

# Crop Production

Release:  
September 10, 1964  
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## UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY AS OF SEPTEMBER 1, 1964

Corn prospects declined 6 percent during August to 3,640 million bushels on September 1, 11 percent less than last year and 1 percent below the 1958-62 average.

All Wheat production is estimated at 1,290 million bushels, about the same as last month but 3 percent above average and 13 percent more than last year.

Oat production, estimated at 893 million bushels, is 9 percent below 1963 and 21 percent less than average.

Sorghum Grain prospects, at 497 million bushels, are up 5 percent from the August 1 estimate but down 15 percent from 1963, and 9 percent below average.

Hay is estimated at 115 million tons, 1 percent less than last year and 2 percent below average.

Soybean production is estimated at 704 million bushels, down 6 percent from last month, but slightly larger than the record produced last year and 17 percent above average.

Fall Potato production is forecast at 181 million hundredweight, 8 percent less than last year and 4 percent below average.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Statistical Reporting Service  
CrPr 2-2 (9-64)

Crop Reporting Board  
Washington, D. C.

## CROP PRODUCTION, September 1964

Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

## YIELD AND PRODUCTION, UNITED STATES\*

CROP	: YIELD PER ACRE			: PRODUCTION (In thousands)					
	: Average:	: 1958-62:	: 1963	: Indi-	: Average:	: 1958-62:	: 1963	: Indicated	
				: Sept. 1:				: 1964 1/	: Aug. 1,
				: 1964 1/				: 1964	: 1964 1/
Corn, grain	bu.:	57.3	67.3	62.3	3,670,215	4,081,791	3,885,397	3,540,267	
Wheat, all	" :	24.9	25.1	26.3	1,252,847	1,137,641	1,285,261	1,289,982	
Winter	" :	26.1	26.1	27.2	1,019,570	964,828	1,012,409	1,018,929	
All spring	" :	20.6	21.9	23.4	233,277	232,813	272,852	271,053	
Durum	" :	21.0	25.7	27.1	33,384	49,763	59,843	61,285	
Other	" :	20.5	21.0	22.5	199,893	183,050	213,009	209,768	
Oats	" :	42.7	45.1	43.1	1,128,110	980,910	909,594	892,552	
Barley	" :	31.4	34.7	36.2	432,635	399,921	387,669	388,491	
Rye	" :	18.4	18.3	19.5	31,518	29,407	34,404	34,404	
Flaxseed	" :	9.4	9.7	9.7	28,691	31,481	27,461	28,269	
Rice	100 lb. bag	2/ 3,421	2/ 3,962	2/ 4,073	54,648	70,083	72,596	72,219	
Sorghum grain	bu.:	39.8	43.3	42.1	549,105	583,463	473,002	497,473	
Cotton	bale:	2/ 454	2/ 516	2/ 511	13,905	15,327	14,785	14,945	
Hay, all	ton :	1.73	1.75	1.70	117,540	116,525	115,945	115,152	
Hay, wild	" :	.89	.89	.85	9,821	9,273	9,329	9,149	
Hay, alfalfa	" :	2.39	2.41	2.36	67,261	69,216	69,425	68,943	
Hay, clover and timothy 3/	" :	1.60	1.51	1.47	23,296	20,837	20,309	19,760	
Hay, lespedeza	" :	1.22	1.19	1.13	4,054	3,015	2,779	2,847	
Beans, dry edible									
(Cleaned) 100 lb. bag	2/ 1,282	2/ 1,453	2/ 1,301	19,006	20,710	20,294	18,840		
Peas, dry field									
(Cleaned) 100 lb. bag	2/ 1,249	2/ 1,493	2/ 1,484	3,881	4,749	4,511	4,644		
Soybeans for beans	bu.:	24.1	24.5	22.8	603,447	701,465	747,667	704,375	
Peanuts 4/	lb.:	1,214	1,435	1,477	1,747,557	2,022,285	1,939,395	2,038,145	
Potatoes:	cwt.:								
Winter	" :	170.8	190.4	200.5	4,273	3,866	3,690	3,690	
Early spring	" :	144.1	180.8	155.8	3,881	5,134	4,239	4,239	
Late spring	" :	189.9	210.3	198.0	24,442	23,847	19,247	19,247	
Early summer	" :	144.0	145.1	136.5	14,039	12,622	11,123	11,068	
Late summer	" :	199.0	203.9	192.6	30,359	28,920	28,391	27,751	
Fall	" :	194.0	206.4	188.9	189,091	197,341	188,315	181,008	
Total	" :	189.0	201.8	186.3	266,086	271,730	255,005	247,003	
Sweetpotatoes	" :	76.9	80.4	83.0	17,291	16,137	15,438	15,699	
Tobacco	lb.:	1,704	1,989	1,969	1,970,630	2,336,568	2,161,600	2,116,634	
Sugarcane for sugar and seed	ton :	24.7	29.6	30.6	8,357	13,838	16,651	17,091	
Sugar beets	" :	17.2	18.9	17.7	16,909	23,352	24,665	24,834	
Broomcorn	" :	2/ 335	2/ 324	2/ 311	27	28	25	25	
Hops	lb.:	1,542	1,573	1,631	45,635	51,422	52,334	53,166	
Pasture	pct.:	5/ 80	5/ 72	5/ 65	---	---	---	---	

\* Does not include Alaska and Hawaii. 1/ Estimates for rye are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from the August report. 2/ Pounds. 3/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay. 4/ Harvested for nuts. 5/ Condition September 1.

## NON-CITRUS FRUITS AND NUTS

CROP		PRODUCTION (In Thousands)			
		Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated	
				Aug. 1, 1964	Sept. 1, 1964 1/
Apples, Com'l crop	bu. :	2/122,997	2/125,505	147,090	145,870
Peaches	" :	2/74,816	2/73,789	70,939	74,283
Pears	" :	2/27,987	19,378	28,893	29,308
Grapes	ton :	2/3,097	3,793	3,414	3,497
Cherries	" :	2/230	2/151	354	354
Apricots	" :	2/188	200	207	220
Cranberries	bbl.:	1,264	1,254	---	1,299
Pecans	lb. :	164,680	362,800	124,400	122,400

1/ Estimates for cherries are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from the August report.

2/ Includes some quantities not harvested.

## 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
July	10,913	10,861	10,824	5,055	5,258	5,350
August	10,114	10,130	10,177	4,872	5,123	5,209
Jan. - Aug. Incl.	86,413	86,757	87,382	42,487	42,749	43,693

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

CROP PRODUCTION, September 1964 Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA  
HARVESTED ACREAGE, UNITED STATES\*

CROP	Harvested		For harvest	
	Average	1963	1964	1964 pct.
	1958-62			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
Sorghum grain	14,002	13,488	11,804	87.5
Rice	1,591	1,769	1,773	100.2
Cotton	14,696	14,212	14,034	98.7
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>1/</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 for beans	24,978	28,628	30,884	107.9
Peanuts <u>2/</u>	1,440	1,409	1,380	97.9
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 & seed:	337	468	559	119.6
Sugar beets	987	1,236	1,399	113.2
Broomcorn	162	174	163	94.0
Hops	30	33	33	99.7

\* Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.

1/Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.

2/Harvested for nuts.

CROP REPORTING BOARD:

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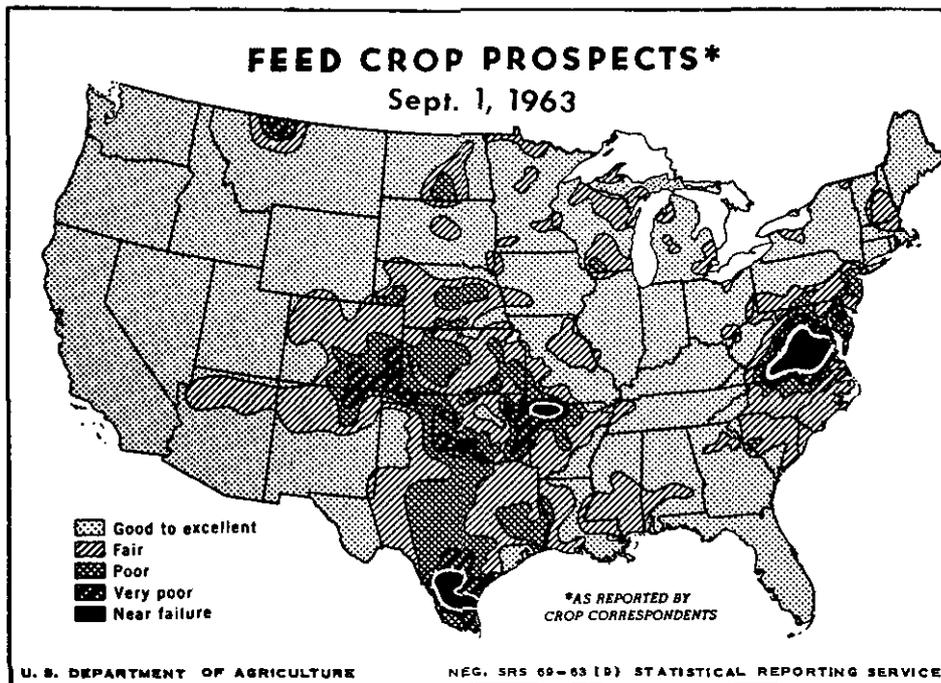
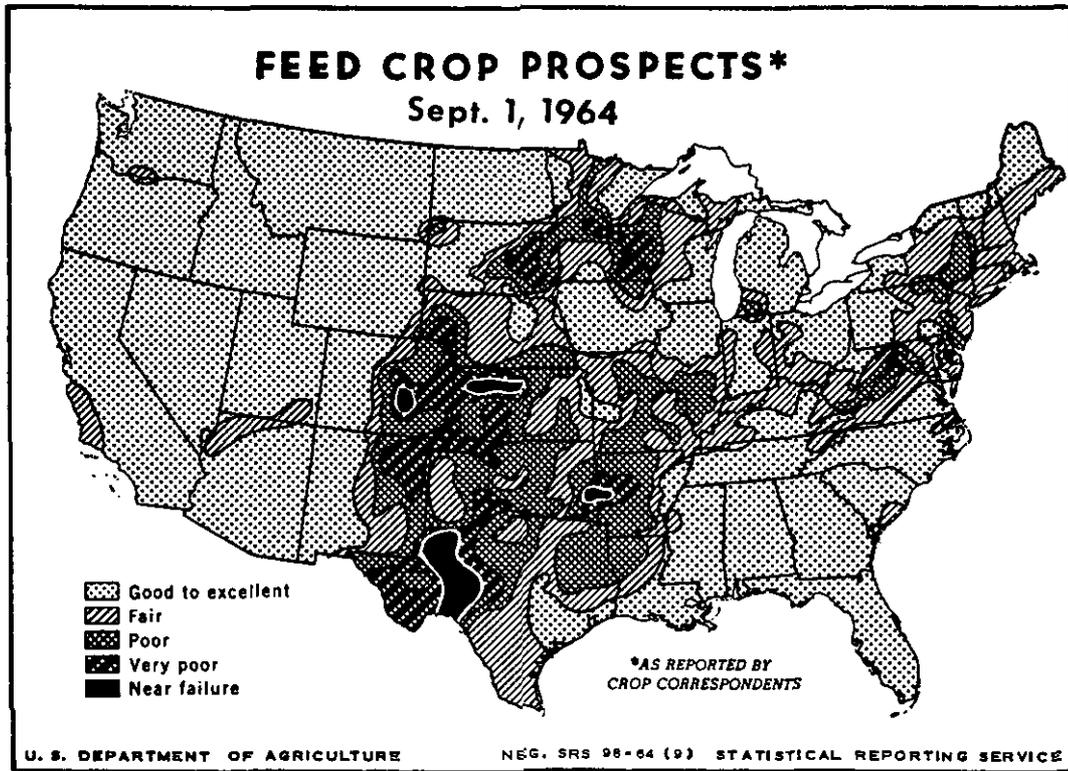
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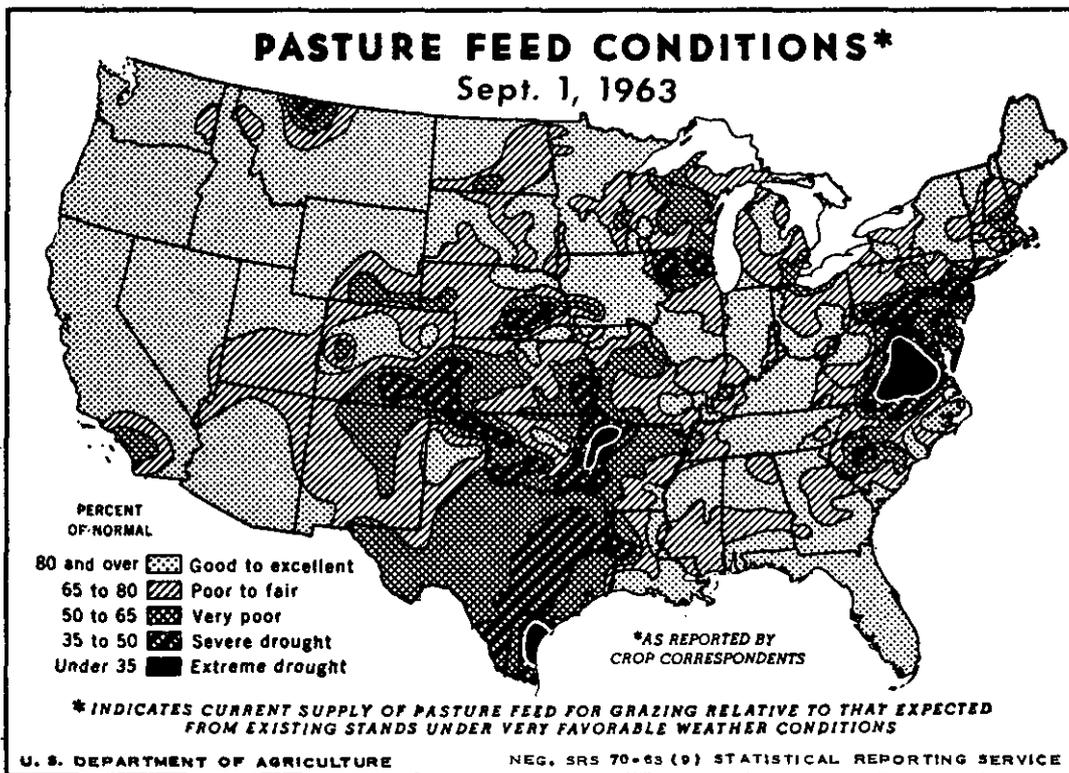
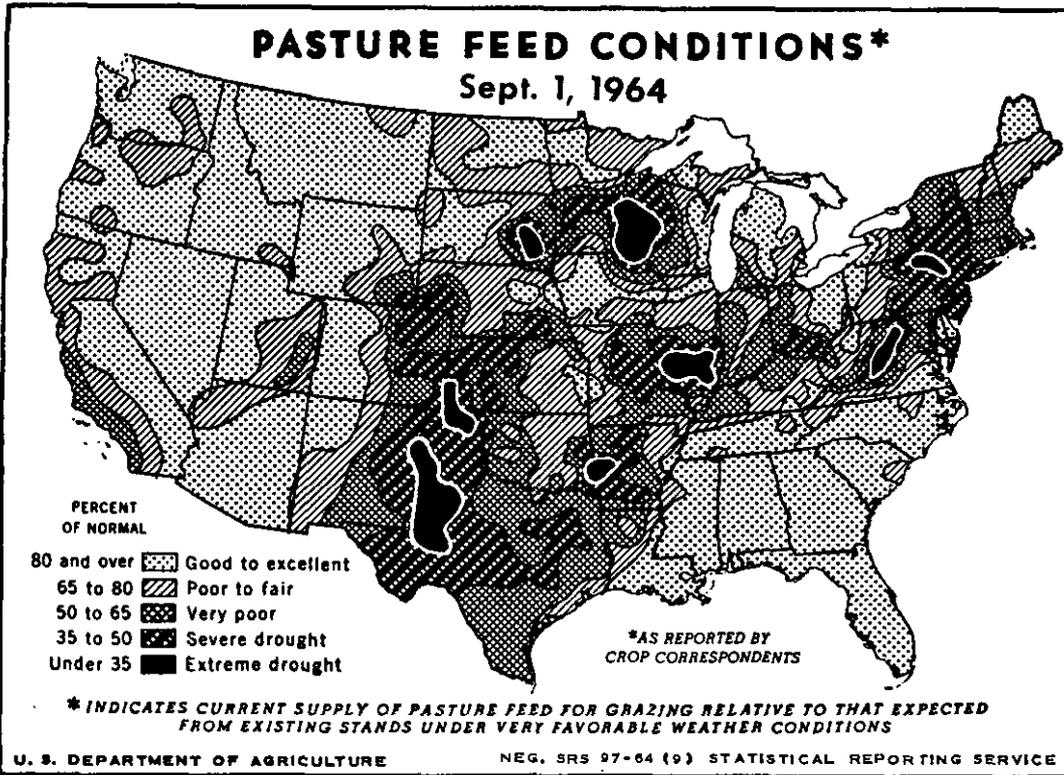
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ACTING SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE





GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF SEPTEMBER 1, 1964

Crop Prospects Decline During August

Corn and soybean prospects were lowered by above normal temperatures early in August and moisture shortages until late in the month over most of the Corn Belt, according to the Crop Reporting Board. Crops improved during the month in most of the South Atlantic and South Central States but dry conditions plagued the Northeast. Crop prospects held their own or improved in most of the Western States.

