of the early summer crop in Riverside and San Bernardino Counties will begin about July 10.

PASTURES: On June 1, condition of the Nation's pastures was reported at 80 percent of normal for the date. This is 4 point higher than the unusually poor condition a year earlier, but 5 points below the 1958-62 average for June 1. Reported pasture condition declined 3 points from May 1, contrary to an average seasonal improvement at 1 point during May.

May rainfall was below normal in most of the country and less than one-half of normal in several large areas. Above-normal rainfall in May was limited to a wide band from Nevada northeastward through Montana, the western parts of Kansas and Oklahoma, most of Wisconsin and several smaller areas. May temperatures averaged above normal in most of the Nation east of the Rockies, but the West continued cooler than usual.

In the East, May rainfall was less than one-half of normal from southern New England southward through North Carolina. Reported pasture condition dropped 6 points or more during May in each of the Atlantic Coast States from Massachusetts to Florida, and was below the 1958-62 average for June 1 in each of these States except Georgia. However, in New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, June 1 pasture feed was much better than a year earlier, when severe drought started early in the summer

May rainfall was also less than one-half of normal from Ohio westward through Illinois. However, heavy April rainfall in this area had built up a reserve of soil moisture which kept pastures growing well through most of May. Pasture feed was unusually good on June 1 from Michigan westward through the Dakotas. In Nebraska and Kansas, pastures made slow growth during May. Reported June 1 condition in Kansas was 20 points below the 5-year average for the date, but State-wide rains at the end of May should revive pastures.

CROP PRODUCTION, June 1964

Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

Reported pasture condition declined during May in each of the South Central States except Oklahoma. May rainfall was light in much of this region but heavy April rains provided soil moisture to maintain pasture growth well into May. On June 1, pasture feed was still much better than a year earlier in Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana. Dry areas of northern Texas and western Oklahoma received good rains at the end of May which should improve grazing in early June.

In the West, severe drought persisted through May in eastern areas of Colorado and New Mexico. On June 1, New Mexico pasture condition was reported at 45 percent of normal, the lowest for the date since 1950. Grazing prospects in the drought area of eastern Colorado were improved by substantial rains at the end of May. Below-normal temperatures and light rainfall through May delayed pasture growth in the Northwest, and supplemental feeding was required later than usual. By June 1, lower elevation ranges in California were providing little grazing and most livestock had been moved to higher elevations or irrigated pastures.

MILK PRODUCTION: May milk production for the United States is estimated at 12,330 million pounds. This is slightly higher than the 12,315 million pounds produced in May last year and about equal to the 1958-62 average of 12,331 million pounds. In recent years, May has been the peak month in milk flow. Cumulative production during the first 5 months of 1964 totaled 54,591 million pounds -- 1 percent above the corresponding period last year.

Monthly milk production on farms, selected States,
May 1963, with comparisons
(In millions of pounds)

State	May average 1958-62	May 1963	April 1964	May 1964	State	May average 1958-62	May 1963	April 1964	May 1964
Maine	1/	71	67	72	S.C.	48	46	46	46
N.H.	1/	39	37	39	Ga.	92	85	86	83
Vt.	1/	199	183	199	Fla.	107	115	119	118
Mass.	1/	74	71	73	Ky.	259	269	231	270
R.I.	1/	10.2	9.5	10.0	Tenn.	231	230	188	220
Conn.	1/	64	60	64	Ala.	94	86	77	84
N.Y.	1,036	1,074	989	1,084	Miss.	127	111	100	105
N.J.	112	110	99	107	Ark.	96	88	71	83
Pa.	683	724	634	707	La.	1/	79	87	84
Ohio	517	527	473	520	Okla.	143	127	113	119
Ind.	323	323	291	321	Texas	269	267	274	272
Ill.	440	416	368	415	Mont.	48	44	33	41
Mich.	494	522	490	526	Idaho	160	157	135	151
Wis.	1,836	1,874	1,772	1,896	Wyo.	18.3	16.4	13.6	15.8
Minn.	1,065	1,082	1,086	1,140	Colo.	80	77	71	74
Iowa	612	596	523	603	N.Mex.	1/	25	26	26
Mo.	388	368	309	354	Ariz.	1/	45	46	47
N.Dak.	188	179	155	174	Utah	70	70	64	68
S.Dak.	149	133	121	134	Nev.	9.9	10.9	10.4	11.0
Nebr.	209	182	166	179	Wash.	202	200	173	204
Kans.	196	179	162	176	Oreg.	125	114	97	111
Del.	1/	18.2	16.2	17.7	Calif.	732	756	719	748
Md.	146	149	130	148	Alaska	1/	1.9	1.8	1.9
Va.	190	180	159	183	Hawaii	1/	10.8	11.3	11.5
W.Va.	64	54	48	53	U.S.	12,331	12,315	11,346	12,330
N.C.	146	137	134	141					

1/ Averages not available

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Egg production during May was 5,765 million eggs, 2 percent more than April 1964, this is 1 percent more than in May last year, and is the highest for the month since 1959. Layer numbers during May were down seasonally from the previous month, but the decrease was less than usual. Rate of lay during May, adjusted for the number of days, is unchanged from April and is up fractionally from May last year. The number of eggs per layer, January through May, is 2.5 percent above the corresponding period of 1963.

Regions with record low egg production during May were: West North Central down 6 percent and East North Central down 5 percent from last year. Although down fractionally from a year earlier in the North Atlantic States, production was not a record low. Increases in May egg production over last year were 6 percent in the South Atlantic, 1 percent in the West--both record highs--and 9 percent in the South Central States.

