

Crop Production

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July 10, 1964
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UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY AS OF JULY 1, 1964

Corn production is forecast at 3,888 million bushels--5 percent less than in 1963 but 6 percent above the 1958-62 average. Prospective yield, at 66.6 bushels per acre, is second only to last year's record of 67.3 bushels.

All Wheat production is estimated at 1,275 million bushels, 12 percent more than last year and 2 percent above average.

Winter Wheat production is estimated at 1,016 million bushels, 4 percent above last month and 12 percent above last year.

Other Spring Wheat production prospects, at 202 million bushels, are 11 percent more than the 1963 crop and 1 percent above average.

Durum Wheat prospects, at 57 million bushels, are 15 percent more than the 1963 crop and 71 percent above average.

Oat production is forecast at 905 million bushels, 8 percent below last year and 20 percent below average.

Sorghum acreage planted is estimated at 17 million acres--down 4 percent from 1963.

Soybean acreage for beans, at 30.9 million acres, is up 8 percent from 1963.

Sugar beet production prospects are 4 percent above the 1963 record crop. Acreage increased 13 percent but indicated yield, at 17.4 tons per acre, is down 1.5 tons from the 1963 yield.

Late Summer Potato crop is estimated at 28.6 million hundredweight, 1 percent below the 1963 crop.

Apple production in commercial areas is estimated at 145 million bushels, 15 percent more than last year and 18 percent above average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Statistical Reporting Service
CrPr 2-2 (7-64)

Crop Reporting Board
Washington, D. C.

YIELD AND PRODUCTION, UNITED STATES*

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION (In Thousands)				
	Average:	1963	Indi-	Average:	1963	Indicated		
	1958-62:		cated:	1958-62:		June 1,	July 1,	
			July 1,			1964	1964	
			1964					
Corn, grain	bu. :	57.3	67.3	66.6	3,670,215	4,081,791	---	3,888,433
Wheat, all	" :	24.9	25.1	26.0	1,252,847	1,137,641	1,213,068	1,275,304
Winter	" :	26.1	26.1	27.1	1,019,570	904,828	980,863	1,015,640
All spring	" :	20.6	21.9	22.5	233,277	232,813	1/ 232,205	259,664
Durum	" :	21.0	25.7	25.3	33,384	49,763	---	57,230
Other spring	" :	20.5	21.0	21.8	199,893	183,050	---	202,434
Oats	" :	42.7	45.1	43.7	1,128,110	980,910	---	905,117
Barley	" :	31.4	34.7	33.8	432,635	399,921	---	362,561
Rye	" :	18.4	18.3	18.7	31,518	29,407	---	33,023
Flaxseed	" :	9.4	9.7	8.8	26,691	31,481	---	25,730
Rice	100 lb. bag :	2/ 3,421	2/ 3,962	2/ 4,082	54,648	70,083	---	72,371
Hay, all	ton :	1.73	1.75	1.74	117,540	116,525	---	117,702
Hay, wild	" :	.89	.89	.87	9,821	9,276	---	9,380
Hay, alfalfa	" :	2.39	2.41	2.43	67,261	69,216	---	70,929
Hay, clover and timothy	3/ "	1.60	1.51	1.52	23,296	20,837	---	20,353
Hay, lespedeza	" :	1.22	1.19	1.14	4,054	3,015	---	2,877
Beans, dry edible (Cleaned)	100 lb. bag :	2/ 1,282	2/ 1,453	2/ 1,327	19,006	20,710	---	19,220
Peas, dry field	" :	2/ 1,249	2/ 1,493	2/ 1,379	3,881	4,749	---	4,316
Potatoes	cwt. :							
Winter	" :	170.8	190.4	200.5	4,273	3,866	3,630	3,690
Early spring	" :	144.1	180.8	155.8	3,881	5,134	4,254	4,239
Late spring	" :	189.9	210.3	198.0	24,442	23,847	19,578	19,247
Early summer	" :	144.0	145.1	139.5	14,039	12,622	12,017	11,310
Late summer	" :	199.0	203.9	198.4	30,359	28,920	---	28,589
Fall	" :	194.0	206.4	4/	189,091	197,341	---	4/
Total	" :	189.0	201.8	4/	266,086	271,730	---	4/
Sweetpotatoes	" :	76.9	80.4	79.2	17,291	16,137	---	14,984
Tobacco	lb. :	1,704	1,989	1,951	1,970,630	2,336,568	---	2,097,350
Sugarcane for sugar and seed	ton :	24.7	29.6	29.2	8,357	13,838	---	16,312
Sugar beets	" :	17.2	18.9	17.4	16,909	23,352	---	24,342
Hops	lb. :	1,542	1,573	1,645	45,635	51,422	---	53,628
Pasture	pct. :	5/ 85	5/ 77	5/ 78	---	---	---	---

* Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.

1/ Based largely on prospective planted acreage reported in March. 2/ Pounds.

3/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay. 4/ First estimate will be published August 11, 1964. 5/ Condition July 1.

CROP PRODUCTION, July 1964

Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

NON-CITRUS FRUITS

CROP	PRODUCTION (In Thousands)			
	Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated	
			June 1, 1964	July 1, 1964
Apples, Com'l. crop bu. : 1/	122,997	1/125,505	---	144,650
Peaches " : 1/	74,816	1/73,789	73,287	70,947
Pears " : 1/	27,987	19,378	28,727	28,853
Grapes ton : 1/	3,097	3,793	---	3,414
Cherries " : 1/	230	1/151	2/309	323
Apricots " : 1/	188	200	206	207

1/ Includes some quantities not harvested. 2/ Includes forecast for sour cherries in 5 Great Lake States as of June 15.

CITRUS FRUITS 1/

CROP	PRODUCTION			
	Average 1957-61	1961	1962	Indicated
				1963
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
Oranges	123,995	138,095	104,915	91,740
Grapefruit	42,282	42,910	34,740	34,380
Lemons	16,690	16,740	12,990	17,940

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

MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	1963	1964	Average	1963	1964
	1958-62			1958-62 1/		
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Millions	Millions	Millions
May	12,331	12,315	12,330	5,677	5,725	5,765
June	11,901	11,841	11,763	5,191	5,312	5,402
Jan.-June Incl.	65,386	65,766	66,354	32,560	32,367	33,133

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

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JULY 1

CROP	Average 1958-62		1963		1964	
	Per-	1,000	Per-	1,000	Per-	1,000
	cent 1/	bushels	cent 1/	bushels	cent 1/	bushels
Corn	36.0	1,282,707	38.1	1,385,912	36.2	1,479,390
Wheat (old crop)	8.1	100,257	8.7	95,254	6.6	75,218
Durum (" ")	---	---	---	17,804	---	1,783
Oats (old crop)	22.0	258,793	22.7	231,887	25.7	252,267
Barley (" ")	13.7	59,620	15.5	67,571	14.9	59,667
Rye (" ")	10.2	3,057	5.1	2,070	5.8	1,711
Flaxseed (" ")	5.8	1,629	4.9	1,587	4.7	1,468
Soybeans	5.5	31,343	5.4	36,365	10.4	72,755
Sorghum	7.2	40,248	9.9	50,270	10.7	62,625

1/ Percent of previous year's crop.

CROP PRODUCTION, July 1964

Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

HARVESTED ACREAGE, UNITED STATES*

CROP	Harvested		For harvest	
	Average 1958-62	1963	1964	1964 pct. of 1963
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Percent
Corn, grain	64,469	60,654	58,399	96.3
Wheat, all	50,363	45,256	49,041	108.4
Winter	38,971	34,622	37,475	108.2
All spring	11,392	10,634	11,566	108.8
Durum	1,531	1,936	2,262	116.8
Other spring	9,861	8,698	9,304	107.0
Oats	26,471	21,757	20,694	95.1
Barley	13,805	11,538	10,722	92.9
Rye	1,695	1,611	1,767	109.7
Flaxseed	3,055	3,238	2,921	90.2
Rice	1,591	1,769	1,773	100.2
Sorghums	17,399	17,285	16,550	95.7
Cotton <u>1/</u>	15,435	14,843	14,754	99.4
Hay, all	67,774	66,728	67,579	101.3
Hay, wild	10,991	10,466	10,738	102.6
Hay, alfalfa	28,111	28,661	29,236	102.0
Hay, clover and timothy <u>2/</u>	14,580	13,761	13,400	97.4
Hay lespedeza	3,292	2,539	2,523	99.4
Beans, dry edible	1,485	1,425	1,448	101.6
Peas, dry field	308	318	313	98.4
Soybeans <u>3/</u>	25,834	29,516	31,715	107.5
Soybeans for beans	24,978	28,628	30,884	107.9
Peanuts <u>3/</u>	1,582	1,529	1,528	99.9
Potatoes:				
Winter	25	20	18	90.6
Early spring	27	28	27	95.8
Late spring	130	113	97	85.7
Early summer	98	87	81	93.2
Late summer	153	142	144	101.6
Fall	974	956	958	100.2
Total	1,407	1,347	1,326	98.5
Sweetpotatoes	226	201	189	94.2
Tobacco	1,154	1,175	1,075	91.5
Sugarcane for sugar and seed	337	468	559	119.6
Sugar beets	987	1,236	1,399	113.2
Hops	30	33	33	99.7

* Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.

1/ Planted acreage.

2/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.

3/ Grown alone for all purposes.

APPROVED:

J. A. Baker

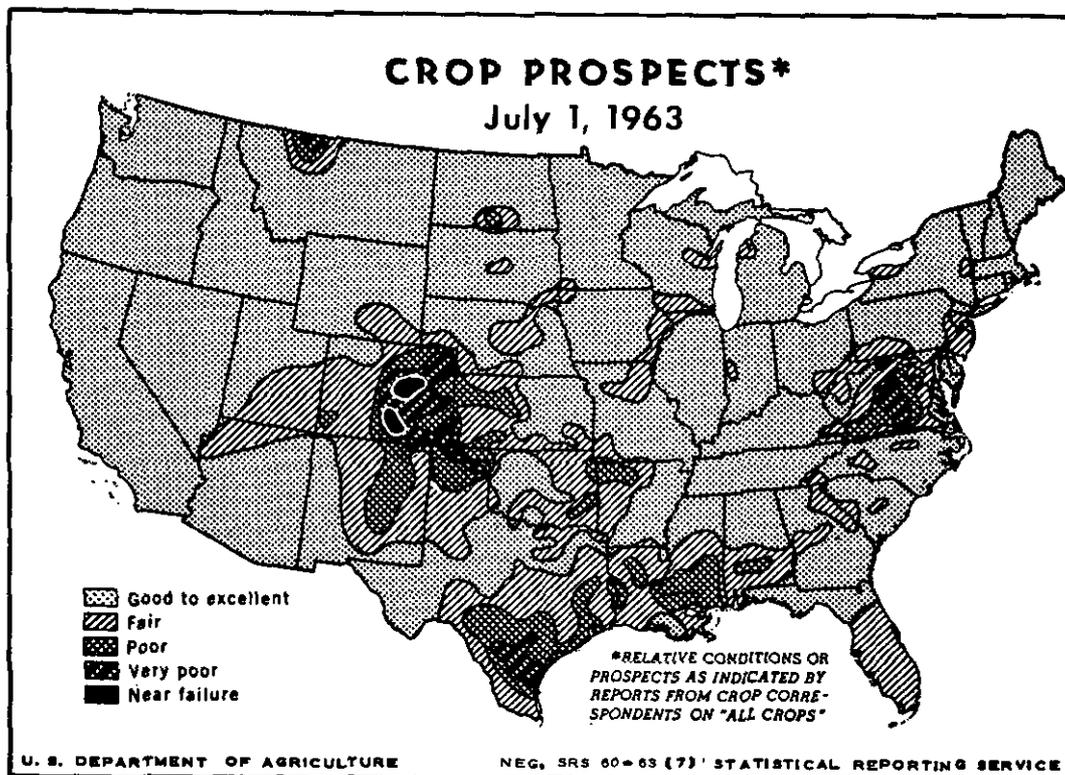
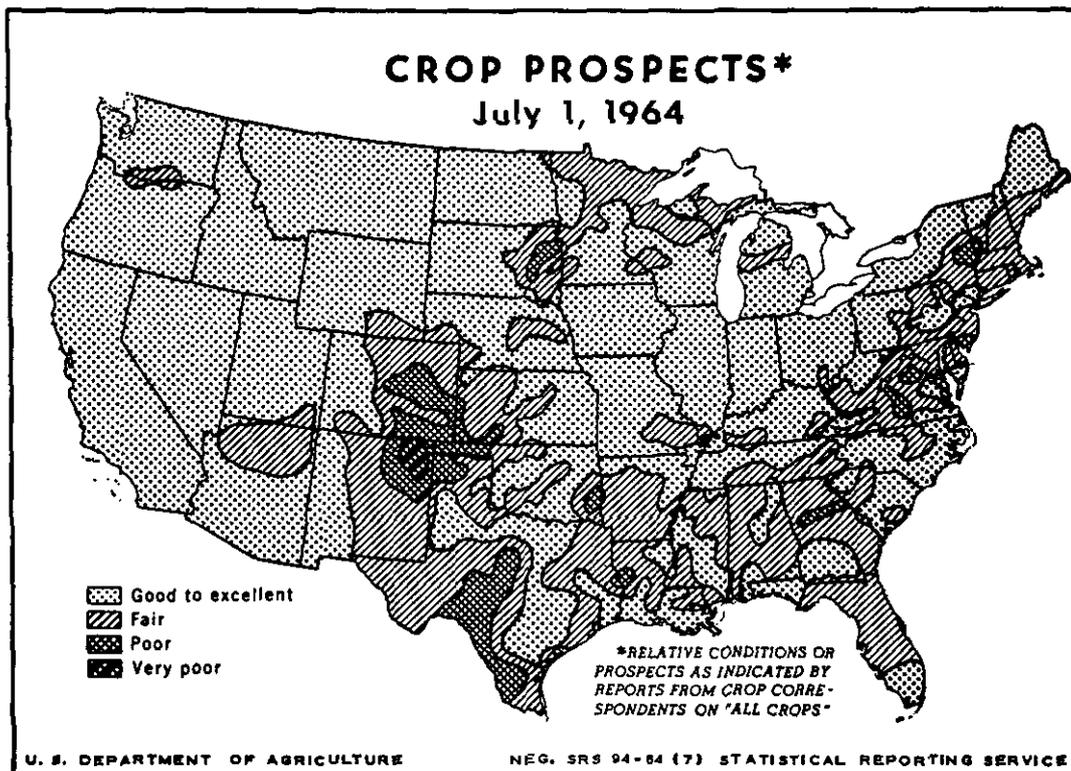
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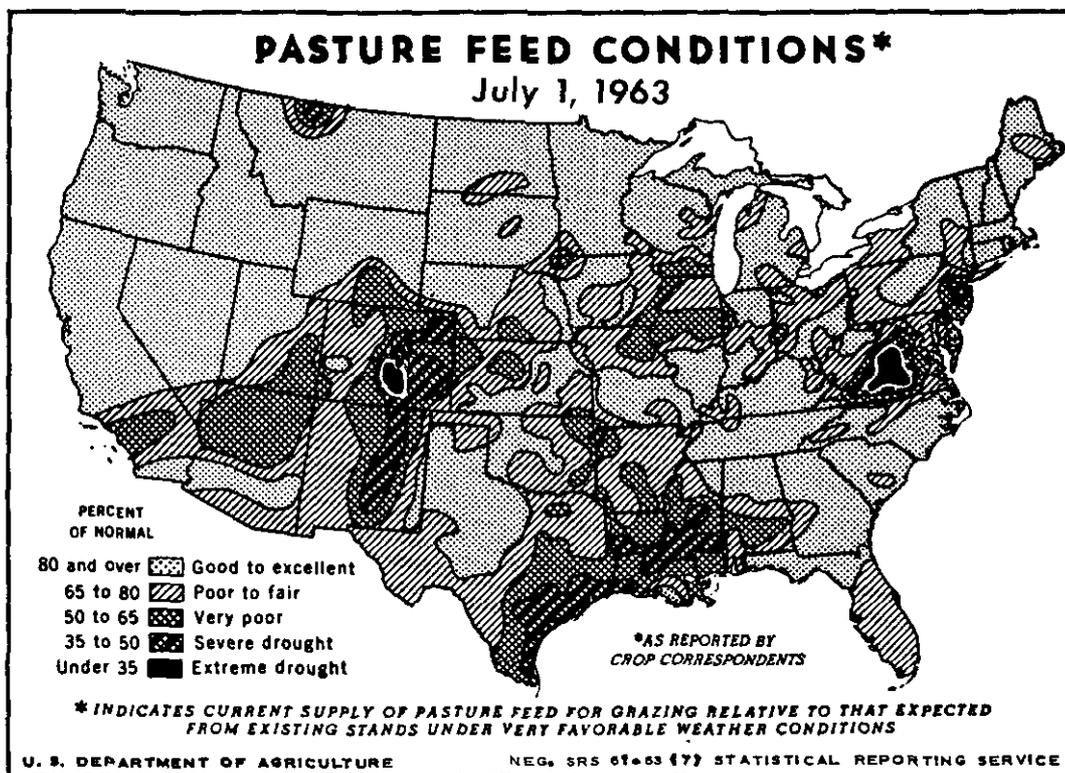
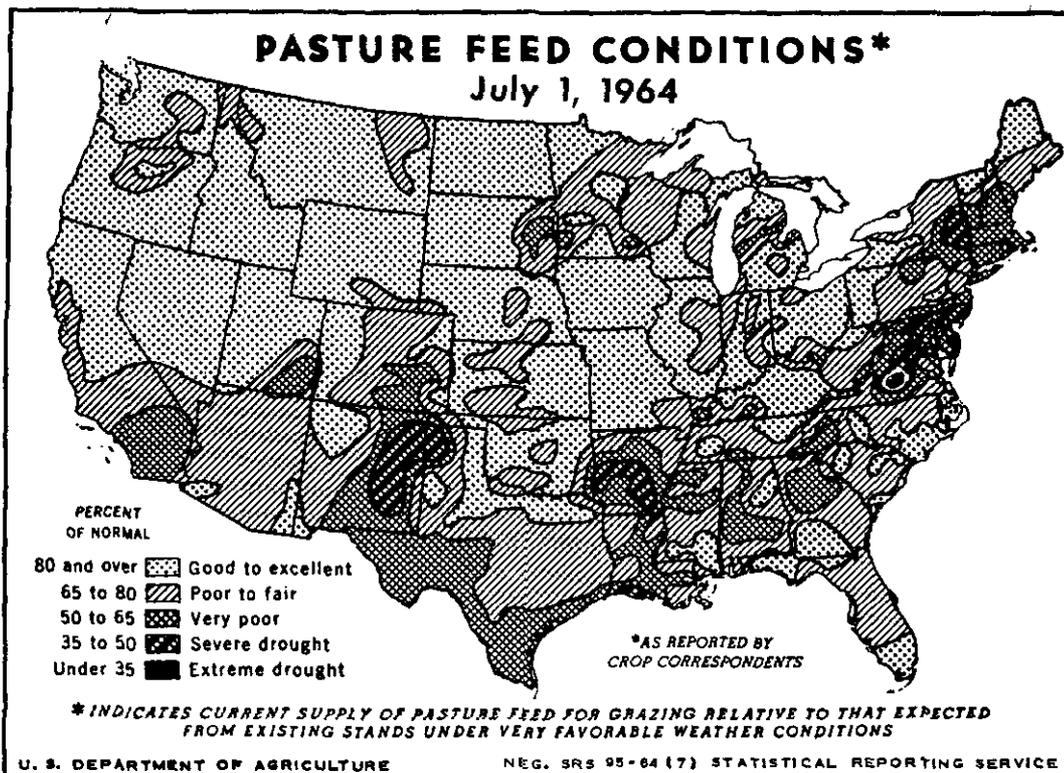
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CROP REPORT AS OF JULY 1, 1964

Crop prospects are generally good in the important North Central States and in Western areas, but dry soils and high temperatures have reduced crop potentials in many South Central and Atlantic Coast areas, according to the Crop Reporting Board. Spring work got off to a slow start in 1964 with wet soils hampering activities in March and April. Farmers speeded planting during favorable May and June weather and crop progress is about normal on July 1. Scattered rainfall patterns have left some areas too dry for best crop prospects and normal summer rains will be needed to bring crops to harvest time. Winter wheat yield prospects improved during June as early June rainfall slowed harvest but helped ripening fields. Total crop acreage for harvest in 1964 edged upward from last year, chiefly because of expanded wheat and soybean acreages offsetting reductions in feed grain crops.

Planted Acreage Down Slightly

The acreage of crops planted for harvest in 1964 totals 307 million acres--1.7 million less than the 1963 total, but 2 percent more than the record low 302 million acres planted for 1962 harvest. Major increases occurred for wheat and soybeans, but these expansions were more than offset by declines in feed grain acreages. Planting work was delayed in early spring but more favorable May and June weather permitted farmers to seed most of the intended acreage.

Feed grain acreages planted in 1964 are nearly 7 million acres less than last year with smaller acreages reported for each of the four feed grains. Farmers expanded all wheat seedings about 4 percent with increases of 3 percent for winter wheat, 17 percent for durum and 8 percent for other spring wheat. Rye seedings increased 6 percent, but rice acreage remained about the same as in 1963. Soybean acreage continued to set new records, increasing 7 percent from last year. Cotton and peanut acreages are slightly smaller than last year, while flaxseed dropped 12 percent from last year. All hay acreage is expected to total one percent larger with increases in alfalfa and wild hay more than offsetting declines in other types of hay. Tobacco, potato, and sweetpotato acreages are less than 1963 but acreage for sugar crops continues to increase rapidly.

Acreage for Harvest Slightly Larger

The indicated total acreage for harvest in 1964 is above last year in spite of a decline in planted acreage. A smaller acreage loss after planting is expected for 1964, especially in winter grains which had unusually heavy abandonment in the 1963 season. The current estimate of total acreage for harvest in 1964 is 294 million acres. This is 1.5 million acres more than last year and 2 percent more than the record low in 1962.

Changes in harvested acreages from last year follow a pattern similar to the changes in planted acreages except for the smaller losses indicated for winter wheat. Acreage losses for most other crops are currently expected to follow about the usual pattern. However, many areas in the Nation need timely summer rains to continue growth of crops until harvest.

Crop Prospects Less Promising Than a Year Ago

Prospects for "all crops" as rated by farmers reporting for their localities are generally good to excellent from the Eastern Corn Belt across the northern Plains and most of the Western region. However, there are scattered indications of only fair prospects in these areas with a spot of poor crop prospects in eastern South Dakota.

The largest area of low crop prospects centers in southeastern Colorado, northeastern New Mexico, southwestern Kansas, and the Panhandle areas of Oklahoma and Texas where early spring drought resulted in acreage losses and reduced prospects for winter grains. Late May rainfall improved prospects temporarily, but continued moisture is needed to maintain non-irrigated crops.

Much of the South Central region has crop prospects rated as only fair as scattered shower patterns brought below normal May and June rainfall to many areas. Dry conditions were accentuated by above normal temperatures. Crop conditions vary widely, but seasonal moisture and temperatures could bring rapid improvement.

Similar conditions prevail in the Atlantic States with areas of fair prospects stretching from North Carolina to New England. A year earlier crops were rated very poor in an area centering in Virginia. In 1964 crop prospects have been lowered over a larger area, but the damage to date was not as severe as last year.

Crop Progress About Normal

Progress of the major crops was near the usual pattern on July 1 although about a week later than the advanced 1963 season. Cool and wet weather in late March and throughout most of April kept farmers from land preparation and early seeding of spring crops in sharp contrast to the excellent early season progress a year earlier. Warm winds in early May dried soils quickly and sunny skies beamed on field activities. Planting progressed very rapidly and was about back to normal by late May. Below normal May rainfall in many areas dropped topsoil moisture supplies below desirable levels for germination and development of crops. Farmers delayed seeding activity until June showers brought moisture although some areas did not receive the needed rains until late in the month.

Harvest of fall seeded grains in the important southern and central plains States was well advanced by July 1 with most of the Oklahoma and Kansas wheat fields combined and good progress in southern Nebraska. Winter grains were seeded under relatively dry conditions last fall. Fall rains

brought good growth to areas north of Kansas, but development was spotty in Kansas and in Southern Plains areas. Winter losses were light but spring rains missed an area in western Kansas, southeastern Colorado, northeastern New Mexico, and in the panhandle areas of Oklahoma and Texas. Acreage abandonment was heavy for the second year in a row in this area and yield prospects were lowered in surrounding areas. Warm May weather speeded maturity and harvest started early. Rain in late May and early June slowed activity in grain harvest but provided welcome moisture for seeding sorghum and other late planted row crops.

The Corn Belt States had excellent weather for harvest of 1963 crops and plowing for 1964 crops. Soil moisture reserves were at low levels and light winter precipitation did little to enhance prospects for the 1964 season. However, heavy rains starting in late March replenished subsoil reserves and kept topsoils too wet to work during most of April. The chief ill effect of the wet period was a delay in seeding of spring grains. Some intended acreage, especially of oats, was left unseeded or diverted to other uses. Planting of row crops was rushed in early May but slowed as soils in some areas became too dry. June brought rains to most of the Corn Belt with greater quantities in Iowa, eastern Nebraska, and northern Missouri. Progress of crops averages about normal although more variation than usual is reported depending on the time of planting, the availability of moisture for germination and the timeliness of rains for continued growth.

A similar pattern prevails in much of the rest of the Nation east of the Rocky Mountains. Crop work was slow in April but caught up in May. Scattered rainfall patterns have hampered some areas. Below normal rainfall in May and June lowered July 1 prospects in a narrow band stretching from eastern North Carolina to the New England States. Late June rain along the Gulf coast brought relief to dry areas developing in the South Central States. An area stretching from central Texas and eastern Oklahoma through Arkansas, Tennessee, and Kentucky still needed good rains.

The northern Mountain and Pacific Coast States have had a slow start on the 1964 crop year as below normal temperatures prevailed through most of the spring months. Some areas were dry early in the season but June rainfall and more seasonal temperatures have brightened crop prospects rapidly. Cool temperatures also slowed crop development in New Mexico, Arizona, and California. Rainfall has been light in this area but irrigation water is expected to be adequate with judicious use of supplies.

Smaller Feed Grain Production

Indicated tonnage of all feed grains is less than last year chiefly because of reduced acreages. Production of the three crops estimated in July--corn, barley, and oats--is 5 percent less than last year's total. The acreage of sorghum planted for all purposes is 4 percent less than last year, but the first estimate of grain production will not be made until August 1. Production of corn is expected to total 5 percent less than the record 1963 crop. Acreage of corn for grain is 4 percent less than last year and the indicated average yield of 66.6 bushels per acre compares to 67.3 for last year. Barley production is reported to be 9 percent and oats production 8 percent less than last year with reductions in both acreage and yield per acre.

Food Grain Production Above Last Year

Total production of food grains is expected to be 11 percent larger than last year with increases in each of the food grain crops. Winter wheat, the most important food grain, turned out better than expected a month ago as the harvest neared the final stages in important States. June rainfall slowed harvest operations which were ahead of normal at the end of May, but provided needed moisture to fill heads in areas where wheat was ripening. Current estimates indicate a winter wheat crop 12 percent larger than 1963 from an acreage 8 percent larger.

All spring wheat production is also expected to be 12 percent more than last year with a 15 percent increase in durum and an 11 percent increase in other spring wheat production. The average yield per acre of durum wheat is a little smaller than last year but other spring wheat is expected to yield nearly a bushel more per acre.

A record rice crop is in prospect with acreage about the same as last year, but a record yield per acre indicated by July 1 conditions.

Rye production is larger than last year as acreage for harvest increased 10 percent and the expected yield per acre averages a little more than last year.

Soybean Expansion Offsets Declines in Other Oilseeds

Soybean acreage continues to set new records with 31.7 million acres planted in 1964 -- 7 percent more than the previous high last year and 24 percent more than average. Expanded plantings were reported in most producing areas, but the sharpest percentage increases were reported in Minnesota and Iowa. The crop is in generally good condition in the North Central States. Early plantings are off to a good start in southcentral and southeastern producing areas, but dry soils have delayed planting and caused uneven germination in late fields. The first production forecast of the 1964 season will be as of August 1.

Flaxseed production is expected to total 25.7 million bushels--18 percent smaller than last year and 10 percent less than average. The prospective yield of 8.8 bushels per acre is less than both last year and average. Seeding was delayed in the important Northern Plains producing area. Growth to date is uneven, but soil moisture is generally adequate and abandonment is expected to be less than last year.

Cotton acreage planted in 1964 totaled 14,754,000 acres -- less than one percent smaller than last year and 4 percent smaller than average. Planting was delayed by the cool, wet early spring weather in the southeastern and most central cotton States. Plants responded rapidly to warm May and June temperatures except in some areas where dry soils were holding back progress in late June. Cool weather delayed early planting in south Texas, but May and June weather was generally favorable. In northern Texas and Oklahoma, farmers delayed planting until late May rainfall restored surface soil moisture. Cotton is in good condition in New Mexico, Arizona, and California although early growth was slowed by cool weather.

The 1964 acreage planted to peanuts of 1,528,000 acres is barely less than last year and 3 percent below average. At the end of June prospects were generally good in the Virginia-Carolina area although moisture was short. Conditions were variable in the Southeast area but progress was satisfactory. Planting was delayed in the Southwest area but proceeded rapidly after late May rainfall.