The all crops production index decreased 2 percent during August. The September 1 index of 109 is 3 percent below the 1963 level of 112. The composite yield index of yield per acre covering 20 major crops was 113 on September 1. This is 2 percent below the index of 115 a month ago and 3 percent less than last year's high of 116.

Feed Grain Tonnage Down 4 Percent

The expected production of the four feed grains in 1964 is 139 million tons -- a decrease of 4 percent from the August 1 forecast. This total is 11 percent less than the 1963 production of nearly 156 million tons and 5 percent less than average. Most of the decline from a month earlier was because of lower corn production as the crop did not maintain earlier expectations especially in the important North Central region. The indicated

corn production of 3.64 billion bushels is 6 percent smaller than last month and 11 percent less than last year. Sorghum grain prospects improved 5 percent during August as higher yields were indicated in Texas, Kansas, and Nebraska. The expected production of 497 million bushels is still 15 percent less than last year. The September 1 estimate of barley production, 388 million bushels, is slightly larger than a month earlier but 3 percent less than last year. Oat production estimates declined 2 percent during August and the expected 893 million bushels is 9 percent less than the 1963 total.

Feed crop prospects, as rated by crop reporters across the Nation, are shown on the map on page 5. The Southern Plains States have generally poor feed prospects. Poor prospects also stretch northward and circle the Central Corn Belt on the west and north. Another area extends eastward along the Ohio River, crosses the Appalachians through northern Virginia then up the Atlantic coast into New England. Prospects are variable but mostly fair to good in the Central Corn Belt. In the southeast and the western areas crops are generally good to excellent.

#### Food Grain Total Increases Slightly

Total production of food grains increased slightly during August as wheat production estimates increased enough to more than offset a small decline in rice output. Improved yields in the late maturing Pacific Northwest raised the winter wheat estimate. Durum production also improved during August but a decline in other spring wheat prospects more than offset the durum improvement and the all spring wheat total was 1 percent less than a month earlier. Harvest operations were well along, but frequent showers slowed combining in northern mountain areas. Total wheat production for 1964 is expected to be 13 percent larger than last year and 3 percent more than average.

Rice production prospects declined slightly and lower yields are indicated in Louisiana and Texas where rainy weather caused lodging of the grain. Prospects improved a little in Arkansas and Mississippi and the California crop responded to favorable conditions.

#### Smaller Soybean Crop Reduces Oilseed Total

Estimates of total oilseed production declined 4 percent during August as a reduction in soybean prospects more than offset increases in other oilseed crops. Soybean yield indications dropped sharply in the Central Soybelt but improved in southcentral growing areas. The September 1 estimate of 704 million bushels, although 6 percent less than a month earlier, is still slightly larger than last year's record crop of 701 million bushels.

The 1964 cotton crop improved during August as adequate to excessive moisture improved growth in southeastern and southcentral cotton areas. The indicated production on September 1 is 1 percent larger than a month earlier, 2 percent less than last year but 7 percent larger than average.

Peanut prospects also improved 5 percent from a month earlier as August rainfall benefited crop growth in all producing areas. The indicated production is 1 percent more than last year and one-sixth larger than average.

The indicated production of flaxseed on September 1 is 3 percent larger than a month earlier but 10 percent less than last year. Improvement in yield prospects in South Dakota accounted for the increase in production during August.

#### August Weather Unfavorable In North Central Area

The above normal temperatures of late July continued into early August in the central areas of the Nation. Crops that were just about holding their own on August 1 were set back except where scattered showers brought beneficial amounts of moisture. The hot-dry period caught many corn and soybean fields in the critical tasseling or blooming stage, lowering potential output of these important row crops.

Cooler weather moved into the North Central Region after the first week of August and eased the strain on the developing crops but general rains did not relieve the shortage of moisture until about the 20th of the month. Crop prospects as of September 1 varied greatly within short distances, but overall prospects were below a month earlier. Crop maturity, although slowed by below normal temperatures, was rated about normal at the end of August. Most Corn Belt areas will need frost-free weather until past mid-September to prevent damage to later fields.

In the North Atlantic States, cool temperatures also slowed crop development to a little later than normal. Rains during August provided adequate moisture to most of the region except for an area extending from south central New York through eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Crop and pasture prospects declined in this dry area during August.

The shortage of August rainfall also extended into Delaware, Maryland, and Northern Virginia. From central Virginia southward, August brought adequate rainfall with excessive amounts in some coastal areas. Crops responded to the near ideal growing conditions, but frequent showers hampered harvest operations as well as disease and insect control.

Growing conditions were generally favorable during August in the South Central area east of the Mississippi River. Rains in the later half of August helped late planted crop acreages in the Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas area, but early fields were too mature to give much response.

In the Western States crops made generally good progress. Rains late in August slowed the harvest of grain crops in the northern part of the region. Dry weather caused deterioration of crops along the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains from Wyoming to New Mexico. Irrigation water was short in some areas with scattered reports of water being held off some acreage to be diverted to higher value crops. Crops in California and Arizona made good progress with above average temperatures hastening crop maturity which was slowed by cool weather early in the season.

Hay and Pasture Prospects Decline

Production of all hay is now expected to total 115.2 million tons-- 1 percent less than last year and 2 percent less than average. Total hay prospects declined 1 percent during August because moisture shortages retarded growth in much of the North Central and North Atlantic Regions. Late August rains improved prospects for late cuttings. Prospects declined during August for all of the major hay crops except lespedeza.

Pasture condition on September 1 was reported as 65 percent of normal-- the lowest for the date since 1954. Pastures were unusually poor in the North Atlantic States -- especially in New Jersey, eastern New York, and in Pennsylvania. Pastures also deteriorated during August in Delaware, Maryland, and in Northern Virginia. In contrast pastures were rated good to excellent in the Carolinas, Georgia, and Florida. Pastures improved during August in the South Central area except for Kentucky. However, the September 1 condition was well below average in Kentucky, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. Pasture feed conditions declined rapidly during August in most of the North Central States. Late August rains brought some relief but prospects for late fall grazing were not very good. In the Western States, pastures declined seasonally with Colorado and New Mexico showing considerably below average pasture condition on September 1.

Sugar Crops Improve - Tobacco Declines

The indicated production of sugarcane in the mainland producing areas is 17.1 million tons -- nearly one-fourth larger than last year's record crop and more than double the average. Prospects improved during August as ample moisture was available. Sugar beet production prospects also improved during August. The current estimate of 24.8 million tons is 6 percent more than last year's record crop and 47 percent more than average.

The indicated production of all tobacco declined 2 percent during August. High temperatures in early August and continued moisture shortages reduced the expected yield of tobacco in Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, and West Virginia. Burley showed the greatest drop, 53 million pounds, and there were small declines in cigar filler and some dark types. Prospects improved during August for flue-cured, Maryland, and cigar binder and wrapper tobacco. The current estimate for all tobacco of 2,117 million pounds is 9 percent less than last year but 7 percent more than average.

Dry Bean Prospects Lower - Dry Peas Improve

The current estimate of dry bean production is 18.8 million bags, 7 percent less than a month ago and 9 percent less than last year. Yield prospects declined in the northeastern producing States and in Nebraska and Montana. The indicated average yield of 1,301 pounds per acre compares with 1,453 pounds last year and the 1,282 pound average.

Cool temperatures and adequate moisture favored dry pea production and the current forecast is 3 percent larger than a month ago. The September 1 estimate of 4.6 million bags is 2 percent less than last year but 20 percent more than average.

#### Seeding of 1965 Crop Winter Wheat Lags

Planting of 1965 wheat started in mid-August in the High Plains area of Texas. Farmers have prepared their seed beds but the beds need moisture before planting. A similar situation exists in the Panhandle of Oklahoma, in southeastern Colorado, and in Western Kansas. Seed beds in other areas of Oklahoma and Kansas are being prepared with generally favorable moisture for seeding in September. Seeding started the last week of August in South Dakota and Montana. Recent rains have improved soil conditions and seeding is expected to be general in early September.

In the Pacific Northwest the harvest of 1964 winter wheat and barley was interrupted by frequent showers. Farmers used these breaks in the harvest schedule to start seeding of the 1965 crop. Moisture conditions for fall seeding are generally good.

#### More Non-Citrus Fruit Except Apples

Fruit prospects continued to improve during August with total tonnage of non-citrus fruit estimated 2 percent more than last month, 8 percent greater than last year, and 13 percent above average. A decline in apple prospects during the past month was more than offset by increases for other fruits. All non-citrus fruit crops except grapes are forecast larger than last year, and all crops except peaches are expected to be above average. The sour cherry, plum, and nectarine crops are forecast largest of record and the grape crop is expected to be the second largest.

Total tonnage of tree nuts (almonds, filberts, pecans, and walnuts) is expected to be down one-third from last year because of an unusually short pecan crop but still 2 percent above average. Although prospects for pecans declined during the past month, prospects for other nuts improved. The almond, filbert, and walnut crops are expected to be larger than last year. Prospective production of almonds and walnuts is also above average.

#### Summer Vegetables Less than Last Year

Production of summer vegetables totaled 4 percent less than last year and 2 percent smaller than average. Decreases were indicated for many summer vegetables including cabbage, carrots, sweet corn, lettuce, onions and tomatoes. The September 1 estimate of fall vegetable tonnage totals about the same as last year but a sharp increase in tomatoes offsets decreases in other crops.

#### Fall Potato Prospects Lower

Estimated production of fall potatoes declined 4 percent during August. Frosts reduced yield potentials in some western areas while spotted frost damage and dry soils lowered prospects in central producing States. The

forecast for eastern fall potato States is slightly more than a month earlier. Production of potatoes in 1964 for all seasonal groups is currently estimated to total 9 percent less than in 1963.

Sweetpotato production is expected to be 2 percent larger than the August 1 forecast but 3 percent less than last year. Prospects improved during August in southeastern areas as the result of generally favorable moisture conditions.

#### Milk Increasing - Record Egg Production

Milk production during August totaled 10,177 million pounds, slightly more than August 1963 and the average for the month. The seasonal decline in production from July to August was 6 percent this year compared with a decrease of 7 percent in 1963. For the first 8 months of 1964, milk production totaled about 1 percent more than in the same months of 1963.

The Nation's laying flocks produced a record number of eggs for the month of August -- 2 percent more than the previous high last year. Layer numbers and rate of lay were each 1 percent larger than in August 1963. New highs in August egg output were set in the South Atlantic, South Central, and Western regions. Egg production equaled the same month last year in the North Atlantic States but was lower in the North Central Region.

#### INDEX NUMBERS OF CROP PRODUCTION AND YIELD, UNITED STATES, 1949-64 (1957-59=100)

Year	PRODUCTION								YIELD	
	All crops 1/	Feed grains	Hay & forage	Foods grains	Vegetables	Sugar crops	Cotton	Tobacco	Oil crops 2/	
1949	92	80	83	92	94	76	131	114	61	74
1950	89	81	89	86	96	94	82	117	71	76
1951	91	75	92	85	89	74	124	135	65	76
1952	95	79	90	109	90	76	124	130	63	79
1953	94	77	92	100	95	85	134	119	63	79
1954	93	81	92	88	93	95	111	130	71	81
1955	96	86	98	83	96	86	120	127	78	87
1956	95	85	94	87	102	86	108	126	92	92
1957	93	93	101	82	98	98	89	96	91	94
1958	104	101	102	121	102	96	93	100	111	105
1959	103	106	97	97	100	106	118	104	98	101
1960	108	109	103	115	103	102	116	112	105	105
1961	107	99	102	106	110	115	116	119	122	109
1962	107	100	105	98	108	119	121	134	123	112
1963 3/	112	110	105	102	109	152	126	131	129	116
1964 4/	109	99	102	114	105	169	121	122	129	113

1/ Includes fruits and nuts, some other crops not in separate groups shown, and farm gardens. 2/ Computed from yields of 18 field crops per acre harvested and yields of 10 fruit crops per acre of bearing age combined in proportion to their relative values during the 1957-59 period. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Indicated.

CORN FOR GRAIN: Prospects for 1964 corn for grain declined during August as rains came too late to maintain the first of the month potential over most of the Corn Belt. The September 1 estimate of 3.64 billion bushels is 6 percent less than a month earlier, 11 percent smaller than last year's record crop and 1 percent less than average. The indicated 1964 total about equals 1962 corn for grain production. The expected average yield of 62.3 bushels per acre compares with the record high of 67.3 last year and the 1958-62 average of 57.3 bushels.

Above normal temperatures in early August accentuated moisture shortages in much of the Corn Belt. Many corn fields were in the critical pollination stage during this period and yield prospects were reduced. General rains in the last third of August brought relief but many fields were too far advanced to respond fully to the more favorable moisture supplies. Yield prospects vary widely depending chiefly on whether a particular area was covered by showers during late July and early August. Estimated production declined about 7 percent in the Corn Belt States. Reductions in yield per acre ranged mostly from 4 to 8 bushels. Less reduction was indicated from a month ago in Nebraska and Kansas as crop damage occurred earlier in these States and was reflected in the August 1 survey indications. Maturity of the corn crop is about normal, but frost free weather will be needed past the 15th of September to permit most late fields to mature.

Corn prospects likewise declined in the North Atlantic States especially in southeastern New York, eastern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. Delaware corn prospects were lowered but Maryland and Virginia held steady as improvements in coastal areas offset losses in inland areas. Adequate rainfall and favorable temperatures improved corn prospects from the Carolinas through most of the South Central States. In Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Louisiana, August rains were too late to hold early corn prospects. In the Western States, corn prospects held steady or improved in all States except Colorado and New Mexico.

ALL WHEAT: Production of all wheat is estimated at 1,290 million bushels, 13 percent above last year and 3 percent above average. The current estimate is 5 million bushels above the August 1 forecast. The increase from August 1 was the result of better than expected winter wheat yields in the Northwest where the harvesting period extends through August, and a slight increase in durum prospects. Partially offsetting these increases was a small reduction in other spring wheat. Yield per acre of all wheat at 26.3 bushels is 1.2 bushels above last year and the second highest of record.

WINTER WHEAT: Production of winter wheat totaled 1,019 million bushels, up 7 million bushels from the August 1 estimate as yields in the late maturing areas of the Northwest exceeded earlier expectations. This is the second year that September 1 estimates have been made for Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Montana. Yield and production data for all other States are carried forward from August 1.

Yield increases from a month earlier were 3 bushels in Washington and 1 bushel in Oregon and Idaho. The Montana yield remained unchanged. Rains and heavy morning dews slowed harvest during August with some acreage still to be combined in northern areas.