Production per layer averaged 19.74 eggs during May -- a record high for the month. This May average was up fractionally from May 1963 and 3 percent above April 1964. An increase in the rate of lay from a year earlier in the South Atlantic and South Central States of 3 and 2 percent, respectively, more than offset decreases of nearly 2 percent in the East North Central States and 1 percent in the Western States, and the slight declines in the North Atlantic and West North Central regions. The June 1 rate per 100 layers averaged 63.2 eggs for the Nation, also at a record high level for the date.

The number of layers in the Nation during May averaged 292.1 million, up slightly from May 1963, but down seasonally from April 1964. The average number of layers was at a record low in both East and West North Central States while in the South Atlantic and Western States the highest number of record was reported.

On June 1 the number of layers totaled 290.6 million, 1 percent above June 1, 1963, but down 1 percent from May 1, 1964. By regions, June 1 layers were up from a year earlier by 7 percent in the South Central and 3 percent in the South Atlantic and in the West. In the West North Central there was a 6 percent decrease and in the East North Central a 3 percent decrease; while in the North Atlantic region layer numbers were about the same as last year.

Hens and Pullets of Laying Age and Eggs Laid
per 100 Layers on Farms, June 1

Year	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.
1958-62(Av.)	46,274	48,796	69,483	36,806	45,871	38,973	286,202	---
1963	43,230	43,402	56,604	44,940	53,340	46,144	287,660	288,471
1964	43,305	42,004	53,192	46,509	57,148	47,609	289,767	290,625
Eggs Laid per 100 Layers on Farms, June 1								
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
1958-62(Av.)	60.9	63.2	65.2	61.0	58.2	63.9	62.5	---
1963	62.3	64.4	65.2	61.3	60.0	64.1	62.9	62.9
1964	62.2	63.1	65.3	63.3	62.0	63.4	63.2	63.2

^{1/} Includes Alaska and Hawaii.

CROP PRODUCTION, June 1964

Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

Prices received by producers for eggs averaged 29.9 cents per dozen in mid-May, 1.7 cents below a month earlier but 0.1 cent above a year earlier. Producers of commercial broilers received 13.5 cents per pound live weight in mid-May--down 1.3 cents from a year earlier and the lowest mid-May price of record. Farm chickens in mid-May 1964 averaged 9.2 cents per pound live weight, the lowest mid-May price of record. Farm prices of turkeys in mid-May averaged 21.3 cents per pound live weight, 0.2 cents less than a year earlier.

The average cost of the farm poultry ration in mid-May 1964 was \$3.55 per 100 pounds, compared with \$3.53 in mid-May 1963. Broiler grower feed average cost was \$4.80--up 5 cents from mid-May 1963. Turkey grower feed in mid-May averaged \$4.82--up 4 cents from mid-May 1963. At mid-May the farm chicken-feed, broiler-feed and turkey-feed price ratios were all less favorable to producers than a year earlier. The egg-feed price ratio was the same as in mid-May last year.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

WINTER WHEAT

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	For	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-	Indi-	
	1958-62:	1963	1964	1958-62:	1963	1964	1958-62:	1963	1964
	acres	acres	acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
N.Y.	239	196	196	32.6	35.5	37.0	7,767	6,958	7,252
N.J.	43	35	40	32.6	27.5	33.0	1,410	962	1,320
Pa.	521	487	487	28.8	30.5	31.0	15,019	14,854	15,097
Ohio	1,359	1,402	1,374	30.7	38.0	34.0	41,864	53,276	46,716
Ind.	1,230	1,330	1,370	32.3	41.0	38.0	39,727	54,530	52,060
Ill.	1,637	1,785	1,839	31.0	40.0	38.0	50,759	71,400	69,882
Mich.	1,061	1,060	1,007	34.0	38.0	39.0	36,121	40,280	39,273
Wis.	31	36	36	35.7	38.0	39.0	1,097	1,368	1,404
Minn.	25	14	11	25.5	23.5	27.0	648	329	297
Iowa	116	95	90	25.7	27.5	29.0	2,989	2,612	2,610
Mo.	1,327	1,191	1,405	27.8	32.5	35.0	36,869	38,708	49,175
N.Dak.			40			25.0			1,000
S.Dak.	517	515	546	21.2	19.0	26.0	11,265	9,785	14,196
Nebr.	3,099	2,953	3,071	25.5	21.5	24.0	79,858	63,490	73,704
Kans.	10,081	8,627	9,576	25.5	21.5	22.0	257,670	185,480	210,672
Del.	24	21	22	27.6	28.0	30.0	670	588	660
Md.	146	138	142	26.8	28.5	29.0	3,911	3,933	4,118
Va.	240	179	215	25.2	22.5	28.0	6,080	4,028	6,020
W.Va.	24	19	21	25.2	25.0	27.0	607	475	567
N.C.	327	235	282	24.7	26.5	28.0	8,127	6,228	7,896
S.C.	125	70	85	23.1	27.0	28.0	2,850	1,890	2,380
Ga.	79	66	76	24.3	28.0	30.0	1,902	1,848	2,280
Fla.	1/31	35	42	1/25.0	27.0	25.0	1/775	945	1,050
Ky.	159	145	154	26.0	30.0	32.0	4,144	4,350	4,928
Tenn.	138	125	162	23.1	28.0	30.0	3,199	3,500	4,860
Ala.	59	39	61	24.2	23.5	27.0	1,412	916	1,647
Miss.	51	42	109	25.4	31.0	30.0	1,166	1,302	3,270
Ark.	132	168	415	27.1	31.0	35.0	3,617	5,208	14,525
La.	38	53	66	21.2	28.0	26.0	782	1,484	1,716
Okla.	4,399	3,591	4,058	23.0	21.0	22.0	101,844	75,411	89,276
Texas	3,292	2,321	2,808	19.9	17.5	18.0	66,334	40,618	50,544
Mont.	1,966	1,891	1,778	23.4	26.0	25.5	46,206	49,166	45,339
Idaho	665	687	598	28.8	35.0	30.5	19,139	24,045	18,239
Wyo.	219	211	200	23.2	21.0	24.0	5,143	4,431	4,800
Colo.	2,367	1,715	2,007	23.3	12.5	14.0	55,677	21,438	28,098
N.Mex.	233	200	182	20.7	19.0	12.0	4,892	3,800	2,184
Ariz.	58	27	30	39.0	44.0	41.0	2,154	1,188	1,230
Utah	175	146	156	17.9	22.5	18.0	3,088	3,285	2,808
Nev.	4	4	4	34.4	40.0	35.0	134	160	140
Wash.	1,737	1,753	1,823	35.5	38.0	38.0	61,323	66,614	69,274
Oreg.	688	710	717	34.2	37.5	30.0	23,425	26,625	21,510
Calif.	337	305	326	25.6	24.0	21.0	8,526	7,320	6,846
U.S.	38,971	34,622	37,627	26.1	26.1	26.1	1,019,570	904,828	980,863

