

Crop Production

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UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY AS OF APRIL 1, 1964

Winter wheat production is estimated at 1.0 billion bushels, up 5 percent from the December 1963 forecast. Expected production is 12 percent more than in 1963 but 1 percent below the 1958-62 average.

Corn stocks on farms April 1, 1964 estimated at a record 2.3 billion bushels, were 13 percent above April 1, 1963 and 16 percent above average.

Wheat stocks on farms estimated at 153 million bushels, were the lowest since 1947, 22 percent under a year earlier and 33 percent below average.

Oat stocks on farms are estimated at 446 million bushels, up 4 percent from last year but 9 percent below average.

Barley farm stocks totaled 129 million bushels, 1 percent below last year and average.

Rye stocks on farms are estimated at 3.5 million bushels, down 53 percent from last year and 50 percent below average.

Flaxseed stocks on farms are 8 million bushels, 4 percent more than last year and 14 percent above average.

Soybean farm stocks, estimated at 190 million bushels, were a record high for April 1, 41 percent above a year earlier and 53 percent above average.

Sorghum stocks totaled 109 million bushels, up 8 percent from April 1, 1963 and 11 percent above average.

Milk production: About 11 billion pounds were produced in March, 1 percent more than March 1963 and 2 percent more than average for the month.

Egg production: Nearly 5.8 billion eggs were produced in March, 2 percent more than March 1963 and 1 percent above average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Statistical Reporting Service
CrPr 2-2 (4-64)

Crop Reporting Board
Washington, D. C.

CROP PRODUCTION, April 1964

Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

Year	WINTER WHEAT			RYE	FASTURE
	Percent ^{1/}	Yield per	Production:	CONDITION:	CONDITION
	not harvested:	seeded acres :	(1,000	APRIL 1	APRIL 1
	for grain :	(bushels)	bushels)	(percent)	(percent)
Average 1958-62:	8.2	24.0	1,019,570	87	82
1963	17.7	21.5	904,828	85	81
1964	<u>2/</u> 10.3	<u>2/</u> 23.5	<u>2/</u> 1,010,679	85	77

^{1/} Percent of seeded acreage.

2/ Indicated April 1, 1964.

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS APRIL 1

Crop	Average 1958-62		1963		1964	
	Percent :	1,000	Percent :	1,000	Percent :	1,000
	^{1/}	bushels :	^{1/}	bushels :	^{1/}	bushels
Corn	54.7	1,940,527	54.9	1,997,745	55.2	2,254,054
Wheat	18.5	226,962	17.8	194,999	13.4	152,869
Durum wheat:	---	---	---	40,256	---	10,498
Oats	41.6	491,567	41.8	426,869	45.4	445,767
Barley	30.0	130,882	30.0	130,915	32.3	129,173
Rye	23.7	6,953	18.1	7,373	11.8	3,468
Flaxseed	24.3	6,836	23.2	7,492	24.8	7,813
Soybeans	22.0	124,409	20.2	135,007	27.1	190,171
Sorghum	17.6	98,760	19.9	101,346	18.7	109,194

^{1/} Percent of previous year's crop.

CITRUS FRUITS ^{1/}

Crop	PRODUCTION			
	Average	1961	1962	Indicated
	1957-61	1,000	1,000	1,000
	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes
Oranges	123,995	138,095	104,915	97,590
Grapefruit	42,282	42,910	34,740	33,480
Lemons	16,690	16,740	12,890	16,750

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

POTATOES, IRISH

Seasonal Group	Acreage harvested			Yield per harv. acre			Production		
	Av. 1958-62	1963	Ind. 1964	Av. 1958-62	1963	Ind. 1964	Av. 1958-62	1963	Ind. 1964
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Winter ...	25.4	20.3	18.5	170.8	190.4	196.2	4,273	3,866	3,630
E. Spring:	27.0	28.4	27.2	144.1	180.8	160.0	3,881	5,134	4,352
L. Spring:	129.7	113.5	98.1	189.9	210.6	May 11	24,442	23,898	May 11

MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

Month	MILK			EGGS		
	Average 1958-62	1963	1964	Average 1958-62 1/2	1963	1964
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Millions	Millions	Millions
February	9,421	9,470	9,842	5,001	4,815	5,201
March	10,778	10,879	11,007	5,719	5,679	5,770
Jan.-Mar. Incl. :	30,066	30,414	30,915	16,064	15,681	16,315

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

APPROVED:

John C. Bagwell
 By Designation of the
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GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF APRIL 1, 1964

Winter wheat survived the winter months with a minimum of loss or damage, and entered the spring growing season in good condition according to the Crop Reporting Board. A 12 percent larger crop than last year is forecast as of April 1. Farm holdings of feed grains were 11 percent larger, wheat stocks were 22 percent less, and soybeans held on farms were 41 percent larger than a year earlier. Nearly two-thirds more oranges and 7 percent more grapefruit than last year remained to be picked after April 1. Southern peach prospects are down sharply from last year. Early spring vegetables and early and late spring potatoes are expected to be in lighter supply than a year ago. Generally below normal temperatures and frequent precipitation over much of the Nation in March retarded land preparation and planting of spring crops.

Small Grain Prospects Favorable

Winter wheat production is forecast at 1,011 million bushels, 12 percent larger than last year but slightly less than average. The crop, while developing slowly, survived the winter in good condition and prospects are favorable. The estimated yield per seeded acre of 23.5 bushels is 2.0 bushels per acre more than last year but a half bushel below average.

Cool weather during much of March throughout most winter grain areas retarded development, but by the end of March winter wheat and other small grains in the Central and Southern States were showing new growth. Rain-fall was received in March and early April over much of the winter grain producing area. Grains in the northern States are still mostly in the dormant stage, though some limited greening is developing in local areas. Crops are generally in good condition throughout the country and little winterkill is evident. Army worms have appeared in winter wheat fields of southwestern Kansas, but damage so far has not been extensive. Minor winter wheat losses occurred from high winds and dry soils in western Kansas and the Oklahoma Panhandle. Dry soils are causing some concern to small grain growers in southeastern Colorado and New Mexico with moisture needed soon to prevent serious deterioration. Parts of central and southern California have poor stands and growth has been stunted. In the northern Corn Belt States, sub-soil moisture is still limited, but in most other North Central and North Atlantic States, the outlook is favorable following the frequent March rains. In the southern States, small grains made rapid growth until slowed by the late March freeze, but no serious effects are expected. Moisture throughout the South is generally adequate to excessive. In the Pacific Northwest, cool, wet weather held back development of winter wheat, but except for dry conditions in the Columbia Basin and some possible mold damage from snow in Washington and Idaho, the outlook is good.

Small grains are jointing in southern areas with some heading in Arizona.

Wheat Stocks Down 22 Percent - Soybeans Stocks Larger

Food grains stocks stored on farms were 23 percent smaller than on April 1 last year and 33 percent smaller than average. Farm holdings of all wheat were 22 percent less largely due to smaller durum stocks than a year ago. Rye stocks were less than one-half of last year and the average holdings. Soybeans held on farms, 41 percent larger than last year, were at a record high level. Flaxseed stocks totaled 4 percent more than last year.

Feed Grains on Farms Up 11 Percent

Total tonnage of the four feed grains stored on farms April 1 was 11 percent greater than a year earlier and 12 percent above average. Farm holdings of corn at 113 percent and sorghum at 108 percent of last year were record highs. Oats held on farms were 4 percent more than a year earlier while barley stocks were 1 percent smaller.

Southern Peach Crop Hurt by Late March Freeze

Prospects for the 1964 Southern peach crop are down sharply from last year as a result of the freezes on March 29 and 30. Most of the damage occurred in the Carolinas, Georgia, and Alabama with the most severe loss being in North Carolina. Other Southern States report very little damage and expect a good crop. Very little winter freeze damage is reported outside of the southern States.

In California most deciduous tree fruits and nuts bloomed a little later than last year but close to normal in most districts. Except for late varieties of apples and other tree fruits in mountain areas, blooming is complete for most fruit crops. Spring frosts in California caused little damage this season.