Sugar Crops Continue to Set New Highs - Tobacco Down 10 Percent

Production of sugarcane in Louisiana and Florida is expected to total 18 percent larger than last year's record. Most of the increase was the result of expanded acreage as prospective yields are about the same as last year's out turn. Production of sugarcane in Hawaii is indicated 3 percent more than in 1963. Sugar beet production is expected to set a new record for the fourth consecutive year, 4 percent more than last year and 4.4 percent more than the average. Acreage is 13 percent larger but yield per acre prospects are less than last year.

The first forecast of 1964 tobacco production indicates a total 10 percent less than last year's record high. Acreage for harvest is 8.5 percent less than 1963, smallest since 1908. Basic allotments were cut 10 percent for flue-cured, burley, and some fire- and dark air-cured types. Allotments for other types were unchanged. Plants were plentiful and stands are generally good although development in some areas has been held back by insufficient moisture. The expected average yield of all tobacco is second only to last year's record high.

Dry Bean and Dry Pea Production Lower

The forecast of 1964 dry bean production is 7 percent less than last year's record crop but one percent more than average. The indicated yield of 1,327 pounds per acre compares with the record high of 1,453 last year. Expected yields are below those of last year in all States except New York. Partly offsetting the decline in yield is a 2 percent increase in acreage for harvest in 1964.

Production of dry peas in 1964 is expected to be 9 percent less than last year, but 11 percent larger than average. Acreage for harvest and anticipated yield are both less than in 1963.

Hay and Pasture Crops One Percent Better than Last Year

Prospects for 1964 hay and pasture crops were well above last year on May 1 but warm weather and limited rainfall reduced growth during May and June. Pasture condition on July 1 was reported at 78 percent of normal--one point higher than last year, but 7 points below average. Pasture feed condition dropped sharply during June in all eastern seaboard States except South Carolina and Florida and July 1 condition was more than 30 points below average in some States. July 1 pasture condition was the lowest since 1925 in Delaware and since 1936 in Maryland. Farmers in the driest areas were feeding hay and other roughage to supplement pastures.

In the South Central States, pastures were below average and below a month earlier except in Oklahoma and Texas where rains about June 1 brought improvements. Pastures varied in the North Central

States with marked declines during June in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and South Dakota. On the other hand pastures showed improvement in Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and North Dakota. In the Mountain and Pacific Coast States June rainfall and temperatures favored pasture development in all States except Arizona where rainfall was insufficient to maintain spring growth.

The estimated production of all hay for 1964 is one percent more than last year because of an increase in acreage which more than offset a slight decline in average yield per acre. The expected output per acre in the South Atlantic area is 8 percent greater than the drought lowered 1963 crop. Cool spring weather also lowered yield prospects in the Western Region. Yields are about the same in other Regions. Indicated production of alfalfa and alfalfa mixed hay is 2 percent more than last year and 5 percent above average. Clover and clover mixtures are expected to total 2 percent less than 1963 and the lespedeza hay total is 5 percent smaller. Wild hay production is forecast one percent more than last year.

More Farm Stored Feed Grains

Tonnage of feed grain stored on farms on July 1 totaled 48.6 million tons--7 percent more than a year earlier, but 2 percent less than the record high on July 1, 1962. Farm stocks of corn were 7 percent above last year and the second highest of record. Sorghum stocks on farms were 25 percent larger and oats stocks were 9 percent more than a year earlier. Barley held on farms declined with the July 1, 1964 total 12 percent less than a year ago. Disappearance of feed grains from farms during the April-June quarter was greater than last year.

Farm stocks of food grains were less than a year earlier. Wheat stocks were 21 percent less than last year and were the smallest farm carryover since 1958. Rye stocks on farms were 17 percent smaller. Stocks of soybeans on farms were at a record high level, twice as large as a year earlier. Farm held flaxseed totaled 7 percent less than last year and 10 percent smaller than average.

Summer Vegetables Supplies Lower - More Melons

Summer production of fresh market vegetables is 2 percent less than a year earlier, but summer melon output is reported to be one percent higher. Summer totals for celery and onions are indicated to be above last year and summer tomato output will increase slightly. Decreased production is indicated for summer crops of cabbage, carrots, sweet corn, and lettuce. Watermelon supplies are expected to be one percent larger than a year ago, but a 2 percent smaller cantaloup crop is in prospect.

The 1964 acreage of nine vegetable crops planted for commercial processing totals one percent smaller than last year and 4 percent less than average. Snap bean production is expected to be 1 percent less than last year but 14 percent more than average. Production of green peas for processing is forecast 6 percent smaller than last year and 1 percent less than average. Production estimates are not made for other processing crops, but larger acreages are indicated for tomatoes, cabbage, and cucumbers. Acreage of beets, sweet corn, and spinach are smaller than a year earlier while green lima bean acreage is about the same.

Potato Acreage 2 Percent Smaller - Sweetpotatoes Drop

The total acreage of all seasonal groups of potatoes for 1964 is 2 percent less than last year and 6 percent less than average. Production of each seasonal group estimated to date has been smaller than last year with the greatest percentage decline in the spring crops. Acreage indicated currently for the important fall crop is slightly above last year. The first production estimate for this crop will be made as of August 1.

Sweetpotato production is expected to be 7 percent less than 1963, 13 percent less than average, and the smallest crop since 1881. Indicated acreage is 6 percent less than last year and the smallest of record. The expected yield is less than either of the last two years, but more than the 1958-62 average. Production is expected to be lower than last year in all producing States except Virginia.

Record Sour Cherry Crop - Apple Output Largest Since 1937

Production of deciduous fruit crops during 1964 is expected to increase 5 percent from last year and 10 percent above average. Larger crops than last year are in prospect for all fruits except peaches and grapes. Record crops of sour cherries, plums, and nectarines are forecast and the grape crop is expected to be the second largest of record, exceeded only in 1963. The indicated commercial apple crop is the largest since 1937. All fruit crops other than peaches are expected to be above average. Although some areas, especially in the eastern part of the country were in need of rain by July 1, June was generally favorable for fruit, and prospects improved over a month earlier.

Tonnage of almonds, filberts, and walnuts is expected to total 5 percent more than last year and 15 percent above average. Prospects for both almonds and filberts are up from last year but the walnut crop is down. Production of almonds and walnuts is expected to be above average but filberts below average.

The estimated 1963-64 citrus production is down 6 percent from last year and 22 percent below average. The orange crop is 13 percent less than last year, but the grapefruit crop is only one percent smaller. The lemon crop is the second largest of record. Less than 10 percent of the orange crop remains for harvest--almost all California Valencias. Harvest of grapefruit is virtually complete except in California where there are about 1.6 million boxes for harvest during the summer and fall months. Conditions have been favorable thus far for the 1964-65 citrus crop. All major areas appear to have a good set of fruit.

Less Milk in June - More Eggs

June milk production of 11,763 million pounds in the United States is about one percent less than both June 1963 and the 1958-62 average for the month. For the first half of the year, milk output was nearly one

percent more than the corresponding period of 1963 with 1964 production larger than a year earlier for each month through May.

June egg production was 5,402 million eggs, 2 percent more than June a year ago and the highest for the month since 1944. Number of layers totaled one percent larger than a year earlier and rate of lay was a record high. Egg production reached record highs for the month in the South Atlantic, South Central, and Western States. Production was slightly larger than a year earlier in the North Atlantic region but smaller production was reported in the North Central States. Total egg production for the first half of 1964 is 2 percent greater than for the same period last year.

CORN: The 1964 production of corn for grain is expected to total 3,888 million bushels -- a 5 percent decline from the record large 1963 total. A crop of this size would be 6 percent larger than the 5-year average and the third largest of record. The expected acreage of corn for grain of 58.4 million acres is 4 percent less than last year and 9 percent less than average. Current prospects indicate a 1964 yield of 66.6 bushels per acre compared with the record high of 67.3 bushels last year and the average of 57.3 bushels.

Corn planted for all purposes totaled 67.4 million acres -- 4 percent less than last year and 9 percent less than average. The acreage of corn planted is 2 percent smaller than indicated by farmer's intentions reported about March 1. Additional participation in the Feed Grain Program, excessively wet fields in April, and soils too dry for germination in some areas in late May account for much of the decline in actual plantings from earlier expectations. Planted acreage in the Corn Belt declined 4 percent from last year - the same decline as the Nation. However, within this area the East North Central region indicates an increase of 1 percent with all States reporting corn acreage unchanged or more than last year. In the West North Central area, corn plantings dropped 7 percent. All States declined with the largest percentage reductions in Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska. Most North and Mid-Atlantic States indicated expanded corn acreage as farmers attempted to replenish feed and roughage supplies depleted by two successive dry years. Corn acreage continued to decline in the Southern States. In the Western States, changes were offsetting leaving the regional total about the same as last year.

Indicated production of corn for grain in the Corn Belt, 3.4 billion bushels, is 4 percent below 1963. Acreage for harvest as grain is 4 percent less and the July 1 prospects point to a regional yield equaling the record high of 72.4 bushels per acre last year.

Progress of the corn crop was about normal in the Corn Belt States. This area ended the 1963 season with low moisture reserves which continued during the winter. Heavy rains in March and April replenished the moisture but limited field work. May provided an excellent planting season

with warm winds drying topsoil rapidly to workable conditions. Corn producers worked long hours and by the end of May, planting progress was ahead of normal, but a little behind the early 1963 season. Corn planted early in May made good progress, but late May plantings were uneven as soils became too dry for optimum germination and development. Shower activity during June brought moisture to most of the Corn Belt area with amounts varying from light rains in some areas to locally damaging floods in others. Crop progress was generally good although there was considerable variation among fields depending on timeliness of showers.

Similar conditions prevailed in most of the other regions east of the Rocky Mountains. In the North Atlantic States planting was about on the normal schedule. In the South Atlantic and South Central States, land preparation was delayed in the early spring months and corn was planted a little later than usual. Dry weather reduced some stands and progress has been somewhat irregular with the scattered rainfall patterns. In the Pacific Northwest, corn planting was slow as cool weather hung on late in the spring. Development has been slow and some warm, humid weather would be welcome.

CORN STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of corn on farms July 1 totaled 1,479 million bushels, up 7 percent from the 1,386 million bushels held a year earlier. The July 1, 1964 holdings were the second highest of record, exceeded only by the 1962 corn stocks of 1,549 million bushels. Disappearance of the record corn supply this season was the largest ever experienced. The high rate of disappearance for April-June was unmatched in any previous April-June period and over a fourth larger than in 1963.

The gain in corn stocks occurred mostly in the West North Central States, mainly Minnesota, Iowa, and Nebraska. The East North Central States and the North Atlantic States held less corn on farms than a year ago. Other regions had increases from a year ago, but the holdings were below average. The West North Central region was the only one with above average corn stocks, exceeding the 1958-62 average by 31 percent.

ALL WHEAT: Production of all wheat is forecast at 1,275 million bushels, 12 percent above last year and 2 percent above the 1958-62 average. The indicated yield per harvested acre at 26.0 bushels is 0.9 bushel above last year and 1.1 bushels above average. Both winter wheat and spring wheat yields are expected to exceed last year, and average.

Total acreage of all wheat for harvest as grain is estimated at 49.0 million acres, 8 percent above last year but 3 percent below average. The 1964 all-wheat national allotment was established at 49.5 million acres, excluding increases in allotments on farms with small wheat acreages, but compliance with allotments was on a voluntary basis.

WINTER WHEAT: The winter wheat crop is now forecast at 1,016 million bushels, up 4 percent from last month, 12 percent above 1963, and nearly equal to average. Combines pushed northward at a rapid pace during June. By July 1, winter wheat harvest had extended well into Nebraska, Illinois, and Indiana and it was underway in southern Ohio. Combining was virtually completed in Texas and

Oklahoma, 80 percent complete in Kansas, and approaching the one-fifth mark in Colorado. In many areas, combine bins had to be unloaded more frequently than usual as yields were exceeding pre-harvest expectations. The better than expected harvest returns, along with improved prospects in most later maturing areas, boosted the average U. S. yield above the level indicated on June 1. The yield per harvested acre is now estimated at 27.1 bushels, 1.0 bushel above last year and the third highest of record.

Acreage of winter wheat to be harvested for grain is expected to total 37.5 million acres, 8 percent more than in 1963 but 4 percent below average. The acreage seeded for the 1964 crop of winter wheat was 43.3 million acres. Abandonment and diversion to uses other than grain accounted for 13.5 percent of the seeded acres. Heaviest acreage losses centered around southwest Kansas, southeast Colorado, and the Oklahoma and Texas Panhandles where lack of moisture and high winds caused heavy abandonment during April and May.

In Texas, Oklahoma, and most of Kansas, harvest operations reached final stages with yields generally turning out higher than expected earlier. Late May and June rains replenished soil moisture supplies helping to fill heads of late maturing fields. Quality of the Southern Plains crop is good. Test weight of Kansas wheat has been above average, protein content equal to last year but slightly below average, and sedimentation value above last year.

Nebraska wheat was given a boost by June rains which enhanced filling. By July 1, harvest was making good progress in central and eastern Nebraska and expected to spread west and north at a rapid pace as high early July temperatures speeded ripening.

In most of the eastern Corn Belt, Atlantic and southern States, yields were exceeding earlier expectations and reported at record to near record levels. Weather generally has been favorable for a rapid harvest.

Colorado wheat prospects were improved by June rains except in the southeast where maturity was too advanced for the crop to benefit. Harvest started in the southeast the third week of June and by July 1 had extended to the northern border. Development of the Montana Crop is slightly behind last year with about four-fifths of the crop headed by July 1. However, abundant rainfall was received during June and yield prospects are from good to excellent.

In the Pacific Northwest, June rains brought about a sharp recovery of the wheat crop, pushing prospective yields above June 1 expectations. Maturity of the crop ranged from the boot stage at higher elevations to turning color at lower levels.

OTHER SPRING WHEAT: A 1964 crop of 202 million bushels is forecast for spring wheat other than durum, 10 percent more than the 1963 crop of 183 million bushels and 1 percent more than the average production.

Production prospects for the 1964 spring wheat crop were brightened by favorable June weather that brought timely rains to areas where moisture was needed and higher temperatures where early growth had been slowed by cool spring weather.

The spring wheat crop made about average development by July 1 in North Dakota but was lagging behind the rapid progress of the 1963 crop. Reported condition of the crop was uniformly good throughout the State with moisture supplies the best of recent years. In Minnesota about 60 percent of the spring wheat was heading by July 1, while in Montana nearly 40 percent had headed. June rains helped overcome soil moisture shortages in northern Idaho, and there is an abundance of water for the irrigated portion of the crop. Crop prospects also were improved by timely rains in Iowa, Wyoming, Colorado, Washington, and Oregon.

An estimated 9.7 million acres of spring wheat other than durum were planted in 1964, from which growers are expected to harvest 9.3 million acres for grain compared with 9.0 million acres planted in 1963 and 8.7 million acres harvested. The average plantings are 10.5 million acres from which 9.9 million acres were harvested for grain.

The major North Central producing States are showing increased spring wheat acreages from last year although reductions are reported for the relatively small acreages in Wisconsin and Iowa. Larger acreages for 1964 also are reported for the western States, with only Montana and Wyoming growing less acreage than last year.

DURUM WHEAT: Production of durum wheat for 1964 is estimated at 57 million bushels. Final outturn at this level would be 15 percent above the 1963 production of 50 million bushels and 71 percent more than the 1958-62 average of 33 million bushels.

Crop prospects generally are good throughout the major durum wheat producing areas of the Dakotas and Montana. The yield per harvested acre is forecast at 25.3 bushels, compared with 25.7 bushels per acre in 1963 and the 21.0 bushel average.

The 1964 crop is expected to be harvested from 2.3 million acres, an increase of 17 percent from the 1.9 million acres harvested in 1963, and 48 percent more than the average of 1.5 million acres harvested. All of the durum wheat producing States except California expect to harvest larger acreages than in 1963.

WHEAT STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of old crop wheat on farms July 1 totaled 75 million bushels -- the smallest farm carryover since 1958 -- 21 percent below a year earlier and a fourth less than the 5-year average. July 1 farm holdings were 6.6 percent of the 1963 production. Stocks in the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, Montana, and Colorado represented nearly 90 percent of the Nation's total.

Disappearance from farms during the April-June quarter, 78 million bushels, was the smallest since 1940 -- 22 percent less than for the same period in 1963 and more than a third less than average.

Durum stocks on farms were 1.8 million bushels, comparable with the farm holdings on July 1, 1962, but sharply below the 17.8 million bushels on July 1, 1963. Disappearance of durum from farms during the April-June quarter amounted to 8.7 million bushels. Disappearance during the same quarter a year earlier was 22.5 million bushels.

OATS: Production of oats in 1964 is estimated at 905 million bushels, 8 percent less than last year and 20 percent below average. This is the smallest production since 1936, mostly because of the record low

planted acreage. Yield per acre is forecast at 43.7 bushels, 1.4 bushels below the record of last year, but 1 bushel above average.

Spring planting conditions were generally unfavorable throughout much of the country. Continued rains and wet fields in many northern States during March and April hampered and delayed planting, while dry soils in parts of Nebraska, Kansas, and several Western States adversely affected stands and growth. Most winter oats, especially in the Southern States made very good recovery from the fall drought because winter and spring soil moisture was plentiful. By July 1, harvest was completed in several Southern States with record or near record yields. In the major northern oat-producing States, the crop was slightly later than usual, even though hot weather late in June hastened development. Condition varied from fair to excellent, depending on the location and time of planting, and the crop showed improvement from June rainfall. Many fields headed on short straw. Harvest has started in the earliest fields in Illinois and Indiana. About 70 percent of the acreage has headed in North Dakota and Minnesota. The unseasonably hot, dry weather of mid-May in South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas was not conducive to good growth. Harvest is well along in Kansas. Oats were in the coloring stage in South Dakota. In the Western States, development varied from the pre-boot stage in the cool higher elevations of Idaho -- where the crop is 2 to 3 weeks late--to harvest being completed in the drier areas of California and Arizona. While condition is generally good in western Oregon and Washington, warmer weather is desirable for maturing grain.

The 26.8 million acres of oats seeded for all purposes last fall and this spring is 7 percent less than last year and 20 percent below average. This is the smallest acreage planted in the 38 years of record, and continues the downward trend underway since 1956. Decreased acreage from last year occurred in all parts of the country with North Dakota, the only large oat-producing State, showing an increase.

Oat acreage for harvest as grain is estimated at 20.7 million acres, smallest acreage harvested for grain since 1883. This year's acreage is 5 percent less than last year and 22 percent below average. All major producing States except North Dakota and Texas decreased acreage from last year. Abandonment and uses other than grain account for 23 percent of the total planted acreage, slightly less than last year, but slightly more than average.

OATS STOCKS: Stocks of old crop oats remaining on farms July 1, 1964 are placed at 252 million bushels, about one-fourth of last year's production. Current holdings exceed those of a year earlier by 20 million bushels, but are 6.5 million bushels below average. Larger holdings in Minnesota account for over two-thirds of the National increase. The larger volume of oats on farms in the North Atlantic and North Central States was partly offset by smaller stocks in South Atlantic, South Central, and Western States.

Disappearance from farms during the second quarter of 1964 amounted to 194 million bushels--slightly below the 195 million estimated for the corresponding period a year earlier.

SOYBEANS: The estimated acreage of soybeans planted alone for all purposes in 1964 is 31.7 million acres, 7 percent above the previous record acreage planted in 1963 and 23 percent above average. Growers

are expected to harvest 30.9 million acres for beans, up 8 percent from last year and 24 percent above average.

Increases in planted acreage occurred in most States. Exceptions include States from Kansas south on the western side and from Maryland and Delaware north on the eastern edge of the producing area. By regions, the planted acreage in the main producing North Central States is up 8.7 percent and the South Central and South Atlantic States are up 4.8 percent and 3.8 percent, respectively.

Among the leading producing States, Minnesota and Iowa show the sharpest expansion over last year with increases of 20 percent and 15 percent, respectively. The planted acreage is up 5 percent in Missouri and 4 percent in Arkansas and Indiana. In Illinois, the perennial leader in soybean production, 3 percent more acres were planted than a year earlier.

The crop is in good condition across the North Central States although soil moisture shortages were beginning to show up in some areas the latter part of June. Early plantings are mostly up to good stands in the southern and eastern producing States, while some of the later plantings show uneven stands as a result of the dry weather. Soil moisture is short and causing concern in the Mississippi River States north to southeastern Missouri, southern Illinois and western Kentucky. Rain the latter part of June alleviated moisture shortages in many areas from Virginia southward in the South Atlantic region but moisture supplies were still short in parts of Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia. States to the north including Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey remained dry.

Wet soils in April and early May over most of the soybean producing area delayed preparation of fields for planting and early plantings were behind last year's pace. However, rapid progress was made after mid-May in the main North Central States and planting was nearly complete in the region by mid-June, except in Kansas and Missouri where about 20 percent of the acreage remained to be planted. Completion of planting was a little earlier than usual for the area although somewhat later than last year. To the South and East, planting progress on June 1 was near the level of a year earlier, however late plantings, especially those following other crops, were delayed because of dry soils and some acreage still remained to be planted on July 1.

SOYBEAN STOCKS ON FARMS: Soybeans stored on farms July 1, 1964 totaled a record 73 million bushels, twice the farm holdings of a year earlier. The previous high was 42 million bushels in 1960 and the average farm stocks for July 1 is 31 million bushels. The indicated disappearance from farms during the past April-June quarter of 119 million bushels compares with 99 million a year earlier and the average for the quarter of 93 million bushels. The record disappearance for the quarter occurred in 1962 when 124 million bushels moved from farms.

Stocks were larger than a year earlier in each of the main producing regions. The North Central States account for 90 percent of the Nation's total farm holdings. Iowa had the largest farm stocks July 1, 23 million bushels, followed by Illinois with 16 million bushels.

BARLEY: The 1964 production of barley is expected to be 363 million bushels, down 9 percent from last year and 16 percent below the average. A smaller production than last year is indicated for the North Central and Western States, with North Dakota, Minnesota, and Washington showing the largest decreases. Both smaller acreages and lighter yields than last year account for the decreased production. In the Atlantic and Southern States, production is expected to increase sharply from last year due largely to the near record and record yields being realized in most of these States.

By July 1, development of the crop was still slightly behind normal, although hot weather in late June forced rapid maturity in most producing areas. Harvest was drawing to a close in the Southern States and had started or was about to start in most other States. In the Northern States, the crop is progressing well with generally adequate moisture available. Only 30 percent of the crop had headed in Minnesota, but in North and South Dakota heading was complete in most fields. Harvest varied from 15 percent complete in Indiana to over one-half complete in Illinois. In Kansas and Nebraska, earlier dry soils retarded development with some losses of winter barley occurring in southwest Kansas, but recent rains have enabled spring plantings to make good recovery in both States. Harvest of the winter crop in Kansas has been completed in the southern counties and is underway elsewhere. Harvest of spring acreage is expected to start shortly. In Nebraska, combining of earliest fields was underway. Considerable spring replanting was necessary in Montana due to soil crusting caused by recurring rains. As a result, a wide range in maturity dates is probable. Recent flooding also caused some crop damage and abandonment, but generally the condition and development of the crop has been good, though late. Some loss and damage from the extended spring drought occurred in Colorado, eastern Oregon, and Washington, but recent rains have greatly improved prospects. In eastern Oregon and Washington, harvest of early barley was getting underway, while in the western parts of these States, warmer weather was needed to advance the crop. Harvest is well along in California with yields from irrigated fields being excellent, but only poor to fair from dryland fields.

The 12.4 million acres seeded to barley last fall and this spring is 11 percent less than last year and 22 percent below the average. All regions, with the exception of the South Atlantic, show a decrease in seeded acreage from last year. About 87 percent of the U. S. planted acreage will be harvested for grain this year compared with 83 percent last year. The acreage for harvest as grain -- 10.7 million acres -- is 7 percent less than last year and is the smallest acreage for grain since 1953 when 8.7 million acres were harvested.

BARLEY STOCKS: Stocks of old barley on farms July 1 totaled 59.7 million bushels, 12 percent less than held on farms a year ago, but equal to the 5-year average. While all regions, except the North Central, showed smaller holdings than a year earlier, most of the decrease was in Montana. Over 50 percent of the farm holdings were located in North Dakota. Disappearance during the April-June quarter totaled 69.5 million bushels, 10 percent more than a year earlier but 2 percent less than average.

RYE: Production of rye in 1964 is forecast at 33 million bushels -- up 12 percent from a year earlier and 5 percent above the 1958-62 average. The yield of 18.7 bushels per acre is the third highest on record,

exceeded only by the 19.6 bushels in 1960 and the record yield of 20.5 bushels in 1962. The 1964 yield is slightly above both last year and the average.

Rye production is expected to be above last year in all regions. North Dakota's rye production, which accounts for about a third of the Nation's production, is 25 percent above last year. Regional yields per acre are higher in all except the Western region. Record yields are forecast for New York, Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, and Kentucky. Six other States equalled their previous high yields.

The acreage seeded to rye last fall and this spring totaled 4.7 million acres, 6 percent more than the previous year and 9 percent above the average. The North Central region has 54 percent of the acreage planted to rye and accounts for 71 percent of the estimated acreage for harvest as grain. abandonment and diversion to uses other than grain account for 62 percent of the seeded acreage.

Seedings in the important North Central region were 5 percent greater than a year earlier. North Dakota, with the largest rye acreage, had an increase of 25 percent from last year. Other North Central States showing increased seedings were Wisconsin, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas.

The acreage for harvest as grain is estimated at 1.8 million acres-- 10 percent more than last year and 4 percent above average. The North Atlantic region is unchanged from a year earlier, but all other regions expect an increase in the acreage harvested for grain.

RYE STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of old crop rye on farms July 1 totaled 1,711,000 bushels. This is 17 percent less than the farm stocks a year earlier and 44 percent below the 5-year average. Stocks at this level are the lowest for this date since 1953. This year's July 1 farm stocks accounted for 5.8 percent of the year-earlier production compared with last year's 5.1 percent. Almost 55 percent of the total stocks were located in the three main rye producing States of North and South Dakota and Nebraska. Disappearance of rye from farms during the April-June quarter totaled 1.8 million bushels. Last year the April-June disappearance was 5.3 million bushels. The 5-year average disappearance is 3.9 million bushels.

FLAXSEED: Production of flaxseed is expected to be 25.7 million bushels, 18 percent less than last year and 10 percent less than average. Decreased production from 1963 is expected because of a 10 percent drop in acreage for harvest and a 9 percent decrease in prospective yield. Growers expect to harvest 2.9 million acres compared with 3.2 million acres in 1963. The prospective yield per acre is 8.8 bushels compared with 9.7 bushels last year and the average of 9.4 bushels per acre.

Most seeding in the major flaxseed producing area has been completed though delayed by dryness in parts of Minnesota, and by excessive moisture in parts of Minnesota and North Dakota. Growth to date is uneven, but soil moisture is generally adequate and abandonment is expected to be less than last year.

The three most important flax producing States, the Dakotas and Minnesota, are expected to produce 92 percent of the Nation's crop. Crop development is slower than last year but near normal. In South Dakota

early plantings are blooming but locally spotty due to dryness at germination time, while late plantings are just up. In Minnesota, 30 percent of the crop has bloomed but progress has been slowed by dryness in the west-central and southwest counties. North Dakota flax is 9 percent in bloom compared with 20 percent a year earlier. Farmers are just finishing planting in the northeast counties where soils have been too wet.

In the early producing States, harvest was underway in the Imperial Valley in California where early fields were retarded by cold weather and frost, and yields from these fields will not be as good as from later fields. In the San Joaquin Valley and Half Moon Bay areas, yields are expected to be only fair to average. After two poor years, the Texas crop this year turned out better than average. Abandonment was only 12 percent compared with the average of 23 percent, and yield was well above average.

FLAXSEED STOCKS ON FARMS: Flaxseed stored on farms July 1 totaled 1.5 million bushels, 7 percent below a year earlier and 10 percent below the 5-year average. Most of these stocks were located in the Dakotas and Minnesota with North Dakota accounting for about 70 percent of the national total.

Disappearance of flaxseed from farms during the April - June period amounted to 6.3 million bushels compared with 5.9 million for the same period in 1963 and the average of 5.2 million bushels.

SORGHUMS: Acreage of sorghums planted for all purposes--17.0 million acres-- is down 4 percent from both 1963 and the 1958-62 average of 17.8 million acres. Plantings turned out nearly 0.7 million acres below earlier intentions, reflecting some change in farmers' earlier plans and the enrollment of additional acreage for diversion in the feed grain program.

Spring planting in eastern areas of the Central and Southern Plains States moved at about the usual rate. In the western areas however, lack of moisture for germination held back full scale planting until after late May and early June rains covered the area. By July 1 intended acreage was planted with ample moisture to get late planting off to a good start.

In Colorado, the increased acreage reflects the planting of sorghums on abandoned wheat land as late May and early June rains eased critical drought conditions and provided moisture to start the feed crop. Additional moisture will be needed, however, to make the crop. In Nebraska, acreage increased as farmers shifted corn acreage to sorghums because of the corn root worm and sorghum's greater drought tolerance. Also some corn acreage in northeast Nebraska, hailed out in late June, was being replanted to sorghums in an effort to maintain feed grain production.

Texas prospects are unusually promising over the entire State. Combining of a good yielding crop was well along in the Lower Valley and just hitting full stride in the Coastal Bend by July 1. On the High Plains, irrigated sorghum prospects are excellent. Lack of moisture delayed planting dryland sorghums on both the High and Low Plains until early June. In Oklahoma, dry soils slowed planting until mid-June in western areas and the Panhandle. In southern and eastern Oklahoma early fields are heading.