1/ 1962 only.

CROP PRODUCTION, June 1964

Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

State	ALL SPRING WHEAT			RYE		
	Average 1958-62	Production 1963	Indicated 1964 1/	Average 1958-62	Condition June 1 1963 ; 1964	
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent	Percent	Percent
N.Y.	---	---	---	89	89	91
N.J.	---	---	---	90	77	90
Pa.	---	---	---	90	87	90
Ohio	---	---	---	87	91	88
Ind.	---	---	---	90	91	91
Ill.	---	---	---	92	93	93
Mich.	---	---	---	92	94	95
Wis.	781	690	612	90	88	96
Minn.	22,434	21,368	23,368	89	90	92
Iowa	400	220	138	93	92	95
Mo.	---	---	---	86	81	89
N.Dak.	119,644	124,862	114,966	77	91	82
S.Dak.	25,164	19,583	24,355	85	77	89
Nebr.	---	---	---	88	77	80
Kans.	---	---	---	86	61	68
Del.	---	---	---	89	84	89
Md.	---	---	---	90	84	89
Va.	---	---	---	92	70	93
N.C.	---	---	---	87	83	88
S.C.	---	---	---	83	80	85
Ga.	---	---	---	83	83	84
Ky.	---	---	---	89	82	89
Tenn.	---	---	---	85	85	88
Okla.	---	---	---	84	72	76
Texas	---	---	---	74	64	65
Mont.	32,114	40,703	38,475	84	91	89
Idaho	20,080	14,457	18,156	91	89	81
Wyo.	603	660	527	84	80	84
Colo.	701	450	416	84	45	53
Utah	2,159	2,162	2,016	---	---	---
Nev.	457	660	510	---	---	---
Wash.	5,469	4,500	6,300	93	92	77
Oreg.	2,628	1,827	1,755	91	92	78
Calif.	466	671	360	---	---	---
U.S.	233,277	232,813	232,205	87	80	83

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:	1964	Average:	1964	Average:	1964	Average:	1964	Average:	1964
	1958-62:		1958-62:		1958-62:		1958-62:		1958-62:	
	Per-	Per-	Per-	Per-	Per-	Per-	Per-	Per-	Per-	Per-
	cent	cent	cent	cent	cent	cent	cent	cent	cent	cent
Maine	88	90	89	93	90	91	---	---	89	92
N.H.	89	90	89	92	89	91	---	---	89	87
Vt.	90	91	87	94	90	92	---	---	92	93
Mass.	89	77	86	84	89	78	---	---	91	75
R.I.	91	75	91	82	91	75	---	---	92	70
Conn.	87	86	86	89	87	87	---	---	89	85
N.Y.	86	87	87	89	85	86	---	---	87	88
N.J.	83	83	84	87	83	82	---	---	83	78
Pa.	86	84	88	85	85	83	---	---	87	85
Ohio	86	88	87	91	86	86	---	---	88	89
Ind.	89	88	89	90	89	86	---	---	91	86
Ill.	90	89	91	92	90	86	---	---	92	86
Mich.	88	95	88	96	87	93	---	---	87	94
Wis.	88	96	89	98	86	95	87	92	87	96
Minn.	86	93	86	94	83	93	84	92	86	92
Iowa	91	94	92	95	89	93	---	---	92	93
Mo.	86	83	88	89	87	83	84	80	87	81
N.Dak.	73	82	73	85	---	---	71	81	71	81
S.Dak.	81	88	82	90	---	---	79	87	81	86
Nebr.	89	81	88	80	90	86	88	78	89	79
Kans.	85	69	85	67	85	78	84	73	86	66
Del.	85	86	90	88	88	88	---	---	83	77
Md.	85	84	86	83	86	84	---	---	86	80
Va.	89	83	89	80	89	82	---	---	90	83
W.Va.	81	78	84	82	82	79	---	---	84	78
N.C.	82	80	78	77	83	86	---	---	85	77
S.C.	78	78	---	---	---	---	---	---	79	72
Ga.	78	82	77	84	---	---	---	---	78	79
Fla.	74	68	---	---	---	---	---	---	75	69
Ky.	86	87	88	90	86	86	---	---	89	83
Tenn.	79	85	79	86	79	85	---	---	83	85
Ala.	75	80	79	82	77	79	---	---	78	82
Miss.	77	79	76	80	76	78	---	---	80	80
Ark.	78	76	81	85	79	75	78	77	82	79
La.	76	78	78	85	---	---	---	---	76	75
Okla.	81	75	79	73	---	---	84	79	84	72
Texas	76	74	80	78	---	---	78	71	76	63
Mont.	82	83	84	86	85	86	80	80	77	82
Idaho	86	86	86	86	87	87	85	87	88	83
Wyo.	85	81	85	85	88	85	84	77	83	83
Colo.	87	73	86	79	87	81	86	74	85	55
N.Mex.	82	73	86	84	85	72	71	49	72	45
Ariz.	92	91	93	92	---	---	---	---	84	83
Utah	80	82	80	86	83	83	78	80	81	84
Nev.	77	83	79	85	78	84	74	82	77	81
Wash.	87	75	87	76	87	78	85	67	88	77
Oreg.	87	78	88	77	91	82	83	70	91	80
Calif.	87	88	89	91	---	---	77	72	80	72
U.S.	85	85	87	88	86	86	81	80	85	80