The 1963-64 citrus production estimate is down slightly from last month and is 3 percent less than last season. The orange crop is forecast 7 percent smaller than last season and grapefruit is down 4 percent. About 48 million boxes of oranges and 6.4 million boxes of grapefruit remained for harvest after April 1. A year ago, 29 million boxes of oranges and 6.0 million boxes of grapefruit were harvested after April 1.

Spring Vegetable Production Down - Processing Acreage Also Down Slightly

Production of early spring vegetables is estimated to be 7 percent less than in 1963, but slightly more than average. Only celery, onions, and strawberries are expected to be more than last

year, while asparagus, cabbage, sweet corn, lettuce, and tomatoes are estimated to be lower. In the Southeastern United States, wet March conditions delayed plantings and the freeze at the end of the month caused some plant damage and loss. Cutting of California Delta asparagus is later than usual. Harvest is underway for sweet corn, celery, and tomatoes in Florida, on asparagus, lettuce, and tomatoes in California and for strawberries in Louisiana. Prospective planted acreage of the 7 crops grown principally for processing in 1964 is 1 percent less than in 1963 and 5 percent less than the average.

Spring Potato Crop Below Last Year

The early spring potato crop is expected to be 15 percent less than in 1963 but 12 percent above average. Most of the crop is grown in the Hastings area of Florida and has made good progress following slow development earlier. Only minor leaf burn resulted from the late March cold snap. Late spring acreage for harvest is estimated to be 14 percent less than that harvested last year with the decrease general throughout the late spring States. Development of the crop to April 1 was later than average in most areas. The winter production estimate was reduced 2 percent from a month earlier as a result of lower yields indicated for Florida.

Winter Continues through March

Winter weather during March continued to hold back early spring crop development and hampered field activity, particularly east of the Continental Divide. Frequent rain, and snow storms of varying amounts during the month replenished considerable surface and sub-soil moisture throughout much of the eastern half of the country. Heaviest rainfall occurred in the Ohio River Valley where extensive flooding resulted over much of the low land. Frequent rains, particularly in the latter part of the month in most Southern and South Atlantic States, provided excessive moisture except in well drained fields. Sub-soil moisture, was still inadequate in the Plains States from the High Plains of Texas to North Dakota and Montana and in the northern Corn Belt States. In the Western States, rainfall was generally light throughout the month except in the Northwest Coastal areas where soil moisture was adequate. Snowpack in the mountain areas was increased.

Temperatures generally averaged slightly below normal over most States except during the first two weeks of March when the Eastern half of the country experienced above normal temperatures. Extremely cold air covered most of the North Central States during the last week of March. Blizzard conditions extended from Montana to Minnesota with temperatures averaging 15 to 25 degrees below normal. By the end of the month freezing temperatures extended to the east coast and south into northern Florida causing some damage to young plants, berries, and fruit bloom. High winds during the month also caused some damage to dry wheat fields, particularly in western Kansas.

Spring Farming Activity Lags

Unfavorable weather continued to hamper field activity during March in many areas, but land preparation and seeding of spring crops proceeded where possible. Wet fields over much of the eastern half of the Nation limited activity, but in the western States cooler than normal temperatures, and to some extent dry soils, slowed planting.

In the southern States, planting and land preparation was 1 to 3 weeks later than usual because of wet fields. Top dressing was delayed in some areas but was past the peak in others. Tobacco transplanting, hampered by wet fields, was getting underway in the Southeastern States. In the northern regions, below normal temperatures, wet fields, and light snow cover in the northernmost areas limited activity largely to routine chores, though some planting of oats and grasses and fertilizing were accomplished where conditions permitted.

Seeding of spring grains was well along in the Kansas-Oklahoma area and planting of cotton and corn in Texas was well advanced. In California planting of sugar beets, corn, and sorghums continued, and rice land preparation neared completion. In the Northwest, field work progressed slowly in eastern Oregon and Washington because of cold weather and light snow cover but pruning, spraying, fertilizing and other activity were more nearly on schedule in western parts.

Pasture Conditions Poor

Pasture conditions on April 1 were the lowest for the date since 1957. In many areas, the poor conditions largely reflect the damage from the extended drought last summer and fall and from overgrazing. Early pasture growth was generally slowed by the cool March weather in all parts of the country. March rainfall improved pastures in the South where grasses should respond quickly to warmer weather, but elsewhere prospects were below average. Lack of moisture in the West is affecting pastures while in the North Central and Northeast Regions poor conditions prevailed from last fall. Pastures in the Plains States are short as a result of heavy grazing during the open winter.

Both Egg and Milk Production Up

March egg production was 2 percent more than a year earlier as a result of an increased rate of lay. The South Atlantic and Western regions had record high March egg production, and except for the North Central States, all regions showed increases over last year. Milk production during March was one percent more than a year earlier and 2 percent above average.

WINTER WHEAT: The Nation's winter wheat crop prospects are for a production of 1,011 million bushels, 12 percent more than the 1963 crop but 1 percent below the 5-year average. Production is forecast 5 percent above that indicated on December 1. Estimates of production and acreage for harvest relate to growers appraisal of the crop and plans as of April 1, prior to passage of wheat legislation pertaining to the 1964 crop and do not reflect changes that may result from grower participation in the program.

The 1964 winter wheat crop season to date points to an excellent crop. Planting conditions last fall were no better than average with many areas short of both surface and sub-soil moisture. Early development progressed slowly and the crop entered dormancy with limited top growth and root development. The winter was relatively mild with limited moisture but winterkill was a minimum. Late winter precipitation arrived in abundance in the area starting along the Atlantic Coast and working westward to the Mississippi River Valley. Moisture supplies remain limited across much of the Plains States and the eastern Rocky Mountain slopes but the late March and early April rains should be beneficial. Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast States had limited moisture at seeding time, but received sufficient winter moisture for satisfactory crop progress.

The indicated yield is 23.5 bushels per seeded acre compared with 21.5 bushels in 1963. This forecast is based on growing conditions about April 1 as reported by crop correspondents. In addition to the usual factors of weather, insects, and disease the final outturn will be dependent on the growers' participation in the 1964 wheat program enacted after April 1. In the last ten years, the average of increases or decreases in the United States production estimate from April 1 to harvest has been 77 million bushels ranging from a maximum change of 210 million bushels to a minimum of 22 million bushels.

The acreage expected to be harvested for grain, at 38.6 million acres, is 89.7 percent of the seeded acreage compared with 82.3 percent harvested in 1963 and the 5-year average of 91.8 percent.

Prospects in the Central and Southern Great Plains about April 1 were much brighter than a year earlier. In contrast to last year, wheat entered the winter showing much less growth and appeared vulnerable to serious winter losses. However, moderate winter weather protected the crop with only limited losses due to cold temperature and soil blowing. Welcome late winter moisture stimulated the crop and added to production prospects. However, considerable acreage has limited soil moisture supplies and will require timely moisture to insure present prospects. This acreage is largely centered around the 5 State juncture in the Oklahoma Panhandle area. Fields are "greening" throughout the Central and Southern Plains with development reaching the "boot" stage in north Texas.

Wheat prospects in the Corn Belt lag behind the outstanding yields obtained in 1963. Much of the Belt experienced short soil moisture supplies at seeding time which limited fall growth. Light winter moisture along with favorable temperatures carried the crop through the winter in fair condition. The arrival of rains in early March over much of the Belt maintained or improved yield prospects. Loss of some acreage by flooding occurred adjacent to the Ohio River.

The Pacific Coast and Northern Rocky Mountain States expect yields below the level of 1963. Soil moisture supplies are limited in some areas and cool weather in late March slowed plant development. During winter an abundance of snow fell in eastern Oregon and Washington with some acreage still covered. The lack of frost in the ground permitted maximum soil absorption of the snow melt. Drying March winds caused heavy depletion of soil moisture in Coastal States with some areas needing added moisture to maintain current prospects.

The Atlantic and Gulf Coast States received generous amounts of winter moisture that largely restored surface and sub-soil moisture supplies. Clear skies and warming temperatures will promote plant growth. The crop wintered well and yields are expected to equal or exceed last year for most States.

WHEAT STOCKS ON FARMS: Farm stocks of all wheat on farms April 1, 1964 totaled 153 million bushels, 22 percent less than a year earlier and 33 percent below the 1958-62 average. These are the smallest April 1 stocks since 1947.