Kansas plantings progressed slowly until late May and early June rains eased dry soil conditions and permitted the completion of plantings. Ample moisture is available to get the crop started but sub-soil moisture is short.

Acreage harvested for all purposes is indicated at 16.5 million acres, 4 percent less than last year. The first forecast of sorghum grain production will be published in the August Crop Production Report.

SORGHUM GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of sorghum grain stored on farms July 1 totaled 62.6 million bushels, the largest of record for this date. The current stocks exceeded the year earlier level by 25 percent and were 56 percent above the 1958-62 average. This year's July 1 stocks accounted for 10.7 percent of the previous year's production compared with 9.9 percent a year earlier.

Disappearance of sorghum from farms during the April - June period amounted to 46.6 million bushels, 9 percent below the same period a year earlier.

RICE: The 1964 rice production is forecast at a record high of 72 million bags (100 pounds), 3 percent above last year and 32 percent above the 1958-62 average. Acreage to be harvested in 1964 is expected to total 1,773,000 acres, slightly above the 1,768,800 acres harvested in 1963. The 1964 national rice acreage allotment was unchanged from 1963. Condition of the crop on July 1 indicated a record yield per harvested acre of 4,082 pounds, 120 pounds above the 1963 yield and 661 pounds above average.

Production in the Southern rice area is expected to total 56 million bags, 2 percent above last year. Seeding progressed slowly during the early spring because of wet weather but was completed at about the usual time although somewhat later than last year. Some late planted fields had to be flushed to assure good stands. Fields have been kept unusually free of grass and weeds and the crop has made excellent growth. By July 1, rice was heading in Texas and Louisiana and approaching the boot stage in Arkansas. General harvest is expected to get underway slightly later than last year because of slow planting start.

The California rice crop was planted at a more rapid pace than a year earlier and good stands were obtained. Growth has been generally satisfactory but cool weather slowed development. The California acreage for harvest is the same as last year, but with better yields in prospect, production is expected to be 9 percent above 1963.

COTTON: Cotton planted in 1964 is estimated at 14,754,000 acres, about 0.6 percent less than planted last year and 4 percent less than the 1958-62 average. The upland cotton allotment for 1964 of 16.2 million acres, announced last fall, is only fractionally less than in 1963.

New cotton legislation was approved in early April after planting was underway in many areas. Under the new regulations, farmers could (1) plant their 1964 allotment as originally issued, (2) plant the domestic allotment--about 67 percent of their effective allotment--and receive a premium of $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound over the basic support price; (3) plant 5 percent more than the basic allotment with production from the extra acreage to be exported without benefit of the export payment.

Under the latter provision, growers have applied for about 88,000 acres of export cotton this year with most of this acreage in Texas, California, and Mississippi. No report on farmers electing to plant within their domestic allotment has been issued because growers have until the acreage is officially measured to make a choice. Information thus far indicates that some growers in southeastern States planted within their domestic allotment but many planted their full allotments. Most farmers in central and western areas planted their full allotments.

The new cotton legislation was not applicable to American-Egyptian (extra long staple) acreage. The 1964 allotment of 111,000 acres for this cotton was nearly one-fourth less than last year with growers planting 109,800 acres compared with 143,800 acres in 1963.

The cool, wet spring delayed planting in all southeastern and most central States with considerable replanting in some areas. Despite the slow start, plants responded to intermittent periods of warm weather during May and June, but dry soils in many areas were tending to retard growth by July 1.

Mid-May rains in major producing areas of Oklahoma were favorable and planting was completed by early June with good stands reported. Although cool weather during March and April delayed planting in south Texas, May and June weather was favorable and the crop has made good progress. In northwest Texas, late May rains restored surface soil moisture and planting moved forward rapidly. The crop was making good progress in late June. Cool weather also delayed planting and early growth in New Mexico, Arizona, and California where the crop is late but otherwise in good condition.

HAY: Hay production of all kinds during 1964 is expected to total 117.7 million tons - up 1 percent from last year and slightly above the 5-year average. More acreage for harvest accounts for the increase as prospective yield this year is down slightly from 1963. Hay output per acre in the South Atlantic region is expected to be up 8 percent from the drought-depressed 1963 crop, but still below average as moisture shortage persists in local areas. The 2.27 tons per acre expected in the Western region is down 2 percent from 1963, because development in much of the area has been retarded by cool and dry conditions. Yields in other regions show little change from last year. Soil moisture supplies this spring have been varied and spotty but in general adequate except in parts of the Mid-Atlantic, Northeast Corn Belt, and Southwestern States.

Acreage of all kinds of hay for harvest this year is expected to be 67.6 million acres - up 1 percent from last year but slightly below average. The acreage increase over 1963 is quite general across the country - each region now expects a harvested acreage a little above last year.

Tame hay shows no change and wild hay shows a slight decrease in yield compared with 1963, but this is offset by increased acreage so each shows an expected production 1 percent above 1963.

Estimated production of Alfalfa and Alfalfa mixtures, 70.9 million tons, is up 2 percent from last year and 5 percent above average. Yield per acre is up only slightly from 1963 but a 2 percent rise in acreage accounts for increased production. The South Atlantic region expects 23 percent greater yield than last year, but still below average as weevil damage is still a problem. All other regions expect a yield little changed from 1963. In the important North Central region, which accounts for 60 percent of the U.S. Crop, output is expected to be up 2 percent from 1963 because of increased acreage, yield is unchanged. The acreage of alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures for harvest, 29.2 million acres, is up 2 percent from last year and up 4 percent from average. A small acreage decrease in the South Atlantic was offset by increases in all other regions.

The 1964 production of clover, timothy and clover grass mixtures is expected to reach 20.4 million tons - 2 percent less than the 1963 crop and 13 percent below average. The decrease from 1963 is accounted for by a drop in acres - yield is up slightly. Output is well above last year in the South Atlantic region because of increased acreage and because yield prospects are improved over last year's drought-depressed level. All other regions expect an output less than last year.

The 1964 acreage of this class of hay is estimated to be 13.4 million acres - down 3 percent from last year and 8 percent below average. Acreage is up slightly in the Southern and Western regions but is more than offset by decreases in the remainder of the country.

Production of Lespedeza hay is forecast to be 2.9 million tons--5 percent below last year's drought-depressed crop and 29 percent below average. Acreage is down 1 percent but yield is down 4 percent from last year. In the important South Central region May and June were generally dry but late June rains were helpful. In this region yield prospects are down 8 percent from 1963, and more than offset increases in other regions. The acreage for harvest, 2.5 million acres, is down 1 percent from 1963 and 23 percent below average.

Wild Hay production is forecast at 9.4 million tons -- up 1 percent from last year but 4 percent below average. Acreage this year is up 3 percent from 1963 but is partly offset by a 2 percent decrease in prospective yield. Yield in the Dakotas is down from last year because of early dryness in much of the area, but is expected to be up slightly from average. In Nebraska, the leading wild hay State, the crop got a poor start because of cool dry weather, but June rains stimulated growth. Yield is now expected to be near last year but well below average. The total acreage of wild hay this year is estimated at 10.7 million acres -- up 3 percent from last year but 2 percent below average. All regions show about the same small increase from last year's acreage.

PEANUTS: The acreage of peanuts planted alone for all purposes is estimated at 1,528,000 acres, a slight decline from the 1,529,300 acres planted alone last year and 3 percent below average.

In the Virginia-Carolina area, the Virginia acreage is down 1,000 acres while the North Carolina acreage is unchanged from last year.

The Southeastern area estimate is up 3,500 acres from last year. In Georgia, record high yields last year increased interest in the crop and growers planted 5,000 acres more than in 1963. Partially offsetting this increase were slightly smaller acreages in Florida and Mississippi.

The 1964 acreage planted in the Southwest is down about 1 percent from a year ago. Texas acreage declined 6,000 acres, but Oklahoma and New Mexico increased 2,000 and 500 acres, respectively.

Condition of peanuts in the Virginia-Carolina area was generally good, though short moisture supplies were causing concern in some Virginia localities. Scattered rainfall patterns in Southeastern States resulted in variable crop conditions, but stands were generally good and the crop as a whole was making satisfactory progress. In the Southwest, dry weather early in the season resulted in the crop being planted later than usual, but planting progressed rapidly after rains in late May and early June. Some localities of central Texas were very dry, but moisture in other Southwest areas was adequate.

SUGAR BEETS: Production of sugar beets in 1964 is expected to total 24.3 million tons--the fourth successive record production. A crop of this size would be 4 percent larger than last year's crop and 44 percent larger than the 1958-62 average. The prospective yield of 17.4 tons per acre is slightly above average, but 1.5 tons lower than the record high of 18.9 tons harvested last year.

Planted acreage of sugar beets is estimated at 1,458,000 acres, continuing the steady upward trend of almost a decade. Growers are expected to harvest 1.4 million acres, an increase of 13 percent from a year earlier and 42 percent more than average.

Growing conditions during late June were quite favorable and sugar beets made good progress despite a cool, wet spring in much of the sugar beet area. Beets were planted late and sizeable acreages were replanted because of crusting soil and wind damage. Frost also damaged recently germinated beets in Idaho and Oregon. However, seed germinated well and stands are average to good. Lack of moisture after planting resulted in unusually heavy abandonment of acreage in Ohio. Beets in the upper Red River Valley withstood excessive spring rains well, with only a small acreage drowned. Locally heavy June rains in widespread areas delayed thinning and hampered cultivation, allowing some fields to become weedy. Warmer weather and the absence of rain at the end of June permitted rapid progress in field work. Although later than usual, beets have grown well and a good crop is expected if July and August temperatures are seasonal.

Irrigation water supplies -- while not plentiful in all areas -- appear to be adequate for maturing most irrigated beets. Late May and June rains in the important northeast section of Colorado improved prospects considerably and helped to build up reservoir storage. Unusually heavy rains also helped greatly in the Arkansas Valley but irrigation water supplies there are still limited and could become critical without normal rainfall.

Late spring and early summer growing conditions have been favorable in California and spring-planted beets have made good progress. A few early planted fields show some virus yellows but no extensive damage is anticipated. Below normal yields are reported in the Imperial Valley where harvest of fall-planted beets is nearing completion.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: Production of sugarcane for sugar and seed in Louisiana and Florida is estimated at 16,312,000 tons, 18 percent more than the 1963 crop. Indicated production in Hawaii of 10,465,000 tons brings the total U.S. crop up to 26,777,000 tons, 11 percent more than harvested the previous season. The increase in production is the result of expanded acreage as the prospective yield is slightly below the 1963 yield.

Growers in Louisiana expect to harvest 339,000 acres this year, 7 percent more than the 317,000 acres last season. Stands are good, fields mostly clean and lay-by is nearing completion. Florida growers have made another sharp increase in acreage and expect to harvest 220,000 acres this year, compared with 150,500 acres last year and the 1958-62 average of 62,800. Although some of the new cane was planted late, the crop has made good progress to date.

Production in Hawaii is expected to be 3 percent more than last season. Grinding got underway in early January and has made rapid progress with 620,000 tons of sugar, raw value, produced through June 27, 1964, compared with 479,000 tons through June 29, 1963.

DRY BEANS: The forecast of 1964 dry bean production is 19.2 million bags (100 pounds clean basis), 7 percent below last year's record large crop but 1 percent above average. An expected yield below last year's record level more than offset the 2 percent increase anticipated in harvested acreage.

This forecast does not include any acreage or production for the relatively new producing area in North Dakota and Minnesota where an estimating program has not yet been established for dry beans.

The U.S. prospective yield of 1,327 pounds per acre is 1 percent below last year's record yield of 1,453 pounds per acre but above the average of 1,282 pounds. Expected yields are below 1963 in all States except New York, but above average in all States except Montana, Idaho, and Washington. The 1964 crop is expected to be harvested from 1.45 million acres, up from the 1.42 million acres harvested last year but below the average of 1.48 million acres.

In the Northeast, weather was favorable for timely planting in New York and germination was good. Adequate soil moisture supplies got the crop off to a good start and yields above last year and average are expected. Conditions at planting time were quite varied in Michigan with some areas lacking sufficient moisture for proper germination. Rains the latter part of June alleviated some of the moisture shortages. Yields, while not expected to reach last year's level, are expected to be above average.

The crop is off to a late start in the Northwest, especially the Pacific Northwest, as a result of delayed plantings and the cool weather which slowed growth and development. Beginning planting dates in Idaho were near normal, but June rains delayed plantings and completion was about 10 days later than usual. Warmer temperatures are needed to bring the crop along. Irrigation water supplies are adequate throughout the region. Dry top soil at planting time caused uneven germination and in some cases irrigation was used to start the crop in southeastern Wyoming and Nebraska. Later rains brought dryland fields up to a stand although uneven growth resulted from delayed germination.

In the Southwest, the Pinto area, above average yields are expected. Rain and hail damage necessitated some replanting in the northern irrigated area in Colorado. The dryland area in the State has adequate sub-soil moisture but topsoils are dry. Rain will be needed to assure a good crop.

In California, most varieties were planted somewhat earlier than last year but, cool weather has slowed growth. Current prospects point to yields about the same as last year and a little above average for Limas while the expected yields of other varieties are below last year but above average.

DRY PEAS: A production of 4.32 million bags (100 pounds clean basis) is forecast for this year's dry pea crop, 9 percent below last year's production but 11 percent above average. The forecast for 1964 does not include any production for Colorado where estimates were discontinued. Production in Colorado accounted for less than 1 percent of the total U. S. production in 1963.

This year's prospective U. S. yield, of 1,379 pounds per acre, and the acreage for harvest, of 313,000 acres, are both down from last year but above average.

Planting was completed in good time in the Pacific Northwest, the main producing area. However, germination and later development were slowed by cool spring temperatures. A lack of moisture during April and May hurt the crop in Idaho and some Washington producing areas began to need rain the last of May. June rains and warmer temperatures improved prospects although rains came too late for maximum benefit in Idaho.

The season is still somewhat late. Advanced fields in Washington were in bloom and setting pods in late June while the late fields were just starting to bloom.

TOBACCO: The season's first forecast of all tobacco production is 2,097 million pounds, 10 percent below the record 2,337 million pounds produced last year, but 6 percent above the 5-year average.

Growers plan to harvest the smallest tobacco acreage since 1908. Acreage of all types of tobacco in 1964 is estimated at 1,075,300 acres -- 8.5 percent below 1963 and 6.8 percent below average. Decreases from last

year are expected in all major classes of tobacco except cigar binder, cigar wrapper and Southern Maryland. The Southern Maryland (type 32) crop, is up somewhat from the drought-reduced 1963 acreage.

All major types of tobacco, except Pennsylvania Seedleaf and cigar wrapper, are under quotas this year. Of the types under quotas, basic allotments were cut 10 percent from 1963 for flue-cured, burley, and Kentucky and Tennessee fire-cured and dark air-cured types. Basic allotments for other types were not changed.

The expected average yield per acre this year for all types combined is 1,951 pounds. If realized, this yield will be second only to last year's 1,989 as the highest of record.

Plant supplies were adequate in all areas this season but transplanting was somewhat delayed by wet soils and cool temperatures during April. Conditions improved in May and planting was completed at about the normal time.

Rainfall the last half of May and during June was mostly in the form of scattered showers, and as of July 1, soil moisture shortages were causing local concern in practically all States except South Carolina. Showers since July 1 have benefited the crop in many areas. Harvest was making good progress in Florida and South Carolina and getting underway in parts of Georgia and North Carolina.

Production of flue-cured tobacco is forecast at 1,222 million pounds, 11 percent below the 1,371 million pounds produced last year, but 0.5 percent above average. Stands of type 11 tobacco in N. C. and Va. are good, and plants are more uniform in size and height than usual. However, moisture has been spotty and some fields are showing the effects of insufficient moisture. Although some areas need additional rains, type 12 tobacco shows promise of another fine crop. During early June, heavy rains damaged the crop in S. C., but by the end of June a partial recovery had been made. In Georgia, too much rain early in the season was followed by a shortage of moisture during most of May and June and the crop is very irregular. The expected yield of all flue-cured tobacco is 1,952 pounds, slightly below the record 1963 crop yield of 1,975 pounds, but 194 pounds above the average. Reflecting a cut in acreage allotments, the estimated 625,700 acres of flue-cured for harvest this year is 10 percent below the 694,500 acres harvested in 1963 and about 9 percent below the 1958-62 average. This year's acreage for harvest is the smallest since 1932.

Production of burley tobacco is forecast at 667 million pounds, down 12 percent from the record production of 755 million pounds in 1963. The 1958-62 average is 542 million pounds. The indicated yield of 2,177 pounds per acre is the second highest of record, exceeded only in 1963 when 2,331 pounds were produced. Producers indicated they plan to harvest 306,200 acres, 10 percent below the 338,500 acres harvested in 1963 and 1.3 percent below average. Basic allotments for burley were cut 10 percent from last year.

Fire-cured production is estimated at 52.7 million pounds, compared with 55.9 million pounds produced in 1963 and the average of 49.8 million pounds. The expected yield of 1,616 pounds approaches last year's record high yield of 1,630 pounds per acre and is 163 pounds above the 1958-62 average. The fire-cured acreage for harvest is estimated at 32,600, down 5 percent from 1963 and is 5 percent below average. With less underplanting of allotments than in 1963, type 21 producers in Virginia increased their acreage 9 percent, although allotments remained unchanged.

Production of Southern Maryland, type 32, is forecast at 35.1 million pounds, well above last year's short crop of 29.3 million and nearly equal to the five year average of 35.3 million pounds. The 1964 acreage for harvest at 39,000 acres is up 4,500 acres from the 34,500 harvested last year and slightly above the five year average of 38,500 acres. The expected yield of 900 pounds is about average, but 50 pounds above 1963. Good weather prevailed during the planting season. Plant supplies were adequate, rainfall has been ample and the crop is currently in good condition.

The dark air-cured crop, types 35-37, is placed at 22.4 million pounds, 11 percent below 1963 but above the average of 21.4 million pounds. The indicated yield of 1,611 pounds per acre is second only to the record 1,654 pounds obtained last year. Total acreage is estimated at 13,900 acres, 9 percent below both last year and average. All three types show a decline from 1963. The season to date has been generally favorable in all dark air-cured producing areas.

A cigar-filler crop of 54.9 million pounds is expected -- 3 percent below 1963 and 9 percent below average. The indicated yield of 1,844 pounds per acre compares with 1,836 pounds obtained last year and the average of 1,744 pounds. This year's crop will be harvested from 29,800 acres, a 4 percent decline from the 30,900 acres harvested in 1963 and 14 percent below average. Pennsylvania seedleaf growers intend to harvest 26,000 acres, 1,000 less than last year. Indications from the Ohio, Miami Valley area point to a 100 acre decline from the 3,900 acres harvested last year. Condition of the crop is generally good in all areas.

The cigar-binder production is forecast at 24.1 million pounds - about 18.7 million in Wisconsin and 5.4 million pounds in the Connecticut Valley. Combined production totaled 23.7 million pounds in 1963 and averaged 27.3 million during 1958-62. The estimated yield of 1,720 pounds per acre is slightly below the 1,758 pounds obtained last year, but well above the 1,622 pounds average. Total binder acreage of 14,000 acres, is 4 percent higher than the 13,500 harvested last year. All of the increase is in Wisconsin, where growers intend to harvest 500 acres more than the 10,700 acres harvested last year. The Connecticut acreage, at 2,800 acres is unchanged. The two-State binder acreage harvested averaged 16,900 acres during 1958-62.

Cigar-wrapper production is forecast at 19.7 million pounds -- 12.3 million of type 61 and 7.4 million of type 62. If realized, the crop will be 5 percent above 1963 and 4 percent above average. The indicated yield

is 1,439 pounds per acre -- slightly below the 1,449 pounds realized last year, but a 6 percent increase in acreage from 12,900 in 1963 to 13,700 acres in 1964 more than offsets the lower yield. Acreage increases are indicated for all States except Georgia. The acreage estimates for type 62 includes fire-cured wrapper. The acreage this year is near the average of 13,600 harvested during the 1958-62 period.

APPLES: An apple crop of 144.6 million bushels is forecast for 1964, up 15 percent from last year and 18 percent above the 1958-62 average of 123 million bushels. If realized, this would be the largest commercial apple crop since 1937. All Eastern States other than New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Delaware, and North Carolina expect more apples than last year. All of the Central States, except Iowa expect a crop larger than last year. Production prospects in the Western States vary sharply and point to a net decrease of 8 percent from last year but 18 percent above average. Of the 5 major apple States which normally account for about 62 percent of the total crop, (Washington, New York, Michigan, Virginia and California) only Washington prospects are less than last year.

Winterkill of fruit buds was light and late frosts were no problem this season, except in North Carolina. There, prospects are quite variable depending upon location of the orchard and the variety. Rainfall during June was quite light and scattered in most of the Eastern States. Pollinating and growing conditions have been mostly favorable throughout the Central States. Poor pollinating weather plus freezes after mid-April caused considerable variation in the Washington apple crop. Weather conditions across the country during June were generally favorable for disease and insect control. Apples have sized well throughout the Nation despite the dry weather in the East.

Production of apples in the Eastern States is estimated at 69.0 million bushels, up 21 percent from last year and 13 percent above average. A larger total apple crop than last year is expected in New England; however, New Hampshire and Vermont have smaller crops and the Connecticut crop is expected only to equal the 1963 production. New York expects a record high commercial crop of 26.0 million bushels, 27 percent above last year and 23 percent above average. This is 1.9 million bushels above the previous record in 1961. The Lake Ontario area expects a crop equal to or larger than last year for all varieties. In the Hudson Valley, growers expect a heavy crop and thinning sprays have been used extensively. Production of all major varieties will exceed 1963. Soil moisture is a limiting factor now. Growers in the Champlain Valley expect another good crop, but production of McIntosh, the major variety in the area, is expected to be less than last year. Development of the New Jersey crop has been almost normal and most trees have a good set. Harvest of Starr was expected to begin about July 10. Apple production in Pennsylvania is expected to be 38 percent above last year. Most varieties have a heavy set and a good crop is in prospect. Set of Red and Golden Delicious, York, and Staymans is somewhat lighter than for the other varieties. The commercial crop in Virginia is reported to be unusually clean. The June drop was not as heavy as was anticipated earlier. Growers report a lighter set on Red and

Golden Delicious than on other varieties. Moisture supplies are the main concern at the present time, however, some rain fell on July 8 in northern Virginia. Movement of early varieties in West Virginia was expected to begin in early July. There is a good set of apples in Maryland's main apple area, but Golden Delicious production is expected to fall below 1963. Harvest of Lodi was expected to start in the Hancock area about July 8.

An apple crop of 32.6 million bushels is forecast for the Central States. This is up 49 percent from last year and 29 percent above average. Production in Michigan is forecast at a record high of 18.5 million bushels, 54 percent more than last year and 39 percent above average. A frost free spring with adequate moisture got the crop off to a good start and all areas have a larger crop than last year. There is a uniform set on all varieties in all areas. Harvest of Lodi and Transparent apples was expected to begin the week of July 6 in the southwest area. The crop in Ohio is unusually clean and more than the usual amount of thinning sprays have been applied. Sufficient rainfall has been received and sizing has been good where adequately thinned. Harvest of summer varieties is expected to start during the second week of July. Indiana growers are expecting a big apple crop as there was a heavy bloom and good set coupled with adequate soil moisture and effective insect and disease control. The fruit has been sizing well, but some additional thinning, after the June drop has been necessary.

In the eight Western producing States a crop of 43.0 million bushels is forecast, down 8 percent from last year but 18 percent above average. California, Colorado, and New Mexico expect larger crops than last year but this is more than offset by the smaller production in the other five Western States. The Washington crop is forecast at 25.1 million bushels, 21 percent below last year's big crop but still 17 percent above average. The Delicious crop was hurt by freezes during bloom and immediately thereafter. Golden Delicious had a very light bloom. Winesaps vary from a light to heavy crop depending upon frost exposure and smudging. Romes and Jonathans have good prospects. Growing weather was good during June and apples sized well. Oregon's crop is down from last year because of frosts in April and May. Apples got off to a slow start, but weather conditions improved in late June and stimulated development of the crop.

There is a good set for all varieties of apples in California where a record large commercial crop of 11.5 million bushels is expected. This is 37 percent larger than last year's relatively short crop and 16 percent above average. Rains in early June improved the crop and heavy thinning has been required in most districts. Gravenstein trees bloomed early but development of the apples has been later than usual because of cool weather in the early part of June. Harvest of White Astrachans began about the first of June in the Visalia area with shipping of the crop continuing throughout the month. Harvest of Gravensteins is expected to begin in mid-July. A good crop of Delicious apples is in prospect in Idaho, but Jonathans appear to be light due to frosts and a light bloom. Winesaps and Romes vary from a medium to medium heavy crop. Harvest of summer apples is not expected to begin until about August 10. Cool spring temperatures in New Mexico caused later blooming

than usual. As the result, trees generally bloomed after the period of late spring frosts and prospects are the best in recent years. Frosts, however, did some damage to the Red Delicious crop in the North Central area and in the Hondo Valley, but the major producing areas still expect a large crop.

PEACHES: The Nation's 1964 peach crop is 70,947,000 bushels, down 4 percent from 1963 and 5 percent below average. Larger crops in the North Atlantic, North Central, and Western regions are not expected to offset the sharp reduction caused by a late spring freeze in the Carolinas, Georgia, and Alabama. The current estimate is down 3 percent from the June 1 forecast due primarily to elimination of part of California's Clingstone peach crop through a "green drop" program put into effect under the provisions of the State Marketing Order for Clingstone peaches. U. S. production, excluding the California Clingstone crop, is estimated at 38,278,000 bushels, up 202,000 bushels from June 1, but 11 percent below 1963 and 21 percent below average.

The California Clingstone peach crop, primarily for canning, is now estimated at 32,669,000 bushels (784,000 tons), 7 percent above last year and 25 percent above average. The California Freestone peach crop estimate is 12,709,000 bushels, unchanged from last month, 1 percent below last year but 1 percent above average. Early varieties now being marketed are of good quality.

The 9 Southern States estimate is 5,485,000 bushels, down 71 percent from last year and only one-third as large as average. The crop is turning out somewhat larger than expected in Georgia, with harvest now well advanced. Quality of the crop has been good. In South Carolina, harvest is about over in the lower southern counties and turned out somewhat larger than earlier expectations, but shipments from the Ridge section and the Spartanburg-York County area are falling short of early estimates. Harvest in the Ridge area is expected to be over by mid-July and there will be little movement from South Carolina after that date. In Arkansas, a good crop of early varieties has been harvested. Dry weather is limiting sizing of mid-season varieties now being harvested. In Louisiana, about three-fourths of the crop has been harvested. In Texas, harvest of early varieties was active throughout June. Later varieties will be harvested through July and most of August.

The Middle Atlantic States peach estimate is 8,040,000 bushels, 37 percent above last year and 3 percent above average. Harvest of Virginia's early varieties is expected to begin about July 10. Dry weather during May and June limited the size of early varieties. In Maryland, harvest of the Dixired variety will start about July 6 on the Eastern Shore, and movement from Washington County is expected about mid-July. Moisture supplies as of July 1 were short in both Maryland and Delaware. Rainfall during May and June was far below normal in the primary peach producing areas of New Jersey. The Pennsylvania crop is developing favorably under good weather conditions.

In New York and in the New England States, a good crop is in prospect. Growing conditions in the Lake Ontario area have been good and the set of fruit is very good. The Hudson Valley crop is spotty. Both here and in the New England States there is a shortage of soil moisture and size may be affected.

The North Central States have a prospective crop of 6,225,000 bushels, over two and one-half times as large as the freeze damaged 1963 crop and 9 percent above average. There was a heavy set of fruit in Michigan but most thinning operations have been completed. Peaches are developing well under favorable conditions and harvest of early varieties is expected about July 20. In Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, good crops are in prospect although the residual effects to bearing age trees from the 1963 freezes are evident in these States. Harvest of early varieties in southern Indiana began in June--volume movement is expected during the second week of July. Southern Ohio expects to begin harvesting early varieties by mid-July. Missouri and Kansas also expect larger crops than last year.

In the Western States, other than California, prospects are for near average crops well above last year's frost and freeze damage crops. In Colorado, an excellent crop is in prospect on the Western Slope and the estimate of 1,400,000 bushels is three and one-half times as large as last year. Harvest of Redhavens is expected to start in Washington about mid-July in the early districts. Prospects improved during June in Oregon where earlier frost damage was evidently less severe than expected.

PEARS: The July 1 production forecast for pears is nearly 28.9 million bushels, up slightly from last month. This production is 49 percent above last year and 3 percent above the 5-year average. Production in the Pacific Coast States--where about 88 percent of the crop is usually produced--is 50 percent above last year's short crop. Bartletts are up 65 percent while other type pears are up 11 percent. The production in the Pacific Coast States is estimated at 24,776,000 bushels, compared with 16,525,000 last year and the average of 24,667,000 bushels. Production in other States is expected to total 4.1 million bushels, 43 percent more than the 2.9 million bushels produced in 1963.

The California Bartlett crop is forecast at nearly 14.0 million bushels (335,000 tons), more than double last year's small crop, but only slightly larger than average. "Pear decline", although present in the Sacramento River Districts and in mountain areas hit by frost, has not been as great a problem as anticipated earlier. Warmer weather has reduced the threat of blight. Picking of early Bartletts in the Sacramento River area began July 1. Other type pears are forecast at nearly 1.2 million bushels (28,000 tons) about 200,000 bushels (5,000 tons) more than last year.