PEACHES

State	Production ^{1/}			
	Average 1958-62	1962	1963	Indicated 1964
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N. H.	21	24	21	25
Mass.	131	140	145	165
R. I.	13	10	13	12
Conn.	160	160	145	175
N. Y.	739	550	540	550
N. J.	2,320	2,300	2,000	2,800
Pa.	2,720	2,600	2,000	3,000
Ohio	888	700	20	700
Ind.	380	120	10	530
Ill.	838	650	100	775
Mich.	3,070	1,600	2,000	3,500
Mo.	409	350	250	550
Kans.	126	95	50	170
Del.	48	45	45	50
Md.	473	2/ 450	370	500
Va.	1,510	1,200	1,000	1,000
W. Va.	740	700	450	790
N. C.	1,330	1,400	1,500	200
S. C.	6,260	2/ 6,600	7,800	900
Ga.	4,840	2/ 4,500	2/ 5,400	1,500
Ky.	255	245	25	300
Tenn.	171	160	75	170
Ala.	1,120	900	1,050	250
Miss.	298	200	320	260
Ark.	1,670	1,020	1,470	1,300
La.	125	40	160	160
Okla.	146	50	250	115
Texas	604	220	750	600
Idaho	233	25	200	330
Colo.	1,624	2/ 1,800	2/ 400	1,400
Utah	302	310	130	380
Wash.	2,070	2/ 2,300	2/ 1,350	1,870
Oreg.	458	500	330	340
Calif., Freestone	12,626	12,918	12,834	12,709
Total above	48,752	44,882	43,203	38,076
Calif., Clingstone ^{3/}	26,060	2/ 30,627	2/ 30,586	35,211
U. S.	4/ 74,812	75,509	73,789	73,287

^{1/} For some States in certain years production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bu.): 1962 - South Carolina, 100; Georgia, 195; Utah, 15; Washington, 200; 1963 - Georgia, 200; Arkansas, 80; Oklahoma, 50; Colorado, 20.

^{2/} Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bu.): 1962 - Maryland, 20; South Carolina, 150; Georgia, 205; Colorado, 434; Washington, 220; California, Clingstone, 3,350; 1963 - Georgia, 270; Colorado, 30; Washington, 190; California, Clingstone, 1,925.

^{3/} Mainly for canning. Production in tons: Average 1958-62, 625,000; 1962, 735,000; 1963, 734,000; 1964, 845,000.

^{4/} U.S. total for the 1958-62 average includes production for States no longer estimated.

PEARS

State	P r o d u c t i o n ^{1/}			
	Average	1962	1963	Indicated
	1958-62	1962	1963	1964
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Conn.	54	55	58	65
N. Y.	651	630	720	800
Pa.	120	120	100	130
Mich.	1,440	1,500	1,300	2,400
Texas	121	40	130	90
Idaho	65	55	80	75
Colo.	196	220	150	250
Utah	202	^{2/} 220	315	325
Wash.	4,206	4,370	5,500	4,650
Oreg.	5,110	6,250	3,400	4,900
Calif.	15,351	15,834	7,625	15,042
U. S.	^{3/} 27,987	29,294	19,378	28,727

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

State	P r o d u c t i o n ^{1/}			
	Average	1962	1963	Indicated
	1958-62	1962	1963	1964
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Wash., all	105,150	^{2/} 109,250	^{2/} 137,500	116,250
Bartlett	72,000	^{2/} 78,000	^{2/} 95,000	82,500
Other	33,150	31,250	42,500	33,750
Oreg., all	127,750	^{2/} 156,250	^{2/} 85,000	122,500
Bartlett	55,950	^{2/} 73,750	^{2/} 35,000	55,000
Other	71,800	82,500	50,000	67,500
Calif., all	368,400	380,000	183,000	361,000
Bartlett	334,400	348,000	160,000	335,000
Other	34,000	32,000	23,000	26,000
3 States, all	601,300	645,500	405,500	599,750
Bartlett	462,350	499,750	290,000	472,500
Other	138,950	145,750	115,500	127,250

^{1/} Bushels of 48 pounds in California and 50 pounds in other States. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

^{2/} Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit: 1962 - Utah, 15,000 bushels; Washington, Bartlett, 86,000 bushels (2,150 tons); Oregon, Bartlett, 34,000 bushels (850 tons); 1963 - Washington, Bartlett, 80,000 bushels (2,000 tons); Oregon, Bartlett, 16,000 bushels (400 tons).