In the major wheat producing States, sharp declines in North Dakota and Kansas offset increases in Missouri, South Dakota, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Idaho. Farm stocks in North Dakota, Montana, and Nebraska amounted to 62 percent of the total stocks. By regions, percentage changes in farm stored wheat from a year earlier were North Atlantic up 9 percent, South Atlantic up 2 percent, South Central up 22 percent, North Central down 26 percent, and Western down 13 percent. Disappearance of wheat from farms during the January-March quarter totaled 156 million bushels, 28 percent above the same period last year and 7 percent above the 1958-62 average disappearance for this quarter.

Durum wheat stocks on farms in the Dakotas, Montana, and Minnesota totaled 10 million bushels, down 74 percent from April 1, 1963. Disappearance from farms during the January-March quarter amounted to 29 million bushels, compared with 8 million bushels for this quarter last year.

CORN STOCKS ON FARMS: The supply of corn on farms on April 1 totaled 2,254 million bushels. Stocks on farms accounted for about 55 percent of the 1963 crop. These compare with stocks on April 1 last year of 1,998 million bushels and the 1958-62 average of 1,941 million bushels. Approximately one-third of the corn supply now on farms is under CCC loan or purchase agreement, however, supplies of corn in this category are below year ago levels.

Most sections of the Nation had more corn stored on farms than a year earlier, reflecting the record crop produced in 1963. Exceptions were smaller

supplies in the North Atlantic and Western States. Compared to the 1958-62 average, farm supplies were higher in the North Central States, but below average in other regions of the country.

Disappearance of corn from farms during the January-March period of this year totaled 963 million bushels, compared with 967 million bushels a year earlier and the average of 887 million bushels.

OATS STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of oats on farms April 1, at 446 million bushels, were 4 percent more than a year earlier but 9 percent less than average. An eighth of these stocks were under Government loan or purchase agreement.

The feeding year started last July with 3 percent less supply than the previous year, but supplementary feed needs were eased because of the favorable late fall and mild open winter. In much of the Northern Plains and western Cornbelt, the weather was generally favorable for utilizing winter pastures and crop residues. In the January-March quarter this year, the 242-million bushel disappearance from farms was down 9 percent from last year and the lowest since 1937.

In the North Central region, which accounted for 90 percent of the Nation's April 1 oat supplies, farm stocks were up 5 percent from a year ago and accounted for most of the national increase. The North Atlantic region also showed an increase over last year but all other regions had less April 1 stocks.

SOYBEAN STOCKS ON FARMS: Soybeans on farms April 1 totaled a record high 190 million bushels, 41 percent above a year earlier and 53 percent above average. The previous high for April 1 was 165 million bushels held in 1962. The stocks represent 27 percent of the 1963 production. A year ago farm stocks accounted for 20 percent of the 1962 production.

April 1 farm stocks were at record levels in each of the three major producing regions. The North Central States, which account for 90 percent of the U.S. total stocks, had 41 percent larger farm holdings than a year earlier while the South Central and South Atlantic States were up 44 percent and 31 percent, respectively. Farm holdings were the largest in Iowa and Illinois where stocks totaled 48 and 46 million bushels, respectively.

Disappearance of soybeans from farms during the January-March quarter totaled nearly 72 million bushels, the lowest January-March movement since 1960 although January 1 farm stocks were at a record level this year. Disappearance for the same quarter a year ago was 92 million bushels and the average is 79 million bushels. The slower rate of movement occurred primarily in the main North Central States where disappearance from farms for the quarter was 26 percent less than a year earlier. Disappearance in the South Atlantic States was below last year's level to a lesser degree. The South Central region was the only area with disappearance running above last year for the January-March quarter.

RYE: The condition of rye as of April 1 was reported at 85 percent of normal, the same as a year earlier but 2 percent below the 1958-62 average. Snow cover was lacking during much of the winter, but winterkill is expected to be light as favorable temperatures prevailed in most northern areas. Some losses from wind damage have been reported in western Kansas and Oklahoma.

Rye in most producing States entered the winter with short moisture supplies. Winter and spring precipitation brought moisture reserves up to adequate levels east of the Mississippi River, but moisture supplies are still generally short west of the River. April 1 rye conditions were below a year earlier in the North Central and Western States, except in Kansas and Idaho, but above a year ago in the Atlantic and South Central States, except for Kentucky and Tennessee. Conditions were above the 5-year average in all Atlantic States, but generally below average in other areas.

Seeding of rye for all purposes in the fall of 1963 totaled 4.7 million acres, 6 percent more than the 1962 fall seedings and 9 percent above the 5-year average.

RYE STOCKS ON FARMS: Rye stocks on farms April 1 - - 3.5 million bushels - - were down 53 percent from a year ago and 50 percent below average. These stocks were a little more than a tenth of the supply on hand at the beginning of the marketing season last July. Rye supplies last July were down a fourth from a year earlier and the lowest since 1959. The Dakotas and Nebraska, with 1.8 million bushels, accounted for more than half of the April 1 farm holdings. Movement from farms during the first 3 months of 1964 totaled 2.1 million bushels, a third of a year earlier and two-thirds of average.

BARLEY STOCKS ON FARMS: April 1 farm stocks of barley totaled 129 million bushels, 1 percent below farm stocks a year earlier and the 1958-62 average. North Dakota, Montana, and Minnesota account for 69 percent of the national total and combined holdings for these three States are 7 percent larger than on April 1, 1963.

Disappearance from farms during the January-March quarter totaled 70 million bushels, the smallest disappearance for the quarter since 1958 in contrast to the large out-movement of 84 million bushels during the first quarter of last year. The 1958-62 average disappearance during the January-March quarter was 75 million bushels.

FLAXSEED STOCKS ON FARMS: Holdings of flaxseed on farms on April 1 amounted to a fourth of the 1963 crop. The 7.8 million bushels is about 1 million bushels more than the April 1 average farm stocks and 4 percent above a year ago.

North Dakota, the largest producer of flaxseed, accounted for 64 percent of the total supply on farms, while South Dakota and Minnesota held about 18 and 15 percent, respectively, of the farm supply. Small quantities were on farms in the other producing States: Montana, Wisconsin, and Iowa.

Disappearance of flaxseed from farms during the first three months of 1964 amounted to 2.8 million bushels, about 13 percent above average.

SORGHUM GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of sorghum grain on farms on April 1 totaled 109 million bushels, 8 percent larger than a year earlier and 11 percent above average. Of this total, less than half was under CCC loan or purchase agreement - about the same proportion as a year earlier.

Kansas, Nebraska, and Texas, the largest sorghum producing States, accounted for about 85 percent of the total farm holdings, the same as last year. Holdings were up sharply from a year ago in Kansas but were reduced by more than a third in Texas.

Disappearance from farms during the January-March quarter amounted to 79 million bushels, 5 percent more than last year and 12 percent below average.

CITRUS: The estimated production of citrus crops on April 1 is down slightly from last month and is 3 percent less than last year's total and 20 percent below the five-year average.

The orange crop of 97.6 million boxes is 7 percent smaller than last year and 21 percent less than average. More than one-half of the U. S. orange crop had been harvested by April 1, leaving 47.9 million boxes to be picked. A year ago at the same date, 72 percent of the oranges had been picked and only 29.3 million boxes remained for harvest as Florida growers salvaged their crop from the freeze. The Early, Midseason, and Navel orange crop, which was 95 percent harvested by April 1, is expected to total 43.8 million boxes, 25 percent below last year. The Valencia crop of 53.8 million boxes is 17 percent larger than last season. All Valencia producing States expect larger crops than last year except for California. Florida growers had picked 20 percent of their Valencias by April 1. California Valencias are expected to start moving the week of April 5 in the Central district, but none will be picked in Southern California until the Navel harvest is completed later this month.

Grapefruit production is estimated at 33.5 million boxes, down 4 percent from last season. Florida accounts for all the decrease with 3 million boxes less than last year. As of April 1, growers had picked 81 percent of the U.S. grapefruit, leaving 6.4 million boxes still to be harvested. A year ago 83 percent of the 1962-63 crop had been picked leaving 6.0 million boxes to be picked.