The Washington Bartlett crop is now estimated at 3.4 million bushels (85,000 tons), up 100,000 bushels (2,500 tons) from last month. Weather during June was favorable and the crop made good progress. Trees appear to be in good condition and no "pear decline" has been reported. Indicated Other Pear production is about 1.4 million bushels (33,750 tons), unchanged from last month. June weather was favorable for development of this crop.

Bartlett production in Oregon is expected to total 2.2 million bushels (55,000 tons) unchanged from last month. Crop development was normal during June in the Medford and Hood River areas. Late frosts at Hood River caused a variation in fruit set; however, many orchards have a good set and some thinning will be necessary. Willamette Valley orchards have a light set. Other type pears in Oregon are estimated at 2.7 million bushels (67,500 tons), the same as last month but 35 percent above last year. Development of the crop is later than normal because of the cool spring. A good crop is expected at Medford where there was a good set. Prospects at Hood River are down from the good crop of last year.

Michigan, the largest pear producing State outside of the Pacific Coast, is expecting a crop of 2.2 million bushels, 69 percent above last year and 53 percent above average. Although there was a heavy June drop of fruit, some hand thinning of the crop has been necessary in addition to earlier chemical thinning. Rainfall in the Central West area was light during May and June, but some rain was received on July 6 and 7. Harvest is expected to begin in the Southwest about August 1.

GRAPES: The 1964 forecast for United States grape production is 3,414,100 tons, 10 percent below last season's record crop but 10 percent above average. Production is expected to be above last year in all States except California, Washington, and Georgia. California and Washington had record large crops last season. Practically all of the grapes in California are European type.

The California grape crop, at 3,045,000 tons, is 13 percent below last year but 9 percent above average. Production of raisin varieties, at 1,950,000 tons, is down 13 percent from last year's record crop but is 13 percent above average. The number of bunches per vine and the length per bunch are both below last season. Below normal temperatures and scattered light rainfall have caused some concern about mildew and more than normal sulphuring has been required. Insect control measures are on schedule. Table variety grapes, estimated at 525,000 tons, are 16 percent below last season although only 1 percent below average. The harvest of early table grapes began in the Coachella Valley around June 7 and is now past peak. Meanwhile, the harvest of Thompson Seedless is increasing in this area. Picking of Cardinal grapes was expected to begin in the Arvin district of Kern County around July 10. Wine varieties, at 570,000 tons, are 9 percent below last season but 2 percent above average. Cool weather resulted in late development of these grapes. Late frosts caused severe damage to wine grapes in the Napa-Sonoma district and scattered light damage in several other localities.

The Arizona crop, principally European types, is forecast at 21,000 tons, 27 percent above last season and about 2/3 times the average. An increase in the bearing acreage is the main factor in the increased production. Harvest of early varieties began during the last week of June and picking of Thompson Seedless was expected to begin around July 10 to 15.

Grape production prospects in the Great Lakes area (New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan) are for 257,000 tons, 40 percent above last year and 21 percent above average. In New York, a large crop is in prospect with production 31 percent above last season and 28 percent above average. In Pennsylvania, the number of bunches per vine is up from last year and

the crop estimate is 3 percent above last season and 6 percent above average. Winds and hail caused some damage to grapes in Ohio, but the crop is estimated to be 79 percent above last season's light crop and 6 percent above average. There is little or no damage of any kind to grapes in Michigan and the crop is estimated to be nearly double last year's crop and 18 percent above average.

Grapes have developed well in both North and South Carolina and estimated production is above last season and average. In Georgia, hot, dry weather in May and June was unfavorable for grape development and production is expected to be below last season and average.

In Arkansas, near average production of grapes is expected. While rains on June 17-18 were beneficial to the crop in the main northwest area, conditions continued quite dry in the Altus area of west central Arkansas. In Washington, grape prospects are very good and production is expected to be 70,000 tons, second only to last year and 39 percent above average.

CITRUS: The 1963-64 orange crop is expected to total 91.7 million boxes, 13 percent below last year and 26 percent below the 5-year average. As of July 1, less than 10 percent of the crop (8.6 million boxes) remained for harvest-- almost all of which are California Valencias, which will be harvested between now and early fall. Production of grapefruit from the 1963-64 season is 34.4 million boxes, down 1 percent from last season and 19 percent below average. Harvest is virtually complete except in California where nearly 1.5 million boxes remain for harvest. The total remaining supply of grapefruit in all areas on July 1 was 2,042,000 boxes or 5.9 percent of the 1963-64 crop.

The estimated production of lemons is 17.9 million boxes, 38 percent above last year and 7 percent above average. About 4.2 million boxes remained for harvest after July 1 compared with 5.6 million remaining at the same time last year.

Citrus Crops - Utilization to July 1

Crop	1962-63 Crop				1963-64 Crop			
	Utilization	:Remain- :ing for		Utilization	:Remain- :ing for			
	:Fresh	:Processed:	Total:	:harvest:	:Fresh	:Processed:	Total:	:harvest
	:Thousand boxes				:Thousand boxes			
Oranges . . .	25,090	68,929	94,019	10,986	35,515	47,646	83,161	8,579
Grapefruit . . .	15,631	17,709	33,340	1,400	18,746	13,592	32,338	2,042
Lemons . . .	5,452	1,900	7,352	5,638	6,204	7,520	13,724	4,216

Prospects continue favorable for the 1964-65 Florida orange and grapefruit crops. Locally heavy showers in late June and early July were beneficial. Trees are in good condition and fruit size is unusually large for this time of year. June droppage was mostly of the "late bloom" new crop fruit.

In California, weather has been generally favorable for new crop grapefruit and oranges. The set of Navel oranges in Southern California is good. The bloom of Valencia oranges looks good but the drop has not yet

begun. In Arizona, prospects for new crop Valencias are considered good but only fair to good for other varieties. There has been a rather heavy drop of Navels, due partially to high winds. The drop of Valencias has been about normal. Prospects for 1964-65 Arizona grapefruit are good even though the June drop was heavy.

The 1964 bloom for lemons in some areas of Southern California is light due to the heavy 1963-64 crop which remained on the trees longer than normal. In Central areas, the lemon bloom was about 3 weeks late and the set is good. Arizona lemon prospects declined during June due to heavy droppage of new crop fruit.

In Texas, both orange and grapefruit trees continue to add new growth and have a healthy appearance. Moisture has been generally adequate and fruit is sizing well. Droppage has been at a minimum.

The July 1 forecast of 1964-65 crop limes in Florida continues at 480,000 boxes, up 7 percent from the previous season and 58 percent above the 1957-61 average. Trees are in good condition and the set of fruit is heavy. Harvest is progressing normally.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: Plum production in California and Michigan is forecast at 122,000 tons, 6 percent above last season and 38 percent above average. A record high production is expected in both States as weather conditions were favorable for the setting and developing of heavy crops. An increase in bearing acreage has contributed to the increased production in each State. In California, harvest of early varieties of plums is declining and midseason varieties increasing. Small fruit sizes due to the heavy set has resulted in heavy cullage of some lots, but total losses are not expected to be large. In Michigan, soil moisture conditions are reported to be adequate for sizing the crop.

The prune crop in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington is forecast at 61,500 tons, (fresh basis) 48 percent more than last season but 4 percent below the 1958-62 average. The forecast for Idaho is 23,500 tons, 24 percent above last season; for Oregon, 20,000 tons, about 3 times as large as last season; and for Washington, 18,000 tons, 10 percent above last season. Prune harvest is expected to begin in Idaho about August 15 and be most active by August 25. Prune prospects are spotty in the Willamette Valley of Oregon due to rain and frosts at blossom time. However, prospects in Douglas County are quite good. In Umatilla County, young acreage is expected to help offset the effects of early season weather which was less favorable than last year. Washington prunes sized well during June and quality is excellent to date. Cool, damp weather early in the month minimized fruit droppage.

California prune production is estimated at 155,000 tons, (dried basis) 17 percent above last season and average. There was a good bloom in all districts but late frosts caused losses in the Napa-Sonoma district and a few other localities. Prunes have made good size growth to date, and are larger than a year ago. Weather conditions during the growing season have been favorable for spraying and other pest control operations and prunes are expected to be clean and free from skin defects.

APRICOTS: Apricot production in California, Utah, and Washington is estimated at 207,400 tons, 4 percent more than last season's production and 10 percent more than the 1958-62 average. The California crop is estimated to be the same as last season's 190,000 tons, but 10 percent above average. Harvest is well advanced in all districts except the coastal areas where picking for canning, freezing, and drying is usually heavy during July and August. The Utah estimate, at 9,000 tons, is more than 5 times the light crop of the previous season and more than double the average. Fruit is expected to be of good sizes and quality. In Washington, production is estimated at 8,400 tons, 2 percent below last season and 26 percent below average. Apricots are sizing well and the quality is good. Harvest is expected to begin about mid-July.

NECTARINES: The California nectarine crop is now forecast at 68,000 tons, a record high, 19 percent above last season and 53 percent above average. Cool weather during most of June was favorable for nectarines. While the crop is about a week later than last season, shipments to date are somewhat higher than last year. Fruit sizes are smaller this year due to the heavy set.

AVOCADOS: Harvest of 1963-64 crop Fuerte avocados in California was virtually completed in June. The Hass variety is now moving to market in heavy volume along with small volumes of Other Spring and Summer varieties. Sizes are a little below normal because of cool weather and inadequate rainfall. Supplies of avocados should be ample, and harvest is expected to continue on schedule until picking of the 1964-65 crop of Fuerte and Other Fall and Winter varieties begins in October.

FIGS: Cool weather has slowed growth and development of California figs but conditions are generally rated good. Trees are in good condition and fruit is setting fairly well. Caprification of Calimyrnas is completed and fruit is developing satisfactorily. However, warmer weather now and during the next few months would be helpful to this crop. Some Black Mission figs for fresh use were picked in the Fresno area during June.

OLIVES: The July 1 condition of California olives was 68 percent of normal, 9 points above a year earlier. There was a good bloom on olive trees in all districts, but weather was quite cool during the blooming period and it is still too early to determine the set. The condition in the San Joaquin Valley, where Manzanillo acreage is heavy, was reported above that in the Sacramento Valley where Sevillanos are the predominant variety. Olive production was 57,000 tons in 1963; 52,000 tons in 1962, and the 1958-62 average is 51,400 tons.

ALMONDS: The 1964 almond crop estimate continues at 68,000 tons, 11 percent above 1963 and 26 percent above average. Growing conditions continue favorable and damage from the early frosts appears to be less than anticipated earlier. Some moth infestation has been found in the San Joaquin Valley and control measures are underway.

FILBERTS: The filbert crop in Oregon and Washington is forecast at 7,600 tons, 10 percent above last year but 18 percent below average. Oregon filberts have been slow in sizing this year because of cool spring

weather and moderate June temperatures. Lane County prospects are down from last year, but increased production in the northern areas is expected to more than offset this decline. The crop in Washington, estimated at 400 tons, is unusually late this season.

WALNUTS: The 1964 walnut crop in California and Oregon is estimated at 82,100 tons, down 1 percent from last year but 10 percent above average. The crop in Oregon has developed slowly this season. Loss of bearing trees in the 1962 windstorm continues to be a limiting factor. Growing conditions have been good in California, except for a few hot days the last week of June. Damage from blight, sunburn, and husk fly appear minor.

SWEET CHERRIES: The July 1 forecast of sweet cherries is 110,700 tons, up 1 percent from last month, 58 percent above the short 1963 crop, and 22 percent above the 5-year average. A crop of this size would be the fourth largest of record. Prospects declined during June in the Great Lakes area and in Idaho and Utah. Improved prospects in Washington and Oregon more than offset the declines. All States are expecting larger crops than last year.

In the Great Lakes States, the harvest of a record high crop of 27,900 tons is underway. The July 1 forecast for this area is off 2,300 tons from June 1 expectations, due mostly to dry conditions in important producing areas of Michigan. The Michigan crop is expected to be 20,000 tons, still a record high. Harvest of sweet cherries was in full swing by July 1 in Pennsylvania, Michigan, and in New York's Hudson Valley area. In the Lake Ontario area of New York, harvest was underway in late June but the major harvest was expected to occur after the first of July. Size and quality of the crop are generally good throughout the State although some wind whip damage occurred in the Lake Ontario area.

In the Western States, a crop of 82,800 tons is expected--43 percent above last year's short crop, and 20 percent above average. Harvest of the California crop of 30,000 tons is about complete. Rains on June 7 and 8 did little damage as cool temperatures and drying wind prevented split cherries. Favorable weather in Oregon during June resulted in improved tonnage prospects. Size and quality are excellent. Harvest started in The Dalles area about June 22 and first deliveries to processors in western Oregon were made on June 29--about 8 days later than usual. The Oregon estimate of 23,000 tons is 39 percent above last year. The Washington crop of 21,000 tons is 11 percent above last year and 21 percent above average. First shipments from the Yakima Valley were made on June 19 and harvest in the Lower Valley was in full swing by June 25. Harvest in the Wenatchee Valley started during the week of June 22. Cherries are large and of excellent quality. Rains during the period June 4 to 8 caused splitting in the early districts and cullage was heavy from early pickings.

Prospects held steady in Montana and Colorado where above average crops are expected. Harvest in Montana is expected to begin during the last week of July. An average size crop is expected in Idaho. The full extent of frost damage in the Emmett Valley was not known on June 1 and the July forecast of 2,000 tons is down 500 tons from the June 1 forecast.

Crop prospects in the Emmett area are spotted--ranging from failures to a near full crop. Harvest began on June 29, about 2 weeks later than usual and was active by July 6. A large crop is in prospect in Utah, with the 3,600 ton forecast 20 percent above last year and 55 percent above average.

SOUR CHERRIES: A record high output of sour cherries is in prospect for 1964, over two and one-half times as large as the short 1963 crop. The July 1 forecast is 212,600 tons, 20 percent above the previous record of 176,740 tons produced in 1962 and 52 percent above the 5-year average. Large crops are in prospect in all producing States although below average in Washington and Oregon.

In the five Great Lakes States, a record high 200,000 tons is in prospect. This would be 23 percent above the previous record of 162,200 tons harvested in 1962, two and three-fourths times as large as the short 1963 crop and 55 percent above average. The big crop is in Michigan where 140,000 tons are now expected, nearly 4 times as many as last year. A crop of this size would be 66 percent above average and 20 percent greater than the previous high output harvested in Michigan in 1962. Such a harvest also would account for nearly two-thirds of the total national crop in 1964. Harvest of the Michigan crop started the last week of June but volume harvest will not occur until about mid-July. There was less than the normal spread in time of bloom between areas and the harvest will overlap more than usual. Soil moisture has been somewhat short in west central and northwestern areas and sizing is a problem. Rains on July 6 and 7 will help alleviate the shortage. There was no moisture shortage in southwestern Michigan. All other Great Lakes producing States have larger crops than last year and average.

In Western States, a crop of 12,600 tons is now expected, up 10 percent from the June 1 forecast, 56 percent above last year and 15 percent above average. Harvest started about July 1 in Colorado and was expected to start about July 6, roughly two weeks later than usual, in Idaho. Harvest in Washington is expected to begin the last week of July. A mid-April freeze damaged blossoms in Washington and reduced the set of fruit. The crop is now expected to equal last year's 800 tons. Spring frosts also caused considerable variation in the set of fruit in Oregon where a crop of 4,200 tons is in prospect. This is three and one-half times as large as last year, but still below average.

HOPS: Production is forecast at 53.6 million pounds, 4 percent more than last year and nearly 18 percent above average. The increase in prospective production is from higher expected yields because acreage for harvest is down slightly from last year.

California has 600 fewer acres for harvest this year, more than offsetting slight increases in the other States. Total acreage for harvest in the four States is 32,600 acres, down 100 acres from last year but 3,000 acres above average. Idaho and Washington each expect to harvest 100 acres more than last year and acreage for harvest is up 300 acres in Oregon.

An increase in production is expected in all States except California. A higher expected yield per acre in California is more than offset by the decreased acreage for harvest. Idaho, Washington, and Oregon growers expect a higher yield per acre.

Washington's crop is later than usual but more uniform than last year. Because of a dry spring there has been very little mildew damage. Cold, wet weather has caused the crop to be late in Idaho and resulted in problems with Downey Mildew. However, warm, dry weather the last two weeks of June plus extensive spraying have kept it under control. Development of the crop in Oregon has been favorable in all producing areas. California hops got off to a slow start because of cool weather and strong winds. Dry weather, however, held mildew in check and insects have been well controlled. The crop is in good condition but late.

POTATOES: The first forecast of 1964 late summer production is 28,589,000 hundredweight compared with the revised estimate of 28,920,000 hundredweight produced in 1963. A lower average prospective yield per acre than was harvested in 1963 more than offsets a small increase in the acreage for harvest.

The seasonal classifications of late summer and fall potatoes for Colorado, Idaho, and Oregon are changed effective with this report. The reclassification for Colorado begins with 1959 and for Idaho and Oregon with 1962. The Colorado late summer estimates include all areas in the State except the San Luis Valley, the Colorado fall estimates include only the San Luis Valley. The ten southwest counties of Idaho and Malheur County, Oregon were formerly classified late summer and are now classified as fall.

Most States are expected to have about the same or moderately less production than 1963 but a few show substantial changes. These include New York (Long Island) and California where estimated production is down 16 and 6 percent, respectively, and Wisconsin, Colorado, and Washington where estimates are larger by 7, 9, and 6 percent, respectively. These changes in production are mostly the result of changes in acreage.

Weather in June was unusually dry in the eastern late summer States. Showers in late June and early July were beneficial. Most of the acreage in Long Island and New Jersey and some in Pennsylvania has been irrigated which largely offset the effects of the drought in June on that acreage. Yields on non-irrigated late summer potatoes from Massachusetts to North Carolina are expected to be reduced by the dry weather of last month. Moisture in Ohio and Indiana has been adequate and growth good. In Michigan, the Bay County area was dry during June but showers were received in early July. In Wisconsin, general frost throughout the State, hail in some western sections, and dry weather in the Antigo area and the southeast, set back and retarded development of potatoes during June. Additional rain is needed in most areas of the State. Growth has been good in Minnesota and Colorado. The Nebraska crop was set back by frost but late June growth was good. Washington potatoes got off to a slow start because of an unusually dry spring but growth during June was good. The California crop is a little late but condition is good.

Several late summer areas started harvest on a limited scale the first part of July. General harvest in New Jersey is expected to start in late July. Pennsylvania growers in southeastern counties expect digging to begin about August 15--a little later than usual. Digging in Ohio started the first week of July. In Indiana harvest of chip potatoes was expected to start by July 15 and table stock about the first of August. Fair volume from Bay County Michigan was expected by July 13th. Some early marketings in Minnesota are expected in late July. In Colorado, harvest of chipping potatoes in the Arkansas Valley should start in mid-July and volume movement from northern Colorado will

begin in late July or early August. In Washington, harvest of reds is expected to start about July 13, whites about July 20, and Early Gems about the first of August. California is expected to have only light supplies from the late summer acreage during July.

The acreage of fall potatoes for harvest this year is estimated at 958,100 acres compared with the revised estimate for 1963 of 955,900 acres. Increases in the Eastern and Western States more than offset a decrease in the Central States. The estimates reflect the reclarification in Colorado, Idaho, and Oregon described in the late summer comments.

In the 8 eastern fall States, there are 270,000 acres of potatoes for harvest this year compared with 265,600 acres harvested in 1963. Maine with 143,000 acres has 1 percent more than 1963. Long Island, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and Rhode Island also have more acreage than in 1963 while Upstate New York, New Hampshire, and Vermont have less. Planting in Maine was completed a few days earlier than usual and the crop has made good development. In Upstate New York, weather conditions were favorable for planting. Wet weather during April on Long Island and in Pennsylvania delayed planting with completion on Long Island almost two weeks later than last year. Rainfall since planting has been short in southern New England, on Long Island, and in eastern Pennsylvania and temperatures during most of June were high which slowed growth. Irrigation facilities on Long Island have been operating at full capacity.

The 9 central fall States have 300,100 acres for harvest against 314,500 acres harvested last year. Michigan with 4 percent more acreage than 1963 and Wisconsin with 5 percent more are the only States in the region with larger acreages than 1963. North Dakota and Minnesota each have a 7 percent reduction in acreage for harvest although the acreage planted was reduced only 2 percent and 3 percent, respectively. Heavy rains in the Red River Valley during late June flooded out some acreage in both States. Otherwise, condition of the crop in the Red River Valley is good. In some sections of Wisconsin, potatoes were set back by frosts during June.

The acreage for harvest in the 9 western fall States is 388,000 acres compared with 375,800 acres harvested in 1963. Idaho, Wyoming, Washington, Oregon, and California each have more acreage than last year while Montana and Nevada have less acreage. In Idaho, there are 19,000 acres of potatoes in the 10 southwest counties compared with 12,100 acres harvested last year while in the "other counties" area, there are 231,000 acres this year against 229,000 acres last year. Planting in Idaho was delayed by cool, wet weather and growth has been slow but stands are generally good. Irrigation water supplies are adequate to ample. Cool weather also slowed planting of fall potatoes in the other western States and development to July 1 was less than usual but condition and stands are generally good.

Production of early summer potatoes is estimated at 11,310,000 hundred-weight, 10 percent less than 1963. Growth was retarded and yield prospects in eastern areas declined during June because of dry weather. A reduction from last month's estimate in the East more than offset an increase in the forecast for California, and the early summer estimate is 6 percent less than a month ago. The Eastern Shore of Virginia accounted for most of the reduction during June. The estimated production from that area is down 18 percent from June 1 and is 21 percent less than in 1963. Tubers did not size as expected and sprouting has been a serious problem. Harvest on the Eastern Shore

became general in Northampton County around June 22 and volume movement from Accomack County was expected the week of July 6. The Norfolk area started digging by the end of June with yields showing less effect from dry weather than on the shore. Maryland harvest was expected to start July 1-4. Most of the Delaware acreage is irrigated but the drought has reduced average yield prospects. Digging was expected to start around July 10. Harvest in Tennessee started in mid-June. Growing conditions in Texas were favorable during June. Harvest was expected to be slow in early July with good volume from all High Plains shipping points starting about mid-July. In California, June weather was favorable and the crop made good growth. Digging of the commercial crop started the last week of June in the Perris-Hemet area and full scale harvest in that area was expected to start July 5. The crop in San Bernardino County is progressing favorably.

Late Spring production is estimated at 19,247,000 hundredweight, 2 percent less than on June 1 and 19 percent less than 1963. In California, weather in June was favorable for late growth and harvesting of potatoes. Harvest in Arizona was nearing completion by July 1. Dry weather in the southeast States during June limited growth and reduced yields in several States with the greatest reduction in northeast North Carolina. In addition, high prices encouraged rapid harvest which limited sizing of tubers. Harvest in the principal late spring areas was nearing completion by July 1. Movement from California was heavy throughout June--peaking the third week -- and was about 90 percent complete by July 1. Shipments were expected to continue through mid-July. Harvest in Texas was practically complete by the end of June. In Alabama, shipments from the Baldwin area were expected to end in early July. In the San Mountain area harvest of red potatoes started in late June while harvest of whites was expected to start in early July. Harvest of the small South Carolina crop was rapid--finishing about the fourth week of June. Digging in northeast North Carolina started the second week of June, reached its peak about June 22, and was expected to finish about July 10.

The 1964 early spring crop amounted to 4,239,000 hundredweight, 17 percent less than 1963. Production of winter crop potatoes was 3,690,000 hundredweight, 5 percent less than 1963.

Total acreage of all potatoes harvested and to be harvested during the 1964 season is 1,326,100 acres compared with 1,346,800 acres harvested in 1963. Production of winter, early spring, late spring, early summer, and late summer potatoes is estimated at 67,075,000 hundredweight. Last year production from these groups totaled 74,389,000 hundredweight. The first forecast of fall crop production will be on August 11.

SWEETPOTATOES: Sweetpotato production is forecast at 14,984,000 hundredweight, 7 percent less than 1963 and 13 percent less than the 5 year average. Production at this level would be the smallest since 1881. Most of the decline in production is the result of a smaller acreage for harvest--down 6 percent from last year and the smallest of record. Indicated average yield per acre is below the last two years but above average. The decrease in prospective production is general among the States with only the Virginia forecast larger than 1963.

Plantings were practically complete in all States by the end of June although there had been some delay in transplanting in the South and East because of dry weather during June. Some replanting was necessary in California because

of early spring frosts and in New Mexico because of hail about mid-June. Development of the crop to July 1 was behind schedule in most areas. Growth in the South and East from Arkansas and Louisiana to New Jersey was retarded by the dry weather in June. Beneficial rains were received over much of this area the latter part of June and early July, which greatly improved growing conditions. In Texas, sweetpotatoes made good growth during June. In California, the crop is late because of the cool spring. Yields from early varieties in all areas are expected to be reduced by the adverse May and June growing conditions. However, stands of the main crop are generally good and prospects in most fields are fair to good.

A few early sweetpotatoes were dug in Louisiana during the last half of June and some early acreage is expected to be harvested in July. In Georgia, harvest of early varieties is expected to begin about mid-June and become active around August 1. On the Eastern Shore of Virginia, harvest of early acreages should start in late July.

PASTURES: Pasture feed condition in the United States deteriorated slightly in June. Pasture feed condition was reported at 78 percent of normal on July 1 compared with 80 percent on June 1. Although July 1 condition was slightly better than a year earlier, when the average was 77 percent, it was below the 1958-62 average of 85 percent. June temperatures averaged above normal in the eastern half of the Nation, generally retarding pasture development. Precipitation in June was below normal in much of the country. However, above normal amounts were received in the tri-State area of Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, much of Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, and Missouri, and an area north of a line from southern Nevada to northern Minnesota.

Pasture feed condition for the eastern seaboard States dropped sharply during June except in South Carolina and Florida. Pasture condition reported July 1, was below the 5-year average, in all Atlantic States, also below a year earlier except in New Jersey and Virginia. In the North Atlantic area, July 1 pasture condition by States ranged from 8 to 34 percentage points below average; in the South Atlantic area, from 1 to 32 percentage points below average. Drought conditions had developed by July 1 in central Virginia and had extended into Maryland, Delaware, and New Jersey. July 1 pasture condition was the lowest since 1925 in Delaware and since 1936 in Maryland. In 1963, drought developed in this same area about 2 months earlier. This year's pastures had provided near normal grazing until early June, but on July 1 farmers reported feeding hay and silage in the drier areas. General rains over the drier areas will be necessary for pastures to provide adequate summer feed.

July 1 pasture conditions in South Central States were below average and a month earlier except in Oklahoma and Texas where pastures improved during June. In most South Central areas, June rainfall was insufficient to maintain pasture growth and above normal temperatures caused rapid deterioration in pastures. In Kentucky, supplemental feeding of hay was necessary in the driest areas; in Arkansas cattle were reported losing weight as pasture condition declined 17 percentage points from June 1. In Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana, the July 1 reported condition was 11 or more percentage points below a month earlier. Pasture feed condition deteriorated rapidly during June, especially in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and South Dakota. The decline in reported condition ranged from 12 points in South Dakota to 20 points in Wisconsin. By contrast, above normal rainfall and below normal temperatures favored pasture development in Missouri, North Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas.

Kansas showed the greatest improvement in pasture condition from June 1 when pastures were rated very poor. North Dakota was the only State in the North Central area where July pasture condition was above the average for the date.

Below normal temperatures and above normal rainfall during June in Idaho, Montana, Utah, Nevada, and Wyoming favored pasture development there. Except for Arizona, July 1 pasture condition in each of the Western States was above June 1. Scattered showers in Arizona were not sufficient to maintain spring growth and irrigation water was short in some areas. Pastures in Colorado improved rapidly during June; condition was rated 19 percentage points better than on June 1. In New Mexico, pastures improved somewhat as a result of early June showers on the east side of the State, but very little rainfall was received after mid-month and most dryland pastures again deteriorating at the end of the month. Irrigated pastures were in generally good condition over most of California, but non-irrigated pastures were in only poor to fair condition. In Washington, pastures west of the Cascades made good progress during June and prospects are good. East of the Cascades, irrigated pastures showed good growth and should do well the remainder of the summer.

MILK PRODUCTION: June milk production in the United States is estimated at 11,763 million pounds, about 1 percent below both June 1963 and the 1958-62 average for the month. Production was above a year earlier for each month of 1964 through May and for the first half of the year, about 1 percent above the same period of 1963.