^{3/} U.S. totals for the 1958-62 average includes production for States no longer estimated.

PEARS

State	P r o d u c t i o n ^{1/}			
	Average 1958-62	1962	1963	Indicated 1964
	1,000 <u>bushels</u>	1,000 <u>bushels</u>	1,000 <u>bushels</u>	1,000 <u>bushels</u>
Conn.	54	55	58	65
N. Y.	651	630	720	800
Pa.	120	120	100	130
Mich.	1,440	1,500	1,300	2,400
Texas	121	40	130	90
Idaho	65	55	80	75
Colo.	196	220	150	250
Utah	202	^{2/} 220	315	325
Wash.	4,206	4,370	5,500	4,650
Oreg.	5,110	6,250	3,400	4,900
Calif.	15,351	15,834	7,625	15,042
U. S.	^{3/} 27,987	29,294	19,378	28,727

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

State	Average 1958-62	1962	1963	Indicated 1964
	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>
Wash., all	105,150	^{2/} 109,250	^{2/} 137,500	116,250
Bartlett	72,000	^{2/} 78,000	^{2/} 95,000	82,500
Other	33,150	31,250	42,500	33,750
Oreg., all	127,750	^{2/} 156,250	^{2/} 85,000	122,500
Bartlett	55,950	^{2/} 73,750	^{2/} 35,000	55,000
Other	71,800	82,500	50,000	67,500
Calif., all	368,400	380,000	183,000	361,000
Bartlett	334,400	348,000	160,000	335,000
Other	34,000	32,000	23,000	26,000
3 States, all	601,300	645,500	405,500	599,750
Bartlett	462,350	499,750	290,000	472,500
Other	138,950	145,750	115,500	127,250

^{1/} Bushels of 48 pounds in California and 50 pounds in other States. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

^{2/} Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit: 1962 - Utah, 15,000 bushels; Washington, Bartlett, 86,000 bushels (2,150 tons); Oregon, Bartlett, 34,000 bushels (850 tons); 1963 - Washington, Bartlett, 80,000 bushels (2,000 tons); Oregon, Bartlett, 16,000 bushels (400 tons).

^{3/} U.S. totals for the 1958-62 average includes production for States no longer estimated.

Crop and State	CITRUS FRUITS PRODUCTION					
	1,000 boxes ^{2/}			Equivalent tons		
	Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated 1963	Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated 1963
ORANGES:						
EARLY, MIDSEASON & NAVEL VARIETIES ^{3/}						
Calif.	11,220	12,600	15,500	420,800	472,000	581,000
Fla., All	51,340	45,500	27,800	2,310,500	2,048,000	1,251,000
Temple	3,400	2,000	3,400	153,100	90,000	153,000
Other	47,940	43,500	24,400	2,157,400	1,958,000	1,098,000
Texas	1,650	25	140	74,220	1,120	6,300
Ariz.	480	640	950	18,000	24,000	35,600
La.	243	15	10	10,944	675	450
Total Above Varieties	64,933	58,780	44,400	2,834,464	2,545,795	1,874,350
VALENCIA:						
Calif.	16,760	16,200	15,500	628,600	608,000	581,000
Fla.	40,680	29,000	33,000	1,830,200	1,305,000	1,485,000
Texas	910	15	90	40,940	675	4,050
Ariz.	712	920	1,200	26,700	34,500	45,000
Total Valencia	59,062	46,135	49,790	2,526,440	1,948,175	2,115,050
ALL ORANGES:						
Calif.	27,980	28,800	31,000	1,049,400	1,080,000	1,162,000
Fla.	92,020	74,500	60,800	4,140,700	3,353,000	2,736,000
Texas	2,560	40	230	115,160	1,795	10,350
Ariz.	1,192	1,560	2,150	44,700	58,500	80,600
La.	243	15	10	10,944	675	450
U.S., All Oranges	123,995	104,915	94,190	5,360,904	4,493,970	3,989,400
GRAPEFRUIT:						
Fla., All	32,680	30,000	26,800	1,307,200	1,200,000	1,072,000
Seedless	20,060	20,000	20,000	802,400	800,000	800,000
Pink	6,720	7,500	7,700	268,800	300,000	308,000
White	13,340	12,500	12,300	533,600	500,000	492,000
Other	12,620	10,000	6,800	504,800	400,000	272,000
Texas	4,480	70	480	179,200	2,800	19,200
Ariz.	2,480	2,170	2,900	79,340	69,400	92,800
Calif., All	2,642	2,500	3,900	86,760	82,000	127,000
Desert Valleys	1,182	1,200	2,400	37,840	38,400	76,800
Other Areas	1,460	1,300	1,500	48,920	43,600	50,200
U.S., All Grapefruit	42,282	34,740	34,080	1,652,500	1,354,200	1,311,000
LEMONS:						
Calif.	15,980	12,500	15,800	607,200	475,000	600,000
Ariz.	4/ 888	490	1,750	4/ 33,700	18,600	66,500
U.S., Lemons	16,868	12,990	17,550	640,900	493,600	666,500
LIMES:						
Fla.	304	400	450	12,160	16,000	18,000
Limes - Forecast for 1964			480			19,200
TANGELOS:						
Fla.	540	750	900	24,320	33,800	40,500
TANGERINES:						
Fla.	3,660	2,000	3,600	164,500	90,000	162,000

^{1/} The crop year begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year. For some States in certain years production includes quantities not harvested, or harvested but not utilized, on account of economic conditions, and quantities donated to charity. Estimates of such quantities for the 1962 crops were: Oranges-California, Navel and miscellaneous, 230,000 boxes (8,125 tons); California Valencia, 150,000 boxes (5,625 tons); Grapefruit, California, Desert Valleys, 2,000 boxes (64 tons).