DURUM WHEAT: Durum wheat production is estimated at 61 million bushels, compared with last year's crop of 50 million bushels and the average of 33 million. The yield per acre of 27.1 bushels is 1.4 above last year and the second highest of record. Yields in North Dakota turned out exceptionally well and are now estimated one bushel higher than on August 1. In the other durum States yields were unchanged to slightly lower.

Harvest made satisfactory progress until about mid-August but was slowed by rains during the last half of the month. By September 1, durum was about two-thirds combined in North Dakota with 25 percent in the swath and 10 percent still standing.

OTHER SPRING WHEAT: Production of other spring wheat is forecast at 210 million bushels, 15 percent above 1963 and 5 percent above average. The current estimate is 3 million bushels below August 1. The yield per acre of 22.5 bushels compares with 21.0 bushels last year and the average of 20.5.

Rains during the last half of August hindered the completion of harvest in Northern areas. By September 1, combining was 87 percent complete in North Dakota, 80 percent in Montana with some acreage still standing in Minnesota, Idaho, and Washington. Harvest outturns exceeded earlier expectations in North Dakota and Washington but the increases were more than offset by declines in Montana, South Dakota, Idaho, and Minnesota.

OATS: The production estimate of 893 million bushels as of September 1 is 9 percent less than last year and 21 percent below the average. The current estimate is 17 million bushels less than the August 1 forecast as final outturns in most major producing States were depressed by adverse growing conditions.

The average yield, estimated at 43.1 bushels per acre, is 2 below last year's record high yield of 45.1 bushels per acre, but 0.4 of a bushel above average. Record or near record yields are estimated for most Southern and several Western States.

Harvest was nearly complete by September 1 in all areas of the country except in the Western States and in scattered areas of most States bordering Canada. Prospects for a good crop continued favorable in the far

West although scattered frosts have occurred in Idaho and a few fields may not mature in Washington because of cool weather. In the North Central and North Atlantic States, showers in late August slowed harvest of the small remaining acreage.

SOYBEANS: The 1964 production of soybeans is expected to total 704 million bushels, based on conditions as of September 1. The current forecast is down 6 percent from expectations of a month earlier as reduced prospects through the heart of the soybelt more than offset improved conditions in most Southern States. This forecast is slightly larger than the previous record crop produced last year and 17 percent above average. The expected average yield of 22.8 bushels per acre is the lowest since 1956. Last year's yield was 24.5 bushels per acre and the average is 24.1 bushels.

By areas, expected yields are down from the August 1 forecast in the North Central and North Atlantic regions while the South Atlantic and South Central regions registered improvements during the month.

Poorer prospects than a month earlier were general through the North Central States, resulting primarily from high temperatures at the beginning of August and continued dry weather through the first three weeks of the month. Rains the latter part of August were beneficial for the beans still filling and setting pods but were too late to benefit materially the more advanced acreage. Sharpest declines in prospective yields during August occurred in Illinois, especially in the southern half of the State. Sizeable declines were also registered in the other major soybelt producing States. Kansas, had poor prospects on August 1 was the only North Central State to show some improvement during the month, while prospects in Nebraska and the Dakotas remained unchanged from a month earlier. Progress of the crop is running behind last year on the western side of the region but ahead of last year from Illinois eastward. Nearly 20 percent of the acreage in Illinois was shedding leaves by September 1 while in Minnesota, Iowa, and Indiana from 5 to 10 percent of the acreage was shedding.

In the South Atlantic States prospects are excellent from Virginia southward and expected yields are above both last year and average with some States anticipating record high yields. Conditions declined in Maryland and Delaware where dry weather persisted.

August rains improved prospects considerably in the South Central region, where the crop is not as far advanced. The main producing States of the area--Arkansas, Mississippi, and Tennessee--registered the greatest gains from a month earlier. Drought conditions which began to show by the end of July, continued into August accompanied by high temperatures. Crop conditions were on the decline until mid-month when rains and cooler temperatures relieved the situation. Additional moisture was received the latter part of August and prospects improved materially by September 1. Kentucky and Oklahoma are the only States in the region expecting production below that forecast on August 1.

BARLEY: The barley crop is forecast at 388 million bushels, about the same as the August 1 estimate, but 3 percent below last year and 10 percent below average. Hot, dry weather reduced yields in Minnesota but this was more than offset by improved prospects in the Pacific Northwest.

A record yield of 36.2 bushels per acre is indicated for the United States even though previous hot weather hastened maturity.

By September 1, harvest was nearing completion in all areas except the western States. Combining was about two-thirds complete in Montana and the Pacific Northwest. Harvest was past the half-way mark in the San Luis Valley of Colorado.

RICE: Rice production in 1964 is forecast at 72.2 million hundredweight, 3 percent above 1963 and about one-third above average. The current estimate is slightly below the August 1 forecast but still the largest crop of record. The slight reduction from August 1 is the result of lower prospective yields in Texas and Louisiana which were partially offset by higher yields in most other States.

Production prospects in the Southern area declined slightly as rainy weather and consequent lodging lowered yields in Texas and Louisiana. Production for the area is now estimated at 56.0 million bags (100 pounds), 1 percent below August 1 but 1 percent above 1963. By September 1, harvest was about two-thirds completed in Texas and nearing the half-way mark in Louisiana. In Arkansas and Mississippi, prospects improved slightly during the month. Rains and cooler weather the last half of August delayed maturity but were expected to increase yields. Fields of early maturing varieties were being drained in late August preparatory to harvest.

August weather was favorable for the growth and development of the California crop which is now expected to total a record 16.2 million hundredweight. Draining fields of the 1600 variety in the Sacramento Valley was underway in late August with harvest expected to start about mid-September.

SORGHUM GRAIN: Sorghum grain production is expected to total 497 million bushels, up 5 percent from the August 1 forecast. The current estimate is 15 percent less than the 1963 production and 9 percent below average. Improved yield prospects in Texas, Kansas, and Nebraska accounted for most of the increase from a month ago. The United States yield is indicated at 42.1 bushels per acre compared to 43.3 bushels in 1963 and the 5-year average of 39.8 bushels.

Acreage for harvest is estimated at 11.8 million acres, 12 percent less than last year and 16 percent below average. For the three leading States, acreage harvested for grain is expected to drop sharply from last year in Texas and Kansas but an increase is indicated for Nebraska.

Dry conditions in Texas pushed maturity of the crop ahead of last year. Harvest operations made rapid progress during August and were nearly half completed by September 1. A very good crop has already been

harvested in the southern half of the State, and combining was nearing completion in the southern Low Plains and Blacklands. Activity was gaining momentum in the southern High Plains where much of the dry land crop was in very poor condition due to lack of moisture. A few fields had been harvested in the northern High Plains. Combining was underway in Oklahoma with about one-eighth of the crop harvested. In Kansas, about four-fifths of the sorghum was headed and harvesting had started in the southeastern and south central counties. Cooler weather during the latter part of August improved prospects in the irrigated districts of Kansas and Colorado but the dryland crop was in need of additional moisture. The Nebraska crop made considerable improvement during the month but it is late.

BROOMCORN: The 1964 broomcorn crop is estimated at 25,400 tons - the same as indicated a month ago -- compared with 28,100 tons last year and the average of 27,260 tons. The indicated yield per acre of 311 pounds for the United States compares with 324 pounds in 1963 and the average of 335.

August rains improved prospects in the Oklahoma Panhandle with production for the State estimated at 7,600 tons, up 1,200 tons from a month ago. Harvest was in the windup stage in the Lindsay area and most of the crop already sold by September 1. Quality of late crops in that area was very good but yields were comparatively light.

Production in Colorado is estimated at 7,200 tons, down 800 tons from last month. Most of the growing season through mid-August in Baca County was very hot and dry. Cooler weather during the latter half of August reduced losses from heat but only scattered showers were received and the continued drought reduced both quality and quantity. Local showers during August were of limited benefit to the hard-hit dryland crop in New Mexico. Production for the State is estimated at 2,800 tons, down 200 tons from a month ago. The Texas crop is indicated at 7,300 tons.

HAY: Production of all kinds of hay during 1964 is estimated at 115.2 million tons, down 1 percent from last year and 2 percent below average. Overall prospects declined 1 percent during August because growth was retarded by continued moisture shortages in much of the North Central and North Atlantic Regions. In much of these regions, however, late August rains improved prospects for late season cuttings. In the southeastern States from North Carolina to Texas adequate rainfall has improved expectations although causing some harvesting loss. Wild hay prospects declined two percent during August, mainly because yields in much of moisture-short South Dakota and Nebraska are lighter than expected -- all other States show little or no change from a month ago. All tame hay also declined in production prospects during August. Improved growing conditions in the South Atlantic and Western Regions were more than offset by decreased prospects in much of the other Regions where moisture shortages persist.

Alfalfa and Alfalfa mixture production, 68.9 million tons, is about the same as last year but 3 percent above average. Production prospects declined 1 percent during August because moisture shortages retarded growth in the New York to Virginia dry area, in the central Corn Belt States,

and in the Southwest. While expectations rose in the moisture improved South Central Region, prospects in all other Regions on September 1 were down somewhat from August 1. Most of the decrease was accounted for by the important North Central Region which has been plagued by dryness during much of the year, but late August general rains are now proving beneficial.

Clover, timothy, and clover grass mixtures are indicated at 19.8 million tons, down 5 percent from last year and down 15 percent from average. Prospects declined 3 percent during August -- with lowered yields in the North Central and North Atlantic Regions more than offsetting slight increases in all other Regions.

Lespedeza hay is estimated at 2.8 million tons, down 6 percent from last year's drought depressed crop and 30 percent below average. Yield prospects for the Nation during August increased 2 percent. Expectations from the small North Central Region acreage declined, but improved in the South Atlantic and South Central States where timely rains stimulated late season growth.

Wild hay is forecast at 9.1 million tons, down 1 percent from last year and down 7 percent from average. Prospects during August declined 2 percent because yields are below expectations in the leading wild hay States. Expectations improved slightly in the Western Region, remained the same in the South Central Region, and declined in the important North Central Region. While most States in this latter Region remained unchanged, yields in South Dakota and Nebraska are turning out lower than the month ago prospects to account for most of the national decrease in expectations.

DRY BEANS: September 1 dry bean production is forecast at 18.8 million bags (100 pounds clean basis). The current estimate is 7 percent below the August 1 forecast because prospective production declined in 7 States and was unchanged in the other 5 producing States. The 1964 production estimate is 9 percent below last year and 1 percent less than the 1958-62 average. Prospective yield of 1,301 pounds per acre is considerably below last year's 1,453 pound yield but above the 5-year average of 1,282 pounds.

Yield prospects in the Northeast declined during August. Most of the decline was the result of high temperatures and insufficient moisture supplies. Beetles and worms also caused some damage but spraying kept these losses to a minimum. In Michigan many fields are late and will need a favorable fall if they are to reach maturity.

Beans in the Northwest are generally late and as of September 1 harvest was just starting in most areas. Yield prospects in Nebraska and Montana declined from a month earlier but were unchanged in Idaho, Wyoming, and Washington. Some frost damage was reported in Idaho's major dry bean areas.

Irrigated beans in the Southwest developed favorably during August as irrigation water was generally adequate. However, dryland beans suffered from a lack of moisture. Light frost damage was reported in Colorado and Utah.

California's dry beans showed good development during the past month and as of September 1 early fields were being harvested in all producing

areas. Harvest is expected to reach a peak around mid or late September. Yield prospects are excellent, with the present yield forecast of 1,479 pounds per acre exceeded only by the record yield of 1,493 pounds in 1962.

DRY PEAS: The 1964 production of dry peas is expected to total 4.6 million bags (100 pounds clean basis), 2 percent less than last year's production but nearly 20 percent larger than average. The current forecast is up nearly 3 percent from the August 1 forecast as yield expectations increased in the main producing States of Washington and Idaho. Yields are unchanged from a month ago in Minnesota, North Dakota, and Oregon.

The prospective yield per acre of 1,484 pounds is the second highest of record, exceeded only by the 1,493 pound yield of last year, and is considerably above the average of 1,249 pounds.

Cool temperatures and adequate moisture supplies prevailed through most of the summer in Washington and Idaho to promote excellent growing conditions, although a few periods of high temperature in June and July did reduce yields in some areas. Expected yields would be the second highest of record in these two States.

The harvest of dry peas in Washington was delayed by a period of wet weather in August but is expected to be completed in early September. Harvest in south central Idaho is virtually complete but is still progressing in north Idaho where rains have delayed harvest and reduced the quality of the crop in some instances.

FLAXSEED: The 1964 flaxseed crop is estimated at 28.3 million bushels, down 10 percent from last year and one percent smaller than average. An increase in the production total for South Dakota more than offset declines in yield prospects in Montana and Iowa, and resulted in the September 1 estimate being up 3 percent from the August 1 forecast. Yield per acre, estimated at 9.7 bushels per acre, is the same as last year and compares with the average of 9.4 bushels.

In North Dakota, 26 percent of the crop was combined by September 1 with 15 percent in the swath, 42 percent turning green and 17 percent in the bloom stage or past but still green. A year ago combining was almost half done by September 1 in North Dakota. Combining in Minnesota was 50 percent completed by the first of September. The crop in South Dakota yielded better than anticipated a month ago with harvest largely completed prior to September 1.

PEANUTS: Production of peanuts is forecast at 2,038 million pounds, nearly 1 percent above last year's bumper crop of 2,022 million pounds. Continued good growing conditions in the Virginia-Carolina and Southeast areas and much improved soil moisture supplies in the Southwest increased prospective production about 99 million pounds from last month.

The Virginia-Carolina production, forecast at 614 million pounds, is up about 18 million pounds from August 1, and 7 percent above the 574 million pounds produced last year. Average yields in both States are forecast at 2,200 pounds per acre.

Production in the Southeastern area is placed at 1,050 million pounds, up 34 million pounds from last month but about 15 million less than in 1963. Rains have slowed harvest and some rotting and sprouting of Spanish peanuts has been reported, but as of September 1 losses were considered to be minor.

August rains greatly benefited the dry land crop in the Southwest area and the September 1 production forecast of 374 million pounds is up 47 million pounds from a month earlier. A record average yield of 1,500 pounds per acre is expected in Oklahoma and the first of the month survey indicates that Texas yields will average 750 pounds, up slightly from the 730 pounds per acre obtained last year. Harvest of the spring crop in south Texas is nearly completed.

SUGAR BEETS: The 1964 production of sugar beets is estimated at 24,834,000 tons, up 168,000 tons from the August 1 forecast. This prospective production is 6 percent more than last year's record crop of 23,352,000 tons and 47 percent more than average. The indicated yield per acre of 17.7 tons is 1.2 tons less than the 1963 record-high of 18.9 tons but one-half ton above average.

Beets in the eastern area are in excellent condition and are expected to produce yields well above last year. There has been adequate water for irrigating Nebraska beets and the crop made favorable progress during August despite lower temperatures after the first week. Irrigation water supplies were also adequate in most Mountain States where warm weather in early August promoted growth. Cool nights the last of the month were conducive to high sucrose content. In Colorado, however, unfavorable weather conditions prevailed and shortage of water in some areas reduced prospective yields materially. But, even with the adverse weather, beets sized rapidly where there was sufficient irrigation water. Improved prospects in areas with ample water for irrigation offset lowered prospects in sections where water was short and the yield forecast for Colorado remains unchanged from a month earlier.

Harvest is underway in all areas of California and growers reported favorable yield and sugar content. Disease and insect damage are at a minimum except for some virus yellow in the Salinas and southern coastal areas and an infestation of Atlantic mite in Kern County.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: The sugarcane crop maintained the bright prospects of a month earlier and Mainland production for sugar and seed is estimated at 17,091,000 tons, 24 percent more than the 1963 record crop and more than double the 1958-62 average. Florida accounts for the 440,000 ton increase in prospective production over the August 1 estimate. The production of 10,465,000 tons in Hawaii brings the United States crop to 27,556,000 tons, 15 percent more than was harvested last year.