The lemon forecast of 16.8 million boxes is 30 percent above the 1962-63 crop and slightly larger than average.

March weather conditions were favorable for Florida citrus groves with no cold damage and rains providing adequate moisture supplies. Groves are in excellent condition. Bloom and new growth have been abundant and the set of the new crop appears to be heavy. Peak bloom occurred about the middle of March. Only late bloom fruit remains to be harvested from the Early, Midseason, and Temple orange trees. This will be picked along with

the Valencia harvest. Valencia maturity is early and concentrators began to increase use of the crop late in March. Most of the grapefruit remaining for harvest is located in the Indian River area. About 95 percent of the seedy type had been picked by April 1 and 84 percent of the seedless crop was harvested.

Texas citrus shows optimum regrowth as March weather was favorable. Bloom was heavy and groves have a good fruit set. Irrigation water supplies are not adequate for the season and will need replenishment.

Below normal temperatures and lack of rainfall in California during the last several months have limited the size of Valencia oranges. However, there were beneficial rains over most of the fruit areas during the last of March. Harvest of Desert Valleys grapefruit continued heavy during March and about 60 percent of the crop had been moved by April 1. Harvest of grapefruit from the other areas has begun but most will not be harvested until the Desert Valley crop has been picked. The lemon harvest is completed in the Desert Valley, is nearing completion in the Central district and is expected to peak in the South district this month.

Citrus Crops - Utilization to April 1

Crop	1962-63 Crop			: Remaining:	1963-64 Crop			: Remaining
	Utilization	Utilization	Utilization		Utilization	Utilization	Utilization	
	Fresh	Processed	Total	for harvest	Fresh	Processed	Total	for harvest
	Thousand Boxes				Thousands Boxes			
Oranges	:18,935	56,693	75,628	29,287	:21,739	27,945	49,684	47,906
Grapefruit	:12,725	16,055	28,780	5,960	:15,784	11,301	27,085	6,395
Lemons	: 3,334	1,284	4,618	7,382	: 2,888	3,689	6,577	10,173

PEACHES: As of April 1, peach prospects in the Southern States are down sharply from last year, due to the freezes in the Southeast the nights of March 29 and 30. Damage was most severe in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama. The first estimate of peach production will be released on May 11.

It appears that there was practically a complete loss of the crop in North Carolina. The loss occurred in all commercial producing areas. In South Carolina, there was nearly a total loss of the crop in the Piedmont area, where about two-thirds of the State's crop is usually produced. Possibly three-fourths of the crop was lost in the Ridge area where about one-fifth of the crop is produced. In this area estimates range from a complete loss to better than half a crop. Heavy losses were also sustained in other commercial areas.

Reports indicate most of the crop was killed in north Georgia -- above the line from Columbus to Macon. About 30 percent of Georgia's peaches are produced in this area. In the Fort Valley area, the damage was very spotted with some orchards having little damage but other growers will have a very short crop. Little damage was reported in Marshallville,

Montezuma, and Barney areas. Maygold peaches are as large as an average thumb in the Barney area. Losses in Alabama were not as severe as had appeared immediately after the freeze. Elbertas were damaged the most severely but all varieties suffered some damage. A few individual orchards suffered a total loss but no one area has a complete loss, even in the northern counties.

Some damage to late blooming trees may have occurred in East Central Mississippi, but apparently little or no damage was sustained in the Central and Southern areas. Prospects in Louisiana are good, where there has been relatively little freeze or frost damage. Moisture is adequate and heavy thinning will be required. There was some freeze damage to the crop in Arkansas in low lying areas and among earlier varieties. While there were some heavy losses in a few orchards, most orchards will require heavy thinning. Moisture supplies are generally adequate in Arkansas and a good crop is in prospect.

Peach trees in most commercial areas of Oklahoma were in a rather tight bud stage when the cold wave struck, so the result may have been only a good thinning job. In Texas, losses were not severe and prospects are good. Bloom was heavy during March and nearly complete by April 1. Trees had adequate moisture and dormancy through the winter.

Dormancy has been adequate throughout the Southern States and moisture supplies are plentiful in most States. Although the 1964 peach crop has been cut back sharply by the freeze in the Southeast, it appears now that there has been very little if any wood damage to the trees.

Outside of the 9 Southern States, cold weather has delayed bud development; however, there is not expected to be much, if any, winter damage to the crop. Bloom was a little later than last year in California, with little or no damage from spring frosts.

POTATOES: The first forecast of 1964 production of early spring potatoes is 4,352,000 hundredweight, 15 percent less than the 5,134,000 produced in 1963. Production in the Hastings area of Florida is estimated at 3,960,000 hundredweight compared to 4,674,000 in 1963. This area had favorable weather most of March and growth of potatoes was good--largely overcoming the delay in planting and slow development earlier. Damage from cool weather the last of March was limited to minor leaf burn in the more northerly sections of the area. Harvest started in a few fields about April 2 and will continue light until late April when volume movement is expected. The early spring crop in other Florida areas is late but growth in March was generally good. Potatoes in the Rio Grande Valley of Texas made rapid growth during March. Plants are of good color and healthy. Harvest is expected to be underway the last half of April with peak movement late in April and early May.

There are 98,100 acres of late spring potatoes estimated for harvest this year, 14 percent less than were harvested in 1963. The reduction is general throughout the late spring States. Growers in California, the leading late spring State, cut their acreage 20 percent from 1963 and have 36,600 acres for harvest this year. Arizona acreage at 7,900 acres is down 18 percent from 1963. In the Baldwin, Alabama area, growers have 14,400 acres for harvest which is more

than pre-planting intentions but is 4 percent less than 1963. The acreage in the 8 northeast counties of North Carolina is down 11 percent to 10,000 acres.

Development of the crop to April 1 was behind average. Excessive rains and cool temperatures delayed planting and early growth in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana. Cool weather also slowed early growth in Arizona and California. However, growth was generally good the latter part of March except in South Carolina where frost late in the month froze potato vines and set the crop back.

In California, stands are good and plants vigorous in spite of the cool weather. First diggings in the Edison district of Kern County are expected by April 15 but volume will be light until late April. The Arizona crop made rapid growth the last week of March as weather warmed. There are 3,500 acres for processing in Arizona and 3,200 acres of reds and 1,200 acres of white-skinned potatoes for fresh market. Most of the reduction in Texas is in commercial plantings in the San Antonio area. The Louisiana crop is about three weeks late and harvest will not start before mid-May. Planting in the Baldwin area of Alabama extended from late January to mid-March, about 2 to 3 weeks later than usual. Plants developed rapidly during the latter part of March. Harvest in the Baldwin area is expected to begin about the same date as last year--the middle of May. Planting in the Sand Mountain area of Alabama started about mid-March. The northeast North Carolina crop was planted between March 5 and March 28. Potatoes in some of the earlier fields were up by the first of April.

Production of winter crop potatoes is now estimated at 3,630,000 hundredweight, 6 percent less than the 1963 production of 3,866,000 hundredweight. The April 1 estimate is down 2 percent from a month earlier as a result of lower yields indicated for Florida. Harvest of Florida red-skinned varieties continues active in south Dade County and supplies should be available through mid-April. Small acreages of white-skinned varieties are being harvested in south Dade County and in the Vero Beach, Ft. Myers, and Immokalee areas. Digging continued in all producing areas in California during March. By April 1, harvest was practically complete in the Kern district but will continue until late April in the San Joaquin Valley and in the Perris-Hemet district.

PASTURES: Prospects for spring pasture feed are poorer than usual in most of the country. On April 1, reported condition of pastures averaged 77 percent of normal for the United States. This is 4 points below a year earlier and the lowest average for the date since 1957. In many areas, poor spring prospects were largely the result of damage from extended drought last summer and fall. Winter precipitation through February was below normal in most of the country and less than one-half of normal in a large area of the Midwest. However, heavy precipitation during March helped to offset this deficit in a broad area from north Texas northeastward to Maine. Unusually cold weather during the last half of March delayed spring pasture growth in the eastern half of the country; in the West, cold weather prevailed during the entire month.