^{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 and Texas, 80 lbs.; Lemons-75 lbs.; Limes-80 lbs.; Tangelos and Tangerines - 90 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.

^{4/} Short-time average.

CROP PRODUCTION, June 1964

Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

APRICOTS AND CALIFORNIA PLUMS, PRUNES, ALMONDS AND WALNUTS

Crop and State	Production 1/			
	Average 1958-62 Tons	1962 Tons	1963 Tons	Indicated 1964 Tons
APRICOTS:				
California	172,800	154,000	190,000	190,000
Washington	11,320	2/ 10,100	2/ 8,600	8,200
Utah	3,940	2,100	1,700	8,100
United States	188,060	166,200	200,300	206,300
NECTARINES:				
California	44,400	51,000	57,000	64,000
PLUMS:				
California	81,400	2/ 84,000	2/ 106,000	112,000
PRUNES: 3/				
California	132,200	148,000	133,000	152,000
ALMONDS:				
California	54,000	48,000	61,000	68,000
WALNUTS:				
California	69,840	77,000	79,300	78,000

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons); 1963 - Plums, California 1,000.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons) 1962 - Apricots, Washington, 600; Plums, California, 2,000; 1963 - Apricots, Washington, 650; Plums, California, 4,000.

3/ Dried basis. The drying ratio is 2 1/2 pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

CHERRIES

Variety and State	Production ^{1/}			
	Average	1962	1963	Indicated
	1958-62	1962	1963	1964
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
<u>Sweet Varieties:</u>				
N. Y.	5,200	4,500	4,400	7,000
Pa.	960	1,100	350	1,200
Mich.	14,900	19,000	7,300	22,000
<u>3 Great Lakes States</u>				
	21,060	24,600	12,050	30,200
Mont.	1,866	2,400	40	2,200
Idaho	2,000	2,300	^{2/} 1,300	2,500
Colo.	734	800	110	1,000
Utah	2,320	2,900	3,000	4,400
Wash.	17,320	^{2/} 21,000	^{2/} 19,000	19,200
Oreg.	24,340	33,000	^{2/} 16,600	20,000
Calif.	20,700	23,500	18,000	30,000
<u>7 Western States</u>				
	69,280	85,900	58,050	79,300
<u>United States</u>				
	^{3/} 90,452	110,500	70,100	109,500
<u>Sour Varieties ^{4/}:</u>				
Mont.	290	240	30	500
Idaho	1,124	1,300	1,100	900
Colo.	1,390	^{2/} 1,000	^{2/} 830	1,500
Utah	2,460	3,700	4,100	4,300
Wash.	1,120	^{2/} 1,100	800	500
Oreg.	4,580	7,200	1,200	3,800
<u>6 Western States</u>				
	10,964	14,540	8,060	11,500

^{1/} For some States in certain years, production includes quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): 1963, Sweet Cherries - Idaho, 120; Colorado, 20.

^{2/} Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): Sweet Cherries, Washington, 1962 - 2,000; 1963 - 500; Idaho, 1963 - 200; Oregon, 1963 - 100; Sour Cherries, 1962 - Colorado, 95; Washington, 50; 1963 - Colorado, 20.

^{3/} The U.S. total for the 1958-62 average includes production for States no longer estimated.

^{4/} 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.

CROP PRODUCTION, June 1964

Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

SUGAR, MOLASSES, AND BEET PULP PRODUCTION 1/									
Sugar, raw value									
State	Production			Yield per ton of cane or beets			Sugar production refined basis		
	Average: 1957-61:	1962	1963	Average: 1957-61:	1962	1963	Average: 1957-61:	1962	1963
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Founds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
SUGARCANE									
Florida	163	380	424	203	188	191	152	355	396
Louisiana	480	472	759	173	173	177	448	441	709
Fla. and La.	643	852	1,183	180	182	182	601	796	1,105
Hawaii	971	1,120	1,101	217	228	219	907	1,047	1,029
United States	1,614	1,972	2,284	201	206	198	1,508	1,843	2,134
SUGAR BEET									
United States	2,316	2,586	3,103	283	283	266	2,165	2,417	2,898
CANE AND BEET									
United States	3,930	4,558	5,387	---	---	---	3,673	4,260	5,032

State and Product	Unit	Average 1957-61	1962	1963
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
SUGARCANE PRODUCTS				
Blackstrap molasses-80°Brix^{3/}				
Florida	Gallon:	10,152	26,588	29,397
Louisiana	Gallon:	36,332	38,534	60,479
Fla. and La.	Gallon:	46,484	65,222	89,876
Hawaii	Gallon:	53,692	57,372	55,373
United States	Gallon:	100,176	122,594	145,249
Edible molasses				
Louisiana	Gallon:	2,961	2,772	2,685
United States	Gallon:	2,961	2,772	2,685
SUGAR BEET PRODUCTS - - U.S.				
Molasses	Gallon:	76,931	96,643	4/
Pulp				
Molasses	Ton	576	676	4/
Dried	Ton	145	316	4/
Wet	Ton	1,393	1,141	4/