Sugarcane has grown rapidly over the entire Mainland cane area as August rainfall provided ample to excessive moisture. Florida yield prospects increased despite the downing of some cane by hurricane Cleo. The largest detrimental effect from the hurricane is that the fallen twisted stalks will slow harvest workers and thus increase harvesting costs. Very

little of the 1965 acreage has been planted in Louisiana because continued wet weather has delayed land preparation.

Weather conditions in Hawaii have been favorable for all field operations this year. Grinding of cane has progressed rapidly, with 901,000 tons of sugar, raw value, produced through August 29, 1964, compared with 779,000 tons through August 31, 1963.

COTTON: Cotton production is forecast at 14,945,000 bales based on conditions on September 1. Prospective production is 160,000 bales above a month ago and compares with 15,327,000 bales produced in 1963 and 13,905,000 bales for the 1958-62 average.

The estimated lint yield per harvested acre of 511 pounds is second only to last year's record 516 pounds and is 57 pounds above average. Record high yields are expected in South Carolina and California and above average yields are in the offing in all other major States except Oklahoma and New Mexico.

Heavy fruiting and generally good stands in most major producing areas have contributed materially to this season's favorable prospects. Continued heavy rains during August in Southeastern States and ample to excessive rains in many of the Delta States have caused rank vegetative growth and above normal boll rot. Weevil infestation is generally above last year but effective control measures have kept it below the level of other recent years. To check boll rot and prepare the crop for increased machine harvesting, the extent of defoliation is being stepped up substantially this season in Central and Southeastern areas.

Late planted cotton in the Blacklands of Texas put on new growth following recent showers, but in the southern High Plains, bolls on dryland cotton were popping open from lack of moisture. Picking of the Texas crop was about 22 percent complete by September 1.

In Western States, the crop made favorable progress during August. Hail and local rains caused damage in scattered areas of Arizona. In California, insect and disease problems have been relatively minor. Plants are loading heavily and bolls are opening more freely than last year.

The forecast of lint cotton production indicates a cottonseed production of 6,166,000 tons compared with 6,197,000 tons in 1963, based on average seed-lint ratios. The Bureau of the Census reported 1,011,220 bales ginned to September 1, and 1,326,262 bales ginned to the same date last year.

TOBACCO: The September 1 forecast of cured weight of all types of tobacco is 2,117 million pounds, down 45 million pounds from expectations a month earlier. A sharp decline in burley prospects and small decreases in cigar filler and some dark types more than offset increases in flue-cured, Maryland, and cigar binder and wrapper tobaccos. All-tobacco production totaled about 2,337 million in 1963 and averaged 1,971 million during the 1958-62 period.

At 1,969 pounds per acre, the second highest yield of record is indicated for the present crop, having dropped 41 pounds from the all-time high of 2,010 in prospect on August 1. The highest yield of record, 1,989 pounds, was realized in 1963. The 5-year average is 1,704 pounds.

In Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, and West Virginia, unseasonably high temperatures during early August, and a continued deficiency of moisture through the month's end, reduced substantially the potential of types produced in those areas. As a result of these weather conditions, many producers have been forced to cut immature and undersized plants. In other major tobacco producing areas, except for dryness in the Lancaster area of Pennsylvania, weather during August was mostly favorable for late growth and harvest. Curing conditions were generally favorable throughout the tobacco belt.

Flue-cured production is estimated at 1,286 million pounds, up 9 million pounds from last month as a result of minor changes in production forecast among the various types. The brightleaf crop was 1,371 million pounds last year compared with the average of 1,216 million. The combined average yield indicated this season for types 11-14 is 2,055 pounds, a new record breaking the ton level for the first time. The 1963 yield was 1,975 pounds and the 5-year average is 1,758.

The September 1 burley forecast is for 617 million pounds--53 million below that of August 1. Extremely hot weather in early August coupled with continued drought conditions during the entire month in Kentucky and other areas adjacent to the Ohio River accounted for the decline. Burley growers produced 755 million pounds last year, the largest ever. The 5-year average is 542 million pounds. The yield in prospect this season is 2,016 pounds per acre compared with 2,231 in 1963 and the average of 1,738 pounds.

At 39.0 million pounds, the outlook for southern Maryland increased 2.0 million pounds during August. The 5-year average production is 35.3 million pounds. A yield of about 1,000 pounds per acre is probable, based on September 1 reports from growers.

A fire-cured crop of 53.4 million pounds is in the offing, down slightly from the 53.8 million in prospect a month earlier. The current estimate compares with 55.9 million pounds produced in 1963 and 49.8 million for the average. A record high yield of 1,638 pounds per acre is indicated compared with 1,630 pounds last year and 1,453 for the average.

Prospects for dark air-cured, types 35-37, stand at 22.3 million pounds, a little below the 22.6 million expected a month earlier. Production of these types amounted to 25.3 million pounds last year and averaged 21.4 million during 1958-62. If the expected average yield of 1,607 pounds per acre for dark air-cured types combined is realized, it will be second only to last year's all-time high of 1,654 pounds. The 5-year average yield is 1,404 pounds.

Production of cigar filler is estimated at 54.0 million pounds--48.1 million of Seedleaf and 5.9 million of Miami Valley types. Overall prospects are below the 56.2 million pounds of the month earlier as both major producing areas suffered from drought. Combined production of filler was

about 56.7 million pounds in 1963 and 60.4 million on the average from 1958-62. The type 41-44 yield per acre of 1,812 pounds compares with 1,836 pounds last year and the average of 1,744.

Cigar binder output is expected to total 24.0 million pounds--18.3 million in Wisconsin and 5.7 million in the Connecticut River Valley. Production of all binder was 23.7 million pounds last season and the average is 27.3 million pounds. A combined binder yield of 1,715 pounds per acre is indicated. Yields averaged 1,758 pounds in 1963 and 1,622 pounds in 1958-62.

Cigar wrapper production is expected to total 20.6 million pounds--13.1 million in the Connecticut Valley and 7.5 in the Quincy area. Production of type 61 is indicated to be the largest ever. Last year, the wrapper crop weighed 18.7 million pounds; the 5-year average is 19.0 million. For types 61 and 62 combined, a record high average yield of 1,502 pounds is in the making. This compares with 1,449 pounds for 1963 and the average 1,392 pounds.

APPLES: Prospective production of apples declined during the past month in the Eastern States, more than offsetting improved prospects in the Central and Western States. The U.S. crop now is forecast at 145.9 million bushels, 16 percent above last year's crop and 19 percent above average. The production in the Eastern States, although down from last month, is expected to be 67.3 million bushels, 18 percent more than last year and 10 percent above average. In the Central States the crop is estimated at 33.4 million bushels, 53 percent above the 21.8 million produced last year and 32 percent above average. A crop of 45.2 million bushels is expected in the Western States. This is 3 percent less than last year's crop of 46.7 million but 24 percent above average.

The dry weather that has plagued most Eastern States this season continued during August, limiting sizing of the fruit and reducing prospects in many States. Cool weather during most of the month helped apples to color well and minimized the effect of the dry weather. August temperatures were abnormally cool for the first three weeks in New York and substantial rainfall in all fruit areas, except the Hudson Valley, helped overcome dry conditions that had prevailed over much of the State. However, apples, particularly in the Hudson Valley, still need additional rain before harvest. In the Lake Ontario area production is expected to be above last year with Golden Delicious, Northern Spy, and R.I. Greenings showing the greatest increases. Size is somewhat smaller than growers had hoped for but color is generally excellent. Sizes are running small in the Hudson Valley but all varieties are expected to outproduce last year's small crop. Rain is needed to size later varieties. Earlier varieties are ready for harvest. Harvest of late summer varieties is in full swing in the Lake Ontario area and Wealthy harvest is getting underway. McIntosh harvest began about Labor Day in the Hudson Valley and will start the middle of September in the Lake Ontario area.

Dry weather continued in New Jersey during August limiting the sizing of apples. Harvest of McIntosh got underway in late August and

limited picking of Red Delicious started during the first week of September. Rains could help the later varieties. Ample rains fell in northwestern and western Pennsylvania during August but dry weather over the balance of the State is limiting the size of the fruit.

Rains the last two days of August relieved the dry conditions in some parts of Virginia, but did not reach into the major apple producing areas of northern Virginia, West Virginia, and Maryland. As a result, prospects are down from a month earlier in all three States. Picking of Red Delicious is underway in all areas of Virginia with fair volume expected by the middle of the month. Jonathan and Grimes Golden harvest is expected to start about September 14, along with Golden Delicious in the southern areas. Picking of Golden Delicious in the Shenandoah Valley and northern Virginia is expected to begin about September 21. Harvesting of late summer varieties is nearing completion in West Virginia, but much of the fruit was small sized due to the dry weather. Harvest of Red Delicious is expected to begin about September 15 and be in full swing about two weeks later. Picking of fall and winter varieties in Maryland started earlier than last year with Red Delicious harvest expected to get underway September 8 in the Hancock area.

Ohio apple prospects improved from last month as a result of rains during late August. The main harvest activity of fall varieties is expected during the second and third weeks of September. For winter varieties, the main harvest will start the last few days of September and continue through the first three weeks of October, about 3 days later than average. Michigan is expecting a record crop of 19 million bushels and weather conditions during August were nearly ideal for development. Harvest of the Wealthy variety is nearly completed. McIntosh harvest was in full swing in the southwest during the first week of September and expected to be Statewide by the 15th. Jonathan and Red Delicious harvest will be active by mid to late September. Dry weather has limited size of the fruit in most other Central States, except Kansas where August rains in the northeast have improved prospects.

Washington apples grew and colored well during August and developed more than usual during the month. The Red Delicious crop colored well and the fruit is well sized. A good crop of Golden Delicious is expected in the north central area but the crop will be light in the Yakima Valley. Winesaps are small this season in all areas except the Upper Yakima Valley where a light crop is in prospect. About an average crop of Rome Beauties is in prospect. Jonathan harvest started in the Yakima Valley on August 31 and got underway in the north central area September 7. The apple crop in California is turning out better than had been anticipated despite a high proportion of small sized Gravensteins. Harvest of this variety is nearly completed. In the Sebastopol area, picking of Golden Delicious and Jonathans began August 21 and Red Delicious on September 1. Harvest of Bell Flowers began in the Watsonville District the last of August and picking of the Golden and Red Delicious crop was to start about September 10. In the Hood River area of Oregon, the crop is expected

to be somewhat smaller than last year due to early season frosts. The main harvest activity is expected to begin in the Hood River area about September 25. Apples in the Milton-Freewater area have sized and colored well and picking began about September 8. Prospects are down in Colorado due to lack of sizing. This is partly due to cool temperatures in the Delta area the last half of August. Peak harvest activity is expected about September 26. Picking of early varieties in Idaho is expected to begin September 15 and be in volume late in September. Delicious varieties are expected to be harvested in late September and early October. Harvest is about two weeks late due to the cool, damp weather in August.

PEACHES: Production of peaches in the United States is estimated at 74.3 million bushels, up 5 percent from the August 1 forecast. This year's crop is expected to be about 1 percent above 1963 but 1 percent below the 1958-62 average. Excluding the Clingstone crop in California, used primarily for canning, U.S. production is expected to total 38.4 million bushels, down 11 percent from last year and 21 percent below average.

The Clingstone crop in California is estimated at 35.8 million bushels, the largest of record, exceeding last year's crop by 17 percent and 38 percent above average. This estimate excludes peaches eliminated by the green drop program under provisions of the State Marketing Order. Favorable growing weather throughout the summer resulted in large size fruit desirable for canning. Harvest was active through August with about two-thirds of the estimated production delivered to canners by the end of the month.

Production of California Freestone peaches is expected to total 12.9 million bushels -- 1 percent above the 1963 crop and 2 percent more than average. Harvest of this crop is practically complete, with a large portion used by processors.

In the other Western States prospects continue better than a year ago. The Colorado crop is running heavy to small sizes due to inadequate thinning of the heavy set. The Utah crop is expected to be at peak harvest the first half of September. Harvest of the Washington crop was active during August. Rapid maturing of fruit is expected to condense the harvest season into a relatively short time. Hales and Elbertas in the Lower Yakima Valley of Washington are making good progress. A large crop is expected from that area. Although fruit sizes are down somewhat, they are very acceptable to the canners.

In the nine Southern States, production is down 71 percent from 1963 and only one-third as large as average for the region. This year's crop is the smallest since 1955. Harvest is virtually complete in the Southern States with a larger than usual proportion of the crop sold locally.

In Virginia, an extremely dry August resulted in production being below earlier expectations in the upper Shenandoah Valley.

However, this was offset by a heavier crop in the Piedmont and southwest. Harvest of the Virginia crop was practically complete by the end of August. In North Atlantic States fruit sizes are small; late August rains were spotty throughout the area and were too late for additional growth. In the North Central States, prospects continued generally favorable with harvest well advanced by the end of August.

PEARS: The 1964 pear crop is estimated at 29,308,000 bushels, up slightly from last month, 51 percent above last year and 5 percent above average. Improved prospects in the Pacific Coast States were responsible for the increase from last month. The Bartlett pear forecast for the Pacific Coast States is 20,176,000 bushels (490,000 tons) up 70 percent from 1963 and 6 percent above average. The forecast for "other" pears in these States is 5,217,000 bushels (129,250 tons), 11 percent more than last year but 7 percent below average. In States other than the Pacific Coast, production is expected to total 3,915,000 bushels, up 37 percent from 1963 and 18 percent above average.

The California Bartlett pear estimate is up 3 percent from last month, placing the crop at 14,376,000 bushels (345,000 tons), more than double the short 1963 crop and 3 percent above average. Harvest was well advanced by September 1 with only the later districts still active. Fruit size and quality from the late districts have been excellent. The forecast of 1,167,000 bushels (28,000 tons) for "other" pears in California is unchanged from last month. Picking of Hardys has been completed and harvest of D'Anjous, Bosc, and Comice is underway with quality and size generally good.

Bartlett pears from the early and intermediate areas of Washington were largely in storage by September 1 with picking in late areas still underway. Quality generally was excellent but there was more small fruit than expected and some frost marked fruit was noted. Early picking of winter pears started the last week of August but general harvest is not expected until after September 1. Quality is generally good although some districts report considerable frost marking and some misshapen fruit.

Harvest of a good crop of Bartletts in the Medford area of Oregon began August 24, more than a week later than normal. Tonnage is expected to exceed early season estimates in that area. At Hood River, the start of harvest at the end of August also was later than normal and production prospects are quite variable as the results of recurring spring frosts. Because a considerable amount of fruit is poorly shaped and marked, cullage is expected to be heavy. A heavy late season drop occurred in some orchards. Bartlett prospects in western Oregon are only fair but are much better than in 1963.

Harvest of "other" pears in the Medford and Hood River areas is expected to start by early or mid-September. The Medford area continues to have prospects for an excellent crop but at Hood River the variable set and considerably marked and poorly shaped fruit, as the result of spring frosts, will cause cullage to be much heavier than normal.

Crop prospects in Michigan were unchanged during August. Harvest was in full swing on September 1 with Bartletts in volume in the southwest and just beginning in the centralwest and northwest areas. The set is heavy with fruit generally small. In New York, continued dry weather reduced prospects since August 1. Fruit set is heavy but sizes are small.

GRAPES: An estimated 3,497,250 tons of grapes will be produced in the United States during 1964. This is 8 percent below last year's record crop but 13 percent greater than the 1958-62 average. Production is expected to equal or exceed last year in all States except California, Washington, Arizona, and Georgia.

In California, an estimated 3,145,000 tons will be harvested, up 3 percent from last month's forecast. Raisin variety grape production in California estimated at 2,050,000 tons, is 9 percent below last season's record crop. Harvest of Thompson Seedless for raisins was underway in Fresno County the last 10 days of August. Rain on August 31st and September 1st temporarily delayed harvest. Damage to trays of raisin grapes on the ground at the time of the rain is expected to be relatively light. Harvest of Zante currants for raisins was completed about mid-August. Table variety grape production in California, estimated at 510,000 tons is down 18 percent from last year. Harvest of early varieties continued steady through August. Picking of Tokays began on August 20; with first movement of rail cars to Eastern markets starting September 1. Harvest of Emperors will be light until after mid-September, with most active harvest for storage around late September or early October. Vineyards are in excellent condition and quality of grapes is good. An estimated 585,000 tons of wine variety grapes will be produced in California, 6 percent below last year. August weather was favorable and harvest of early varieties was underway the last half of the month. Crops that were damaged by early season frosts are now making satisfactory development, and may be harvested close to the regular time.