In the South, prospects for spring pasture feed were improved by above-normal precipitation through March. Drought damage last summer and fall, with cool weather in late March, resulted in a slow start this spring. With ample soil moisture in most southern areas, grass should respond quickly to warmer

weather. By April 1, good pasture feed was available from North Carolina southward, although some low pastures were too wet to graze. In the South Central region, grazing during March was mostly limited to winter grains.

In the West, pasture prospects on April 1 were less favorable than usual. Winter precipitation was very light in the Southwest and most of California. Strong, drying winds reduced the benefit of showers received during March. Continued cold weather into early April delayed spring growth at lower elevations in the Mountain States and in the Northwest.

Pasture prospects on April 1 were poorer than usual in most of the North Central region. Pastures went into the winter in poor condition in much of this area. In the Plains States, pastures and ranges were grazed closely during the mild open winter, and soil moisture is short. Heavy March rainfall replenished soil moisture in the Ohio Valley, but spring growth has been delayed by continued cold weather into early April.

MILK PRODUCTION: March milk production in the United States is estimated at 11,007 million pounds, 1 percent more than in March 1963 and 2 percent above the 1958-62 average for the month. For the first quarter of 1964, average daily milk production was about one-half percent above the corresponding period of 1963.

Monthly Milk Production, March 1964, with comparisons
(In millions of pounds)

State	March : 1958-62	Mar. : 1963	Feb. : 1964	Mar. : 1964	State	March : 1958-62	Mar. : 1963	Feb. : 1964	Mar. : 1964
Maine	1/	63	58	64	S.C.	48	46	41	45
N.H.	1/	37	33	37	Ga.	88	82	74	83
Vt.	1/	175	151	179	Fla.	113	119	112	121
Mass.	1/	72	64	71	Ky.	191	199	169	206
R.I.	1/	9.6	8.8	9.6	Tenn.	166	174	134	161
Conn.	1/	62	56	62	Ala.	77	67	62	69
N.Y.	913	980	854	966	Miss.	102	90	79	89
N.J.	104	103	90	100	Ark.	71	67	55	62
Pa.	603	653	546	644	La.	1/	78	68	80
Ohio	434	452	415	463	Okla.	119	112	99	105
Ind.	269	277	257	286	Texas	272	259	230	268
Ill.	372	342	322	352	Mont.	36	34	31	33
Mich.	437	473	448	480	Idaho	136	140	118	133
Wis.	1,650	1,642	1,532	1,720	Wyo.	14.9	13.5	12.0	12.8
Minn.	1,035	1,046	993	1,105	Colo.	72	72	67	71
Iowa	523	501	466	509	N.Mex.	1/	22	22	24
Mo.	290	285	252	278	Ariz.	1/	45	41	47
N.Dak.	156	144	136	148	Utah	65	65	58	64
S.Dak.	128	117	114	125	Nev.	9.1	10.2	9.3	10.2
Nebr.	167	155	139	153	Wash.	156	157	146	151
Kans.	167	152	147	158	Oreg.	89	86	68	81
Del.	1/	15.5	13.6	15.2	Calif.	686	717	618	695
Md.	127	131	123	133	Alaska	1/	1.9	1.9	1.9
Va.	149	148	139	148	Hawaii	1/	11.3	9.9	10.9
W.Va.	53	46	42	45	U.S.	10,778	10,879	9,842	11,007
N.C.	126	130	118	132					

1/ Averages not available.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: March egg production in the Nation was 5,770 million eggs, 11 percent above February and 2 percent more than March 1963. An increase in rate of lay and the extra two days caused the substantial increase in production from last month. Rate of lay adjusted for the number of days shows a 4.5 percent increase from February to March. This increase is less than usual. Layer numbers were about the same as last year but down slightly from last month.

The South Atlantic and Western regions had record high March egg production. Increases over last year were 10 percent in the South Central, 6 percent in the South Atlantic, 2 percent in the West, and 1 percent in the North Atlantic States. Production dropped 6 percent in the West North Central and 3 percent in the East North Central States.

Production per layer averaged 19.24 eggs during March, 1 percent above March 1963, and slightly above the previous record of March 1961. Rate of lay was above a year earlier in all regions of the country. Increases were 4 percent in the South Central, 2 percent in the North Atlantic and South Atlantic, 1 percent in the West North Central and East North Central. The increase in the West was less than 1 percent. Rate per 100 layers on April 1 averaged 63.3 eggs for the Nation, a record for April 1.

The Nation's laying flock averaged 299.8 million birds during March, about the same as March 1963. This was a drop of 2 million birds from the February average. On April 1, layers numbered 298.2 million, 1 percent below March 1 and slightly below a year earlier. Layer numbers in the East and West North Central States were at record lows for April 1. Layer numbers in the South Atlantic and Western States were at record highs.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE AND EGGS LAID
PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, APRIL 1

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, APRIL 1								
	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.
1958-62 (Av.)	48,500	52,040	75,811	38,135	47,995	39,387	301,868	---
1963	44,715	45,663	60,833	46,045	53,864	46,478	297,598	298,410
1964	44,292	44,020	56,950	47,811	57,245	46,984	297,302	298,164
EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, APRIL 1								
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
1958-62 (Av.)	59.8	62.1	64.6	61.3	59.9	63.5	62.1	---
1963	60.2	64.0	66.3	62.9	62.5	62.2	63.2	63.2
1964	61.3	63.7	65.0	63.7	62.5	63.2	63.3	63.3

1/ Includes Alaska and Hawaii.

CROP PRODUCTION, April 1964

Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

Prices received by producers for eggs averaged 34.1 cents per dozen in mid-March, 0.8 cent below a month earlier and 2.3 cents below a year earlier. Producers of commercial broilers received 14.4 cents per pound live weight in mid-March, 1.2 cents below the mid-March price in 1963 and the lowest mid-March price of record. Farm chickens in mid-March 1964 averaged 10.0 cents and also the lowest mid-March price for these birds of record. Farm prices of turkeys averaged 21.5 cents per pound live weight, 1.0 cent lower than in mid-March 1963.

The average cost of farm poultry ration in mid-March was \$3.55 per 100 pounds, the same as in mid-March 1963. Average cost of the broiler grower feed was \$4.84 as compared with \$4.79 in mid-March last year. Turkey grower feed in mid-March averaged \$4.79 per 100 pounds--down 8 cents from mid-March 1963. The farm chicken-feed, turkey-feed, broiler-feed and egg-feed price ratios were each less favorable to producers than a year earlier.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP PRODUCTION, April 1964

Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

State	WINTER WHEAT Production			RYE Condition April 1		
	Average	1963	Indicated	Average	1963	1964
	1958-62	1963	1964	1958-62	1963	1964
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent	Percent	Percent
N.Y.	7,767	6,958	6,848	88	88	91
N.J.	1,410	962	1,300	87	83	91
Pa.	15,019	14,854	14,471	88	89	91
Ohio	41,864	53,276	42,510	87	93	81
Ind.	39,727	54,530	49,280	89	93	88
Ill.	50,759	71,400	67,865	90	94	92
Mich.	36,121	40,280	35,840	94	94	93
Wis.	1,097	1,368	1,258	90	93	86
Minn.	648	329	240	90	92	90
Iowa	2,989	2,612	2,185	93	96	92
Mo.	36,869	38,708	44,631	85	88	83
N.Dak.	---	---	644	78	80	75
S.Dak.	11,265	9,785	14,237	86	88	85
Nebr.	79,858	63,490	78,432	90	92	89
Kans.	257,670	185,480	234,102	91	74	85
Del.	670	588	598	86	84	93
Md.	3,911	3,933	3,978	88	85	90
Va.	6,080	4,028	5,913	87	86	91
W.Va.	607	475	506	--	--	--
N.C.	8,127	6,228	8,441	85	85	89
S.C.	2,850	1,890	2,208	81	85	88
Ga.	1,902	1,848	1,968	84	81	86
Fla.	1/ 775	945	1,050	--	--	--
Ky.	4,144	4,350	4,068	84	90	76
Tenn.	3,199	3,500	4,140	84	85	85
Ala.	1,412	916	1,501	--	--	--
Miss.	1,166	1,302	2,640	--	--	--
Ark.	3,617	5,208	11,191	--	--	--
La.	782	1,484	1,320	--	--	--
Okla.	101,844	75,411	91,865	84	79	83
Texas	66,334	40,618	61,185	78	68	80
Mont.	46,206	49,166	38,456	87	90	81
Idaho	19,139	24,045	21,028	95	82	92
Wyo.	5,143	4,431	3,978	89	90	77
Colo.	55,677	21,438	41,415	92	78	74
N.Mex.	4,892	3,800	3,809	--	--	--
Ariz.	2,154	1,188	1,326	--	--	--
Utah	3,088	3,285	3,060	--	--	--
Nev.	134	160	140	--	--	--
Wash.	61,323	66,614	68,117	92	93	91
Oreg.	23,425	26,625	26,285	91	90	89
Calif.	8,526	7,320	6,650	--	--	--
U. S.	1,019,570	904,828	1,010,679	87	85	85

1/ 1962 only.