Monthly milk production on farms, selected States,
June 1964, with comparisons
(In millions of pounds)

State	June average 1958-62	June 1963	May 1964	June 1964	State	June average 1958-62	June 1963	May 1964	June 1964
Maine	1/	73	72	74	S.C.	43	42	46	41
N.H.	1/	39	39	38	Ga.	89	83	83	82
Vt.	1/	199	199	197	Fla.	99	106	118	111
Mass.	1/	70	73	68	Ky.	253	269	270	270
R.I.	1/	9.7	10.0	9.5	Tenn.	224	229	220	215
Conn.	1/	60	64	59	Ala.	91	84	84	82
N.Y.	994	1,032	1,084	1,040	Miss.	123	107	105	102
N.J.	99	97	107	95	Ark.	95	86	83	81
Pa.	622	646	707	636	La.	1/	70	84	74
Ohio	490	490	520	488	Okla.	136	124	119	118
Ind.	315	314	321	313	Texas	259	248	272	248
Ill.	417	404	415	384	Mont.	48	44	41	42
Mich.	501	511	526	523	Idaho	158	157	151	154
Wis.	1,816	1,850	1,896	1,842	Wyo.	20.0	18.4	15.8	17.8
Minn.	1,011	1,012	1,140	1,027	Colo.	78	74	74	72
Iowa	613	582	603	576	N.Mex.	1/	24	26	25
Mo.	381	369	354	359	Ariz.	1/	42	47	43
N.Dak.	191	179	174	173	Utah	68	66	68	64
S.Dak.	151	136	134	134	Nev.	9.8	10.6	11.0	11.0
Nebr.	204	176	179	170	Wash.	191	193	204	195
Kans.	178	164	176	161	Oreg.	120	109	111	107
Del.	1/	15.6	17.7	15.2	Calif.	699	723	748	729
Md.	130	131	148	129	Alaska	1/	2.0	1.9	2.1
Va.	183	171	183	170	Hawaii	1/	10.0	11.5	10.8
W.Va.	64	56	53	52	U.S.	11,901	11,841	12,330	11,763
N.C.	137	134	141	134					

1/ Averages not available.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: June egg production was 5,402 million eggs, 2 percent more than June a year ago and the highest for the month since 1944. Seasonally, June output was 6 percent less than May 1964. Layer numbers during June were up 1 percent from a year earlier but down 1 percent from the previous month. A larger number of pullets than usual for June were added to the laying flock this year. However, slaughter and death loss of mature hens more than offset the additions to flocks. June rate of lay was a record high but adjusted for number of days, shows a 2 percent decrease from May to June. Aggregate egg production during the first half of 1964 is 2 percent greater than during the corresponding period a year earlier.

Regions with record egg production for June were: South Central up 10 percent from the previous year, South Atlantic up 7 percent, and the West up 3 percent from June 1963. Production was up slightly from a year earlier in the North Atlantic region. Decreases from 1963 were 5 percent in the West North Central and 4 percent in the East North Central States.

Production per layer averaged 18.71 eggs during June, a record high for the month and 1 percent above June last year. Compared with a year earlier, rate of lay was up 3 percent in the South Atlantic, 2 percent in the South Central, and 1 percent in the North Atlantic. The increase in the West North Central was less than 1 percent. The rate was down less than 1 percent in both the East North Central and the West. Nationally, rate of lay per 100 layers on July 1 averaged 61.5 eggs, a record high for the date.

The Nation's laying flock during June averaged 288.7 million birds, a 1 percent increase from June last year but down seasonally 1 percent from May 1964. On July 1 layers numbered 286.8 million birds, 1 percent below June 1, 1964, but 1 percent above July 1, 1963. Layer numbers during June and on July 1 continued at record low levels in both East and West North Central States but the South Atlantic and Western States were the highest of record.

Hens and Pullets of Laying Age and Eggs Laid

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	48 States	United States 1/
Hens and Pullets of Laying Age on Farms, July 1								
	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.
1958-62 (Av.):	45,763	47,649	66,497	36,263	45,161	38,793	280,126	---
1963	43,195	42,884	54,343	44,410	53,126	45,404	283,362	284,136
1964	42,643	41,119	51,299	46,416	56,778	47,686	285,941	286,804
Eggs Laid per 100 Layers on Farms, July 1								
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
1958-62 (Av.):	59.0	60.4	61.5	58.6	55.1	62.8	59.7	---
1963	59.5	61.4	62.8	59.2	58.0	64.1	60.8	60.8
1964	60.9	62.1	63.3	60.5	58.7	63.8	61.5	61.5

1/ Includes Alaska and Hawaii.

Prices received by producers for eggs averaged 30.5 cents per dozen in mid-June, 0.6 cent above both a month and a year earlier. Producers of commercial broilers received 13.7 cents per pound live weight during June, compared with 13.5 cents in May and 14.3 cents in June last year. Farm chickens in mid-June averaged 9.0 cents per pound live weight, 0.2 cent below a month earlier, and 1.0 cent below mid-June 1963. Farm prices of turkeys in mid-June averaged 20.9 cents per pound live weight, 0.8 cent less than a year earlier.

The average cost of the farm poultry ration in mid-June 1964 was \$3.46 per 100 pounds, compared with \$3.54 in mid-June 1963. Broiler grower feed average cost was \$4.78 per 100 pounds -- up 4 cents from mid-June 1963. Turkey grower feed in mid-June averaged \$4.81 -- up 5 cents from mid-June 1963. At mid-June the egg-feed ratio was more favorable to producers than a year earlier. The farm chicken feed, broiler-feed and turkey-feed price ratios were all less favorable to producers than a year earlier.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

HARVESTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, UNITED STATES*, 1949-64

Year	Corn		Oats	Barley	Sorghums	Rye	Rice
	All	For grain					
	1,000 acres						
1949	85,595	77,106	37,794	9,872	10,789	1,554	1,858
1950	81,818	72,398	39,306	11,155	15,414	1,753	1,637
1951	80,729	71,191	35,233	9,424	13,995	1,722	1,996
1952	80,940	71,353	37,012	8,236	10,737	1,393	1,997
1953	80,459	70,738	37,536	8,680	12,230	1,430	2,159
1954	80,186	68,668	40,551	13,370	18,173	1,795	2,550
1955	79,367	68,462	39,027	14,523	20,837	2,049	1,826
1956	75,247	64,877	33,333	12,852	16,843	1,624	1,569
1957	71,864	63,065	34,065	14,872	25,693	1,718	1,340
1958	72,224	63,549	31,247	14,791	20,089	1,797	1,415
1959	81,902	72,091	27,793	14,918	19,035	1,457	1,586
1960	80,960	71,649	26,646	13,939	19,140	1,684	1,595
1961	66,259	58,449	23,994	12,946	13,989	1,550	1,589
1962	65,204	56,609	22,675	12,430	14,741	1,987	1,773
1963	69,567	60,654	21,757	11,538	17,285	1,611	1,769
1964 1/	66,774	58,399	20,694	10,722	16,550	1,767	1,773

Year	Wheat			Flaxseed	Cotton	All hay
	Winter	Spring	All			
	1,000 acres					
1949	54,414	21,496	75,910	5,048	27,439	72,821
1950	43,250	18,357	61,607	4,090	17,843	75,150
1951	40,093	21,780	61,873	3,904	26,949	75,063
1952	50,895	20,235	71,130	3,304	25,921	75,147
1953	46,933	20,907	67,840	4,570	24,341	74,997
1954	39,218	15,138	54,356	5,663	19,251	73,721
1955	33,707	13,583	47,290	4,514	16,928	74,956
1956	35,532	14,236	49,768	5,473	15,615	72,292
1957	31,670	12,084	43,754	4,793	13,558	71,912
1958	41,023	12,024	53,047	3,679	11,849	70,547
1959	39,562	12,219	51,781	2,932	15,117	66,274
1960	39,996	11,900	51,896	3,342	15,309	67,246
1961	40,699	10,852	51,551	2,514	15,634	67,159
1962	33,576	9,965	43,541	2,808	15,569	67,646
1963	34,622	10,634	45,256	3,238	14,843	66,728
1964 1/	37,475	11,566	49,041	2,921	14,754	67,579

See footnotes on next page.

HARVESTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, UNITED STATES*, 1949-64--Continued

Year	Tobacco	Beans dry edible	Peas dry field	Soybeans grown alone	Soybeans for beans	Cowpeas grown alone	Peanuts grown alone
	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
1949	1,623.2	1,885	354	11,872	10,482	1,266	2,762
1950	1,599.0	1,511	238	15,048	13,807	1,177	2,633
1951	1,779.9	1,403	300	15,176	13,615	905	2,510
1952	1,771.8	1,253	208	15,958	14,435	801	1,838
1953	1,632.9	1,379	258	16,394	14,829	830	1,796
1954	1,667.5	1,533	259	18,541	17,047	899	1,824
1955	1,495.4	1,502	300	19,674	18,620	885	1,882
1956	1,363.5	1,423	366	21,700	20,620	897	1,834
1957	1,121.8	1,379	294	21,938	20,857	763	1,746
1958	1,077.9	1,616	223	25,108	23,993	647	1,702
1959	1,152.7	1,460	348	23,349	22,631	601	1,598
1960	1,141.6	1,434	298	24,449	23,655	490	1,542
1961	1,174.4	1,449	334	27,815	27,008	554	1,539
1962	1,224.1	1,467	339	28,448	27,604	637	1,531
1963	1,174.7	1,425	318	29,516	28,628	547	1,529
1964 ^{1/}	1,075.3	1,448	313	31,715	30,884	---	1,528

Year	Sugar beets	Sugarcane, all	Potatoes	Sweet- potatoes	59 crops harvested 2/	59 crops planted or grown 2/
	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
1949	687	396.8	1,755.3	472.1	352,286	365,490
1950	925	379.5	1,697.9	489.4	336,437	353,246
1951	691	347.9	1,348.5	312.0	336,079	362,922
1952	665	363.7	1,397.4	321.5	341,313	356,093
1953	745	366.0	1,536.4	343.0	340,660	360,461
1954	876	329.3	1,412.6	332.1	338,184	354,776
1955	740	302.9	1,405.0	341.6	331,902	353,715
1956	785	271.2	1,371.0	275.8	316,244	343,359
1957	878	291.1	1,359.4	273.8	315,564	330,871
1958	891	288.2	1,428.4	255.5	315,712	325,592
1959	905	332.5	1,336.3	256.6	316,533	329,606
1960	957	342.7	1,396.9	196.5	316,248	324,941
1961	1,077	374.4	1,495.9	196.7	295,317	309,614
1962	1,103	411.4	1,376.5	224.3	287,136	301,205
1963	1,236	477.9	1,346.8	200.8	292,544	308,724
1964 ^{1/}	1,399	^{3/} 559.0	1,326.1	189.1	294,031	307,066

* Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.

^{1/} Preliminary.

^{2/} Includes crops for which acreage estimates are made excluding duplicated acreages, fruits, and a few minor crops.

^{3/} For sugar and seed only.

^{4/} Includes an allowance for buckwheat, sweetclover seed, timothy seed, cowpeas grown alone, sugarcane for sirup, broomcorn, 29 commercial vegetables, and cotton.

PLANTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1963 and 1964

State	Corn, all		Oats 1/		Barley 1/		Sweetpotatoes	
	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964
	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
Maine	12	13	58	62	---	---	---	---
N.H.	11	11	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vt.	42	40	43	46	---	---	---	---
Mass.	28	30	---	---	---	---	---	---
R.I.	6	6	---	---	---	---	---	---
Conn.	37	38	---	---	---	---	---	---
N.Y.	670	683	624	618	17	16	---	---
N.J.	138	131	27	25	39	39	13.0	12.0
Pa.	1,213	1,213	617	611	187	161	---	---
Ohio	3,150	3,150	839	722	44	30	---	---
Ind.	4,793	4,793	598	466	40	24	---	---
Ill.	9,227	9,319	1,926	1,579	38	24	---	---
Mich.	1,933	1,972	757	674	49	32	---	---
Wis.	2,570	2,647	2,215	2,171	29	30	---	---
Minn.	6,069	5,887	3,515	3,304	738	627	---	---
Iowa	11,155	10,263	3,504	3,224	8	7	---	---
Mo.	3,702	3,628	549	522	95	60	1.1	1.1
N.Dak.	1,059	1,027	2,045	2,127	3,367	2,828	---	---
S.Dak.	3,770	3,732	2,725	2,698	368	250	---	---
Nebr.	5,462	4,533	1,081	940	153	132	---	---
Kans.	1,730	1,540	426	426	708	602	1.5	1.5
Del.	160	163	7	6	20	20	---	---
Md.	518	539	51	55	105	116	4.0	4.0
Va.	731	731	121	116	116	122	20.0	19.8
W.Va.	97	99	44	40	11	11	---	---
N.C.	1,570	1,570	379	296	85	95	21.0	22.0
S.C.	588	559	411	390	23	22	8.5	8.2
Ga.	2,145	1,973	368	339	16	19	13.0	13.0
Fla.	470	503	91	85	---	---	1.7	1.7
Ky.	1,205	1,193	126	123	72	56	1.9	1.5
Tenn.	1,062	1,083	250	238	47	38	5.0	4.0
Ala.	1,404	1,292	331	275	---	---	8.6	8.0
Miss.	804	724	400	260	---	---	14.0	13.0
Ark.	194	173	174	139	38	32	4.3	4.0
La.	267	246	93	90	---	---	63.0	55.0
Okla.	155	121	565	497	745	596	1.6	1.3
Texas	962	798	2,208	1,987	450	405	14.5	14.0
Mont.	66	57	378	393	1,642	1,593	---	---
Idaho	78	79	162	157	641	622	---	---
Wyo.	55	52	128	124	131	128	---	---
Colo.	391	387	162	143	624	636	---	---
N.Mex.	32	33	35	30	56	53	1.3	1.0
Ariz.	26	27	20	22	181	194	---	---
Utah	36	37	30	31	156	140	---	---
Nev.	5	6	10	9	15	16	---	---
Wash.	62	65	165	155	694	569	---	---
Oreg.	42	38	237	223	481	471	---	---
Calif.	151	159	374	393	1,611	1,547	9.7	8.8
U. S.	70,053	67,363	28,869	26,831	13,840	12,363	207.7	193.9

1/ Includes acreage planted in preceding fall.

PLANTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1963 and 1964 - Continued

State	Winter wheat		All spring wheat		Durum wheat		Other spring wheat		All wheat	
	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964
	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
N.Y.	218	214	---	---	---	---	---	---	218	214
N.J.	45	50	---	---	---	---	---	---	45	50
Pa.	504	499	---	---	---	---	---	---	504	499
Ohio	1,446	1,417	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,446	1,417
Ind.	1,354	1,408	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,354	1,408
Ill.	1,847	1,921	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,847	1,921
Mich.	1,078	1,035	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,078	1,035
Wis.	37	40	21	20	---	---	21	20	58	60
Minn.	19	12	870	981	52	81	818	900	889	993
Iowa	98	95	10	6	---	---	10	6	108	101
Mo.	1,374	1,621	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,374	1,621
N.Dak.	---	48	5,830	6,402	1,637	1,915	4,193	4,487	5,830	6,450
S.Dak.	595	619	1,522	1,667	110	114	1,412	1,553	2,117	2,286
Nebr.	3,335	3,268	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,335	3,268
Kans.	10,641	10,641	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,641	10,641
Del.	23	23	---	---	---	---	---	---	23	23
Md.	150	153	---	---	---	---	---	---	150	153
Va.	203	235	---	---	---	---	---	---	203	235
W.Va.	23	25	---	---	---	---	---	---	23	25
N.C.	282	327	---	---	---	---	---	---	282	327
S.C.	75	90	---	---	---	---	---	---	75	90
Ga.	75	84	---	---	---	---	---	---	75	84
Fla.	55	55	---	---	---	---	---	---	55	55
Ky.	213	226	---	---	---	---	---	---	213	226
Tenn.	150	194	---	---	---	---	---	---	150	194
Ala.	63	79	---	---	---	---	---	---	63	79
Miss.	55	180	---	---	---	---	---	---	55	180
Ark.	190	488	---	---	---	---	---	---	190	488
La.	97	110	---	---	---	---	---	---	97	110
Okla.	4,740	4,835	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,740	4,835
Texas	3,848	4,079	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,848	4,079
Mont.	2,087	2,024	2,029	2,003	180	209	1,849	1,794	4,116	4,027
Idaho	759	751	371	456	---	---	371	456	1,130	1,207
Wyo.	239	234	35	31	---	---	35	31	274	265
Colo.	2,681	2,761	21	21	---	---	21	21	2,702	2,782
N.Mex.	284	293	---	---	---	---	---	---	284	293
Ariz.	31	35	---	---	---	---	---	---	31	35
Utah	165	177	50	54	---	---	50	54	215	231
Nev.	5	4	16	20	---	---	16	20	21	24
Wash.	1,879	1,879	156	300	---	---	156	300	2,035	2,179
Oreg.	744	751	62	65	---	---	62	65	806	816
Calif.	340	357	11	7	11	7	---	---	351	364
U.S.	42,047	43,337	11,004	12,033	1,990	2,326	2,014	2,707	53,051	55,370

1/ Acreage seeded in preceding fall.

PLANTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1963 AND 1964 - Continued

State	Flaxseed ^{1/}		Rice		Beans, dry edible		Peas, dry field		Sugar beets	
	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
N. Y.	---	---	---	---	86	100	---	---	---	---
Ohio	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	31.0	35.0
Ill.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2/	2/
Mich.	---	---	---	---	581	604	---	---	82.6	89.0
Wis.	7	8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Minn.	633	481	---	---	---	---	6	8	120.5	123.0
Iowa	13	7	---	---	---	---	---	---	2/	2/
Mo.	---	---	5	5	---	---	---	---	---	---
N. Dak.	1,944	1,808	---	---	---	---	6	6	51.2	52.0
S. Dak.	614	571	---	---	---	---	---	---	12.8	12.0
Nebr.	---	---	---	---	88	82	---	---	85.8	89.0
Kans.	---	---	---	---	12	8	---	---	20.2	25.0
Miss.	---	---	50	50	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ark.	---	---	430	434	---	---	---	---	---	---
La.	---	---	512	512	---	---	---	---	---	---
Texas	189	132	462	462	---	---	---	---	2/	27.0
Mont.	36	29	---	---	13	14	---	---	66.7	72.0
Idaho	---	---	---	---	120	127	119	123	149.7	183.0
Wyo.	---	---	---	---	54	50	---	---	58.7	66.0
Colo.	---	---	---	---	221	230	10	---	183.8	190.0
N. Mex.	---	---	---	---	8	7	---	---	2/	2/
Utah	---	---	---	---	11	12	---	---	26.2	35.0
Nev.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2/	2/
Wash.	---	---	---	---	27	25	182	175	60.0	63.0
Oreg.	---	---	---	---	---	---	14	15	19.8	22.0
Calif.	11	5	326	326	237	222	---	---	308.7	364.0
Other States	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10.2	11.0
U. S.	3,447	3,041	1,785	1,789	1,458	1,481	337	327	1,287.9	1,458.0

^{1/} Includes acreage planted in preceding fall. ^{2/} Included in "Other States."

CROP PRODUCTION, July 1964

Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

State	Acreage			CORN, GRAIN Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	For	Average	1963	Indi-	Average	1963	Indi-
	Average:	1963	harvest:	Average	1963	cated:	Average	1963	cated
	1958-62:	1963	1964	1958-62	1963	1964	1958-62	1963	1964
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
	acres	acres	acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Vt.	1	1	1	62.2	63.0	50.0	62	63	60
Mass.	2	2	2	64.2	66.0	62.0	154	132	124
Conn.	3	2	2	67.2	73.0	65.0	174	146	130
N.Y.	203	206	220	57.9	58.0	60.0	11,690	11,948	13,200
N.J.	95	73	79	72.4	60.0	60.0	6,846	4,380	4,740
Pa.	901	812	926	62.3	53.0	60.0	56,267	43,036	55,560
Ohio	3,019	2,903	2,903	68.1	78.0	80.0	203,935	226,434	232,240
Ind.	4,593	4,642	4,642	69.9	87.0	89.0	319,519	403,854	413,138
Ill.	8,895	8,849	8,937	72.8	85.0	86.0	644,113	752,165	768,582
Mich.	1,553	1,549	1,595	60.0	65.0	66.0	92,769	100,685	105,270
Wis.	1,662	1,502	1,607	66.6	70.0	71.0	111,063	105,140	114,097
Minn.	5,261	5,124	4,970	56.9	69.0	66.0	297,428	353,556	328,920
Iowa	10,768	10,754	9,786	69.4	80.0	81.0	742,626	860,320	792,666
Mo.	3,424	3,340	3,273	55.8	61.0	59.0	189,554	203,740	193,107
N.Dak.	265	287	278	28.6	41.0	36.0	7,405	11,767	10,008
S.Dak.	2,916	3,164	3,037	33.4	48.0	42.0	97,322	151,872	127,554
Nebr.	5,768	5,132	4,260	52.6	56.0	53.0	301,487	287,392	225,780
Kans.	1,510	1,350	1,215	45.7	46.0	47.0	68,426	62,100	57,105
Del.	134	146	152	59.8	53.0	40.0	7,940	7,738	6,080
Md.	389	400	440	59.3	52.0	45.0	23,014	20,800	19,800
Va.	599	454	577	52.2	39.0	45.0	31,058	17,706	25,965
W.Va.	94	64	68	52.2	48.0	50.0	4,885	3,072	3,400
N.C.	1,584	1,372	1,386	47.4	54.0	46.0	74,138	74,088	63,756
S.C.	665	526	505	32.3	43.0	37.0	21,048	22,618	18,685
Ga.	1,975	1,737	1,598	30.5	43.0	35.0	60,044	74,691	55,930
Fla.	312	353	417	29.6	38.0	35.0	9,198	13,414	14,595
Ky.	1,374	1,127	1,116	50.6	66.0	62.0	68,458	74,382	69,192
Tenn.	1,224	980	1,000	40.0	51.0	47.0	48,683	49,980	47,000
Ala.	1,583	1,254	1,154	29.3	39.0	32.0	46,057	48,906	36,928
Miss.	1,027	749	674	30.6	37.0	35.0	31,349	27,713	23,590
Ark.	310	176	155	32.5	34.0	32.0	10,005	5,984	4,960
La.	333	238	212	30.0	31.0	32.0	9,895	7,378	6,784
Okla.	184	123	96	32.8	28.0	35.0	6,021	3,444	3,360
Texas	1,291	863	716	27.1	28.0	30.0	34,543	24,164	21,480
Mont.	4	8	5	47.6	55.0	55.0	183	440	275
Idaho	23	20	21	75.6	81.0	75.0	1,725	1,620	1,575
Wyo.	17	19	19	53.1	70.0	63.0	938	1,330	1,197
Colo.	267	190	190	53.3	61.0	55.0	14,063	11,590	10,450
N.Mex.	18	12	13	35.0	41.0	40.0	618	492	520
Ariz.	20	15	15	20.0	28.0	30.0	405	420	450
Utah	3	2	2	60.7	64.0	62.0	208	128	124
Wash.	44	30	30	82.9	90.0	88.0	3,598	2,700	2,640
Oreg.	26	19	14	70.3	77.0	74.0	1,842	1,463	1,036
Calif.	132	85	91	72.4	80.0	80.0	2,448	6,800	7,280
U. S.	64,469	60,654	58,399	57.3	67.3	66.6	3,670,215	4,081,791	3,888,433

WINTER WHEAT

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Average	1963	Indi-	Average	1963	Indi-	
	Average:	harvest:	1958-62:	1963	cated	1958-62:	1963	cated	
	1958-62:	1963	1964	1958-62:	1964	1958-62:	1963	1964	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	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	39	32.6	27.5	34.0	1,410	962	1,326
Pa.	521	487	482	28.8	30.5	31.0	15,019	14,854	14,942
Ohio	1,359	1,402	1,374	30.7	38.0	35.0	41,864	53,276	48,090
Ind.	1,230	1,330	1,383	32.3	41.0	39.0	39,727	54,530	53,937
Ill.	1,637	1,785	1,856	31.0	40.0	40.0	50,759	71,400	74,240
Mich.	1,061	1,060	1,018	34.0	38.0	40.0	36,121	40,280	40,720
Wis.	31	36	39	35.7	38.0	40.0	1,097	1,368	1,560
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	1,453	27.8	32.5	35.0	36,869	38,708	50,855
N.Dak.	---	---	44	---	---	24.0	---	---	1,056
S.Dak.	517	515	546	21.2	19.0	26.0	11,265	9,785	14,196
Nebr.	3,099	2,953	2,953	25.5	21.5	24.5	79,858	63,490	72,348
Kans.	10,081	8,627	9,317	25.5	21.5	23.0	257,670	185,480	214,221
Del.	24	21	22	27.6	28.0	33.0	670	588	726
Md.	146	138	141	26.8	28.5	30.0	3,911	3,933	4,230
Va.	240	179	215	25.2	22.5	28.0	6,080	4,028	6,020
V.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	162	26.0	30.0	32.0	4,144	4,350	5,184
Tenn.	138	125	162	23.1	28.0	31.0	3,199	3,500	5,022
Ala.	59	39	61	24.2	23.5	27.0	1,412	916	1,647
Miss.	51	42	153	25.4	31.0	29.0	1,166	1,302	4,437
Ark.	132	168	445	27.1	31.0	33.0	3,617	5,208	14,685
La.	38	53	58	21.2	28.0	27.0	782	1,484	1,566
Okla.	4,399	3,591	4,058	23.0	21.0	23.0	101,844	75,411	93,334
Texas	3,292	2,321	3,017	19.9	17.5	19.5	66,334	40,618	58,832
Mont.	1,966	1,891	1,778	23.4	26.0	28.0	46,206	49,166	49,784
Idaho	665	687	598	28.8	35.0	34.0	19,139	24,045	20,332
Wyo.	219	211	207	23.2	21.0	23.0	5,143	4,431	4,761
Colo.	2,367	1,715	1,955	23.3	12.5	15.0	55,677	21,438	29,325
N.Mex.	233	200	164	20.7	19.0	15.0	4,892	3,800	2,460
Ariz.	58	27	32	39.0	44.0	44.0	2,154	1,188	1,408
Utah	175	146	164	17.9	22.5	20.0	3,088	3,285	3,280
Nev.	4	4	4	34.4	40.0	40.0	134	160	160
Wash.	1,737	1,753	1,735	35.5	38.0	38.0	61,323	66,614	65,930
Oreg.	688	710	717	34.2	37.5	32.0	23,425	26,625	22,944
Calif.	337	305	320	25.6	24.0	24.0	8,526	7,320	7,680
U. S.	38,971	34,622	37,475	26.1	26.1	27.1	1,019,570	904,828	1,015,640

1/ 1962 only.

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	For	Average	Indi-	Average	1963	Indi-	
	Average:	harvest:	harvest:	Average:	cated:	Average:	1963	cated:	
	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	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Wis.	25	20	19	31.4	34.5	35.0	781	690	665
Minn.	833	813	878	26.0	24.5	25.0	21,581	19,918	21,950
Iowa	17	10	6	23.8	22.0	22.0	400	220	132
N. Dak.	4,859	4,029	4,351	19.3	20.5	21.0	92,302	82,594	91,371
S. Dak.	1,504	1,389	1,514	15.5	13.0	14.0	23,378	18,057	21,196
Mont.	1,768	1,755	1,702	16.5	21.0	21.0	29,177	36,855	35,742
Idaho	442	366	447	45.8	39.5	45.0	20,080	14,457	20,115
Wyo.	30	30	24	20.4	22.0	23.0	603	660	552
Colo.	30	17	18	24.5	26.5	28.0	701	450	504
Utah	52	46	50	41.7	47.0	46.0	2,159	2,162	2,300
Nev.	13	15	18	34.6	44.0	41.0	457	660	738
Wash.	188	150	216	28.5	30.0	25.0	5,469	4,500	5,400
Oreg.	90	58	61	29.3	31.5	29.0	2,628	1,827	1,769
U.S.	9,861	8,698	9,304	20.5	21.0	21.8	199,893	183,050	202,434

DURUM WHEAT

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	For	Average	Indi-	Average	1963	Indi-	
	Average:	harvest:	harvest:	Average:	cated:	Average:	1963	cated:	
	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	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Minn.	31	50	79	27.1	29.0	27.0	853	1,450	2,133
N. Dak.	1,239	1,595	1,866	21.3	26.5	26.0	27,342	42,268	48,516
S. Dak.	103	109	110	16.7	14.0	14.0	1,785	1,526	1,540
Mont.	151	171	200	18.5	22.5	23.0	2,937	3,848	4,600
Calif.	8	11	7	57.0	61.0	63.0	466	671	441
U.S.	1,531	1,936	2,262	21.0	25.7	25.3	33,384	49,763	57,230

WHEAT: Production by classes, for the United States

Year	Winter		Spring		White	Total
	Hard red	Soft red	Hard red	Durum	(Winter & Spring)	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Average 1958-62	708,179	179,479	172,344	33,385	159,459	1,252,847
1963	544,310	211,730	161,874	49,763	169,964	1,137,641
1964 1/	635,014	235,778	175,454	57,230	171,828	1,275,304

1/ Indicated July 1, 1964.