In Michigan, the prospective production of 72,000 tons is more than double last year's short crop and 31 percent above average. Berry growth was slowed by dry weather early in August but rain late in the month was beneficial. Harvest of Niagaras was underway at the end of August with Concords expected to be picked the last half of September. The New York crop is estimated at 125,000 tons, down 15,000 tons from last month. Although temperature and rainfall have been generally favorable for crop development, growers indicate that production is not coming up to earlier expectations. Harvest of Concords in the Chautauqua-Erie area is expected to start about September 21st. In the Finger Lakes area, rainfall has been extremely variable. Picking of earliest varieties for wineries began the last week in August. Harvest of Concords will start the latter part of September. The Pennsylvania crop is estimated at 40,000 tons, up 3,000 tons from last month and 6,000 tons above last year. A crop of this size is equal to the record crop in 1961. Bunches are large and numerous. Concords, the major variety, have started to color and harvest is expected to start about September 21. Production prospects held steady in Ohio. Cool, wet

weather has slowed coloring. Harvest is expected to be active the last week in September and continue through the first half of October. The total crop estimate for the Great Lakes States--New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan--at 254,000 tons is down 12,000 tons from the August 1 forecast, but 70,000 tons above last year.

Prospective production in the Carolinas is 19 percent above last year and more than double the 5-year average. The increase is largely due to new bearing acreage of Concord variety grapes, especially in South Carolina. Harvest was nearing completion at the end of August. Timely rains in northwestern Arkansas saved the Concord crop in that section, where harvest is now well advanced. Picking is about complete in the west-central area.

In Arizona, estimated production, at 12,000 tons, is down 27 percent from last year but 32 percent above average. In Washington, a crop of 65,000 tons is now indicated, down 7 percent from last month and 15 percent below the record crop in 1963. A few early Campbells have been picked but Concords are just beginning to show color. Crop prospects in western Washington are fair but it is estimated to be 2 or 3 weeks late. This could possibly result in some loss of production should frost occur early.

CITRUS (NEW CROP): The losses to Florida citrus from hurricane Dora which swept the northern edge of the citrus area September 9 are expected to be light. Damage from hurricane Cleo which swept up the coast August 26-27 was confined primarily to loss of fruit. The loss of oranges was only about 1 or 2 percent of the State's total crop even though it amounted to nearly 10 percent for the coastal area's crop. Grapefruit losses were considerably heavier, with slightly less than 10 percent of the total potential Florida crop lost. However, in the Indian River area where most of the damage occurred, losses averaged about 25 percent. The lime crop in Dade County was only in the fringe of the winds and suffered little damage. Cleo did only slight damage to citrus in the interior and west coast areas, where the additional moisture brought by the hurricane benefited the crop.

California's 1964-65 orange crop, both Navel and Valencia, made good progress during August. The Navel crop is later than last season, and a large portion of the crop is "inside" fruit. At present, sizes are a little below normal. In all areas of the State grapefruit are making good progress. The early set of new crop lemons in southern California was light, but at present there is a good bloom. Central California has a good set of lemons.

Prospects for Arizona oranges and grapefruit improved during August as timely rains helped sizing and kept the groves in good condition. Slight damage from citrus rust mites occurred in the Yuma area early in the month. The first of the new crop lemons were harvested in Yuma County during late August.

In the Rio Grande Valley of Texas weather continued hot and dry through August. In many groves trees show signs of defoliation and fruit droppage. Rainfall since late May has been limited to a few showers in isolated areas.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: Production of plums in California and Michigan is expected to total 131,500 tons, 15 percent greater than the previous record high production established in 1963 and 48 percent above average. Record large crops are being harvested in both States. Picking of fresh market varieties in Michigan continued through August with the main harvest of Stanley and Damson varieties for processing expected to begin by September 1 and be in volume by mid-month. Quality of fruit is excellent and sizes are large. Weather continued favorable in California during August with fruit size and quality generally good. Packout of all major varieties is above last year and was nearly completed, for all except the latest varieties, by September 1.

The dried prune estimate for California is unchanged from last month at 155,000 tons (dried basis). This is 17 percent more than both last year and average. The main harvest began about mid-August and Imperial, Sugar, and Robe varieties have been harvested. The first picking of French prunes has been completed in some districts, with quality quite poor due to cracks and other defects. The main harvest of French prunes was well underway by September 1. Sizes in some areas are quite small and except for cracking, quality of the crop is expected to be average or better. The light rain which occurred on August 31 caused no serious damage.

The prune crop in Idaho, Washington, and Oregon is forecast at 66,500 tons, an increase of 5 percent from a month ago, 60 percent above last year, and 4 percent above average. Although estimated production in Idaho remained unchanged from earlier estimates prunes were affected by wrinkling and shrinkage following rains on September 1 and 2. It is too early to determine the effects on the total crop, but by September 9, some of the fruit was showing signs of recovery. Prior to the early September rain, cool weather in August had been ideal for prunes. Size and color of fruit had been very good and drop had not been excessive. Harvest of the early fruit was very active by September 1 and is expected to continue until September 25. Harvest of early prunes in Washington was finished during August and picked out above early season estimates. Quality-wise it was the best crop in recent years. Harvest of late prunes began August 24 and was in full swing on August 30. A heavy crop is expected despite continued fruit drop. Overall, prospects in Washington increased 5 percent during August. In Oregon, harvest of a good crop of early Italians was completed by August 20 in the Milton-Freewater area, with cool temperatures delaying harvest of late varieties to early September. The usual late summer drop occurred during August in western Oregon orchards and fruit is sizing normally. Prospects continue to be extremely variable with the better crops at the higher elevations. Harvest is expected to begin in this area about mid-September. Oregon's September 1 forecast increased 10 percent from the estimate a month earlier and stands at a level more than three and one-half times as large as the short 1963 crop but 20 percent below average.

APRICOTS: Production of apricots in California, Utah, and Washington is estimated at 220,000 tons, up 10 percent from last year

and 17 percent above average. The California crop exceeded earlier expectations with harvest of an estimated 205,000 tons, 8 percent above last year and 19 percent above average. The crop was of good quality and harvest was completed by mid-August. Production in Utah dropped below earlier estimates but turned out four times as large as the 1963 crop and three-fourths larger than average. Above normal abandonment resulted from the extra large crop. In Washington, the crop was quite variable as a result of a long bloom period and harvest extended to the end of August. Some economic abandonment was reported. The estimate is unchanged from last month and places the crop 7 percent under 1963 and 29 percent below average.

NECTARINES: The California nectarine crop is estimated at 75,000 tons, up 32 percent from last year and 69 percent above average. The nectarine season is about over except for a few September Grand, Regal Grand, and Red Grand. Tonnage has been turning out well above early expectations.

AVOCADOS: The 1964 Florida avocado crop is estimated at 14,300 tons, up 3 percent from last year and more than double the 1958-62 average. The avocado area in southern Dade County was affected by only the fringe of hurricane Cleo, and damage was slight. Some limbs which were heavily laden with fruit were broken, but generally tree damage was negligible.

Most of California's 1963-64 avocados are now coming from the Santa Barbara and Ventura districts, with Hass making up most of the harvest. Many packers have already finished operations.

OLIVES: In the San Joaquin Valley of California there is generally a good set of Manzanillo olives, but the set of Sevillanos in the central California and Corning districts is less than last year. The Oroville district has a good set of Missions. Condition of the crop was reported at 71 as of September 1 compared with 55 a year ago and an average of 57.

FIGS: Warm weather during August was favorable for development of California's fig crop. Harvest of dried figs began only slightly later than usual and has proceeded at about a normal rate. The August 31 rain caused no serious damage to figs. Picking for fresh market is continuing on a limited basis. Harvest of Kadotas for canning, grown mostly in the Merced district in the San Joaquin Valley, is underway.

ALMONDS: The California almond crop estimate is 70,000 tons, up 2,000 tons from last month. This is 16 percent above last year's production and 30 percent more than the 1958-62 average. Development of the crop has been good and quality is reported to be good. Mite damage has been a problem in some areas. Light harvest began about mid-August and is reaching volume in all areas and all available mechanical harvesting equipment is now in use.

FILBERTS: The 1964 Oregon and Washington filbert crop is now forecast at 8,400 tons, up 830 tons from last month. If realized, this would exceed last year's output by 21 percent but would be 9

percent below average. The Oregon crop continued to make good development last month as nuts sized well. The average number of nuts per cluster is down from 1963 but this more than offset by an increase in the number of clusters. Production in Lane County is down from last year, but most other areas expect larger crops.

WALNUTS: Production of walnuts in California and Oregon is estimated at 84,400 tons, up 2,000 tons from last month. This is 2 percent more than last year's crop and 14 percent above average. Weather conditions in California have been favorable for development of the walnut crop this season. Mild temperatures and the absence of biological pests has enabled the large set to reach marketable size. A very good tonnage is now expected in Southern California where a small crop was expected earlier. Oregon also expects a good crop in all areas, although some blight drop occurred in August. Harvest will be later than usual in Oregon because temperatures have been generally below normal most of the season.

PECANS: The 1964 pecan crop is forecast at 122.4 million pounds, only one-third as large as the record large 1963 crop and about three-fourths of average. Production prospects declined 2 percent during August, with reduced prospects in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama more than offsetting a slight increase in Louisiana. Heavy rains during August in most States and some wind and rain from hurricane Cleo late in the month in South Carolina and Georgia contributed to a heavy drop of nuts and largely accounts for the decline in prospects since August 1.

In Georgia, frequent rains continued through August, causing deterioration of unsprayed nuts of the scabbing varieties and shedding has been much heavier than usual. Heavy rains in the eastern third of the State on August 28 and 29 from hurricane Cleo contributed to the nut drop but wind damage was not severe. Scabbing is also a factor in Alabama and shedding has continued to reduce crop prospects. In Texas, rains during the last half of August covered most of the eastern half of the State and will boost nut sizing in favored areas. Casebearer, scab, and other damage has been heavy in unsprayed trees. Prospects continue good in south-central Texas and fair to good through the central and northcentral areas of the State. August rains and cooler weather in Oklahoma are expected to improve nut sizes. Pecan weevil and casebearers have been troublesome pests resulting in a substantial nut drop. Of the major producing States, Oklahoma is the only one with prospective production larger than in 1963. Rains during August were beneficial to pecans in Louisiana, greatly improving expected nut sizes, particularly in dry areas. In Mississippi, nuts are filled better than last year, largely as a result of increased soil moisture.

CRANBERRIES: Based on conditions as of August 15, a cranberry crop of 1,298,700 barrels is indicated for 1964, four percent more than last year, and three percent above average. In Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Wisconsin, production is expected to be above last year but in Washington and Oregon prospects are for a smaller crop.

The Massachusetts crop is placed at 690,000 barrels, 8 percent larger than last year and average. There was a heavy bloom and conditions were good for pollination, however, these were partially offset by damage from spring frosts and by the vines being under water for extended periods when bogs were flooded for frost protection. Berries are well distributed deep down in the vines. Rainfall was below normal from the first of May through mid-August. Below normal temperatures during the last six weeks of that period slowed berry development but helped conserve existing moisture supplies. Good rains at the end of August replenished moisture supplies and continued cool weather added color and size. Harvest started September 3, a few days earlier than usual.

In New Jersey, a crop of 99,000 barrels is in prospect, up 50 percent from the 1963 crop, and slightly larger than average. There was no winter damage to vines and very little spring frost damage. There was a heavy set of berries, but dry weather has limited sizing. Harvest was expected to begin about September 8.

The Wisconsin crop is forecast at 405,000 barrels, 1 percent more than last year but 1 percent less than average. Winter damage was slight but a sharp frost in mid-June came too quickly for full flooding protection, resulting in some damage in the southern areas. Set of berries was average to heavy. Harvest is expected to begin at the usual time -- about mid-September.

In Washington and Oregon, production is expected to be down from last year due to poor pollinating weather, a poor set and a cool, damp growing season. The Washington crop at 67,000 barrels, is down 40 percent from last year and 16 percent less than average. A crop of 37,700 barrels is forecast for Oregon, 7 percent below last year's production but slightly above average.

HOPS: The September 1 forecast for 1964 hop production is 53.2 million pounds, 3 percent above last year and 17 percent above average. Production is expected to be above last year in Washington and Oregon, but below 1963 in Idaho and California. In Washington, where about 58 percent of the crop is usually produced, a record acreage and an above average yield point to a record production of 33.9 million pounds. Harvest began on August 17 and was general by August 24. Production of Early Clusters is turning out heavier than had been expected. The crop is of excellent quality and the pick is very clean. In Oregon harvest got underway in volume about August 20.

Early Cluster harvest was nearly completed by September 1 in Idaho and Late Cluster harvest was expected to begin about September 8. Yields of Early Clusters has been below earlier expectations, due to wind damage and downy mildew. Late Clusters show little damage and about normal yields are expected. The California crop is expected to be harvested by the middle of September. The crop is clean and exceptionally free of insects and diseases.

POTATOES: Fall potato production is forecast at 181,008,000 hundred-weight, 4 percent less than estimated on August 1, 8 percent less than 1963 and the smallest since 1960. There was a substantial reduction from August 1 prospects in the western States and in the central States. The forecast for the eastern States is up slightly.

Indicated production for the western States is 74,608,000 hundred-weight, 6 percent below the August 1 estimate and 15 percent less than 1963. Frosts occurred in some sections of Idaho, Colorado, Oregon, and California in August and materially reduced yield potential. The effect of these frosts was greater than would normally result because the development of the 1964 crops in these areas is later than usual. Total production in Idaho is indicated at 43,925,000 hundredweight, 7 percent less than on August 1 and 18 percent less than 1963. Cool weather in Idaho during the latter part of August slowed growth. Scattered frosts occurred in the eastern district several mornings in late August and the first week of September. Spotted frost damage extended as far down the Snake River Valley as Burley, with vines in several sections north of Idaho Falls frozen almost to the ground. A complete kill occurred in some higher dryland areas. Harvest will start by mid-September in areas where vines were killed. Potatoes with only light to moderate vine damage are expected to continue to size. In contrast, prospects in southwest Idaho are good particularly on land just brought under cultivation this year. Colorado had 4 mornings in the last 10 days of August when temperatures dipped below freezing in the San Luis Valley. Vines on about 15 percent of the acreage were completely frozen and an additional 75 percent had varying damage. In Oregon and California, frosts about the first of September in the Tulelake-Klamath Falls area did heavy damage to vines with growth stopped in many fields. Frost also occurred in central Oregon but the damage was small. Washington potato areas escaped the frost damage and the late potatoes made good growth during August. Montana, Wyoming, and Nevada crops also escaped the frost and potatoes made good growth during the month. The Utah crop is late and there was some frost at higher elevations during August.

Estimated production for the central States is 40,342,000 hundred-weight, down 6 percent from August 1 prospects and 9 percent from 1963. The reduction in prospects during August was mostly in North Dakota and Minnesota, although there was some reduction in Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Nebraska. The hot dry weather in North Dakota and Minnesota in early August retarded growth and limited the set. In addition, there was some frost damage on August 12-13. Damage was generally light but was severe in a few cases and seemed more evident in low places or where vine growth was small. Rains the last half of August provided ample moisture for late fields but cool weather slowed growth. The crop in the Valley is developing late. August rains provided needed moisture in many areas of Wisconsin but the crop did not make the usual development and on September 1 was about two weeks late. There was a light frost during August in northern areas. Nebraska had dry, hot weather during most of August and there was some shortage of irrigation water. Indiana yields are lower than were expected. Growing conditions in Michigan were very favorable during August and a record high yield is expected.