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS - APRIL 1

State	Corn			Wheat		
	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.	19	20	19	---	---	---
Mass.	74	64	66	---	---	---
Conn.	77	56	51	---	---	---
N.Y.	6,464	5,430	5,377	970	253	348
N.J.	3,064	2,562	2,059	166	56	48
Pa.	29,746	22,064	19,797	1,676	1,010	1,040
Ohio	91,597	91,075	95,102	1,577	1,548	799
Ind.	147,749	169,169	181,734	1,288	1,007	545
Ill.	332,940	350,069	330,953	1,574	1,284	714
Mich.	48,014	43,930	52,356	2,239	1,348	604
Wis.	60,828	54,728	53,621	451	203	309
Minn.	186,563	185,104	258,096	5,442	3,457	3,688
Iowa	463,998	519,399	610,827	153	44	42
Mo.	87,304	69,182	87,608	1,380	527	581
N.Dak.	5,099	3,091	6,472	53,062	76,647	49,945
S.Dak.	64,526	70,065	91,123	20,549	15,807	17,621
Nebr.	211,601	252,632	287,392	30,940	19,913	20,317
Kans.	28,861	25,817	21,735	30,387	21,117	11,129
Del.	1,831	1,874	1,470	8	8	6
Md.	6,914	6,797	4,368	148	84	118
Va.	10,169	11,855	4,958	472	206	201
W.Va.	1,870	1,392	1,075	156	99	81
N.C.	25,368	21,151	22,226	736	245	249
S.C.	8,458	6,847	7,238	167	60	57
Ga.	18,386	12,690	23,154	99	35	74
Fla.	1,964	1,544	1,878	---	39	5
Ky.	27,537	27,833	32,728	174	68	65
Tenn.	19,193	12,214	17,493	162	49	88
Ala.	15,256	8,406	12,716	41	8	14
Miss.	11,057	4,951	7,483	30	8	13
Ark.	3,090	1,682	1,735	50	31	52
La.	2,260	1,368	1,402	5	4	7
Okla.	1,210	640	413	2,952	1,777	2,262
Texas	6,166	4,892	2,658	1,884	437	406
Mont.	64	62	110	34,464	27,404	24,265
Idaho	663	789	729	4,935	3,700	4,235
Wyo.	379	134	559	1,580	910	916
Colo.	5,385	3,635	2,898	17,709	8,071	5,034
N.Mex.	224	160	182	209	128	95
Ariz.	151	72	168	54	20	24
Utah	50	57	26	886	490	654
Nev.	---	---	---	37	127	66
Wash.	933	892	540	4,246	3,341	3,556
Oreg.	635	343	439	3,285	2,891	2,276
Calif.	2,782	1,008	1,020	618	538	320
U. S.	1,240,527	1,997,745	2,254,054	226,962	194,999	152,869

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS - APRIL 1

State	Oats			Soybeans			Rye		
	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
Maine	960	691	633	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vt.	203	120	127	---	---	---	---	---	---
N.Y.	11,275	8,996	9,650	16	18	16	48	72	65
N.J.	267	177	238	142	154	124	17	13	6
Pa.	10,376	8,940	12,634	49	30	19	77	69	102
Ohio	15,257	14,011	15,616	8,642	9,850	11,372	72	73	95
Ind.	12,297	11,646	10,203	12,822	12,132	17,128	99	111	78
Ill.	34,168	23,898	27,384	29,819	31,778	46,049	103	68	71
Mich.	17,051	12,562	13,481	1,885	1,422	2,148	126	111	152
Wis.	58,807	53,362	50,396	711	727	668	99	138	165
Minn.	84,698	61,957	84,890	17,479	15,880	24,459	216	73	75
Iowa	83,422	57,687	58,562	27,370	32,773	48,088	43	11	14
Mo.	7,872	3,207	5,408	9,260	9,220	12,461	96	31	35
N.Dak.	32,899	57,681	54,866	978	298	821	1,808	3,169	1,173
S.Dak.	58,947	64,776	58,922	779	744	1,359	1,702	1,488	365
Nebr.	21,303	16,342	16,108	1,574	3,348	3,345	845	828	272
Kans.	6,831	2,606	3,612	1,780	2,399	2,413	445	205	114
Del.	43	73	20	306	206	404	7	7	3
Md.	469	624	546	402	517	501	17	12	22
Va.	748	554	394	552	877	931	13	14	15
W.Va.	305	295	287	---	---	---	---	---	---
N.C.	2,138	1,465	786	1,148	1,875	2,292	25	19	25
S.C.	1,384	854	784	1,596	2,310	3,380	7	5	5
Ga.	701	334	405	130	179	345	14	11	11
Fla.	26	25	26	43	29	22	---	---	---
Ky.	357	278	334	600	1,209	1,433	16	5	17
Tenn.	648	393	332	1,128	573	554	9	6	5
Ala.	265	226	138	209	214	328	---	---	---
Miss.	681	360	102	1,483	3,238	6,006	---	---	---
Ark.	598	341	89	3,089	2,595	3,069	---	---	---
La.	160	65	109	191	193	260	---	---	---
Okla.	4,429	1,712	1,528	116	169	98	131	34	46
Texas	6,621	2,549	1,778	112	50	78	20	5	10
Mont.	4,804	7,332	6,861	---	---	---	154	266	150
Idaho	1,993	2,817	2,484	---	---	---	23	41	28
Wyo.	1,687	1,173	1,557	---	---	---	39	53	32
Colo.	2,038	1,472	816	---	---	---	254	132	58
N.Mex.	55	62	39	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ariz.	65	36	20	---	---	---	---	---	---
Utah	512	576	408	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nev.	29	28	15	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wash.	1,716	1,583	1,122	---	---	---	299	170	151
Oreg.	2,085	2,758	1,956	---	---	---	111	133	108
Calif.	346	225	101	---	---	---	---	---	---
U.S.	491,567	426,869	445,767	124,409	135,007	190,171	6,953	7,373	3,468

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS - APRIL 1

State	Barley			Flaxseed			Sorghum		
	Average:	1963	1964	Average:	1963	1964	Average:	1963	1964
	1958-62:	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.	279	146	148	---	---	---	---	---	---
N.J.	197	116	86	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pa.	1,870	1,678	1,328	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ohio	439	259	167	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ind.	366	257	216	---	---	---	246	132	170
Ill.	601	403	261	---	---	---	243	67	70
Mich.	840	754	567	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wis.	572	300	350	17	23	45	---	---	---
Minn.	14,001	8,973	12,165	1,145	561	1,208	---	---	---
Iowa	404	109	77	49	26	20	2,554	250	216
Mo.	1,047	420	298	---	---	---	5,710	1,912	940
N.Dak.	39,775	49,887	56,125	4,210	5,662	5,008	---	---	---
S.Dak.	7,551	6,626	4,895	1,340	1,151	1,440	2,566	2,392	3,612
Nebr.	2,952	1,930	1,464	---	---	---	31,133	48,787	54,275
Kans.	5,525	3,011	1,341	---	---	---	29,523	25,752	31,746
Del.	46	23	25	---	---	---	---	---	---
Md.	641	553	331	---	---	---	---	---	---
Va.	878	613	287	---	---	---	47	36	33
W.Va.	106	88	61	---	---	---	---	---	---
N.C.	391	314	348	---	---	---	881	433	458
S.C.	114	40	46	---	---	---	70	41	34
Ga.	16	16	41	---	---	---	121	46	87
Ky.	277	230	186	---	---	---	301	192	191
Tenn.	158	88	87	---	---	---	349	161	177
Ala.	---	---	---	---	---	---	126	46	66
Miss.	---	---	---	---	---	---	134	54	46
Ark.	43	59	31	---	---	---	203	34	12
La.	---	---	---	---	---	---	20	5	4
Okla.	2,195	1,264	709	---	---	---	3,970	3,553	3,711
Texas	772	154	189	---	---	---	13,911	12,060	7,359
Mont.	22,023	24,732	21,438	75	69	92	---	---	---
Idaho	4,870	6,642	6,867	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wyo.	1,602	1,575	1,518	---	---	---	---	---	---
Colo.	5,438	4,073	1,742	---	---	---	4,318	3,214	3,327
N.Mex.	151	170	120	---	---	---	797	812	818
Ariz.	794	780	965	---	---	---	564	608	897
Utah	2,096	2,096	2,494	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nev.	87	65	53	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wash.	3,284	3,714	2,656	---	---	---	---	---	---
Oreg.	2,741	3,541	2,831	---	---	---	---	---	---
Calif.	5,723	5,216	6,660	---	---	---	974	759	945
U.S.	130,882	130,915	129,173	6,836	7,492	7,813	98,760	101,346	109,194