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JULY 1

State	Corn			Wheat (old crop)		
	Average 1958-62	1963	1964	Average 1958-62	1963	1964
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Vt.	5	6	4	---	---	---
Mass.	32	30	24	---	---	---
Conn.	36	35	29	---	---	---
N.Y.	3,907	2,932	2,629	343	189	174
N.J.	1,753	1,424	1,051	54	17	24
Pa.	17,457	11,915	11,189	701	379	594
Ohio	50,215	48,573	49,815	570	387	266
Ind.	95,171	105,731	109,041	157	403	273
Ill.	219,850	240,244	188,041	398	257	357
Mich.	27,346	25,626	30,206	571	599	201
Wis.	34,091	28,974	31,542	205	118	185
Minn.	125,701	136,106	187,385	1,968	2,074	1,085
Iowa	338,605	391,431	430,160	50	22	28
Mo.	47,994	44,969	52,972	596	264	387
N.Dak.	3,523	2,358	5,295	21,615	35,977	26,221
S.Dak.	47,711	49,724	60,749	10,238	8,947	8,517
Nebr.	169,774	216,107	229,914	15,143	11,302	9,524
Kans.	16,880	17,873	13,041	11,079	9,503	6,492
Del.	811	375	658	4	3	3
Md.	3,046	2,761	2,912	58	33	39
Va.	4,710	4,486	2,125	170	82	81
W.Va.	1,046	640	645	79	52	24
N.C.	14,249	10,576	9,631	222	49	125
S.C.	3,526	3,886	3,393	55	13	19
Ga.	7,574	5,584	11,204	35	6	18
Fla.	915	551	939	---	16	---
Ky.	14,418	13,593	17,108	75	34	22
Tenn.	10,374	7,092	10,496	61	37	52
Ala.	6,514	4,203	7,336	18	4	5
Miss.	5,260	1,444	3,603	16	4	7
Ark.	1,422	1,009	957	24	15	26
La.	1,135	559	443	---	---	---
Okla.	519	220	207	1,030	711	754
Texas	2,625	2,120	1,208	643	218	203
Mont.	228	24	31	17,245	13,310	12,582
Idaho	309	448	275	1,817	1,110	578
Wyo.	265	96	319	936	683	356
Colo.	2,490	1,283	1,738	10,920	6,237	3,721
N.Mex.	90	72	108	80	85	38
Ariz.	94	36	63	23	5	6
Utah	10	9	8	394	381	436
Nev.	---	---	---	6	32	8
Wash.	421	394	351	1,347	668	711
Oreg.	225	156	205	1,272	920	996
Calif.	582	237	340	41	108	80
U. S.	1,282,707	1,385,912	1,479,390	100,257	95,254	75,218

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JULY 1 - Continued

State	Oats (old crop)			Soybeans			Sorghum		
	Average	1963	1964	Average	1963	1964	Average	1963	1964
	1958-62	1963	1964	1958-62	1963	1964	1958-62	1963	1964
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Maine	128	138	138	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vt.	85	71	71	---	---	---	---	---	---
N.Y.	5,886	4,353	4,825	5	4	3	---	---	---
N.J.	130	59	119	32	31	25	---	---	---
Pa.	4,839	4,598	6,479	14	11	6	---	---	---
Ohio	7,401	6,281	8,060	1,443	1,119	2,948	---	---	---
Ind.	5,834	5,990	5,702	3,092	2,654	4,468	110	33	82
Ill.	15,329	10,356	12,081	5,903	7,150	16,446	83	13	26
Mich.	8,259	4,434	7,095	235	79	485	---	---	---
Wis.	30,946	26,681	26,398	106	182	95	---	---	---
Minn.	44,291	31,667	45,840	5,925	5,580	10,482	---	---	---
Iowa	42,308	26,921	28,658	9,180	14,046	22,951	1,066	125	130
Mo.	4,880	1,375	2,777	1,937	1,844	3,935	1,855	1,434	627
N.Dak.	19,307	40,774	39,586	263	127	243	---	---	---
S.Dak.	35,249	41,414	40,792	235	149	429	1,279	1,242	1,806
Nebr.	12,974	9,933	8,591	500	670	2,044	15,820	25,410	36,866
Kans.	4,492	1,185	1,754	372	320	965	11,537	14,164	15,873
Del.	15	14	7	63	21	18	---	---	---
Md.	207	280	273	66	29	91	---	---	---
Va.	304	246	138	154	159	441	22	12	9
W.Va.	158	157	99	---	---	---	---	---	---
N.C.	695	570	314	357	201	1,146	295	248	156
S.C.	468	394	336	272	669	1,207	24	14	11
Ga.	291	195	180	28	64	105	38	12	29
Fla.	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	---
Ky.	188	161	167	130	158	287	131	72	75
Tenn.	212	182	187	119	208	444	108	35	68
Ala.	125	113	58	42	31	66	21	7	16
Miss.	178	154	51	337	324	1,251	28	9	23
Ark.	227	171	22	439	461	2,046	41	10	4
La.	70	13	45	51	24	65	---	---	---
Okla.	2,125	1,003	1,003	18	42	58	1,329	1,579	1,637
Texas	3,801	1,753	1,367	24	8	5	3,983	3,015	2,453
Mont.	2,650	4,852	4,900	---	---	---	---	---	---
Idaho	894	1,447	1,397	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wyo.	840	880	812	---	---	---	---	---	---
Colo.	1,133	900	496	---	---	---	1,869	2,079	1,479
N.Mex.	18	15	6	---	---	---	260	254	545
Ariz.	8	4	4	---	---	---	196	365	552
Utah	239	239	187	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nev.	6	7	3	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wash.	557	464	505	---	---	---	---	---	---
Oreg.	940	1,379	724	---	---	---	---	---	---
Calif.	95	64	20	---	---	---	149	138	158
U. S.	258,793	231,887	252,267	31,343	36,365	72,755	40,248	50,270	62,625

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JULY 1 - Continued

State	Barley (old crop)			Rye (old crop)			Flaxseed (old crop)		
	Average	1963	1964	Average	1963	1964	Average	1963	1964
	1958-62	1963	1964	1958-62	1963	1964	1958-62	1963	1964
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
N.Y.	121	66	89	21	36	38	---	---	---
N.J.	68	32	31	7	7	3	---	---	---
Pa.	758	629	398	45	52	57	---	---	---
Ohio	218	113	63	35	36	47	---	---	---
Ind.	194	114	120	61	67	32	---	---	---
Ill.	241	161	83	47	21	24	---	---	---
Mich.	314	236	189	78	79	86	---	---	---
Wis.	242	120	168	70	92	92	6	6	11
Minn.	7,214	5,608	5,436	90	44	45	243	128	142
Iowa	182	21	15	14	3	4	5	3	2
Mo.	494	184	170	55	10	28	---	---	---
N.Dak.	18,901	25,983	30,067	728	755	670	1,019	1,171	1,002
S.Dak.	4,035	3,644	2,937	670	347	122	322	242	270
Nebr.	1,878	1,053	699	509	162	145	---	---	---
Kans.	3,025	2,095	546	212	117	81	---	---	---
Del.	12	11	8	3	2	1	---	---	---
Md.	217	277	198	8	8	4	---	---	---
Va.	326	286	78	7	7	8	---	---	---
W.Va.	49	49	24	---	---	---	---	---	---
N.C.	108	90	162	14	8	16	---	---	---
S.C.	35	23	20	2	2	2	---	---	---
Ga.	4	6	14	5	4	5	---	---	---
Ky.	143	99	31	6	1	4	---	---	---
Tenn.	60	44	51	3	3	3	---	---	---
Ark.	16	16	5	---	---	---	---	---	---
Okla.	882	722	496	71	26	34	---	---	---
Texas	307	39	19	8	3	2	---	---	---
Mont.	11,045	17,588	9,826	62	33	56	33	37	41
Idaho	2,062	2,657	3,147	7	14	14	---	---	---
Wyo.	753	870	944	17	7	10	---	---	---
Colo.	2,628	1,358	774	99	58	18	---	---	---
N.Mex.	49	60	51	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ariz.	170	156	289	---	---	---	---	---	---
Utah	819	1,048	1,126	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nev.	41	32	29	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wash.	766	1,000	531	61	26	42	---	---	---
Oreg.	870	708	500	38	40	18	---	---	---
Calif.	366	373	333	---	---	---	---	---	---
U.S.	59,620	67,571	59,667	3,057	2,070	1,711	1,629	1,587	1,468

SOYBEANS

State	Acreage grown alone for all purposes			Equivalent solid 1/			Acreage for beans		
	Average			Average			Harvested	For	
	1958-62	1963	1964	1958-62	1963	1964	1958-62	1963	1964
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
N.Y.	6	5	5	6	5	5	4	4	4
N.J.	44	53	50	44	53	50	36	46	45
Pa.	26	17	15	26	17	15	9	6	5
Ohio	1,598	1,775	1,828	1,598	1,775	1,828	1,579	1,755	1,808
Ind.	2,511	2,731	2,840	2,511	2,731	2,840	2,469	2,708	2,816
Ill.	5,229	5,620	5,789	5,229	5,620	5,789	5,186	5,575	5,742
Mich.	283	336	380	283	336	380	274	330	373
Wis.	113	117	129	113	117	129	106	109	120
Minn.	2,417	2,412	2,894	2,417	2,412	2,894	2,388	2,377	2,865
Iowa	2,992	3,654	4,202	2,992	3,654	4,202	2,979	3,643	4,189
Mo.	2,495	2,724	2,860	2,495	2,724	2,860	2,416	2,677	2,811
N.Dak.	188	168	202	188	168	202	179	160	195
S.Dak.	151	151	254	151	151	254	147	149	250
Nebr.	226	329	474	226	329	474	224	326	469
Kans.	628	861	844	628	861	844	612	832	827
Del.	191	210	204	191	210	204	186	204	198
Md.	240	256	243	240	256	243	227	246	233
Va.	350	397	405	360	403	410	329	350	378
W.Va.	6	6	5	6	6	5	---	---	---
N.C.	609	739	791	634	754	806	507	597	639
S.C.	550	746	783	588	776	808	511	710	746
Ga.	106	130	135	145	171	173	75	91	96
Fla.	41	51	66	41	51	66	36	45	62
Ky.	250	289	332	250	289	332	194	234	281
Tenn.	473	600	630	485	607	636	397	528	565
Ala.	164	181	183	164	181	183	137	156	154
Miss.	1,057	1,380	1,421	1,070	1,387	1,425	981	1,317	1,357
Ark.	2,439	2,965	3,084	2,446	2,965	3,084	2,407	2,923	3,040
La.	244	330	429	295	363	457	197	296	400
Okla.	131	191	155	131	191	155	117	150	140
Texas	79	92	83	79	92	83	70	84	76
U. S.	25,834	29,516	31,715	26,030	29,655	31,836	24,978	28,628	30,884

1/ Acres grown alone plus one-half the interplanted acres.

SOYBEANS

State	Interplanted acreage						
	Average			State	Average		
	1958-62	1963	1964	1958-62	1963	1964	
	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres		acres	acres	acres
Va.	19	12	10	Tenn.	25	14	12
N.C.	50	30	30	Miss.	26	14	8
S.C.	76	60	50	La.	102	66	56
Ga.	78	82	76	U. S.	393	278	242

OATS

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Average	Indicated	Average	Indicated			
	Average:	harvest:	1958-62:	1964	1958-62:	1963	1964		
	1958-62:	1963	1964						
	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000	1,000		
	acres	acres	acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Maine	51	46	49	46.2	43.0	46.0	2,342	1,978	2,254
Vt.	16	13	13	43.2	39.0	41.0	703	507	533
N.Y.	612	569	563	51.8	53.0	53.0	31,730	30,157	29,839
N.J.	23	18	15	40.7	44.0	42.0	915	792	630
Pa.	647	589	577	44.1	55.0	46.0	28,523	32,395	26,542
Ohio	952	775	666	53.6	65.0	61.0	50,930	50,375	40,626
Ind.	767	484	363	49.5	62.0	50.0	37,873	30,008	18,150
Ill.	1,925	1,413	1,173	51.2	57.0	55.0	97,980	80,541	64,515
Mich.	848	724	644	47.9	49.0	47.0	40,566	35,476	30,268
Wis.	2,361	2,162	2,119	54.4	55.5	55.0	128,781	119,991	116,545
Minn.	3,577	3,329	3,129	47.9	51.0	47.0	171,969	169,779	147,063
Iowa	3,885	2,800	2,352	43.6	44.5	47.0	169,687	124,600	110,544
Mo.	507	348	310	31.5	42.0	40.0	15,911	14,616	12,400
N.Dak.	1,756	1,852	1,982	34.5	37.5	40.0	62,542	69,450	79,280
S.Dak.	2,600	2,590	2,564	35.0	35.0	30.0	93,159	90,650	76,920
Nebr.	1,182	942	848	32.1	28.5	30.0	37,895	26,847	25,440
Kans.	504	344	330	27.5	30.0	31.0	13,805	10,320	10,230
Del.	6	4	4	41.8	34.0	40.0	249	136	160
Md.	51	42	45	41.8	50.0	39.0	2,139	2,100	1,755
Va.	95	58	65	39.2	34.0	40.0	3,717	1,972	2,600
W.Va.	25	22	22	38.8	45.0	40.0	971	990	880
N.C.	281	169	169	35.8	31.0	42.0	9,979	5,239	7,098
S.C.	277	175	170	32.4	32.0	38.0	8,957	5,600	6,460
Ga.	198	125	135	38.0	36.0	42.0	7,397	4,500	5,670
Fla.	16	16	16	31.4	32.0	38.0	493	512	608
Ky.	49	44	43	34.3	38.0	39.0	1,683	1,672	1,677
Tenn.	111	61	64	34.0	34.0	40.0	3,750	2,074	2,560
Ala.	87	50	60	34.7	29.0	38.0	3,008	1,450	2,280
Miss.	161	70	105	40.6	29.0	46.0	6,583	2,030	4,830
Ark.	138	57	75	41.1	39.0	50.0	5,424	2,223	3,750
La.	45	30	33	32.9	33.0	40.0	1,473	990	1,320
Okla.	505	217	260	26.4	22.0	28.0	13,783	4,774	7,280
Texas	1,049	667	800	25.4	20.5	30.0	27,387	13,674	24,000
Mont.	233	242	247	34.9	40.5	40.0	8,168	9,801	9,880
Idaho	160	135	130	48.1	57.5	54.0	7,680	7,762	7,020
Wyo.	97	94	89	34.8	36.0	36.0	3,399	3,384	3,204
Colo.	123	81	85	37.5	36.0	37.0	4,596	2,916	3,145
N.Mex.	11	8	8	33.6	35.0	32.0	383	280	256
Ariz.	8	4	4	44.2	50.0	50.0	342	200	200
Utah	26	22	23	47.9	53.0	55.0	1,248	1,166	1,265
Nev.	3	2	2	43.6	44.0	46.0	121	88	92
Wash.	131	102	100	44.7	55.0	48.0	5,797	5,610	4,800
Oreg.	208	161	153	40.4	45.0	46.0	8,232	7,245	7,038
Calif.	163	101	90	35.6	40.0	39.0	5,773	4,040	3,510
U. S.	26,471	21,757	20,694	42.7	45.1	43.7	1,128,110	980,910	905,117

BARLEY

State	Acreage Harvested		For harvest	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1963		Average	1963	Indi-	Average	1963	Indi-
	1958-62	1963	1964	1958-62	1963	cated	1958-62	1963	cated
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
	acres	acres	acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
N.Y.	27	16	15	36.0	37.0	37.0	975	592	555
N.J.	24	17	17	45.6	36.0	50.0	1,093	612	850
Pa.	184	177	156	38.6	37.5	43.0	7,154	6,638	6,708
Ohio	59	29	20	38.0	36.0	38.0	2,238	1,044	760
Ind.	53	32	19	33.0	37.5	37.0	1,729	1,200	703
Ill.	73	33	20	31.2	36.0	37.0	2,258	1,188	740
Mich.	73	45	30	37.5	42.0	40.0	2,747	1,890	1,200
Wis.	35	28	29	41.7	50.0	47.0	1,481	1,400	1,363
Minn.	872	719	604	30.9	36.0	31.0	27,051	25,884	18,724
Iowa	25	8	7	36.8	37.0	39.0	899	296	273
Mo.	176	71	43	30.1	30.0	35.0	5,229	2,130	1,505
N.Dak.	3,297	3,233	2,716	25.4	31.0	28.0	83,704	100,223	76,048
S.Dak.	471	356	242	25.0	25.0	21.0	11,883	8,900	5,082
Nebr.	229	115	100	26.4	19.0	24.0	5,972	2,185	2,400
Kans.	765	276	420	25.9	18.0	24.0	19,957	4,968	10,080
Del.	15	11	12	38.7	38.0	41.0	566	418	492
Md.	89	87	96	38.6	38.0	43.0	3,431	3,306	4,128
Va.	115	90	104	38.9	29.0	45.0	4,473	2,610	4,680
W.Va.	11	9	9	37.5	34.0	37.0	398	306	333
N.C.	67	71	84	35.5	35.0	38.0	2,385	2,485	3,192
S.C.	28	20	19	31.1	33.0	38.0	882	660	722
Ga.	10	13	15	33.0	35.0	35.0	345	455	525
Ky.	71	47	34	31.8	33.0	36.0	2,251	1,551	1,224
Tenn.	42	28	24	25.5	26.0	32.0	1,065	728	768
Ark.	19	18	18	27.0	29.0	28.0	522	522	504
Okla.	636	383	460	23.2	18.5	24.5	14,850	7,086	11,270
Texas	359	180	180	22.1	21.0	22.0	8,161	3,780	3,960
Mont.	1,681	1,514	1,484	26.7	29.5	31.0	45,225	44,663	46,004
Idaho	596	622	610	34.2	46.0	42.0	20,481	28,612	25,620
Wyo.	107	114	112	34.0	36.0	36.0	3,625	4,104	4,032
Colo.	491	328	400	31.5	29.5	30.0	15,470	9,676	12,000
N.Mex.	36	35	34	41.8	49.0	45.0	1,515	1,715	1,530
Ariz.	143	144	156	65.0	67.0	71.0	9,301	9,648	11,076
Utah	152	149	133	45.6	54.0	50.0	6,946	8,046	6,650
Nev.	12	12	13	42.1	49.0	51.0	495	588	663
Wash.	680	664	531	38.9	40.0	35.0	26,374	26,560	18,585
Oreg.	494	427	410	36.9	39.0	35.0	18,076	16,653	14,350
Calif.	1,589	1,417	1,346	45.2	47.0	47.0	71,397	66,599	63,262
U.S.	13,805	11,538	10,722	31.4	34.7	33.8	432,635	399,921	362,561

RYE

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For	Average	1963	Indicated	Average	1963	Indicated
	Average:	1963	harvest:	1958-62:	1963	1964	1958-62:	1963	1964
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres				bushels	bushels	bushels
N.Y.	18	20	19	24.8	27.0	28.0	438	540	532
N.J.	11	11	13	23.0	21.0	23.0	249	231	299
Pa.	19	17	16	24.4	26.0	25.0	456	442	400
Ohio	28	26	19	22.3	26.0	26.0	626	676	494
Ind.	59	54	42	20.8	24.0	23.0	1,230	1,296	966
Ill.	58	56	39	19.3	21.0	22.0	1,120	1,176	858
Mich.	41	44	41	21.2	23.0	23.0	861	1,012	943
Wis.	24	30	32	16.9	22.0	21.0	407	660	672
Minn.	67	79	81	19.0	19.0	19.0	1,266	1,501	1,539
Iowa	8	6	6	18.4	20.0	20.0	153	120	120
Mo.	40	33	30	18.2	21.0	20.0	721	693	600
N.Dak.	333	399	499	19.1	21.0	21.0	6,928	8,379	10,479
S.Dak.	202	157	166	19.0	15.5	16.5	4,008	2,434	2,739
Nebr.	178	151	160	16.3	12.0	14.0	2,905	1,812	2,240
Kans.	152	130	143	16.6	12.5	14.0	2,508	1,625	2,002
Del.	12	11	12	20.4	21.0	20.0	242	231	240
Md.	18	19	22	20.5	23.0	26.0	364	437	572
Va.	19	21	29	19.2	18.0	21.0	361	378	609
N.C.	19	18	20	16.0	17.5	18.0	303	315	360
S.C.	17	19	28	16.2	18.5	20.0	273	352	560
Ga.	23	27	36	16.2	20.0	19.5	369	540	702
Ky.	13	11	10	18.4	19.0	20.0	247	209	200
Tenn.	10	9	11	15.2	16.5	17.0	158	148	187
Okla.	73	69	78	11.1	11.0	12.5	819	759	975
Texas	23	27	35	13.9	12.5	14.0	321	338	490
Mont.	30	22	21	17.9	17.0	20.0	542	374	420
Idaho	7	9	8	29.8	31.0	31.0	217	279	248
Wyo.	6	7	6	16.6	15.0	20.0	106	105	120
Colo.	56	32	50	14.5	9.5	12.0	817	304	600
Wash.	104	82	82	19.6	20.5	19.0	2,026	1,681	1,558
Oreg.	21	15	13	19.4	24.0	23.0	392	360	299
U. S.	1,695	1,611	1,767	18.4	18.3	18.7	31,518	29,407	33,023

SORGHUMS

State	Acreage					
	Planted			Harvested ^{1/}		
	Average 1958-62	1963	1964	Average 1958-62	1963	For harvest 1964
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
Ind.	28	15	16	26	15	16
Ill.	17	7	8	17	7	8
Iowa	109	18	45	107	18	45
Mo.	537	304	319	522	299	311
N.Dak.	17	13	13	14	12	12
S.Dak.	313	310	360	298	302	350
Nebr.	1,750	2,184	2,402	1,697	2,106	2,317
Kans.	4,669	4,948	4,107	4,564	4,807	3,990
Va.	23	17	23	20	14	19
N.C.	93	67	75	90	66	74
S.C.	35	31	30	33	30	29
Ga.	55	45	50	52	43	48
Ky.	42	19	23	38	18	22
Tenn.	71	47	47	66	43	44
Ala.	52	42	48	48	39	45
Miss.	66	58	55	60	56	53
Ark.	80	42	45	77	40	43
La.	19	22	30	18	22	30
Okla.	1,177	1,234	1,185	1,124	1,159	1,101
Texas	7,247	6,818	6,545	7,172	6,749	6,479
Wyo.	5	5	4	4	4	3
Colo.	701	801	857	643	721	786
N.Mex.	306	328	302	295	323	297
Ariz.	150	140	143	147	138	141
Calif.	258	256	289	256	254	287
U. S.	17,820	17,771	17,021	17,389	17,285	16,550

^{1/} Grain, silage and forage.

RICE

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For	Average		Indi-	Average		Indi-
	Average 1958-62	1963	harvest 1964	Average 1958-62	1963	cated 1964	Average 1958-62	1963	cated 1964
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	bags ^{1/}	bags ^{1/}	bags ^{1/}
Mo.	4	4.8	5.0	3,480	4,200	4,100	141	202	205
Miss.	44	49	49	2,990	3,900	3,600	1,320	1,911	1,764
Ark.	383	426	430	3,445	4,250	4,200	13,262	18,105	18,060
La.	457	508	508	2,865	3,325	3,400	13,133	16,891	17,272
Texas	417	457	457	3,155	4,025	4,200	13,194	18,394	19,194
Calif.	287	324	324	4,725	4,500	4,900	13,598	14,580	15,876
U. S.	1,591	1,768.8	1,773.0	3,421	3,962	4,082	54,648	70,083	72,371

^{1/} Bags of 100 pounds.

ALL HAY

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	For	Average	1963	Indicated	Average	1963	Indicated
	Average: 1958-62:	1963	harvest: 1964	Average: 1958-62:	1963	1964	Average: 1958-62:	1963	1964
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	tons	tons	tons
Maine	477	450	446	1.24	1.20	1.15	591	539	511
N.H.	195	171	166	1.41	1.29	1.23	275	220	205
Vt.	732	696	687	1.59	1.57	1.53	1,164	1,094	1,052
Mass.	220	202	201	1.74	1.72	1.49	383	347	300
R.I.	21	20	19	1.92	1.75	1.53	40	35	29
Conn.	179	165	160	1.84	1.87	1.65	329	308	264
N.Y.	2,956	2,952	2,966	1.86	1.90	1.84	5,510	5,602	5,448
N.J.	201	194	197	2.12	1.80	1.96	425	350	387
Pa.	2,106	2,113	2,150	1.74	1.52	1.59	3,674	3,217	3,415
Ohio	1,984	1,907	1,902	1.78	1.75	1.84	3,526	3,341	3,504
Ind.	1,386	1,320	1,275	1.82	1.88	1.90	2,522	2,485	2,427
Ill.	2,168	2,047	1,996	2.11	2.06	2.07	4,572	4,209	4,127
Mich.	1,819	1,750	1,732	1.78	1.83	1.81	3,228	3,202	3,142
Wis.	3,868	4,009	4,068	2.42	2.34	2.47	9,362	9,368	10,063
Minn.	3,632	3,531	3,496	2.03	2.27	2.08	7,391	8,001	7,255
Iowa	3,569	3,327	3,290	2.28	2.31	2.33	8,126	7,695	7,659
Mo.	2,916	2,925	2,989	1.59	1.51	1.68	4,637	4,406	5,032
N.Dak.	3,944	3,471	3,600	1.03	1.18	1.12	4,035	4,088	4,015
S.Dak.	4,758	4,358	4,511	1.00	1.19	1.08	4,786	5,169	4,854
Nebr.	4,996	4,925	4,950	1.34	1.28	1.28	6,726	6,307	6,353
Kans.	2,104	2,259	2,335	2.01	1.65	1.86	4,238	3,734	4,336
Del.	45	43	44	1.71	1.35	1.41	76	58	62
Md.	402	378	390	1.89	1.46	1.47	761	552	574
Va.	1,241	1,060	1,124	1.55	.91	1.27	1,922	966	1,423
W.Va.	655	651	649	1.39	1.25	1.32	910	815	857
N.C.	788	693	675	1.21	1.09	1.12	955	752	754
S.C.	355	332	324	1.16	1.16	1.22	409	386	395
Ga.	477	523	516	1.28	1.58	1.30	606	824	673
Fla.	100	105	110	1.57	1.61	1.60	157	169	176
Ky.	1,660	1,632	1,648	1.50	1.61	1.49	2,495	2,633	2,451
Tenn.	1,354	1,384	1,351	1.32	1.40	1.31	1,788	1,932	1,765
Ala.	525	533	520	1.15	1.26	1.11	604	674	578
Miss.	627	672	688	1.33	1.46	1.27	838	983	877
Ark.	725	666	728	1.29	1.09	1.10	936	727	804
La.	380	391	391	1.45	1.54	1.33	553	602	519
Okla.	1,339	1,485	1,576	1.56	1.37	1.58	2,088	2,028	2,487
Texas	1,752	1,980	2,078	1.27	1.11	1.22	2,217	2,198	2,540
Mont.	2,209	2,361	2,358	1.35	1.51	1.47	2,989	3,561	3,471
Idaho	1,212	1,235	1,270	2.50	2.61	2.57	3,027	3,229	3,268
Wyo.	1,122	1,157	1,163	1.27	1.35	1.32	1,427	1,567	1,537
Colo.	1,520	1,479	1,583	1.82	1.75	1.75	2,774	2,592	2,776
N.Mex.	222	233	250	3.08	3.41	3.39	685	795	847
Ariz.	266	232	255	4.22	4.61	4.31	1,123	1,070	1,099
Utah	565	570	574	2.35	2.42	2.49	1,329	1,380	1,432
Nev.	324	332	341	1.79	1.99	1.94	579	661	662
Wash.	808	854	863	2.14	2.31	2.07	1,729	1,976	1,789
Oreg.	968	1,011	1,017	1.94	2.11	1.99	1,874	2,137	2,024
Calif.	1,904	1,944	1,957	3.75	3.88	3.82	7,148	7,541	7,484
U. S.	67,774	66,728	67,579	1.73	1.75	1.74	117,540	116,525	117,702

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY, AND MIXTURES OF CLOVER AND GRASSES FOR HAY ^{1/}

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Average	1963	Indi-	Average	1963	Indi-	
	Average: 1958-62:	harvest: 1964:	1958-62:	1963	cated 1964:	1958-62:	1963	cated 1964:	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Tons	Tons	Tons	tons	tons	tons
Maine	358	327	320	1.32	1.30	1.25	473	425	400
N.H.	125	107	104	1.48	1.35	1.30	185	144	135
Vt.	415	375	368	1.63	1.65	1.55	676	619	570
Mass.	138	128	127	1.71	1.70	1.45	236	218	184
R.I.	11	11	10	1.88	1.70	1.50	22	19	15
Conn.	91	88	86	1.76	1.80	1.55	159	158	133
N.Y.	1,603	1,508	1,493	1.68	1.70	1.60	2,698	2,564	2,389
N.J.	74	74	73	1.78	1.50	1.65	131	111	120
Pa.	1,240	1,194	1,194	1.55	1.40	1.45	1,929	1,672	1,731
Ohio	1,131	1,012	972	1.63	1.55	1.60	1,845	1,569	1,555
Ind.	661	604	544	1.62	1.60	1.60	1,068	966	870
Ill.	867	804	764	1.77	1.55	1.60	1,535	1,246	1,222
Mich.	497	432	367	1.44	1.40	1.40	714	605	514
Wis.	1,017	874	848	2.04	2.10	2.00	2,064	1,835	1,696
Minn.	566	505	439	1.54	1.60	1.45	873	808	637
Iowa	1,187	997	977	1.83	1.75	1.80	2,173	1,745	1,759
Mo.	1,137	1,250	1,188	1.36	1.20	1.35	1,541	1,500	1,604
Nebr.	58	70	70	1.49	1.35	1.40	86	94	98
Kans.	84	83	75	1.62	1.45	1.55	135	120	116
Del.	20	18	19	1.70	1.40	1.50	34	25	28
Md.	218	210	214	1.65	1.25	1.30	361	262	278
Va.	450	415	436	1.42	.80	1.15	640	332	501
W.Va.	346	351	355	1.33	1.15	1.25	460	404	444
N.C.	146	147	154	1.25	1.20	1.25	183	176	192
Ky.	467	480	485	1.39	1.45	1.35	649	696	655
Tenn.	228	249	249	1.25	1.35	1.25	285	336	311
Ala.	34	31	31	1.09	1.20	1.05	37	37	33
Miss.	62	72	79	1.31	1.45	1.20	81	104	95
Ark.	79	74	77	1.29	.80	1.05	102	59	81
Mont.	271	286	280	1.30	1.45	1.45	353	415	406
Idaho	125	122	122	1.45	1.45	1.45	181	177	177
Wyo.	135	131	138	1.10	1.15	1.10	148	151	152
Colo.	225	200	210	1.40	1.30	1.40	315	260	294
N.Mex.	13	12	13	1.31	1.25	1.25	17	15	16
Utah	45	43	43	1.54	1.70	1.70	69	73	73
Nev.	46	46	46	1.23	1.40	1.30	57	64	60
Wash.	226	238	233	1.96	2.00	1.95	444	476	454
Oreg.	186	193	197	1.81	1.85	1.80	336	357	355
U. S.	14,580	13,761	13,400	1.60	1.51	1.52	23,296	20,837	20,353

^{1/} Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.