In the eastern States, production is forecast at 66,058,000 hundred-weight, slightly above the August 1 estimate and 1963 production. August growing conditions in Maine were very favorable, accounting for the increase in the estimate for the Eastern States. Production in Maine is expected to be 30,610,000 hundredweight, 4 percent more than estimated August 1 and 3 percent above 1963. Harvest started in late August. Southern New Hampshire, southern

Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island have been short of soil moisture throughout the growing season and a reduction in yield was indicated in all except Connecticut. Rainfall in Upstate New York and on Long Island was light until the last week of August but temperatures were cool and vines held up well. The late August rainfall was beneficial, especially for the late planted acreage; however, growth has been slow and yield prospects declined from August 1. Moisture in west and northwest Pennsylvania has been plentiful but the major producing areas in the southeast continued hot and dry during August. Growth in the latter area was retarded.

Late summer production is estimated at 27,751,000 hundredweight, 2 percent less than the August 1 estimate and 4 percent less than 1963. Most of the reduction in estimated yield during August was in the eastern States of Massachusetts, New York (Long Island), New Jersey, and Virginia where continued dry weather prevailed. Also, yields are indicated lower than were expected last month in Indiana and Colorado. Yields in Michigan, West Virginia, and California are better than expected a month earlier.

Harvesting of late summer potatoes has been active with several areas farther along than usual on September 1. An exception is on Long Island where growers reported harvesting to be somewhat behind last year. In New Jersey, harvest was reported to be about 55 percent complete compared with 45 percent in 1963 and 1962. Digging of the late summer crop in Pennsylvania was about finished. In Ohio, harvest was completed in some southern counties and nearing completion in other. Harvest in the Bay County area of Michigan, was progressing rapidly and about three-fourths complete. Harvest of early varieties in central Wisconsin was winding up while volume digging in the Antigo area and the northwest was just getting underway on September 1. In the Twin Cities area of Minnesota, harvest was about three-fourths complete. Digging in Northern Colorado started about a week later than in 1963 but harvest was progressing rapidly by the end of August. Growers in Washington completed harvest of "Reds" and Long Whites and were digging Russets at the end of August. Digging in California was fully active in all producing areas of the State. The Stockton-Delta and the Santa Maria-Guadalupe areas are supplying the bulk of the movement.

Early summer potato production is 11,068,000 hundredweight, slightly less than the August 1 estimate and 12 percent less than 1963. Harvest is complete or nearing completion in all areas.

Production of potatoes for all seasonal groups is estimated at 247,003,000 hundredweight, 9 percent less than the 1963 crop and the smallest since 1959.

#### 1965 Winter Potato Crop Intentions

Growers report intentions to plant 20,000 acres of winter crop potatoes for 1965 compared with 18,400 acres planted for 1964 harvest and the 1959-63 average of 22,800 acres. Florida growers expect to plant 8,200 acres, 700 more than last year. In California, growers intend to plant 11,800 acres, 900 more than last year.

#### 1963 Potato Crop Utilization

Utilization estimates for Irish potatoes covering the 1963 crop and revisions for 1962 were issued in a special report September 9, 1964. The report included a breakdown of sales with estimates of the amounts sold for

fresh table use, processing, etc. Sales for table use amounted to 146.3 million hundredweight from the 1963 crop and 150.9 million from 1962. Processing for food products (excluding starch and flour) utilized 62.3 million hundredweight of the 1963 crop and 54.7 million a year earlier. Of the total processed, chips and shoestrings accounted for the largest amount with 26.7 million hundredweight from 1963 production and 24.1 million from 1962. Second were frozen french fries with 19.8 million from 1963 and 16.0 million from 1962. Utilization of the balance sold from the 1963 crop included 9.9 million hundredweight for dehydration, 3.2 million for canning, 11.7 million for starch and flour, 10.1 million for livestock feed, and 14.3 million for seed.

SWEETPOTATOES: Production of sweetpotatoes is forecast at 15,699,000 hundredweight, 2 percent larger than the August 1 forecast but 3 percent less than 1963 production. Prospects improved during August in Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Kansas. This was the result of generally favorable weather and adequate moisture although some areas were short of moisture until late in August. Improvement in these States more than offset a reduction in yield prospects in New Jersey, Kentucky, Missouri, and California. Moisture shortages and drying winds in New Jersey retarded growth. In California, the season is late and irrigation water is short in the Atwater-Livingston area where about 50 percent of the State acreage is grown.

Harvest of sweetpotatoes in most States began by the end of August. There was some digging on the Eastern Shore of Virginia and movement should increase rapidly in September. Harvesting in North Carolina started a little later than usual but was underway late in August on a small scale. Harvesting of early varieties in Georgia has passed the peak and digging of the Georgia Red variety is starting. In Alabama, light harvest for the "green" market started in the Cullum County area in mid-August. In Louisiana, scattered digging of early varieties has been underway for some time but the bulk of the crop was planted late and harvest will not become general until October. Digging in Arkansas started in early fields by the third week of August. In Texas, supplies will be available for local markets during the first part of September with volume harvest starting late in the month. Harvest in California is well underway on early varieties in Merced County. Digging is behind normal in the Chino-Ontario district and other producing areas in southern California. Good supplies are not expected until late September.

PASTURES: Pasture feed condition deteriorated during August. Condition as a percent of normal averaged 65 percent for the United States on September 1, the poorest for the date since 1954. Condition at this time a year ago was 72 percent and the 1958-62 average for the date is 80 percent. From August 1 to September 1, pasture feed condition declined 4 percentage points, compared with the 5-year average decline during August of 3 percentage points. During the first week of August temperatures averaged above normal over most of the western half of the Nation, the lower Mississippi Valley, and the Ohio Valley. At the same time, temperatures of 100 degrees or more were recorded in many areas of the South Central States. For the remainder of the month below normal temperatures dominated in most areas of the United States. Above normal amounts of rainfall were received in much of the Plains area except the Dakotas; in a large area in

the Northwest centered in Idaho; in eastern Arizona and western New Mexico; and in much of the Great Lakes area. The South Atlantic States received above normal amounts of rainfall from hurricane Cleo at the end of the month.

Pasture feed conditions were unusually poor in the North Atlantic States on September 1--particularly in New York and New Jersey. All States in this region show condition 14 or more percentage points below the 5-year average for the date and, except for Pennsylvania, pasture condition in all States of the area was 7 or more percentage points below a year earlier. New Jersey's pastures literally dried up during August and pasture feed condition on September 1 was 22 points below August 1. Pastures ranged from good or excellent in western Pennsylvania to extreme drought in the northeastern part of the State. In New York, pastures furnished less than normal amounts of feed during early August in the Hudson and Mohawk Valleys, most of northern New York and an area south of the Finger Lakes, but scattered showers in mid-August and general rains on the 22nd and 23rd improved conditions somewhat.

In Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia, pasture feed condition on September 1 was much below the 5-year average for the date. Limited rainfall during August coupled with high temperatures in the early part of the month resulted in rapid deterioration of pasture grasses in Delaware and Maryland. Virginia's Shenandoah Valley and northern area pastures were described as "burned out". Dairy cows were on full winter feeding schedules. By contrast, September 1 pasture condition was rated good to excellent in the Carolinas, Georgia, and Florida. This resulted from late July and early August rainfall combined with favorable growing temperatures. Hurricane Cleo brought additional heavy rainfall in late August and early September.

Except in Kentucky, pasture feed condition improved during August in the South Central States. Nevertheless, pasture condition was more than 20 percentage points below the September 1, 1958-62 average in Kentucky, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. Above normal temperatures prevailed early in August when 100 degrees or more was recorded at many weather stations. Relief occurred about mid-month with cooler temperatures and rainfall. After more rain was received on the 20th through 23rd and near the end of the month, many droughty areas began to improve. However, there are still some very dry areas in Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Pastures in Illinois and Indiana deteriorated rapidly during August as rainfall was limited to scattered showers from late July to late August, combined with above normal temperatures in early August. Substantial rainfall was received in the area on the 22nd and 23rd of August; however, this was not sufficient to relieve the drought situation in large areas of southern Illinois. Much of western Wisconsin was also hit by drought conditions. Although 26 percentage points below average for September 1, Wisconsin's September 1 pasture condition was only 1 point below August 1.

Minnesota, South Dakota, Iowa, and Kansas each had large drought areas at the end of August. Although these areas received rains late in August, reporters were not optimistic about the prospects of recovery for late fall grazing. Pasture feed conditions were below average in all West North Central States except North Dakota. Condition declined sharply from August 1 to September 1 in Iowa, Missouri, and North Dakota. Pastures in the southern

part of the Nebraska Panhandle were "dry and brown" on September 1, and provided practically no feed. In other areas of the State, moisture conditions are favorable but any new growth of pasture grasses will be consumed rapidly. In Kansas, pastures in the western area of the State were generally "brown and dormant" due to sustained shortages of moisture. Limited amounts of volunteer wheat pastures were being utilized, and some farmers chopped drought damaged sorghum where pastures failed the necessary feed requirements. In Missouri, pastures were beginning to show improvement from recent rains but recovery was expected to be slow due to over-grazed conditions.

In the Western States, pasture feed condition declined seasonally at about the average rate during August but September 1 condition in Colorado and in New Mexico was considerably below average. In these States, along with California, September 1 condition was substantially below a year ago. Although rainfall was limited during August, below normal temperatures were beneficial to most western areas. Pastures were mature or in the curing stage in Montana on September 1. Temperatures dropped below freezing in scattered localities of Eastern Idaho late in August. Showers during part of August helped to maintain pasture feed in Oregon. Irrigated pastures in California are in good condition, but dryland pastures in the southern part of the State are in poor condition. In Colorado, lack of moisture on the eastern slope has resulted in a drop in pasture condition since July; grasses are parched and making no growth, and outlook for fall growth is bleak.

**MIILK PRODUCTION:** Milk production during August is estimated at 10,177 million pounds, up slightly from August 1963 and average for the month. The seasonal decline in production from July to August was 6 percent this year compared with 7 percent in 1963. For the first 8 months of 1964, milk production totaled about 1 percent more than in the same months of 1963.

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

State	August average 1958-62	August 1963	July 1964	August 1964	State	August average 1958-62	August 1963	July 1964	August 1964
Maine	1/	69	69	68	S.C.	47	44	43	44
N.H.	1/	33	34	32	Ga.	87	83	88	85
Vt.	1/	161	170	157	Fla.	96	102	108	107
Mass.	1/	66	66	64	Ky.	263	277	266	275
R.I.	1/	9.3	9.0	8.8	Tenn.	232	225	216	220
Conn.	1/	59	57	57	Ala.	87	83	82	80
N.Y.	761	794	845	795	Miss.	118	108	105	104
N.J.	93	90	88	88	Ark.	91	81	77	77
Pa.	549	568	570	567	Ia.	1/	78	78	81
Ohio	438	451	469	461	Okla.	125	113	115	109
Ind.	286	291	314	298	Texas	256	244	251	244
Ill.	374	346	363	328	Mont.	40	37	40	36
Mich.	449	462	483	477	Idaho	141	137	145	134
Wis.	1,337	1,360	1,565	1,385	Wyo.	17.1	15.4	17.4	14.6
Minn.	632	650	840	677	Colo.	72	73	72	70
Iowa	496	483	527	481	N.Mex.	1/	23	25	24
Mo.	349	326	346	316	Ariz.	1/	39	43	41
N.Dak.	147	144	167	146	Utah	64	63	64	62
S.Dak.	115	113	128	111	Nev.	9.7	10.6	11.2	10.9
Nebr.	175	157	163	153	Wash.	166	173	180	173
Kans.	158	154	156	153	Oreg.	103	96	102	93
Del.	1/	15.0	14.8	14.5	Calif.	694	720	746	745
Md.	134	137	128	137	Alaska	1/	2.0	2.1	2.0
Va.	187	172	173	173	Hawaii	1/	10.1	11.2	11.0
W.Va.	58	50	52	49	U.S.	10,114	10,130	10,824	10,177
N.C.	135	133	139	137					

1/ Averages not available.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: The Nation's laying flocks produced an estimated 5,209 million eggs during August -- 2 percent above the August 1963 output and a record high for the month. Seasonally, August production was down 3 percent compared to the average 4 percent drop from July to August. Layer numbers and rate of lay were both up 1 percent from August 1963. In the first 8 months of 1964, production aggregated 43,693 million eggs, 2 percent above January-August 1963 and the second highest 8 month total of record.

New highs in August output were set in the South Atlantic, South Central, and Western States. Production was up 9 percent over a year earlier in the South Central States, 6 percent in the South Atlantic and 3 percent in the West. Egg production in the North Atlantic region equaled August last year. However, in the East North Central States, output was 4 percent below August 1963 and the lowest for the month since 1953. In the West North Central States, production was down 5 percent from last year and the lowest August output since 1941.

Production per layer during August averaged 17.92 eggs, a record high for the month. This was 4 percent below the previous month but was less than the usual seasonal decline. Compared with a year earlier, rate of lay was up 2 percent in both the South Central and the West and up 1 percent in both the North Atlantic and South Atlantic. The West North Central showed only a fractional increase while the East North Central was down 1 percent. Nationally rate of lay per 100 layers on September 1 averaged 57.0 eggs, a record high for the date.

Laying flocks in the Nation averaged 290.7 million birds during August, up 1 percent from both August last year and July 1964. On September 1, layers numbered 293.5 million birds, up seasonally 2 percent from August 1, 1964. Average number of layers during August and on September 1 continue at a record high in the South Atlantic and Western States.

Pullets not of laying age on September 1, 1964 totaled 92,730,000, down 3 percent from a year earlier and a record low for the date. Regionally, decreases of 10 percent in North Atlantic, 7 percent in West North Central, and 4 percent in the East North Central offset increases of 6 percent in the South Central and 1 percent in the Western States. In the South Atlantic region numbers of pullets not of laying age were the same as on September 1 a year ago.

Potential layers (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) on farms September 1 are estimated at 386,185,000, down 1 percent from a month earlier and down fractionally from a year earlier. Compared to September 1, 1963, potential layers were down 6 percent in the West North Central and 3 percent in both the North Atlantic and East North Central States. In the South Central, South Atlantic and Western regions, potential layers increased 7, 4 and 2 percent, respectively.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE  
 POTENTIAL LAYERS AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, SEPTEMBER 1

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western States	48 States	United States 1/
HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, SEPTEMBER 1								
	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.
1958-62(Av.)	48,452	48,867	65,489	37,855	46,440	40,079	287,183	---
1963	45,103	43,238	53,947	45,649	53,995	48,091	290,023	290,836
1964	44,548	41,879	51,112	47,947	58,159	48,939	292,584	293,455
PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, SEPTEMBER 1								
1958-62(Av.)	17,472	22,350	39,133	14,011	15,329	9,683	117,979	---
1963	12,789	16,214	26,449	15,874	14,394	9,683	95,403	95,637
1964	11,474	15,498	24,557	15,858	15,320	9,807	92,514	92,730
POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS, SEPTEMBER 1 2/								
1958-62(Av.)	65,924	71,218	104,623	51,866	61,770	49,761	405,161	---
1963	57,892	59,452	80,396	61,523	68,389	57,774	385,426	386,473
1964	56,022	57,377	75,669	63,805	73,479	58,746	385,098	386,185
EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, SEPTEMBER 1								
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
1958-62(Av.)	55.1	54.4	52.4	54.0	49.7	60.1	54.0	---
1963	56.5	57.2	54.7	55.9	53.5	61.1	56.4	56.4
1964	57.4	56.7	55.7	56.4	54.6	61.8	57.0	57.0

1/ Includes Alaska and Hawaii.

2/ Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.

Prices received by producers for eggs averaged 34.5 cents per dozen in mid-August 1964, 2.8 cents above a month earlier and 1.3 cents above a year earlier. Producers of commercial broilers received 14.4 cents per pound live weight during August, down 0.4 cent from a month earlier but 0.1 cent above a year earlier. Farm chicken prices in mid-August averaged 8.7 cents per pounds live weight, 0.4 cent less than a month earlier and 0.7 cent below a year earlier. Farm prices of turkeys in mid-August averaged 20.9 cents per pound live weight, 0.6 cent less than a year earlier.