PEANUTS

State	Acreage for all purposes					
	Grown alone			Interplanted		
	Average 1957-61	1962	1963	Average 1957-61	1962	1963
1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	
Va.	107	106	106	---	---	---
N.C.	183	181	181	---	---	---
TOTAL (Va.- N.C. area)	291	287	287	---	---	---
S.C.	13	12	12	---	---	---
Ga.	546	508	513	16	6	4
Fla.	97	88	87	29	22	22
Ala.	224	212	212	---	---	---
Miss.	7	5	4	---	---	---
TOTAL (S.E. area)	887	825	828	45	28	26
Okla.	120	118	120	---	---	---
Texas	318	293	287	---	---	---
N.Mex.	6	7.6	7.3	---	---	---
TOTAL (S.W. area)	447	418.6	414.3	---	---	---
UNITED STATES	1,625	1,530.6	1,529.3	45	28	26

State	Equivalent solid 1/		
	Average 1957-61	1962	1963
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Va.	107	106	106
N.C.	183	181	181
TOTAL (Va.- N.C. area)	291	287	287
S.C.	13	12	12
Ga.	554	511	515
Fla.	112	99	98
Ala.	224	212	212
Miss.	7	5	4
TOTAL (S.E. area)	910	839	841
Okla.	120	118	120
Texas	318	293	287
N.Mex.	6	7.6	7.3
TOTAL (S.W. area)	447	418.6	414.3
UNITED STATES	1,648	1,544.6	1,542.3

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

PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED						
State	Acreage harvested 1/			Yield per acre		
	Average 1957-61	1962	1963	Average 1957-61	1962	1963
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Va.	105	104	104	1,962	2,250	2,030
N.C.	178	176	176	1,742	2,000	2,060
TOTAL (Va.- N.C. area)	284	280	280	1,818	2,093	2,049
S.C.	12	11	11	1,027	1,250	1,140
Ga.	492	472	478	1,126	1,160	1,560
Fla.	49	48	49	1,072	1,320	1,390
Ala.	200	195	195	947	1,005	1,215
Miss.	6	5	4	425	450	425
TOTAL (S.E. area)	758	731	737	1,069	1,126	1,445
Okla.	114	115	117	1,144	1,415	1,450
Texas	289	278	268	709	800	730
N.Mex.	6	7.5	7.2	1,856	2,120	2,550
TOTAL (S.W. area)	412	400.5	392.2	847	1,001	978
UNITED STATES	1,454	1,411.5	1,409.2	1,152	1,282	1,435

State	Production		
	Average 1957-61	1962	1963
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Va.	205,292	234,000	211,120
N.C.	309,328	352,000	362,560
TOTAL (Va.- N.C. area)	515,995	586,000	573,680
S.C.	11,916	13,750	12,540
Ga.	552,640	547,520	745,680
Fla.	52,752	63,360	68,110
Ala.	188,571	195,975	236,925
Miss.	2,375	2,250	1,700
TOTAL (S.E. area)	808,254	822,855	1,064,955
Okla.	130,696	162,725	169,650
Texas	204,783	222,400	195,640
N.Mex.	11,973	15,900	18,360
TOTAL (S.W. area)	348,442	401,025	383,650
UNITED STATES	1,672,691	1,809,880	2,022,285

1/ Equivalent solid acreage.

Crop and State	CITRUS FRUITS 1/ P R O D U C T I O N					
	1,500 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	27,200	2,310,500	2,048,000	1,224,000
Temple	3,400	2,000	3,200	153,100	90,000	144,000
Other	47,940	43,500	24,000	2,157,400	1,958,000	1,080,000
Texas	1,650	25	140	74,220	1,120	6,300
Ariz.	480	640	950	18,000	24,000	35,600
La.	243	15	10	10,944	675	450
Total Above Varieties	64,933	58,780	43,800	2,834,464	2,545,795	1,847,350
VALENCIA:						
Calif.	16,760	16,200	15,500	628,600	608,000	581,000
Fla.	40,680	29,000	37,000	1,830,200	1,305,000	1,665,000
Texas	910	15	90	40,940	675	4,050
Ariz.	712	920	1,200	26,700	34,500	45,000
Total Valencia	59,062	46,135	53,790	2,526,440	1,948,175	2,295,050
ALL ORANGES:						
Calif.	27,980	28,800	31,000	1,049,400	1,080,000	1,162,000
Fla.	92,020	74,500	64,200	4,140,700	3,353,000	2,889,000
Texas	2,560	40	230	115,160	1,795	10,350
Ariz.	1,192	1,560	2,150	44,700	58,500	80,600
La.	243	15	10	10,944	675	450
U. S., All Oranges	123,995	104,915	97,590	5,360,904	4,493,970	4,142,400
GRAPEFRUIT:						
Fla., All	32,680	30,000	27,000	1,307,200	1,200,000	1,080,000
Seedless	20,060	20,000	20,500	802,400	800,000	820,000
Pink	6,720	7,500	7,500	268,800	300,000	300,000
White	13,340	12,500	13,000	533,600	500,000	520,000
Other	12,620	10,000	6,500	504,800	400,000	260,000
Texas	4,480	70	480	179,200	2,800	19,200
Ariz.	2,480	2,170	2,600	79,340	69,400	83,200
Calif., All	2,642	2,500	3,400	86,760	82,000	111,000
Desert Valleys	1,182	1,200	1,900	37,840	38,400	60,800
Other Areas	1,460	1,300	1,500	48,920	43,600	50,200
U. S., All Grapefruit	42,282	34,740	33,480	1,652,500	1,354,200	1,293,400
LEMONS:						
Calif.	15,980	12,400	15,000	607,200	471,000	570,000
Ariz.	4,888	490	1,750	4/ 33,700	18,600	66,500
U. S. Lemons	16,690	12,890	15,750	634,160	489,600	636,500
LIMES:						
Fla.	304	400	450	12,160	16,000	18,000
Forecast for 1964			480			19,200
TANGELOS:						
Fla.	540	750	850	24,320	33,800	38,200
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, Naval 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/ Naval 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.