State	ALFALFA AND ALFALFA MIXTURES FOR HAY									PASTURE		
	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production			Cond. July 1		
	Harvested	For	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-	Av.					
	Average: 1958-62	harvest: 1963	1964	1958-62	1963	cated: 1964	Average: 1958-62	1963	cated: 1964	1958-62	1963	1964
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000	Per-	Per-	Per-
	acres	acres	acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	tons	tons	tons	cent	cent	cent
Maine	8	11	12	1.83	1.85	1.75	15	20	21	90	83	73
N.H.	13	14	14	2.08	1.90	1.85	27	27	26	90	82	58
Vt.	109	116	117	2.06	2.00	2.05	225	232	240	90	88	74
Mass.	37	36	37	2.25	2.20	2.00	82	79	74	89	84	55
R.I.	4	4	4	2.42	2.25	2.05	10	9	8	90	83	63
Conn.	45	39	38	2.40	2.50	2.25	108	98	86	89	80	64
N.Y.	1,006	1,094	1,127	2.29	2.30	2.30	2,305	2,516	2,592	86	79	70
N.J.	93	86	90	2.66	2.25	2.50	247	194	225	76	51	55
Pa.	751	802	834	2.14	1.75	1.85	1,605	1,404	1,543	82	76	74
Ohio	785	824	873	2.03	2.05	2.15	1,594	1,689	1,877	87	74	85
Ind.	587	602	614	2.15	2.25	2.25	1,261	1,354	1,382	91	79	83
Ill.	1,149	1,124	1,102	2.48	2.50	2.50	2,846	2,810	2,755	89	72	81
Mich.	1,275	1,272	1,323	1.93	2.00	1.95	2,459	2,544	2,580	86	84	81
Wis.	2,724	2,988	3,078	2.60	2.45	2.65	7,115	7,321	8,157	87	81	76
Minn.	2,302	2,407	2,383	2.44	2.65	2.45	5,634	6,379	5,838	87	88	78
Iowa	2,294	2,232	2,210	2.54	2.60	2.60	5,822	5,803	5,746	93	74	92
Mo.	623	697	767	2.70	2.55	2.80	1,683	1,777	2,148	86	76	86
N.Dak.	1,424	1,274	1,338	1.30	1.45	1.45	1,837	1,847	1,940	71	90	86
S.Dak.	2,113	2,113	2,113	1.36	1.60	1.45	2,874	3,381	3,064	82	84	74
Nebr.	1,842	1,831	1,831	2.26	2.20	2.20	4,165	4,028	4,028	92	76	84
Kans.	1,147	1,201	1,237	2.57	2.20	2.40	2,955	2,642	2,969	90	74	83
Del.	6	6	6	2.61	1.80	1.90	15	11	11	81	66	49
Md.	100	94	96	2.77	2.10	2.00	279	197	192	84	72	56
Va.	258	225	220	2.60	1.30	2.10	671	292	462	88	52	61
W.Va.	132	126	123	1.85	1.70	1.75	244	214	215	87	75	74
N.C.	57	38	37	2.18	1.90	2.10	124	72	78	84	84	72
S.C.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	76	86	75
Ga.	21	16	15	1.98	2.10	2.00	41	34	30	80	89	68
Fla.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	84	84	73
Ky.	314	340	354	2.30	2.50	2.30	723	850	814	90	87	79
Tenn.	184	175	175	2.08	2.30	2.15	383	402	376	85	87	72
Ala.	19	15	15	2.02	2.25	1.90	38	34	28	81	76	68
Miss.	10	11	9	2.20	2.80	2.20	21	31	20	81	60	69
Ark.	38	43	43	2.44	2.15	2.25	93	92	97	83	70	62
La.	15	14	16	2.16	1.80	1.70	33	25	27	78	55	64
Okla.	365	464	510	2.45	2.15	2.40	896	998	1,224	89	73	82
Texas	176	147	154	2.54	2.60	2.60	446	382	400	80	66	68
Mont.	993	1,048	1,058	1.82	1.95	1.95	1,808	2,044	2,063	77	92	93
Idaho	937	969	998	2.84	2.95	2.90	2,660	2,859	2,894	89	98	93
Wyo.	471	463	463	1.76	1.95	1.90	829	903	880	82	85	88
Colo.	834	794	802	2.36	2.30	2.40	1,970	1,826	1,925	85	49	74
N.Mex.	155	159	165	3.94	4.50	4.60	610	716	759	74	64	56
Ariz.	215	193	216	4.74	5.10	4.70	1,021	984	1,015	83	78	79
Utah	438	443	447	2.65	2.70	2.80	1,161	1,196	1,252	77	83	90
Nev.	121	121	123	2.98	3.40	3.30	362	411	406	80	93	94
Wash.	418	444	457	2.52	2.80	2.40	1,055	1,243	1,097	89	91	89
Oreg.	335	378	389	2.86	3.10	2.85	959	1,172	1,109	92	93	88
Calif.	1,167	1,168	1,203	5.10	5.20	5.20	5,949	6,074	6,256	79	82	79
	28,111		29,236		2.41		67,261		70,929		77	
U. S.	28,661			2.39		2.43		62,216		85		78

LESPEDEZA HAY

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	harvest:	Average:	Indi-	Average:	1963	Indicated	
	1958-62	1963	1964	1958-62	1963	1958-62	1963	1964	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Tons	Tons	Tons	tons	tons	
Ind.	66	50	48	1.35	1.30	1.45	89	65	70
Ill.	55	34	40	1.22	1.10	1.05	68	37	42
Mo.	590	313	329	1.18	1.10	1.20	720	344	395
Kans.	39	20	25	1.33	1.00	1.30	52	20	32
Del.	12	10	10	1.40	1.00	1.00	16	10	10
Md.	42	31	35	1.41	1.10	1.20	60	34	42
Va.	254	99	119	1.15	.65	.90	292	64	107
W. Va.	11	9	8	1.10	1.00	1.10	12	9	9
N. C.	269	171	145	1.14	.90	.90	309	154	130
S. C.	85	51	46	1.07	1.00	1.00	92	51	46
Ga.	69	65	68	1.12	1.25	1.05	77	81	71
Ky.	610	558	547	1.27	1.30	1.20	776	725	656
Tenn.	581	583	548	1.18	1.25	1.15	687	729	630
Ala.	72	70	66	1.07	1.25	.95	78	88	63
Miss.	151	150	146	1.36	1.50	1.25	206	225	182
Ark.	251	206	216	1.29	1.10	1.05	325	227	227
La.	55	41	37	1.61	1.60	1.30	88	66	48
Okla.	82	78	90	1.28	1.10	1.30	105	86	117
U.S.	3,292	2,532	2,523	1.22	1.19	1.14	4,054	3,015	2,877

WILD HAY

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	harvest:	Average:	Indi-	Average:	1963	Indicated	
	1958-62	1963	1964	1958-62	1963	1958-62	1963	1964	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Tons	Tons	Tons	tons	tons	
Wis.	32	40	40	1.35	1.50	1.50	44	60	60
Minn.	462	411	407	1.16	1.25	1.15	535	514	468
Mo.	168	182	180	1.17	1.05	1.20	197	191	216
N. Dak.	1,766	1,642	1,675	.83	.95	.85	1,475	1,560	1,424
S. Dak.	2,240	1,844	2,028	.69	.75	.70	1,572	1,383	1,420
Nebr.	2,915	2,817	2,789	.78	.70	.70	2,277	1,972	1,952
Kans.	634	701	715	1.26	.90	1.15	795	631	822
Ark.	108	105	125	1.14	.85	.90	124	89	112
Okla.	391	415	423	1.27	.95	1.20	495	394	508
Texas	307	326	326	1.21	1.10	1.10	372	359	359
Mont.	562	626	601	.87	1.05	.95	492	657	571
Idaho	104	98	103	1.16	1.30	1.25	121	127	129
Wyo.	386	435	426	.86	.90	.90	332	392	383
Colo.	292	212	301	1.01	.95	.90	295	201	271
N. Mex.	20	20	20	.89	.75	.70	18	15	14
Utah	65	63	65	1.14	1.20	1.20	74	76	78
Nev.	141	150	156	.97	1.10	1.10	139	165	172
Wash.	41	43	42	1.25	1.25	1.25	52	54	52
Oreg.	251	230	212	1.14	1.25	1.15	287	288	244
Calif.	105	106	104	1.21	1.40	1.20	127	148	125
U.S.	10,921	10,466	10,738	.89	.89	.87	9,821	9,276	9,380

CROP PRODUCTION, July 1964

Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

PEANUTS

State	Acreage planted 1/			1964 as percent of 1963
	Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated 1964	
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
Virginia	106	106	105	99
North Carolina	182	181	181	100
TOTAL (Va.-N.C. area)	289	287	286	99.7
South Carolina	13	12	12	100
Georgia	529	513	518	101
Florida	94	87	86	99
Alabama	219	212	212	100
Mississippi	6	4	3.5	88
TOTAL (S.E. area)	861	828	831.5	100.4
Oklahoma	119	120	122	102
Texas	306	287	281	98
New Mexico	7	7.3	7.8	107
TOTAL (S.W. area)	433	414.3	410.8	99.2
UNITED STATES	1,582	1,529.3	1,528.3	99.9

1/ Grown alone for all purposes.

CROP PRODUCTION, July 1964

Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

SUGAR BEETS

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	For	Average	Indi-	Indi-	Average	1963	Indi-
	Average:	harvest:	1964	1958-62:	1963	cated:	1958-62:	1963	cated
	1958-62:	1963	1964	1958-62:	1963	1964	1958-62:	1963	1964
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	tons	tons	tons
Ohio	22.5	29.1	30.0	15.2	13.1	14.5	343	381	435
Mich.	70.4	78.1	84.0	15.9	15.0	16.0	1,123	1,175	1,344
Minn.	85.7	118.1	120.0	12.0	13.2	12.0	1,017	1,555	1,440
N.Dak.	42.9	50.5	51.0	12.2	13.8	12.5	521	696	638
S.Dak.	7.4	12.5	11.0	12.1	14.9	12.0	88	186	132
Nebr.	68.8	83.1	85.0	15.5	19.2	16.0	1,066	1,594	1,360
Kans.	10.0	19.0	24.0	16.4	15.9	15.0	165	303	360
Texas	1/	1/	26.0	1/	1/	20.0	1/	1/	520
Mont.	58.6	65.7	70.0	14.5	17.8	15.0	848	1,170	1,050
Idaho	102.9	145.6	176.0	20.0	22.1	18.5	2,045	3,212	3,256
Wyo.	43.5	57.5	64.0	14.7	17.4	14.0	633	999	896
Colo.	155.6	170.8	182.0	16.4	18.2	16.5	2,549	3,103	3,003
Utah	28.2	24.9	34.0	16.2	18.4	14.0	459	457	476
Wash.	43.2	59.4	62.0	23.1	26.1	23.0	1,006	1,548	1,426
Oreg.	19.8	19.3	21.0	25.2	27.6	25.0	498	532	525
Calif. 2/	215.8	293.4	349.0	20.4	21.5	21.0	4,388	6,302	7,329
Other States	1/5.8	1/9.3	10.1	1/16.8	1/14.9	15.0	1/97	1/139	152
U. S.	986.6	1,236.3	1,399.1	17.2	18.9	17.4	16,909	23,352	24,342

1/ Texas included in "Other States".

2/ Relates to year of harvest. Includes some acreage carried over to the following spring.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	For	Average	Indi-	Indi-	Average	1963	Indi-
	Average:	harvest:	1964	1958-62:	1963	cated:	1958-62:	1963	cated
	1958-62:	1963	1964	1958-62:	1963	1964	1958-62:	1963	1964
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	tons	tons	tons
Florida	62.8	150.5	220.0	35.9	31.0	31.0	2,242	4,663	6,820
Louisiana	274.6	317.0	339.0	22.2	28.9	28.0	6,115	9,175	9,492
Florida & Louisiana	337.4	467.5	559.0	24.7	29.6	29.2	8,357	13,838	16,312
Hawaii 1/	105.8	111.4	115.0	86.2	91.6	91.0	9,111	10,202	10,465
U. S. 1/	443.2	578.9	674.0	39.4	41.5	39.7	17,468	24,040	26,777

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

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	For	Average	Indi-	Indi-	Average	Indi-	Indi-
	Average:	harvest:	harvest:	Average:	cated	cated	Average:	cated	cated
	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	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	bags 2/	bags2/	bags2/
New York	97	82	95	1,234	1,200	1,250	1,188	984	1,188
Michigan	537	573	596	1,215	1,480	1,300	6,527	8,480	7,748
Total N.E.	634	655	691	1,219	1,445	1,293	7,726	9,464	8,936
Nebraska	76	80	76	1,550	1,900	1,700	1,168	1,520	1,292
Montana	13	12	13	1,672	1,870	1,600	213	224	208
Idaho	134	120	125	1,832	1,780	1,650	2,453	2,136	2,062
Wyoming	64	53	49	1,468	1,680	1,550	949	890	760
Washington	46	26	24	1,786	1,850	1,750	830	481	420
Total N.W.	333	291	287	1,687	1,804	1,652	5,614	5,251	4,742
Kansas	11	10	7	3/ 987	1,300	1,100	114	130	77
Colorado	230	215	224	796	1,040	960	1,834	2,236	2,150
New Mexico	13	8	7	614	1,100	800	82	88	56
Utah	7	9	10	320	540	500	23	49	50
Total S.W.	263	242	248	780	1,034	941	2,060	2,503	2,333
California									
Large Lima	55	48	42	1,638	1,627	1,650	898	781	693
Baby Lima	26	30	19	1,727	1,800	1,800	442	540	342
Other	174	159	161	1,307	1,365	1,350	2,267	2,171	2,174
Total Calif.	254	237	222	1,421	1,473	1,445	3,606	3,492	3,209
United States	1,485	1,425	1,448	1,282	1,453	1,327	19,006	20,710	19,220

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.
 2/ Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned).
 3/ 1960-62 average.

PEAS, DRY FIELD 1/

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	For	Average	Indi-	Indi-	Average	Indi-	Indi-
	Average:	harvest:	harvest:	Average:	cated	cated	Average:	cated	cated
	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	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	bags 2/	bags2/	bags2/
Minn.	5	4	5	954	1,050	1,000	52	42	50
N.Dak.	6	5	5	1,198	1,100	1,000	72	55	50
Idaho	108	113	119	1,224	1,650	1,300	1,332	1,864	1,547
Colo.	9	4	---	976	1,080	---	84	43	---
Wash.	165	178	171	1,292	1,440	1,500	2,163	2,563	2,565
Oreg.	15	14	13	1,190	1,300	800	169	182	104
U.S.	308	318	313	1,249	1,493	1,379	3,881	4,749	4,316

1/ Includes pean grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry.
 2/ Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned).

FLAXSEED

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Average:	Indi-	Average:	Indi-			
	Average: 1963	harvest:	1958-62:	cated:	1958-62:	cated:			
	1958-62:	1963	1964	1958-62:	1963	1964	1958-62:	1963	1964
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Wis.	4	7	8	15.5	16.0	16.0	68	112	128
Minn.	521	592	462	11.9	12.0	11.0	6,229	7,104	5,082
Iowa	12	13	7	17.6	15.0	15.0	218	195	105
N.Dak.	1,800	1,855	1,744	8.0	9.0	8.5	14,479	16,695	14,824
S.Dak.	589	600	552	9.4	10.0	7.0	5,587	6,000	3,864
Texas	71	127	116	10.2	5.0	11.0	742	635	1,276
Mont.	24	34	27	7.4	10.0	9.5	188	340	256
Calif.	33	10	5	34.7	40.0	39.0	1,155	400	195
U.S.	3,055	3,238	2,921	9.4	9.7	8.8	28,691	31,481	25,730

TOBACCO

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Average:	Indi-	Average:	Indi-			
	Average: 1963	harvest:	1958-62:	cated:	1958-62:	cated:			
	1958-62:	1963	1964	1958-62:	1963	1964	1958-62:	1963	1964
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Mass.	3,000	2,800	3,100	1,618	1,749	1,635	4,862	4,896	5,070
Conn.	8,340	7,800	8,100	1,478	1,648	1,563	12,301	12,858	12,660
Pa.	30,600	27,000	26,000	1,770	1,850	1,850	54,130	49,950	48,100
Ohio	13,520	14,300	13,200	1,603	2,107	2,085	21,858	30,134	27,520
Ind.	7,280	8,100	7,300	1,769	2,205	2,200	12,958	17,860	16,060
Wis.	13,560	10,700	11,200	1,565	1,680	1,664	21,139	17,979	18,640
Mo.	2,960	3,300	3,000	1,580	1,965	1,950	4,718	6,484	5,850
Md.	38,500	34,500	39,000	916	850	900	35,278	29,325	35,100
Va.	90,100	89,000	82,400	1,641	1,726	1,753	148,006	153,620	144,410
W.Va.	2,520	2,800	2,600	1,499	2,010	1,800	3,795	5,628	4,680
N.C.	468,200	471,500	425,100	1,761	2,006	1,972	825,536	945,795	838,460
S.C.	80,200	80,000	71,000	1,899	2,030	2,100	152,705	162,400	149,100
Ga.	69,540	71,700	64,700	1,757	2,013	1,940	122,940	144,316	125,505
Fla.	17,900	17,900	16,800	1,598	1,731	1,551	28,741	30,978	26,060
Ky.	229,200	248,400	224,300	1,687	2,268	2,238	388,599	563,384	502,015
Tenn.	78,000	84,100	76,600	1,691	1,902	1,789	132,194	159,936	137,072
Ala.	428	1/ 470	1/ 480	1,504	1,670	1,600	647	785	768
La.	280	300	1/ 350	762	800	800	223	240	280
	1,154,140	1,075,300		1,989			1,970,630	2,097,350	
U.S.	1,174,700			1,704		1,951	2,336,568		

1/ Rounded to hundred acres for inclusion in United States total.

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE, 1963-64

Class and type	Type No.	Harvested		For harvest 1964	Yield per acre		Production		Inflated 1964
		Acres	Acres		Average 1958-62	1963	Average 1958-62	1963	
CLASS 1, FLUE-CURED									
Va.	11	69,900	69,000	63,000	1,626	1,725	113,726	119,025	110,250
N.C.	11	179,000	182,000	164,000	1,636	1,790	293,576	325,780	295,200
Total Old and Middle Belts	11	248,900	251,000	227,000	1,633	1,772	407,302	444,805	405,450
Eastern North Carolina Belt	12	223,600	223,000	201,000	1,811	2,140	404,968	477,220	412,050
N.C.	13	55,600	55,500	50,000	1,909	2,120	106,394	117,660	110,000
S.C.	13	80,200	80,000	71,000	1,899	2,030	152,705	162,400	149,100
Total N.C. Border and S.C. Belt	13	135,800	135,500	121,000	1,903	2,067	259,099	280,060	259,100
Georgia	14	66,300	70,500	63,500	1,763	2,025	121,171	142,762	123,825
Florida	14	13,520	14,000	12,700	1,657	1,845	22,559	25,830	20,320
Ala.	14	428	1,470	1,480	1,504	1,670	647	785	768
Total Georgia - Florida Belt	14	82,260	85,000	76,700	1,744	1,993	144,376	169,377	144,913
Total All Flue-cured Types	11-14	690,560	694,500	625,700	1,758	1,975	1,215,746	1,371,462	1,221,513
CLASS 2, FIRE-CURED									
Virginia Belt	21	7,360	6,600	7,200	1,296	940	9,529	6,204	9,000
Ky.	22	6,040	6,200	5,700	1,378	1,780	8,355	11,036	9,405
Tenn.	22	13,620	13,600	12,400	1,587	1,850	21,645	25,160	22,010
Total Eastern District	22	19,660	19,600	18,100	1,523	1,828	30,000	36,196	31,415
Ky.	23	5,940	6,500	6,000	1,420	1,710	8,497	11,115	10,200
Tenn.	23	1,240	1,400	1,300	1,428	1,720	1,779	2,408	2,080
Total Western District	23	7,180	7,900	7,300	1,421	1,712	10,276	13,523	12,280
Total All Fire-cured Types	21-23	34,200	34,300	32,600	1,453	1,630	49,805	55,923	52,695
CLASS 3, AIR-CURED									
3A Light Air-cured									
Ohio	31	9,520	10,400	9,400	1,631	2,245	15,633	23,348	20,680
Ind.	31	7,280	8,100	7,300	1,769	2,205	12,958	17,860	16,060
Mo.	31	2,960	3,300	3,000	1,580	1,965	4,718	6,484	5,850
Va.	31	10,880	11,900	10,800	2,079	2,290	22,686	27,251	23,760
W.Va.	31	2,520	2,800	2,600	1,499	2,010	3,795	5,628	4,680
N.C.	31	10,000	11,000	10,100	2,055	2,285	20,596	25,135	21,210
Ky.	31	206,000	224,000	202,000	1,717	2,325	355,503	520,800	464,600
Tenn.	31	61,100	67,000	61,000	1,725	2,190	105,656	128,540	109,800
Total Burley Belt	31	310,260	338,500	306,200	1,738	2,231	541,547	755,146	666,640
Southern Maryland Belt	32	38,500	34,500	39,000	916	850	35,278	29,325	35,100
Total All Light Air-cured Types	31-32	348,760	373,000	345,200	1,647	2,103	576,825	784,471	701,740

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE - Continued

Class and type	Type No.	Acres		Acres	Yield per acre		Production 1963	Production 1958-62	Production 1964	Production 1964
		1963	1964		Average 1958-62	Average 1958-62				
3B Dark Air-cured										
Ky.	35	6,860	7,100	6,400	1,770	1,770	12,567	10,171	1,700	10,680
Tenn.	35	2,040	2,100	1,900	1,525	1,775	3,728	3,114	1,675	3,182
Total One Sucker Belt	35	8,900	9,200	8,300	1,771	1,771	16,295	13,285	1,694	14,062
Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	4,360	4,600	4,200	1,710	1,710	7,866	6,073	1,650	6,930
Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	1,960	1,500	1,400	1,058	760	1,140	2,066	1,000	1,400
Total All Dark Air-cured Types	35-37	15,220	15,300	13,900	1,604	1,654	25,301	21,424	1,611	22,392
CLASS 4, CIGAR FILLER										
Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	30,600	27,000	26,000	1,770	1,850	49,950	54,130	1,850	48,100
Ohio Miami Valley Types	42-44	4,000	3,900	3,800	1,516	1,740	6,786	6,224	1,800	6,840
Total Cigar Filler Types	41-44	34,600	30,900	29,800	1,744	1,836	56,736	60,354	1,844	54,940
CLASS 5, CIGAR BINDER										
Connecticut--Conn. Valley Broadleaf	51	2,020	1,800	1,800	1,774	1,980	3,564	3,542	1,900	3,420
Mass.	52	1,060	800	800	1,996	2,220	1,776	2,098	2,025	1,620
Conn.	52	258	200	200	1,952	2,100	420	497	1,975	395
Total Connecticut Valley Havana Seed	51-52	3,340	2,800	2,800	1,988	2,196	2,596	2,596	2,015	2,015
Total Connecticut Valley Binder	54	5,400	4,600	4,800	1,649	1,800	8,280	8,878	1,750	8,400
Southern Wisconsin	55	8,160	6,100	6,400	1,590	1,590	9,699	12,262	1,600	10,240
Northern Wisconsin	54-55	13,560	10,700	11,200	1,565	1,680	17,979	21,139	1,664	18,640
Total Wisconsin Binder	54-55	16,900	13,500	14,000	1,622	1,758	23,739	27,277	1,720	24,075
Total Cigar Binder Types	51-55	20,200	18,000	18,000	1,774	1,980	35,640	40,354	1,900	37,140
CLASS 6, CIGAR WRAPPER										
Mass.	61	1,940	2,000	2,300	1,418	1,560	3,120	2,763	1,500	3,450
Conn.	61	6,060	5,800	6,100	1,364	1,530	8,674	8,262	1,453	8,845
Total Connecticut Valley Shade-grown	61	8,000	7,800	8,400	1,378	1,538	11,994	11,025	1,464	12,295
Ga.	62	1,240	1,200	2/ 1,200	1,426	1,295	1,554	1,769	1,400	1,680
Fla.	62	4,380	3,900	2/ 4,100	1,406	1,406	5,148	6,183	1,400	5,740
Total Georgia-Florida Shade-grown	62	5,620	5,100	2/ 5,300	1,410	1,314	6,702	7,952	1,400	7,420
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	13,620	12,900	13,700	1,392	1,449	18,696	18,977	1,439	19,715
Total All Cigar Types	41-62	65,120	57,300	57,500	1,639	1,731	99,171	106,609	1,717	98,730
CLASS 7, MISCELLANEOUS										
Louisiana Perique	72	280	300	1/ 350	762	800	240	223	800	280
UNITED STATES: Total All Tobacco	All	1,154,140	1,075,300	1,075,300	1,989	1,989	2,336,568	1,970,630	1,951	2,097,350

1/ Rounded to hundred acres for inclusion in types and United States totals.

2/ Includes fire-cured wrapper.

Area and State	APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/			
	Production 2/			
	Average	1962	1963	Indicated
	1958-62	1962	1963	1964
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Eastern States:				
Maine	1,784	1,900	1,800	1,900
New Hampshire	1,426	1,400	1,370	1,330
Vermont	1,068	1,200	1,000	950
Massachusetts	2,800	2,900	2,800	3,050
Rhode Island	170	180	150	190
Connecticut	1,258	1,220	1,350	1,350
New York	21,180	22,300	20,400	26,000
New Jersey	2,780	2,800	2,400	2,700
Pennsylvania	8,920	9,400	8,000	11,000
Delaware	294	280	290	180
Maryland	1,452	1,350	1,200	1,650
Virginia	10,470	9,650	9,000	10,600
West Virginia	5,420	5,200	4,600	6,000
North Carolina	2,280	2,700	2,600	2,100
Total Eastern States	61,302	62,480	56,960	69,000
Central States:				
Ohio	3,540	3,700	2,100	4,100
Indiana	1,802	2,000	1,500	2,400
Illinois	2,228	2,100	2,200	2,600
Michigan	13,300	13,000	12,000	18,500
Wisconsin	1,518	1,400	1,400	1,600
Minnesota	343	380	295	420
Iowa	250	260	300	300
Missouri	1,192	1,250	1,250	1,450
Kansas	208	180	170	270
Kentucky	372	375	245	360
Tennessee	356	400	180	400
Arkansas	225	225	200	205
Total Central States	25,371	25,270	21,840	32,605
Western States:				
Montana	36	25	3/ 35	35
Idaho	1,350	1,000	1,450	1,350
Colorado	1,138	1,300	1,250	1,700
New Mexico	539	570	450	800
Utah	310	430	520	460
Washington	21,400	21,400	31,900	25,100
Oregon	1,952	2,200	2,700	2,100
California	9,900	10,900	8,400	11,500
Total Western States	36,325	37,825	46,705	43,045
United States	4/ 122,997	125,575	125,505	144,650

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State. 2/ 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 bushels): 1962- Wisconsin, 28; Kentucky, 10; Tennessee, 10; New Mexico, 27; 1963 - New York, 360; New Mexico, 50; Utah, 10; Washington, 300. 3/ Includes 5,000 bushels excess cullage of harvested fruit. 4/ The 1958-62 average includes production for States no longer estimated.

PEACHES

State	Production 1/			
	Average 1958-62	1962	1963	Indicated 1964
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
New Hampshire	21	24	21	27
Massachusetts	131	140	145	175
Rhode Island	13	10	13	12
Connecticut	160	160	145	195
New York	739	550	540	550
New Jersey	2,320	2,300	2,000	2,700
Pennsylvania	2,720	2,600	2,000	3,000
Ohio	888	700	20	700
Indiana	384	120	10	530
Illinois	838	650	100	775
Michigan	3,070	1,600	2,000	3,500
Missouri	409	350	250	550
Kansas	126	95	50	170
Delaware	48	45	45	50
Maryland	473	2/450	370	500
Virginia	1,510	1,200	1,000	1,000
West Virginia	740	700	450	790
North Carolina	1,330	1,400	1,500	250
South Carolina	6,260	2/6,600	7,800	900
Georgia	4,840	2/4,500	2/5,400	1,800
Kentucky	255	245	25	300
Tennessee	171	160	75	200
Alabama	1,120	900	1,050	200
Mississippi	298	200	320	260
Arkansas	1,670	1,020	1,470	1,200
Louisiana	125	40	160	160
Oklahoma	146	50	250	115
Texas	604	220	750	600
Idaho	233	25	200	280
Colorado	1,624	2/ 1,800	2/ 400	1,400
Utah	302	310	130	380
Washington	2,070	2/ 2,300	2/ 1,350	1,870
Oregon	458	500	330	430
California, Freestone	12,626	12,918	12,834	12,709
Total Above	48,756	44,882	43,203	38,278
California Clingstone 3/	26,060	2/ 30,627	2/ 30,586	32,669
United States	4/ 74,816	75,509	73,789	70,947

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 culls 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, 784,000. 4/ U. S. total for the 1958-62 average includes production for States no longer estimated.