The average cost of farm poultry rations in mid-August 1964 was \$3.42 per 100 pounds compared with \$3.54 in mid-August a year earlier. Broiler grower feed average cost was \$4.74, a decrease of 9 cents from a year earlier. Turkey grower feed in mid-August averaged \$4.81 per 100 pounds--8 cents less than a year earlier. The egg-feed price ratio in mid-August was more favorable to producers than a year earlier. Broiler-feed and turkey-feed price ratios were the same as in mid-August last year, but the farm chicken-feed ratio was less favorable.

## CORN, GRAIN

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated 1964	Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated 1964
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Vt.	62.2	63.0	62.0	62	63	62
Mass.	64.2	66.0	62.0	154	132	124
Conn.	67.2	73.0	65.0	174	146	130
N.Y.	57.9	58.0	60.0	11,690	11,948	13,200
N.J.	72.4	60.0	60.0	6,846	4,380	4,740
Pa.	62.3	53.0	58.0	56,267	43,036	53,708
Ohio	68.1	78.0	74.0	203,935	226,434	214,822
Ind.	69.9	87.0	82.0	319,519	403,854	380,644
Ill.	72.8	85.0	79.0	644,113	752,165	706,023
Mich.	60.0	65.0	63.0	92,769	100,685	100,485
Wis.	66.6	70.0	67.0	111,063	105,140	107,669
Minn.	56.9	69.0	56.0	297,428	353,556	278,320
Iowa	69.4	80.0	77.0	742,626	860,320	753,522
Mo.	55.8	61.0	50.0	189,554	203,740	163,650
N.Dak.	28.6	41.0	32.0	7,405	11,767	8,896
S.Dak.	33.4	48.0	29.0	97,322	151,872	88,073
Nebr.	52.6	56.0	50.0	301,487	287,392	213,000
Kans.	45.7	46.0	37.0	68,426	62,100	44,955
Del.	59.8	53.0	55.0	7,940	7,738	8,360
Md.	59.3	52.0	57.0	23,014	20,800	25,080
Va.	52.2	39.0	55.0	31,058	17,706	31,735
W.Va.	52.2	48.0	48.0	4,885	3,072	3,264
N.C.	47.4	54.0	60.0	74,138	74,088	83,160
S.C.	32.3	43.0	44.0	21,048	22,618	22,220
Ga.	30.5	43.0	43.0	60,044	74,691	68,714
Fla.	29.6	38.0	37.0	9,198	13,414	15,429
Ky.	50.6	66.0	56.0	68,458	74,382	62,496
Tenn.	40.0	51.0	51.0	48,683	49,980	51,000
Ala.	29.3	39.0	41.0	46,057	48,906	47,314
Miss.	30.6	37.0	42.0	31,349	27,713	28,308
Ark.	32.5	34.0	24.0	10,005	5,984	3,720
La.	30.0	31.0	33.0	9,895	7,378	6,996
Okla.	32.8	28.0	26.0	6,021	3,444	2,496
Texas	27.1	28.0	32.0	34,543	24,164	22,912
Mont.	47.6	55.0	55.0	183	440	275
Idaho	75.6	81.0	75.0	1,725	1,620	1,575
Wyo.	53.1	70.0	57.0	938	1,330	1,083
Colo.	53.3	61.0	52.0	14,063	11,590	9,880
N.Mex.	35.0	41.0	37.0	618	492	481
Ariz.	20.0	28.0	30.0	405	420	450
Utah	60.7	64.0	64.0	208	128	128
Wash.	82.9	90.0	89.0	3,598	2,700	2,670
Oreg.	70.3	77.0	74.0	1,842	1,463	1,036
Calif.	72.4	80.0	82.0	2,448	6,800	7,462
U.S.	57.3	67.3	62.3	3,670,215	4,081,791	3,640,267

## WINTER WHEAT

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1958-62	1963	Preliminary 1964	Average 1958-62 1,000 bushels	1963 1,000 bushels	Preliminary 1964 1,000 bushels
N.Y.	32.6	35.5	37.0	7,767	6,958	7,252
N.J.	32.6	27.5	34.5	1,410	962	1,346
Pa.	28.8	30.5	31.0	15,019	14,854	14,942
Ohio	30.7	38.0	33.0	41,864	53,276	45,342
Ind.	32.3	41.0	36.5	39,727	54,530	50,480
Ill.	31.0	40.0	37.0	50,759	71,400	68,672
Mich.	34.0	38.0	40.0	36,121	40,280	40,720
Wis.	35.7	38.0	39.0	1,097	1,368	1,521
Minn.	25.5	23.5	26.0	648	329	286
Iowa	25.7	27.5	28.0	2,989	2,612	2,520
Mo.	27.8	32.5	32.5	36,869	38,708	47,222
N.Dak.	---	---	20.0	---	---	880
S.Dak.	21.2	19.0	26.0	11,265	9,785	14,196
Nebr.	25.5	21.5	25.0	79,858	63,490	73,825
Kans.	25.5	21.5	23.0	257,670	185,480	214,291
Del.	27.6	28.0	35.0	670	588	770
Md.	26.8	28.5	30.0	3,911	3,933	4,230
Va.	25.2	22.5	30.0	6,080	4,028	6,450
W.Va.	25.2	25.0	25.5	607	475	536
N.C.	24.7	26.5	28.0	8,127	6,228	7,896
S.C.	23.1	27.0	28.0	2,850	1,890	2,380
Ga.	24.3	28.0	30.0	1,902	1,848	2,280
Fla.	1/ 25.0	27.0	25.0	1/ 775	945	1,050
Ky.	26.0	30.0	32.0	4,144	4,350	5,184
Tenn.	23.1	28.0	30.0	3,199	3,500	4,860
Ala.	24.2	23.5	27.0	1,412	916	1,647
Miss.	25.4	31.0	29.0	1,166	1,302	4,437
Ark.	27.1	31.0	33.0	3,617	5,208	14,685
La.	21.2	28.0	27.0	782	1,484	1,566
Okla.	23.0	21.0	23.0	101,844	75,411	93,334
Texas	19.9	17.5	20.5	66,334	40,618	61,848
Mont.	23.4	26.0	29.0	46,206	49,166	51,562
Idaho	28.8	35.0	36.5	19,139	24,045	21,827
Wyo.	23.2	21.0	23.0	5,143	4,431	4,761
Colo.	23.3	12.5	15.5	55,677	21,438	30,302
N.Mex.	20.7	19.0	16.0	4,892	3,800	2,624
Ariz.	39.0	44.0	46.0	2,154	1,188	1,472
Utah	17.9	22.5	22.0	3,088	3,285	3,608
Nev.	34.4	40.0	40.0	134	160	160
Wash.	35.5	38.0	42.0	61,323	66,614	72,870
Oreg.	34.2	37.5	35.0	23,425	26,625	25,095
Calif.	25.6	24.0	25.0	8,526	7,320	8,000
U.S.	26.1	26.1	27.2	1,019,570	904,828	1,018,929

1/ 1962 only.

CROP PRODUCTION, September 1964

Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1963	Indicated	Average	1963	Indicated
	1958-62	1963	1964	1958-62	1963	1964
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Wis.	31.4	34.5	32.0	781	590	608
Minn.	26.0	24.5	23.0	21,581	19,918	20,194
Iowa	23.8	22.0	23.0	400	220	138
N.Dak.	19.3	20.5	22.5	92,302	82,594	97,898
S.Dak.	15.5	13.0	14.5	23,378	18,057	21,953
Mont.	16.5	21.0	20.5	29,177	36,855	34,891
Idaho	45.8	39.5	47.0	20,080	14,457	21,009
Wyo.	20.4	22.0	21.0	603	660	504
Colo.	24.5	26.5	30.5	701	450	549
Utah	41.7	47.0	47.0	2,159	2,162	2,350
Nev.	34.6	44.0	45.0	457	660	810
Wash.	28.5	30.0	32.0	5,469	4,500	6,912
Oreg.	29.3	31.5	32.0	2,628	1,827	1,952
U. S.	20.5	21.0	22.5	199,893	183,050	209,768

DURUM WHEAT

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1963	Indicated	Average	1963	Indicated
	1958-62	1963	1964	1958-62	1963	1964
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Minn.	27.1	29.0	29.0	853	1,450	2,291
N.Dak.	21.3	26.5	28.0	27,342	42,268	52,248
S.Dak.	16.7	14.0	15.5	1,785	1,526	1,705
Mont.	18.5	22.5	23.0	2,937	3,848	4,600
Calif.	57.0	61.0	63.0	466	671	441
U. S.	21.0	25.7	27.1	33,384	49,763	61,285

WHEAT: Production by classes for the United States

Year	Winter		Spring		White (Winter & Spring)	Total
	Hard red	Soft red	Hard red	Durum		
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Av. 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 1/2	638,318	226,098	180,260	61,285	184,021	1,289,982

1/ Indicated September 1, 1964.

## CROP PRODUCTION, September 1964

Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

## OATS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1958-62	1963	Preliminary 1964	Average 1958-62	1963	Preliminary 1964
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	46.2	43.0	51.0	2,342	1,978	2,499
Vt.	43.2	39.0	50.0	703	507	650
N.Y.	51.8	53.0	52.0	31,730	30,157	29,276
N.J.	40.7	44.0	38.0	915	792	570
Pa.	44.1	55.0	44.0	28,523	32,395	25,388
Ohio	53.6	65.0	55.0	50,930	50,375	36,630
Ind.	49.5	62.0	45.0	37,873	30,008	16,335
Ill.	51.2	57.0	50.0	97,980	80,541	58,650
Mich.	47.9	49.0	50.0	40,566	35,476	32,200
Wis.	54.4	55.5	51.0	128,781	119,991	108,069
Minn.	47.9	51.0	46.0	171,969	169,779	143,934
Iowa	43.6	44.5	49.0	169,687	124,600	115,248
Mo.	31.5	42.0	38.0	15,911	14,616	11,780
N.Dak.	34.5	37.5	44.0	62,542	69,450	87,208
S.Dak.	35.0	35.0	29.0	93,159	90,650	74,356
Nebr.	32.1	28.5	30.0	37,895	26,847	25,440
Kans.	27.5	30.0	30.0	13,805	10,320	2,900
Del.	41.8	34.0	40.0	249	136	160
Md.	41.8	50.0	39.0	2,139	2,100	1,755
Va.	39.2	34.0	41.0	3,717	1,972	2,665
W.Va.	38.8	45.0	38.0	971	990	836
N.C.	35.8	31.0	42.0	9,979	5,239	7,098
S.C.	32.4	32.0	38.0	8,957	5,600	6,460
Ga.	38.0	36.0	42.0	7,397	4,500	5,670
Fla.	31.4	32.0	38.0	493	512	608
Ky.	34.3	38.0	39.0	1,683	1,672	1,677
Tenn.	34.0	34.0	40.0	3,750	2,074	2,560
Ala.	34.7	29.0	38.0	3,008	1,450	2,280
Miss.	40.6	29.0	46.0	6,583	2,030	4,830
Ark.	41.1	39.0	50.0	5,424	2,223	3,750
La.	32.9	33.0	40.0	1,473	990	1,320
Okla.	26.4	22.0	28.0	13,783	4,774	7,280
Texas	25.4	20.5	30.0	27,387	13,674	24,000
Mont.	34.9	40.5	39.0	8,168	9,801	9,633
Idaho	48.1	57.5	58.0	7,680	7,762	7,540
Wyo.	34.8	36.0	36.0	3,399	3,384	3,204
Colo.	37.5	36.0	37.0	4,596	2,916	3,145
N.Mex.	33.6	35.0	36.0	383	280	288
Ariz.	44.2	50.0	50.0	342	200	200
Utah	47.9	53.0	54.0	1,248	1,166	1,242
Nev.	43.6	44.0	47.0	121	88	94
Wash.	44.7	55.0	50.0	5,797	5,610	5,000
Oreg.	40.4	45.0	48.0	8,232	7,245	7,344
Calif.	35.6	40.0	42.0	5,773	4,040	3,780
U. S.	42.7	45.1	43.1	1,128,110	980,910	892,552

## SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated 1964	Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated 1964
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels 1,000	bushels 1,000	bushels 1,000
N.Y.	18.4	16.0	18.0	67	64	72
N.J.	24.6	18.0	19.0	880	828	855
Pa.	22.5	19.0	21.0	198	114	105
Ohio	25.7	24.0	24.5	40,649	42,120	44,296
Ind.	27.2	27.5	25.5	67,272	74,470	71,808
Ill.	27.4	29.5	24.5	142,410	164,462	140,679
Mich.	23.2	21.0	21.0	6,381	6,930	7,833
Wis.	17.3	17.5	16.0	1,812	1,908	1,920
Minn.	19.7	24.5	19.5	46,742	58,236	55,868
Iowa	26.7	30.0	27.5	79,838	109,290	115,198
Mo.	23.2	24.5	20.5	55,937	65,586	57,626
N.Dak.	13.3	19.0	18.0	2,382	3,040	3,510
S.Dak.	15.8	24.0	16.0	2,198	3,576	4,000
Nebr.	26.7	28.5	22.0	5,977	9,291	10,318
Kans.	20.7	14.5	15.0	12,417	12,064	12,405
Del.	22.6	18.0	18.0	4,194	3,672	3,564
Md.	24.0	18.5	20.0	5,388	4,551	4,660
Va.	21.3	14.0	22.0	6,988	4,900	8,316
N.C.	22.8	24.0	26.0	11,592	14,328	16,614
S.C.	18.6	17.0	20.5	9,616	12,070	15,293
Ga.	16.0	16.5	17.0	1,196	1,502	1,632
Fla.	25.4	25.0	27.0	921	1,125	1,674
Ky.	23.4	24.5	22.5	4,549	5,733	6,322
Tenn.	22.7	21.0	24.0	8,978	11,088	13,560
Ala.	22.5	21.0	23.0	3,081	3,276	3,542
Miss.	21.9	19.0	21.0	21,413	25,023	28,497
Ark.	21.6	17.5	20.0	51,749	51,152	60,800
La.	23.1	22.0	24.0	4,566	6,512	9,600
Okla.	19.0	13.0	12.0	2,188	1,950	1,680
Texas	26.8	31.0	28.0	1,869	2,604	2,128
U.S.	24.1	24.5	22.8	603,447	701,465	704,375

## RICE

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated 1964	Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated 1964
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	bags 1/ 1,000	bags 1/ 1,000	bags 1/ 1,000
Mo.	3,480	4,200	4,300	141	202	215
Miss.	2,990	3,900	3,700	1,320	1,911	1,813
Ark.	3,445	4,250	4,300	13,262	18,105	18,490
La.	2,865	3,325	3,300	13,133	16,891	16,764
Texas	3,155	4,025	4,100	13,194	18,394	18,737
Calif.	4,725	4,500	5,000	13,598	14,580	16,200
U.S.	3,421	3,962	4,073	54,648	70,083	72,219

1/ Bags of 100 pounds.