PASTURE

Condition April 1				Condition April 1			
State	Average 1958-62	1963	1964	State	Average 1958-62	1963	1964
	Percent	Percent	Percent		Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	93	100	90	N.C.	78	79	81
N.H.	94	90	88	S.C.	71	73	76
Vt.	97	100	91	Ga.	73	69	76
Mass.	95	92	91	Fla.	72	77	78
R.I.	95	93	90	Ky.	73	79	74
Conn.	91	92	85	Tenn.	73	76	75
N.Y.	90	90	91	Ala.	67	57	65
N.J.	81	79	81	Miss.	62	58	67
Pa.	83	82	81	Ark.	69	73	70
Ohio	82	84	77	La.	66	67	68
Ind.	84	89	83	Okla.	78	71	64
Ill.	86	87	82	Texas	73	60	70
Mich.	93	92	89	Mont.	74	85	78
Wis.	90	93	80	Idaho	91	86	86
Minn.	88	92	87	Wyo.	82	85	73
Iowa	92	94	84	Colo.	86	76	71
Mo.	78	80	71	N.Mex.	82	66	60
N.Dak.	67	76	68	Ariz.	88	83	74
S.Dak.	78	87	79	Utah	85	77	80
Nebr.	88	89	82	Nev.	80	79	80
Kans.	87	81	72	Wash.	88	88	86
Del.	78	78	84	Oreg.	88	90	85
Md.	80	79	78	Calif.	72	84	70
Va.	73	78	78				
W.Va.	74	78	76	U.S.	82	81	77

CROP PRODUCTION, April 1964

Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

POTATOES, IRISH						
Seasonal group and State	Acreage harvested			Yield per harvested acre		
	Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated 1964	Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated 1964
	1,000	1,000	1,000			
WINTER:	acres	acres	acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Florida	10.5	8.3	7.6	136	155	155
California	14.9	12.0	10.9	196	215	225
Total	25.4	20.3	18.5	170.8	190.4	196.2
EARLY SPRING:						
Florida - Hastings	22.3	24.6	24.0	148	190	165
- Other	3.9	2.2	1.5	127	140	125
Texas	.8	1.6	1.7	107	95	120
Total	27.0	28.4	27.2	144.1	180.8	160.0
LATE SPRING:						
N.C.-8 N.E. Counties	14.0	11.2	10.0	134	155	May 11
-Other Counties	4.4	3.2	3.0	96	120	"
South Carolina	5.3	3.5	2.6	80	95	"
Georgia	.6	.5	.5	65	65	"
Alabama - Baldwin	13.8	15.0	14.4	131	125	"
- Other	7.2	6.3	6.8	80	100	"
Mississippi	4.3	3.0	2.5	52	55	"
Arkansas	5.7	4.1	3.9	59	55	"
Louisiana	4.3	4.4	3.5	50	43	"
Oklahoma	2.0	1.2	1.0	65	65	"
Texas	6.7	5.8	5.4	73	85	"
Arizona	9.2	9.6	7.9	231	255	"
California	52.3	45.7	36.6	305	335	"
Total	129.7	113.5	98.1	189.9	210.6	"
Seasonal group and State	P r o d u c t i o n					
	Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated 1964			
	1,000	1,000	1,000			
WINTER:	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.			
Florida	1,380	1,286	1,178			
California	2,894	2,580	2,452			
Total	4,273	3,866	3,630			
EARLY SPRING:						
Florida - Hastings	3,296	4,674	3,960			
- Other	498	1/ 308	188			
Texas	86	152	204			
Total	3,881	5,134	4,352			
LATE SPRING:						
N.C.-8 N.E. Counties	1,878	1,736	May 11			
-Other Counties	412	384	"			
South Carolina	423	332	"			
Georgia	38	32	"			
Alabama - Baldwin	1,809	1/1,875	"			
- Other	582	630	"			
Mississippi	224	165	"			
Arkansas	334	226	"			
Louisiana	215	189	"			
Oklahoma	127	78	"			
Texas	489	493	"			
Arizona	2,118	2,448	"			
California	15,792	15,310	"			
Total	24,442	23,898	"			

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

		MARCH EGG PRODUCTION							
State and division:	Number of layers on hand during March:		Eggs per 100 layers:		Total eggs produced:				
	1963	1964	1963	1964	During March		Jan.-March incl. 1/		
	Thous.	Thous.	Number	Number	1963	1964	1963	1964	
					Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	
Maine	3,910	4,076	1,978	1,990	77	81	224	239	
N.H.	1,502	1,533	1,866	1,938	28	30	83	89	
Vt.	684	674	1,860	1,984	12.7	13.4	37	39	
Mass.	2,562	2,704	1,891	1,897	48	51	142	154	
R.I.	369	378	1,897	1,906	7.0	7.2	20	21	
Conn.	3,273	3,482	1,885	1,876	62	65	184	193	
N.Y.	8,283	8,618	1,792	1,835	148	158	427	465	
N.J.	9,325	8,534	1,668	1,686	156	144	438	406	
Pa.	14,998	14,548	1,860	1,916	279	279	792	795	
N.Atl.	44,906	44,547	1,822	1,851	818	829	2,347	2,401	
Ohio	11,603	11,206	1,903	1,925	221	216	615	612	
Ind.	10,661	10,540	1,941	1,950	207	206	577	585	
Ill.	9,804	9,081	1,928	1,947	189	177	526	499	
Mich.	5,768	5,760	1,866	1,956	108	113	313	327	
Wis.	8,344	7,518	1,916	1,928	160	145	470	438	
E.N.Cent.	46,180	44,105	1,916	1,943	885	857	2,501	2,461	
Minn.	13,480	13,181	2,006	1,968	270	259	807	783	
Iowa	19,172	17,398	2,012	2,080	386	362	1,073	1,043	
Mo.	7,889	7,266	1,891	1,897	149	138	390	370	
N.Dak.	2,117	2,083	1,798	1,832	38	38	100	105	
S.Dak.	6,978	6,674	2,009	2,012	140	134	393	389	
Nebr.	7,304	6,778	2,018	2,043	147	138	395	387	
Kans.	4,969	4,588	1,959	1,947	97	89	255	248	
W.N.Cent.	61,909	57,968	1,982	1,998	1,227	1,158	3,413	3,325	
Del.	629	676	1,546	1,786	10.4	11.4	29	32	
Md.	1,386	1,361	1,782	1,829	25	25	68	69	
Va.	5,848	5,774	1,931	1,903	113	110	309	306	
W.Va.	1,648	1,602	1,851	1,882	31	30	84	82	
N.C.	11,080	11,234	1,888	1,941	209	218	574	613	
S.C.	4,840	4,924	1,844	1,866	89	92	254	258	
Ga.	14,490	15,362	1,872	1,903	271	292	732	813	
Fla.	6,039	6,993	2,009	2,046	121	143	332	404	
S.Atl.	45,960	47,886	1,893	1,923	870	921	2,373	2,577	
Ky.	4,956	4,868	1,779	1,779	88	87	214	223	
Tenn.	4,868	4,966	1,717	1,835	84	91	214	236	
Ala.	9,036	9,756	1,841	1,860	166	181	458	518	
Miss.	8,652	9,487	1,848	1,965	160	186	413	506	
Ark.	7,996	10,074	1,860	1,978	149	199	400	543	
La.	2,722	2,798	1,748	1,832	48	51	122	137	
Okla.	2,816	2,658	1,829	1,838	52	49	132	129	
Texas	12,775	12,790	1,807	1,848	231	236	598	644	
S.Cent.	53,821	57,397	1,817	1,882	978	1,080	2,551	2,936	
Mont.	984	923	1,885	1,910	19	18	53	50	
Idaho	1,164	1,173	1,953	1,968	23	23	66	66	
Wyo.	268	294	1,900	1,941	5.1	5.7	14	16	
Colo.	1,330	1,264	1,838	1,866	24	24	65	64	
N.Mex.	790	756	1,891	1,801	14.9	13.6	40	37	
Ariz.	750	858	1,903	1,872	14.3	16.1	41	45	
Utah	1,380	1,280	1,923	1,919	27	25	75	71	
Nev.	55	50	1,922	1,903	1.1	1.0	3	3	
Wash.	4,678	4,587	1,953	1,916	91	88	258	260	
Oreg.	2,578	2,444	1,962	2,003	51	49	142	141	
Calif.	32,014	33,433	1,925	1,928	616	645	1,697	1,815	
West.	45,991	47,062	1,926	1,929	886	908	2,454	2,568	
48 States:	298,767	298,965	1,896	1,924	5,664	5,753	15,639	16,268	
Alaska	30	27	1,615	1,477	0.5	0.4	1	1	
Hawaii	778	844	1,857	1,934	14.4	16.3	41	46	
U.S.	299,575	299,835	1,896	1,924	5,679	5,770	15,681	16,315	

1/ Cumulative State Totals based on unrounded monthly data. 2/ Average number of layers adjusted for losses on March 27.



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

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICIAL BUSINESS