1/ Based on data from ASCS.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Included 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 1957-61	1962	1963	Average 1957-61	1962	1963	Average 1957-61	1962	1963
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
FOR SUGAR:									
Florida	43.7	114.3	143.5	37.2	35.4	31.0	1,604	4,050	4,446
Louisiana	245.4	254.3	295.5	22.4	20.9	28.9	5,526	5,315	8,554
Florida and Louisiana	289.1	368.6	439.0	24.6	25.4	29.6	7,130	9,365	13,000
Hawaii	102.6	108.6	107.4	87.1	90.3	93.4	8,925	9,812	10,034
United States	391.7	477.2	546.4	41.0	40.2	42.2	16,055	19,177	23,034
FOR SEED:									
Florida	2.5	2.5	7.0	37.2	35.4	31.0	90	88	217
Louisiana	21.0	29.7	21.5	22.4	20.9	28.9	472	621	621
Florida and Louisiana	23.5	32.2	28.5	23.7	22.0	29.4	562	709	838
Hawaii	—	3.7	4.0	—	40.8	42.0	—	151	168
United States	—	35.9	32.5	—	24.0	31.0	—	860	1,006
FOR SUGAR AND SEED:									
Florida	46.2	116.8	150.5	37.2	35.4	31.0	1,695	4,138	4,663
Louisiana	266.4	284.0	317.0	22.4	20.9	28.9	5,997	5,936	9,175
Florida and Louisiana	312.6	400.8	467.5	24.5	25.2	29.6	7,692	10,074	13,838
Hawaii 1/	104.7	112.3	111.4	82.2	88.7	91.6	9,008	9,963	10,202
United States 1/	417.3	513.1	578.9	40.1	39.1	41.5	16,700	20,037	24,040
State	Price per ton for sugar 2/		Value of production 2/ for sugar and seed 3/				1962 Sugar Act Payment 4/		Total
	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	5/		
	Dollars	Dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	Dollars	dollars	
Florida	8.98	9.10	36,369	40,459	37,159	42,433	0.84	3,418	
Louisiana	7.95	10.80	42,254	92,383	47,191	99,090	1.31	6,977	
Florida and Louisiana	8.40	10.20	78,623	132,842	84,350	141,523	6/ 1.11	10,395	

1/ Averages do not include cane for seed in Hawaii in 1957 and 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 \$1.19 per ton for the 1963 crop.

TARO - Hawaii

Item	Unit	Average 1957-61	1962	1963
Acres in cultivation 1/	Acre	564	500	480
Yield per acre	1,000 pounds	17.7	20.1	20.1
Production	1,000 pounds	9,883	10,055	9,640
Price per pound	Cent	—	5.7	6.0
Value of production	1,000 dollars	—	574	574

1/ Average of monthly estimates.

POTATOES, IRISH

Seasonal group and State	Acreage harvested			Yield per harv. acre:			Production		
	Average: 1958-62:	1963	Ind.: 1964	Average: 1958-62:	1963	Ind.: 1964	Average: 1958-62:	1963	Ind.: 1964
	acres	acres	acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
WINTER:									
Florida	10.5	8.3	7.6	136	155	155	1,380	1,286	1,178
California	14.9	12.0	10.9	196	215	225	2,894	2,580	2,452
Total	25.4	20.3	18.5	170.8	190.4	196.2	4,273	3,866	3,630
EARLY SPRING:									
Florida-Hastings	22.3	24.6	24.0	148	190	160	3,296	4,674	3,840
-Other	3.9	2.2	1.5	127	140	140	498	1/ 308	210
Texas	.8	1.6	1.7	107	95	120	86	152	204
Total	27.0	28.4	27.2	144.1	180.8	156.4	3,881	5,134	4,254
LATE SPRING:									
North Carolina									
8 N.E. Counties	14.0	11.2	10.0	134	155	135	1,878	1,736	1,350
Other Counties	4.4	3.2	3.0	96	120	110	412	384	330
South Carolina	5.3	3.5	2.6	80	95	70	423	332	182
Georgia	.6	.5	.5	65	65	69	38	32	34
Alabama-Baldwin	13.8	15.0	14.0	131	125	125	1,809	1/1,875	1,750
-Other	7.2	6.3	6.8	80	100	75	582	630	510
Mississippi	4.3	3.0	2.5	52	55	55	224	165	138
Arkansas	5.7	4.1	3.9	59	55	60	334	226	234
Louisiana	4.3	4.4	3.5	50	43	55	215	189	192
Oklahoma	2.0	1.2	1.0	65	65	60	127	78	60
Texas	6.7	5.8	5.4	73	85	75	489	493	405
Arizona	9.2	9.6	8.2	231	255	260	2,118	2,448	2,132
California	52.3	46.2	36.6	305	330	335	15,792	15,246	12,261
Total	129.7	114.0	98.0	189.9	209.1	199.8	24,442	23,834	19,578
EARLY SUMMER:									
Missouri	5.3	4.5	4.0	89	85	90	472	382	360
Kansas	2.6	2.1	1.9	91	90	90	241	189	171
Delaware	9.8	9.5	9.0	213	200	190	2,093	1,900	1,710
Maryland	3.1	3.0	2.7	133	120	110	417	360	297
Virginia-Eastern									
Shore	21.8	22.5	21.0	148	135	140	3,263	3,038	2,940
-Norfolk	1.5	.5	.4	107	90	120	159	45	48
-Other	4.3	3.6	3.3	69	52	75	293	187	248
North Carolina	6.9	4.5	4.5	102	125	115	688	562	518
Georgia	1.1	.8	.7	48	60	50	53	48	35
Kentucky	10.7	9.0	8.5	68	61	70	736	549	595
Tennessee	9.0	7.5	7.0	76	84	85	681	630	595
Texas	11.6	11.5	11.0	170	175	180	1,968	2,012	1,980
California	9.8	8.0	8.0	305	340	315	2,974	2,720	2,520
Total	97.6	87.0	82.0	144.0	145.1	146.5	14,039	12,622	12,017

1/ Includes the following quantities not harvested or not marketed because of low prices (1,000 hundredweight): Early Spring, Florida, other - 18; Late Spring, Alabama, Baldwin area - 320.