PEARS

State	Production ^{1/}			
	Average 1958-62	1962	1963	Indicated 1964
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Conn.	54	55	58	62
N. Y.	651	630	720	950
Pa.	120	120	100	130
Mich.	1,440	1,500	1,300	2,200
Texas	121	40	130	90
Idaho	65	55	80	80
Colo.	196	220	150	270
Utah	202	2/ 220	315	295
Wash.	4,206	4,370	5,500	4,750
Oreg.	5,110	6,250	3,400	4,900
Calif.	15,351	15,834	7,625	15,126
U. S.	3/ 27,987	29,294	19,378	28,853

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

State	Production			
	Average 1958-62	1962	1963	Indicated 1964
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Wash., all	105,150	2/ 109,250	2/ 137,500	118,750
Bartlett	72,000	2/ 78,000	2/ 95,000	85,000
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	363,000
Bartlett	334,400	348,000	160,000	335,000
Other	34,000	32,000	23,000	28,000
3 States, all	601,300	645,500	405,500	604,250
Bartlett	462,350	499,750	290,000	475,000
Other	138,950	145,750	115,500	129,250

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. total for the 1958-62 average includes production for States no longer estimated.

GRAPES

State	Production ^{1/}			
	Average 1958-62	1962	1963	Indicated 1964
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	109,000	107,000	107,000	140,000
New Jersey	880	900	860	900
Pennsylvania	33,000	34,500	34,000	35,000
Ohio	15,980	17,500	9,500	17,000
Michigan	54,900	68,000	33,500	65,000
Iowa	750	550	350	450
Missouri	4,060	4,100	2,400	5,000
North Carolina	970	950	1,000	1,200
South Carolina	2,600	^{2/} 4,000	5,200	5,500
Georgia	1,150	1,000	1,200	1,050
Arkansas	7,460	8,300	5,300	7,000
Arizona	9,060	12,100	16,500	21,000
Washington	50,320	52,000	76,600	70,000
California, all	2,805,600	2,928,000	3,500,000	3,045,000
Wine varieties	557,600	643,000	624,000	570,000
Table varieties	529,000	578,000	622,000	525,000
Raisin varieties	1,719,000	1,707,000	^{2/} 2,254,000	1,950,000
Raisins ^{3/}	204,400	191,000	^{2/} 266,000	---
Not dried	896,400	918,000	1,124,000	---
U. S.	^{4/} 3,097,430	3,238,900	3,793,410	3,414,100

^{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): 1962 - South Carolina, 140.

^{2/} Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): 1962 - South Carolina, 60; 1963 - California, raisins, 61,000, fresh basis (14,000, dried basis).

^{3/} Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins is equivalent to 4.25 tons of fresh grapes for 1963; 4.13 tons for 1962; and 4.02 tons for the 1958-62 average.

^{4/} The 1958-62 average includes production for States no longer estimated.

Crop and State	CITRUS FRUITS 1/ PRODUCTION					
	1,000 boxes 2/			Equivalent tons		
	Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated 1963	Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated 1963
ORANGES:						
EARLY, MIDSEASON & NAVAL 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	930	18,000	24,000	34,900
La.	243	15	10	10,944	675	450
Total Above Varieties	64,933	58,780	44,380	2,834,464	2,545,795	1,873,650
VALENCIA:						
Calif.	16,760	16,200	15,500	628,600	608,000	581,000
Fla.	40,680	29,000	30,500	1,830,200	1,305,000	1,372,000
Texas	910	15	90	40,940	675	4,050
Ariz.	712	920	1,270	26,700	34,500	47,600
Total Valencia	59,062	46,135	47,360	2,526,440	1,948,175	2,004,650
ALL ORANGES:						
Calif.	27,980	28,800	31,000	1,049,400	1,080,000	1,162,000
Fla.	92,020	74,500	58,300	4,140,700	3,353,000	2,623,000
Texas	2,560	40	230	115,160	1,795	10,350
Ariz.	1,192	1,560	2,200	44,700	58,500	82,500
La.	243	15	10	10,944	675	450
U. S., All Oranges	123,995	104,915	91,740	5,360,904	4,493,970	3,878,300
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	3,100	79,340	69,400	99,200
Calif., All	2,642	2,500	4,000	86,760	82,000	130,200
Desert Valleys	1,182	1,200	2,500	37,840	38,400	80,000
Other Areas	1,460	1,300	1,500	48,920	43,600	50,200
U. S., All Grapefruit	42,282	34,740	34,380	1,652,500	1,354,200	1,320,600
LEMONS:						
Calif.	15,980	12,500	16,200	607,200	475,000	616,000
Ariz.	4,888	490	1,740	4/33,700	18,600	66,100
U. S., LEMONS	16,690	12,990	17,940	634,160	493,600	682,100
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 - 76 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.

APRICOTS, PLUMS, PRUNES AND NECTARINES

Crop and State	Production ^{1/}			
	Average 1958-62	1962	1963	Indicated 1964
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
APRICOTS:				
California	172,800	154,000	190,000	190,000
Washington	11,320	<u>2/</u> 10,100	<u>2/</u> 8,600	8,400
Utah	3,940	2,100	1,700	9,000
United States	<u>188,060</u>	<u>166,200</u>	<u>200,300</u>	<u>207,400</u>
PLUMS:				
Michigan	7,160	6,500	8,700	10,000
California	81,400	<u>2/</u> 84,000	<u>2/</u> 106,000	112,000
United States	<u>88,560</u>	<u>90,500</u>	<u>114,700</u>	<u>122,000</u>
PRUNES:				
Idaho	17,900	16,700	19,000	23,500
Washington	17,380	<u>2/</u> 21,600	<u>2/</u> 16,300	18,000
Oregon	28,740	48,000	6,300	20,000
California ^{3/}	132,200	148,000	133,000	155,000
United States	<u>394,220</u>	<u>456,300</u>	<u>374,100</u>	<u>449,000</u>
NECTARINES:				
California	44,400	51,000	57,000	68,000

^{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): Plums, 1963 - California, 1,000; Prunes, 1962 - Washington, 300.

^{2/} Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): Apricots, Washington, 1962 - 600; 1963 - 650; Plums, California, 1962 - 2,000; 1963 - 4,000; Prunes, Washington, 1962 - 1,500; 1963 - 940.

^{3/} Dried basis. The drying ratio is approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

NUTS

Crop and State	Production ^{1/}			
	Average 1958-62	1962	1963	Indicated 1964
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
ALMONDS:				
California	54,000	48,000	61,000	68,000
FILBERTS:				
Oregon	8,680	7,300	6,600	7,200
Washington	546	480	340	400
United States	<u>9,226</u>	<u>7,780</u>	<u>6,940</u>	<u>7,600</u>
WALNUTS:				
California	69,840	77,000	79,300	78,000
Oregon	4,480	2,900	3,800	4,100
United States	<u>74,320</u>	<u>79,900</u>	<u>83,100</u>	<u>82,100</u>

^{1/} For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

CHERRIES

Variety and State	Production ^{1/}			
	Average 1958-62 Tons	1962 Tons	1963 Tons	Indicated 1964 Tons
Sweet Varieties:				
New York	5,200	4,500	4,400	6,500
Pennsylvania	980	1,100	350	1,400
Michigan	14,900	19,000	7,300	20,000
3 Great Lakes States	21,080	24,600	12,050	27,900
Montana	1,866	2,400	40	2,200
Idaho	2,000	2,300	2/ 1,300	2,000
Colorado	734	800	110	1,000
Utah	2,320	2,900	3,000	3,600
Washington	17,320	2/21,000	2/19,000	21,000
Oregon	24,340	33,000	2/16,600	23,000
California	20,700	23,500	18,000	30,000
7 Western States	69,280	85,900	58,050	82,800
United States	3/ 90,472	110,500	70,100	110,700
Sour Varieties:				
New York	20,680	19,700	20,300	29,000
Pennsylvania	10,600	2/ 11,000	8,300	13,000
Ohio	1,620	2/ 1,500	250	2,000
Michigan	84,400	2/117,000	37,000	140,000
Wisconsin	11,680	2/ 13,000	7,200	16,000
5 Great Lakes States	128,980	162,200	73,050	200,000
Montana	290	240	30	500
Idaho	1,124	1,300	1,100	1,200
Colorado	1,390	2/ 1,000	2/ 830	1,600
Utah	2,460	3,700	4,100	4,300
Washington	1,120	2/ 1,100	800	800
Oregon	4,580	7,200	1,200	4,200
6 Western States	10,964	14,540	8,060	12,600
United States	139,944	176,740	81,110	212,600

^{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): Sweet Cherries - 1963, Idaho, 120; Colorado, 20; Sour Cherries - 1962, New York, 1,100; Pennsylvania, 400; Ohio, 50; Michigan, 4,000; Wisconsin, 900.

^{2/} Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): Sweet Cherries - 1962, Washington, 2,000; 1963, Idaho, 200; Washington, 500; Oregon, 100; Sour Cherries - 1962, Pennsylvania, 200; Ohio, 50; Michigan, 2,300; Wisconsin, 450; Colorado, 95; Washington, 50; 1963 - Colorado, 20.

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

CROP PRODUCTION, July 1964

Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

POTATOES, IRISH									
Seasonal group and State	Acreage			Yield per harv. acre			Production		
	Harvested	Indi-	Indi-	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-	Indi-	Indi-
Average: 1963	1963	cated	1963	1963	cated	1963	1963	cated	1963
1958-62: 1/	1964	1958-62: 1/	1964	1958-62: 1/	1964	1958-62: 1/	1964	1958-62: 1/	1964
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
WINTER:									
Fla.	10.5	8.3	7.5	136	155	165	1,380	1,286	1,238
Calif.	14.9	12.0	10.9	196	215	225	2,894	2,580	2,452
Total	25.4	20.3	18.4	170.8	190.4	200.5	4,273	3,866	3,690
EARLY SPRING:									
Fla.-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	130	498	2/ 308	195
Texas	.8	1.6	1.7	107	95	120	86	152	204
Total	27.0	28.4	27.2	144.1	180.8	155.8	3,881	5,134	4,239
LATE SPRING:									
N.C.									
8 N.E.Counties:	14.0	10.6	9.6	134	165	115	1,878	1,749	1,104
Other Counties:	4.4	3.2	3.0	96	120	100	412	384	300
S.C.	5.3	3.5	2.6	80	95	75	423	332	195
Ga.	.6	.5	.3	65	65	62	38	32	19
Ala.-Baldwin	13.8	15.0	14.0	131	125	121	1,809	2/1,875	1,694
-Other	7.2	6.3	6.6	80	100	85	582	630	561
Miss.	4.3	3.0	2.5	52	55	50	224	165	125
Ark.	5.7	4.1	4.0	59	55	50	334	226	200
La.	4.3	4.4	3.5	50	43	55	215	189	192
Okla.	2.0	1.2	1.1	65	65	67	127	78	74
Texas	6.7	5.8	5.2	73	85	75	489	493	390
Ariz.	9.2	9.6	8.2	231	255	260	2,118	2,448	2,132
Calif.	52.3	46.2	36.6	305	330	335	15,792	15,246	12,261
Total	129.7	113.4	97.2	189.9	210.3	198.0	24,442	23,847	19,247
EARLY SUMMER:									
Mo.	5.3	4.5	4.0	89	85	90	472	382	360
Kans.	2.6	2.1	2.0	91	90	90	241	189	180
Del.	9.8	9.5	9.0	213	200	190	2,093	1,900	1,710
Md.	3.1	3.0	2.7	133	120	110	417	360	297
Va.-East. Shore:	21.8	22.5	21.0	148	135	115	3,263	3,038	2,415
-Norfolk	1.5	.5	.4	107	90	120	159	45	48
-Other	4.3	3.6	3.4	69	52	55	293	187	187
N.C.	6.9	4.5	4.5	102	125	100	688	562	450
Ga.	1.1	.8	.6	48	60	45	53	48	27
Ky.	10.7	9.0	8.0	68	61	61	736	549	488
Tenn.	9.0	7.5	6.5	76	84	75	681	630	488
Texas	11.6	11.5	11.0	170	175	180	1,968	2,012	1,980
Calif.	9.8	8.0	8.0	305	340	335	2,974	2,720	2,680
Total	97.6	87.0	81.1	144.0	145.1	139.5	14,039	12,622	11,310
LATE SUMMER:									
Mass.	2.1	1.9	1.9	199	200	185	422	380	352
R.I.	1.4	1.2	1.2	175	190	190	242	228	228
N.Y.-L.I.	11.3	10.9	9.2	249	250	250	2,778	2,725	2,300
N.J.	18.7	17.0	17.3	240	250	245	4,479	4,250	4,238
Pa.	3.9	3.3	3.6	194	185	165	767	610	594
Ohio	5.0	4.4	4.2	163	160	165	820	704	693
Ind.	3.4	3.5	3.1	174	205	205	598	718	636
Ill.	3.1	3.1	3.1	89	85	86	275	264	267
Mich.	6.8	7.7	7.6	141	150	135	960	1,155	1,026
Wis.	20.0	23.0	24.5	173	165	165	3,464	3,795	4,042

See footnotes at end of table.

CROP PRODUCTION, July 1964

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Seasonal group and State	POTATOES, IRISH - Continued			Yield per harv acre:			Production		
	Acreage			Average 1963			Average 1963		
	Harvested	Indi-	Indi-	Average	Indi-	Indi-	Average	1963	Indi-
1958-62:	1963	cated:	1958-62:	cated:	cated:	1958-62:	1963	cated:	
1/	1/	1964	1/	1/	1964	1/	1/	1964	
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
L. SUMMER: Cont.									
Minn.	6.3	6.8	6.5	155	150	155	974	1,020	1,008
Nebr.	3.9	3.9	3.4	145	145	160	555	566	544
Md.	1.7	1.4	1.3	95	95	75	161	133	98
Va.	3.1	2.8	2.7	73	65	70	227	182	189
W. Va.	9.4	8.0	9.0	68	65	60	636	520	540
N. C.	3.1	3.0	2.8	113	140	125	351	420	350
Colo. 3/	17.0	12.6	13.5	208	192	195	3,509	2,419	2,632
N. Mex.	2.9	2.4	1.7	170	185	185	486	444	314
Wash.	19.9	17.0	20.0	292	340	305	5,785	5,780	6,100
Calif.	9.7	7.9	7.5	297	330	325	2,869	2,607	2,438
Total 4/	57152.8	141.8	144.1	199.0	203.9	198.4	573,359	28,920	28,589
FALL:									
Maine	146.0	142.0	143.0	247	265	Aug. 11	36,097	37,630	Aug. 11
N. H.	1.8	1.6	1.5	188	190	"	334	304	"
Vt.	2.5	2.1	2.0	176	175	"	433	368	"
Mass.	5.0	4.7	4.7	209	220	"	1,054	1,034	"
R. I.	4.2	3.9	4.2	244	265	"	1,036	1,034	"
Conn.	6.6	6.5	6.9	231	225	"	1,515	1,462	"
N.Y.-L.I.	33.7	26.1	29.3	257	265	"	8,644	6,916	"
-Upstate	42.8	44.0	43.0	209	230	"	8,957	10,120	"
Pa.	36.3	34.7	35.4	192	195	"	6,963	6,766	"
8 Eastern-Fall	278.8	265.6	270.0	233.2	247.1	"	65,034	65,634	"
Ohio	11.1	10.0	10.0	186	180	"	2,060	1,800	"
Ind.	4.4	4.0	3.5	225	215	"	985	860	"
Mich.	41.2	38.5	40.0	174	175	"	7,172	6,738	"
Wis.	31.6	30.0	31.5	191	190	"	6,043	5,700	"
Minn.	95.8	101.0	94.0	122	130	"	11,603	13,130	"
Iowa	3.8	3.0	2.8	131	130	"	501	390	"
N. Dak.	111.4	114.0	106.0	126	117	"	13,978	13,338	"
S. Dak.	6.8	5.5	5.0	88	100	"	586	550	"
Nebr.	10.5	8.5	7.3	182	215	"	1,882	1,828	"
9 Central-Fall	316.6	314.5	300.1	141.7	141.0	"	44,811	44,334	"
Mont.	8.1	7.9	7.6	156	180	"	1,265	1,422	"
Idaho-10 S.W. Co. 4/5/	11.2	12.1	19.0	234	255	"	6/2,624	3,086	"
-Other Co.	227.4	229.0	231.0	196	220	"	43,398	50,380	"
Wyo.	4.3	3.2	3.4	154	170	"	658	544	"
Colo. 2/	40.8	36.0	36.0	220	235	"	8,990	8,460	"
Utah	9.0	8.5	8.5	163	175	"	1,467	1,488	"
Nev.	1.4	1.7	.9	200	210	"	274	357	"
Wash.	18.9	18.0	20.0	277	330	"	5,271	5,940	"
Oreg.-Malheur Co. 4/6/	12.5	9.0	9.0	240	260	"	6/2,984	2,340	"
-Other Co.	24.9	26.0	27.0	243	265	"	6,078	6,890	"
Calif.	20.3	24.4	25.6	258	265	"	5,236	6,466	"
9 Western-Fall	67378.9	375.8	388.0	209.1	232.5	"	679,246	87,373	"
Total	6974.3	952.9	958.1	194.0	206.4	"	6189,091	197,341	"
U. S.	1406.8	1,346.8	1,326.1	189.0	201.8	"	266,086	271,730	"

1/ Revised. 2/ Includes the following quantities not harvested or not marketed because of low prices (1,000 hundredweight): Early spring, Florida, other-13; Late spring, Alabama, Baldwin area-320. 3/ Seasonal grouping revised from 1959 to date. San Luis Valley is classified as fall and all other areas as late summer. 4/ Late summer crop for Idaho and Oregon reclassified as fall beginning with 1962. 5/ Average excludes late summer acreage and production for 1958-61 for Idaho and Oregon. 6/ Average includes late summer acreage and production for 1958-61 for Idaho and Oregon.

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Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

PLANTED ACREAGE, POTATOES, 1963 AND 1964					
Seasonal group and State:	1963 ^{1/}	1964	Seasonal group and State:	1963 ^{1/}	1964
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres		1,000 acres	1,000 acres
<u>WINTER:</u>			<u>LATE SUMMER: (Cont'd.)</u>		
Fla.	8.4	7.5	Va.	2.8	2.7
Calif.	12.0	10.9	W.Va.	8.0	9.0
Total Winter	20.4	18.4	N.C.	3.0	2.8
<u>EARLY SPRING:</u>			Colo. ^{2/}	13.0	13.8
Fla.-Hastings	24.6	24.0	N.Mex.	2.5	1.7
-Other	2.2	1.6	Wash.	17.0	20.0
Texas	1.8	1.7	Calif.	7.9	7.5
Total Early Spring	28.6	27.3	Total Late Summer	143.4	145.5
<u>LATE SPRING:</u>			<u>FALL:</u>		
N.C.-8 N.E. Counties	11.0	9.6	Maine	142.0	143.0
-Other Counties	3.2	3.0	N.H.	1.6	1.5
S.C.	3.5	3.0	Vt.	2.1	2.0
Ga.	.5	.3	Mass.	4.7	4.7
Ala.-Baldwin	15.0	14.4	R.I.	3.9	4.2
-Other	6.3	6.6	Conn.	6.5	6.9
Miss.	3.0	2.5	N.Y.-L.I.	26.1	29.3
Ark.	4.1	4.0	-Upstate	44.0	43.0
La.	4.6	3.5	Pa.	34.7	35.4
Okla.	1.3	1.2	8 Eastern-Fall	265.6	270.0
Texas	5.8	5.2	Ohio	10.1	10.1
Ariz.	10.2	8.2	Ind.	4.1	3.6
Calif.	46.2	36.6	Mich.	39.0	40.5
Total Late Spring	114.7	98.1	Wis.	30.5	32.0
<u>EARLY SUMMER:</u>			Minn.	105.0	102.0
Mo.	4.5	4.0	Iowa	3.0	2.8
Kans.	2.4	2.1	N.Dak.	116.0	114.0
Del.	9.5	9.0	S.Dak.	5.6	5.1
Md.	3.0	2.7	Nebr.	9.0	7.7
Va.-Eastern Shore	22.5	21.0	9 Central-Fall	322.3	317.8
-Norfolk	.5	.4	Mont.	8.1	7.8
-Other	3.6	3.4	Idaho-10 S.W. Co. ^{3/}	12.5	19.0
N.C.	4.5	4.5	-Other Co.	230.0	232.0
Ga.	.8	.6	Wyo.	3.4	3.6
Ky.	9.0	8.0	Colo. ^{2/}	37.0	37.0
Tenn.	7.5	6.5	Utah	9.0	9.0
Texas	11.7	11.3	Nev.	1.8	.9
Calif.	8.0	8.0	Wash.	18.0	20.0
Total Early Summer	87.5	81.5	Oreg.-Malheur Co. ^{3/}	9.0	9.0
<u>LATE SUMMER:</u>			-Other Co.	26.0	27.0
Mass.	1.9	1.9	Calif.	24.4	25.6
R.I.	1.2	1.2	9 Western-Fall	379.2	390.9
N.Y.-L.I.	10.9	9.2	<u>Total</u>	<u>967.1</u>	<u>978.7</u>
N.J.	17.0	17.3	U.S.	1,361.7	1,349.5
Pa.	3.3	3.6			
Ohio	4.4	4.2			
Ind.	3.6	3.2	^{1/} Revised. ^{2/} Seasonal groupings re-		
Ill.	3.1	3.1	vised. San Luis Valley is classified		
Mich.	7.8	7.7	as fall and all other areas as late		
Wis.	23.5	25.0	summer. ^{3/} Late summer crop for Idaho		
Minn.	7.1	6.8	and Oregon reclassified as fall.		
Nebr.	4.0	3.5			
Md.	1.4	1.3			

SWEETPOTATOES

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	For	Average	Indi-	Average	1963	Indi-	
	Average:	harvest:	harvest:	1958-62:	cated	1958-62:	1963	cated	
	1958-62:	1963	1964	1958-62:	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.	
N.J.	14.4	13.0	12.0	101	100	95	1,445	1,300	1,140
Mo.	1.2	1.1	1.1	97	90	90	118	99	99
Kans.	1.3	1.4	1.4	82	100	70	105	140	98
Md.	4.2	4.0	4.0	138	135	120	578	540	480
Va.	18.9	20.0	19.8	107	90	110	2,027	1,800	2,178
N.C.	27.0	21.0	22.0	99	125	115	2,627	2,625	2,530
S.C.	10.2	8.5	8.2	58	65	61	583	552	500
Ga.	14.4	12.0	12.0	67	85	70	971	1,020	840
Fla.	2.0	1.7	1.7	46	50	50	91	85	85
Ky.	2.4	1.9	1.5	62	63	65	150	120	98
Tenn.	6.5	5.0	4.0	80	85	75	522	425	300
Ala.	11.3	8.6	8.0	56	58	52	629	499	416
Miss.	16.2	14.0	13.0	58	60	60	939	840	780
Ark.	4.5	4.3	4.0	69	65	60	305	280	240
Ia.	60.6	58.0	52.0	64	65	65	3,868	3,770	3,380
Okla.	1.7	1.5	1.2	63	60	62	106	90	74
Texas	17.4	14.0	13.5	71	70	65	1,232	980	878
N.Mex.	1/1.5	1.1	.9	1/94	90	85	1/144	99	76
Calif.	10.6	9.7	8.8	83	90	90	878	873	792
U.S.	225.9	200.8	189.1	76.9	80.4	79.2	17,291	16,137	14,984

1/ Short-time average.

HOPS

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	For	Average	Indi-	Average	1963	Indi-	
	Average:	harvest:	harvest:	1958-62:	cated	1958-62:	1963	cated	
	1958-62:	1963	1964	1958-62:	1964	1958-62:	1963	1964	
	1,000	1,000	1,000			1,000	1,000	1,000	
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	pounds	pounds	
Idaho	3,360	4,000	4,100	1,818	1,770	1,830	6,109	7,080	7,503
Wash.	16,960	20,600	20,700	1,550	1,560	1,650	26,246	32,136	34,155
Oreg.	4,320	4,000	4,300	1,308	1,350	1,400	5,586	5,400	6,020
Calif.	4,960	4,100	3,500	1,551	1,660	1,700	7,694	6,806	5,950
U.S.	29,600	32,700	32,600	1,542	1,573	1,645	45,635	51,422	53,628

CROP PRODUCTION, July 1964

Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

		JUNE EGG PRODUCTION							
State and division	Number of layers		Eggs per 100		Total eggs produced				
	on hand during June:		layers		During June		Jan.-June incl. 1/		
	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	
	Thous.	Thous.	No.	No.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	
Maine	3,872	4,034	1,890	1,950	73	79	448	481	
N.H.	1,469	1,542	1,815	1,806	27	28	164	174	
Vt.	667	680	1,890	1,845	12.6	12.5	75	78	
Mass.	2,547	2,620	1,875	1,890	48	50	286	306	
R.I.	362	370	1,800	1,794	6.5	6.6	40	42	
Conn.	3,254	3,372	1,782	1,845	58	62	362	383	
N.Y.	8,138	8,495	1,860	1,854	151	157	887	940	
N.J.	9,138	8,112	1,725	1,728	158	140	922	840	
Pa.	13,766	13,749	1,854	1,878	255	258	1,606	1,599	
N. Atl.	43,213	42,974	1,826	1,845	789	793	4,790	4,843	
Ohio	10,796	10,663	1,893	1,890	204	202	1,256	1,244	
Ind.	9,891	9,636	1,899	1,875	188	181	1,177	1,169	
ILL.	9,035	8,414	1,875	1,845	169	155	1,067	993	
Mich.	5,576	5,726	1,857	1,896	104	109	636	656	
Wis.	7,845	7,122	1,896	1,884	149	134	938	856	
E.N. Cent.	43,143	41,561	1,867	1,879	814	781	5,074	4,918	
Minn.	12,028	11,903	1,914	1,914	230	228	1,543	1,500	
Iowa	17,192	16,198	1,974	1,971	339	319	2,160	2,048	
Mo.	7,156	6,290	1,836	1,863	131	117	820	758	
N. Dak.	1,884	1,867	1,881	1,857	35	35	212	217	
S. Dak.	6,260	5,932	1,944	1,953	122	116	786	762	
Nebr.	6,480	5,992	1,902	1,926	123	115	798	763	
Kans.	4,474	4,063	1,869	1,905	84	77	529	501	
W.N. Cent.	52,474	52,245	1,918	1,927	1,064	1,007	6,848	6,549	
Del.	601	616	1,710	1,728	10.3	10.6	62	66	
Md.	1,307	1,219	1,725	1,800	23	22	140	139	
Va.	5,798	5,686	1,836	1,836	106	104	634	629	
W. Va.	1,495	1,480	1,869	1,875	28	28	174	170	
N.C.	10,550	10,559	1,812	1,860	191	196	1,181	1,237	
S.C.	4,779	4,856	1,782	1,812	85	88	520	533	
Ga.	14,104	15,138	1,782	1,842	251	279	1,530	1,682	
Fla.	6,040	6,909	1,872	1,956	113	135	684	826	
S. Atl.	44,674	46,463	1,806	1,857	807	863	4,925	5,282	
Ky.	4,638	4,748	1,803	1,740	84	83	483	491	
Tenn.	4,584	4,826	1,740	1,716	80	83	470	503	
Ala.	8,788	9,856	1,818	1,896	160	187	953	1,083	
Miss.	8,781	9,618	1,758	1,806	154	174	899	1,044	
Ark.	8,738	10,375	1,806	1,848	158	192	884	1,133	
La.	2,599	2,705	1,668	1,644	43	44	262	282	
Okla.	2,596	2,534	1,800	1,836	47	47	286	279	
Texas	12,508	12,300	1,734	1,812	217	223	1,280	1,335	
S. Cent.	53,232	56,962	1,771	1,813	943	1,033	5,517	6,150	
Mont.	880	838	1,854	1,845	16	15	105	99	
Idaho	1,064	1,118	1,938	1,896	21	21	131	132	
Wyo.	259	279	1,923	1,857	5.0	5.2	29	32	
Colo.	1,260	1,216	1,833	1,872	23	23	137	135	
N. Mex.	750	740	1,860	1,824	14.0	13.5	84	79	
Ariz.	759	842	1,818	1,794	13.8	15.1	83	92	
Utah	1,306	1,216	1,944	1,932	25	23	153	143	
Nev.	50	46	1,860	1,812	0.9	0.8	6	5	
Wash.	4,516	4,704	1,914	1,872	86	88	523	524	
Oreg.	2,429	2,341	1,884	1,917	46	45	286	280	
Calif.	32,502	34,307	1,935	1,920	629	659	3,589	3,774	
West.	45,775	47,647	1,922	1,908	880	909	5,126	5,295	
48 States	285,511	287,852	1,855	1,871	5,297	5,386	32,280	33,037	
Alaska	30	21	1,782	1,887	0.5	0.4	3	2	
Hawaii	762	840	1,845	1,866	14.1	15.7	84	94	
U. S.	286,303	288,713	1,855	1,871	5,312	5,402	32,367	33,133	

1/ Cumulative State totals based on unrounded monthly data.



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