CROP PRODUCTION, June 1964

Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

State	MAY EGG PRODUCTION							
	Number of layers : on hand during May		Eggs per 100 layers		During May		Total eggs produced Jan.-May incl. 1/	
	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964
	Thousands	Thousands	Number	Number	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions
Maine	3,810	4,055	2,021	2,046	77	83	375	402
N.H.	1,438	1,524	1,906	1,916	27	29	137	146
Vt.	667	674	1,928	1,947	12.9	13.1	63	65
Mass.	2,519	2,634	1,953	1,968	49	52	238	256
R.I.	358	372	1,897	1,891	6.8	7.0	34	35
Conn.	3,236	3,372	1,891	1,938	61	65	304	321
N.Y.	8,102	8,444	1,950	1,928	158	163	736	783
N.J.	9,138	8,278	1,829	1,798	167	149	764	700
Pa.	14,294	14,044	1,965	1,959	281	275	1,351	1,341
N. Atl.	43,562	43,397	1,928	1,926	840	836	4,002	4,049
Ohio	10,980	10,766	1,996	2,003	219	216	1,052	1,042
Ind.	10,156	10,078	2,037	1,984	207	200	989	988
Ill.	9,136	8,620	2,027	1,959	185	169	898	838
Mich.	5,658	5,648	1,972	1,984	112	112	532	547
Wis.	7,988	7,302	2,012	1,965	161	143	789	722
E.N.Cent.	43,918	42,414	2,013	1,980	884	840	4,260	4,137
Minn.	12,398	12,288	2,021	2,009	251	247	1,313	1,272
Iowa	17,896	16,530	2,089	2,077	374	343	1,821	1,729
Mo.	7,499	6,682	1,972	2,003	148	134	689	641
N.Dak.	1,918	1,950	2,021	2,003	39	39	177	182
S.Dak.	6,522	6,215	2,083	2,071	136	129	664	646
Nebr.	6,767	6,247	2,040	2,071	138	129	675	648
Kans.	4,620	4,326	2,027	2,034	94	88	445	424
W.N.Cent.	57,620	54,233	2,048	2,045	1,180	1,109	5,784	5,542
Del.	604	616	1,879	1,879	11.3	11.6	52	55
Md.	1,320	1,264	1,851	1,891	24	24	117	117
Va.	5,874	5,654	1,953	1,947	115	110	528	525
W.Va.	1,540	1,495	2,006	1,996	31	30	146	142
N.C.	10,749	10,694	1,934	1,996	208	213	990	1,041
S.C.	4,826	4,833	1,891	1,947	91	95	435	445
Ga.	14,496	15,320	1,900	1,956	275	300	1,279	1,403
Fla.	6,074	6,983	1,956	2,077	119	145	571	691
S. Atl.	45,483	46,909	1,922	1,980	874	929	4,118	4,419
Ky.	4,718	4,867	1,947	1,910	92	93	399	408
Tenn.	4,678	4,919	1,872	1,876	88	92	390	420
Ala.	8,860	9,926	1,922	1,953	170	194	793	896
Miss.	8,738	9,356	1,885	1,996	165	187	745	870
Ark.	8,580	10,338	1,928	1,953	165	202	726	941
La.	2,660	2,720	1,826	1,829	49	50	219	238
Okla.	2,738	2,612	1,934	2,003	53	52	239	232
Texas	12,452	12,191	1,872	1,934	233	236	1,063	1,112
S. Cent.	53,424	56,929	1,900	1,943	1,015	1,106	4,574	5,117
Mont.	915	864	1,972	1,975	18	17	89	84
Idaho	1,110	1,136	2,024	1,990	22	23	110	111
Wyo.	262	288	2,052	1,941	5.4	5.6	24	27
Colo.	1,280	1,228	1,934	1,959	25	24	114	112
N.Mex.	755	766	1,984	1,866	15.0	14.3	70	66
Ariz.	751	850	1,959	1,925	14.7	16.4	69	77
Utah	1,332	1,229	2,030	2,003	27	25	128	120
Nev.	51	47	1,968	1,934	1.0	0.9	5	4
Wash.	4,532	4,585	1,978	1,972	90	90	437	436
Oreg.	2,454	2,349	1,990	2,021	49	47	240	235
Calif.	33,046	34,004	1,968	1,956	650	665	2,960	3,115
West.	46,498	47,347	1,972	1,960	917	928	4,246	4,387
48 States	290,505	291,234	1,966	1,974	5,710	5,748	26,984	27,651
Alaska	30	19	1,748	1,758	0.5	0.3	2	2
Hawaii	780	844	1,897	1,934	14.8	16.3	70	78
U. S.	291,315	292,097	1,965	1,974	5,725	5,762	27,056	27,731

1/ Cumulative State Totals based on unrounded monthly data.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

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