## BARLEY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1958-62	1963	Prelim- inary 1964	Average 1958-62	1963	Prelim- inary 1964
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N.Y.	36.0	37.0	38.0	975	592	570
N.J.	45.6	36.0	50.0	1,093	612	850
Pa.	38.6	37.5	43.0	7,154	6,638	6,703
Ohio	38.0	36.0	38.0	2,238	1,044	760
Ind.	33.0	37.5	38.0	1,729	1,200	722
Ill.	31.2	36.0	37.0	2,258	1,188	740
Mich.	37.5	42.0	43.0	2,747	1,890	1,290
Wis.	41.7	50.0	42.0	1,481	1,400	1,218
Minn.	30.9	36.0	32.0	27,051	25,884	19,328
Iowa	36.8	37.0	39.0	899	296	273
Mo.	30.1	30.0	34.0	5,229	2,130	1,462
N.Dak.	25.4	31.0	32.0	83,704	100,223	86,912
S.Dak.	25.0	25.0	24.0	11,883	8,900	5,808
Nebr.	26.4	19.0	23.0	5,972	2,185	2,300
Kans.	25.9	18.0	24.0	19,957	4,968	10,080
Del.	38.7	38.0	43.0	566	418	516
Md.	38.6	38.0	41.0	3,431	3,306	3,936
Va.	38.9	29.0	45.0	4,473	2,610	4,680
W.Va.	37.5	34.0	37.0	398	306	333
N.C.	35.5	35.0	40.0	2,385	2,485	3,360
S.C.	31.1	33.0	38.0	882	660	722
Ga.	33.0	35.0	35.0	345	455	525
Ky.	31.8	33.0	36.0	2,251	1,551	1,224
Tenn.	25.5	26.0	29.0	1,065	728	696
Ark.	27.0	29.0	28.0	522	522	504
Okla.	23.2	18.5	24.5	14,850	7,086	11,270
Texas	22.1	21.0	21.0	8,161	3,780	3,780
Mont.	26.7	29.5	33.0	45,225	44,663	48,972
Idaho	34.2	46.0	46.0	20,481	28,612	28,060
Wyo.	34.0	36.0	34.0	3,625	4,104	3,808
Colo.	31.5	29.5	30.0	15,470	9,676	12,000
N.Mex.	41.8	49.0	48.0	1,515	1,715	1,632
Ariz.	65.0	67.0	71.0	9,301	9,648	11,076
Utah	45.6	54.0	55.0	6,946	8,046	7,315
Nev.	42.1	49.0	53.0	495	588	689
Wash.	38.9	40.0	44.0	26,374	26,560	23,364
Oreg.	36.9	39.0	40.0	18,076	16,653	16,400
Calif.	45.2	47.0	48.0	71,397	66,599	64,608
U.S.	31.4	34.7	36.2	432,635	399,921	388,491

SORGHUM GRAIN

State	Acreage			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	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Ind.	18	10	11	56.6	68.0	60.0	1,003	680	660
Ill.	12	5	5	55.6	64.0	55.0	652	320	275
Iowa	77	9	25	57.4	60.0	61.0	4,246	540	1,525
Mo.	388	209	205	45.2	50.0	47.0	17,432	10,450	9,635
S.Dak.	159	171	183	32.3	44.0	33.0	5,074	7,524	6,039
Nebr.	1,513	1,879	2,029	51.5	54.5	51.0	78,038	102,406	103,479
Kans.	3,592	3,700	2,886	38.1	39.0	32.0	135,405	144,300	92,352
Va.	8	6	8	35.3	39.0	38.0	276	234	304
N.C.	72	47	60	36.9	39.0	45.0	2,590	1,833	2,700
S.C.	9	5	5	24.4	27.0	29.0	213	135	145
Ga.	23	10	12	24.4	29.0	28.0	571	290	336
Ky.	22	8	11	46.4	52.0	42.0	1,023	416	462
Tenn.	34	17	18	34.6	40.0	41.0	1,141	680	738
Ala.	20	12	18	24.8	26.0	27.0	485	312	486
Miss.	22	13	11	32.6	35.0	35.0	709	455	385
Ark.	34	6	6	27.5	25.0	24.0	981	150	144
La.	9	3	5	26.4	26.0	25.0	229	78	125
Okla.	700	740	592	28.2	29.5	25.0	19,633	21,830	14,800
Texas	6,368	5,772	4,848	38.2	42.5	45.0	239,690	245,310	218,160
Colo.	366	303	333	27.3	30.5	30.0	9,664	9,242	9,990
N.Mex.	218	235	169	41.7	58.0	55.0	8,881	13,630	9,295
Ariz.	106	103	110	58.7	67.0	65.0	6,260	6,901	7,150
Calif.	232	225	254	64.7	70.0	72.0	14,909	15,750	18,288
U.S.	14,002	13,488	11,804	39.8	43.3	42.1	549,105	583,466	497,473

BROOMCORN

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1963	Preliminary	Average	1963	Preliminary
	1958-62	1963	1964	1958-62	1963	1964
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Tons	Tons	Tons
Ill.	680	800	800	260	300	300
Kans.	317	280	250	420	300	200
Okla.	415	405	370	8,780	8,500	7,600
Texas	337	280	485	5,080	2,800	7,300
Colo.	279	250	215	6,760	8,100	7,200
N.Mex.	304	370	240	5,960	8,100	2,800
U.S.	335	324	311	27,260	28,100	25,400

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State	ALL HAY			Production			PASTURE		
	Yield per acre			Production			Condition September 1		
	Average 1958-62	1963	Indi- cated 1964	Average 1958-62	1963	Indi- cated 1964	Average 1958-62	1963	1964
	Tons	Tons	Tons	tons	tons	tons	Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	1.24	1.20	1.12	591	539	501	86	83	72
N.H.	1.41	1.29	1.23	275	220	204	86	70	57
Vt.	1.59	1.57	1.45	1,164	1,094	998	83	78	68
Mass.	1.74	1.72	1.50	383	347	302	82	68	55
R.I.	1.92	1.75	1.53	40	35	29	79	85	64
Conn.	1.84	1.87	1.65	329	308	264	87	83	59
N.Y.	1.86	1.90	1.75	5,510	5,602	5,182	76	79	54
N.J.	2.12	1.80	1.93	425	350	380	82	49	42
Pa.	1.74	1.52	1.58	3,674	3,217	3,328	75	60	61
Ohio	1.78	1.75	1.84	3,526	3,341	3,504	80	77	70
Ind.	1.82	1.88	1.80	2,522	2,485	2,296	86	86	61
Ill.	2.11	2.06	2.02	4,572	4,209	4,034	85	76	54
Mich.	1.78	1.83	1.95	3,228	3,202	3,378	81	74	77
Wis.	2.42	2.34	2.38	9,362	9,368	9,689	77	60	51
Minn.	2.03	2.27	1.89	7,391	8,001	6,590	75	82	58
Iowa	2.28	2.31	2.26	8,126	7,695	7,446	91	84	74
Mo.	1.59	1.51	1.60	4,637	4,406	4,768	74	67	58
N.Dak.	1.03	1.18	1.17	4,035	4,088	4,198	62	78	76
S.Dak.	1.00	1.19	1.02	4,786	5,169	4,612	66	82	59
Nebr.	1.34	1.28	1.18	6,726	6,307	5,832	83	68	66
Kans.	2.01	1.65	1.73	4,238	3,734	4,034	86	63	62
Del.	1.71	1.35	1.45	76	58	64	83	51	49
Md.	1.89	1.46	1.55	761	552	606	78	54	54
Va.	1.55	.91	1.26	1,922	966	1,420	87	42	60
W.Va.	1.39	1.25	1.25	910	815	813	84	77	67
N.C.	1.21	1.09	1.24	955	752	835	88	68	89
S.C.	1.16	1.16	1.25	409	386	405	80	64	87
Ga.	1.28	1.58	1.64	606	824	847	81	82	90
Fla.	1.57	1.61	1.65	157	169	182	86	89	92
Ky.	1.50	1.61	1.41	2,495	2,633	2,321	85	88	63
Tenn.	1.32	1.40	1.32	1,788	1,932	1,779	82	83	84
Ala.	1.15	1.26	1.29	604	674	669	80	82	90
Miss.	1.33	1.46	1.46	838	983	1,003	80	80	87
Ark.	1.29	1.09	1.02	936	727	741	80	57	55
La.	1.45	1.54	1.51	553	602	591	79	78	82
Okla.	1.56	1.37	1.44	2,088	2,028	2,272	86	54	59
Texas	1.27	1.11	1.18	2,217	2,198	2,450	77	48	51
Mont.	1.35	1.51	1.49	2,989	3,561	3,518	71	86	89
Idaho	2.50	2.61	2.63	3,027	3,229	3,337	83	91	90
Wyo.	1.27	1.35	1.34	1,427	1,567	1,557	74	81	80
Colo.	1.82	1.75	1.71	2,774	2,592	2,700	77	69	57
N.Mex.	3.08	3.41	3.00	685	795	749	81	72	51
Ariz.	4.22	4.61	4.15	1,123	1,070	1,057	83	87	88
Utah	2.35	2.42	2.50	1,329	1,380	1,433	71	80	81
Nev.	1.79	1.99	1.86	579	661	634	80	88	88
Wash.	2.14	2.31	2.15	1,729	1,976	1,853	72	90	91
Oreg.	1.94	2.11	2.04	1,874	2,137	2,073	78	89	85
Calif.	3.75	3.88	3.89	7,148	7,541	7,604	77	89	72
U.S.	1.73	1.75	1.70	117,540	116,525	115,152	80	72	65

## ALFALFA AND ALFALFA MIXTURES FOR HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average : 1958-62	1963	Indicated : 1964	Average : 1958-62	1963	Indicated : 1964
	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Maine	1.83	1.85	1.75	15	20	21
N. H.	2.08	1.90	1.95	27	27	27
Vt.	2.06	2.00	2.00	225	232	234
Mass.	2.25	2.20	2.05	82	79	76
R. I.	2.42	2.25	2.05	10	9	8
Conn.	2.40	2.50	2.25	108	98	86
N. Y.	2.29	2.30	2.20	2,305	2,516	2,479
N. J.	2.66	2.25	2.45	247	194	220
Pa.	2.14	1.75	1.90	1,605	1,404	1,585
Ohio	2.03	2.05	2.15	1,594	1,689	1,877
Ind.	2.15	2.25	2.15	1,261	1,354	1,320
Ill.	2.48	2.50	2.45	2,846	2,810	2,700
Mich.	1.93	2.00	2.10	2,459	2,544	2,778
Wis.	2.60	2.45	2.60	7,115	7,321	8,003
Minn.	2.44	2.65	2.20	5,634	6,379	5,243
Iowa	2.54	2.60	2.50	5,822	5,803	5,525
Mo.	2.70	2.55	2.60	1,683	1,777	1,994
N. Dak.	1.30	1.45	1.50	1,837	1,847	2,007
S. Dak.	1.36	1.60	1.40	2,874	3,381	2,958
Nebr.	2.26	2.20	2.00	4,165	4,028	3,662
Kans.	2.57	2.20	2.20	2,955	2,642	2,721
Del.	2.61	1.80	2.00	15	11	12
Md.	2.77	2.10	2.10	279	197	202
Va.	2.60	1.30	1.95	671	292	429
W. Va.	1.85	1.70	1.75	244	214	215
N. C.	2.18	1.90	2.10	124	72	78
S. C.	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ga.	1.98	2.10	2.10	41	34	32
Fla.	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ky.	2.30	2.50	2.20	723	850	779
Tenn.	2.08	2.30	2.10	383	402	368
Ala.	2.02	2.25	2.10	38	34	32
Miss.	2.20	2.80	2.40	21	31	22
Ark.	2.44	2.15	2.25	93	92	97
La.	2.16	1.80	1.80	33	25	29
Okla.	2.45	2.15	2.20	896	998	1,122
Texas	2.54	2.60	2.50	446	382	385
Mont.	1.82	1.95	1.95	1,803	2,074	2,063
Idaho	2.84	2.95	2.95	2,660	2,859	2,944
Wyo.	1.76	1.95	1.90	829	903	880
Colo.	2.36	2.30	2.30	1,970	1,826	1,845
N. Mex.	3.94	4.50	4.00	610	716	660
Ariz.	4.74	5.10	4.50	1,021	984	972
Utah	2.65	2.70	2.80	1,161	1,196	1,252
Nev.	2.98	3.40	3.20	362	411	394
Wash.	2.52	2.80	2.50	1,055	1,243	1,142
Oreg.	2.86	3.10	2.80	959	1,172	1,089
Calif.	5.10	5.20	5.30	5,949	6,074	6,376
U. S.	2.39	2.41	2.36	67,261	69,216	68,943

## CLOVER AND TIMOTHY, AND MIXTURES OF CLOVER AND GRASSES FOR HAY 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1963	Preliminary	Average	1963	Preliminary
	1958-62	1963	1964	1958-62	1963	1964
	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Maine	1.32	1.30	1.20	473	425	384
N. H.	1.48	1.35	1.30	185	144	135
Vt.	1.63	1.65	1.50	676	619	552
Mass.	1.71	1.70	1.45	236	218	184
R. I.	1.88	1.70	1.50	22	19	15
Conn.	1.76	1.80	1.55	159	158	133
N. Y.	1.68	1.70	1.50	2,698	2,564	2,240
N. J.	1.78	1.50	1.60	131	111	117
Pa.	1.55	1.40	1.40	1,929	1,672	1,672
Ohio	1.63	1.55	1.60	1,845	1,569	1,555
Ind.	1.62	1.60	1.50	1,068	966	816
Ill.	1.77	1.55	1.55	1,535	1,246	1,184
Mich.	1.44	1.40	1.50	714	605	550
Wis.	2.04	2.10	1.75	2,064	1,835	1,484
Minn.	1.54	1.60	1.35	873	808	593
Iowa	1.83	1.75	1.80	2,173	1,745	1,759
Mo.	1.36	1.20	1.30	1,541	1,500	1,544
Nebr.	1.49	1.35	1.30	86	94	91
Kans.	1.62	1.45	1.55	135	120	116
Del.	1.70	1.40	1.50	34	25	28
Md.	1.65	1.25	1.40	361	262	300
Va.	1.42	.80	1.15	640	332	501
W. Va.	1.33	1.15	1.15	460	404	408
N. C.	1.25	1.20	1.25	183	176	192
Ky.	1.39	1.45	1.30	649	696	630
Tenn.	1.25	1.35	1.25	285	336	311
Ala.	1.09	1.20	1.20	37	37	37
Miss.	1.31	1.45	1.45	81	104	115
Ark.	1.29	.80	1.00	102	59	77
Mont.	1.30	1.45	1.45	353	415	406
Idaho	1.45	1.45	1.55	181	177	189
Wyo.	1.10	1.15	1.15	148	151	159
Colo.	1.40	1.30	1.40	315	260	294
N. Mex.	1.31	1.25	1.25	17	15	16
Utah	1.54	1.70	1.70	69	73	73
Nev.	1.23	1.40	1.30	57	64	60
Wash.	1.96	2.00	2.00	444	476	466
Oreg.	1.81	1.85	1.90	336	357	374
U. S.	1.60	1.51	1.47	23,296	20,837	19,760

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.

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LESPEDEZA HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated 1964	Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated 1964
	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Ind.	1.35	1.30	1.25	89	65	60
Ill.	1.22	1.10	1.05	68	37	42
Mo.	1.18	1.10	1.10	720	344	362
Kans.	1.33	1.00	1.20	52	20	30
Del.	1.40	1.00	1.10	16	10	11
Md.	1.41	1.10	1.20	60	34	42
Va.	1.15	.65	1.00	292	64	119
W. Va.	1.10	1.00	1.00	12	9	8
N. C.	1.14	.90	1.10	309	154	160
S. C.	1.07	1.00	1.10	92	51	51
Ga.	1.12	1.25	1.25	77	81	85
Ky.	1.27	1.30	1.10	776	725	602
Tenn.	1.18	1.25	1.15	687	729	630
Ala.	1.07	1.25	1.15	78	88	76
Miss.	1.36	1.50	1.45	206	225	212
Ark.	1.29	1.10	.90	325	227	194
La.	1.61	1.60	1.60	88	66	59
Okla.	1.28	1.10	1.15	105	86	104
U. S.	1.22	1.19	1.13	4,054	3,015	2,847

WILD HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1958-62	1963	Preliminary 1964	Average 1958-62	1963	Preliminary 1964
	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Wis.	1.35	1.50	1.50	44	60	60
Minn.	1.16	1.25	1.15	535	514	468
Mo.	1.17	1.05	1.20	197	191	216
N. Dak.	.83	.95	.90	1,475	1,560	1,508
S. Dak.	.69	.75	.65	1,572	1,383	1,318
Nebr.	.78	.70	.65	2,277	1,972	1,813
Kans.	1.26	.90	1.10	795	631	786
Ark.	1.14	.85	.80	124	89	100
Okla.	1.27	.95	1.05	495	394	444
Texas	1.21	1.10	1.05	372	359	342
Mont.	.87	1.05	1.00	492	657	601
Idaho	1.16	1.30	1.30	121	127	134
Wyo.	.86	.90	.90	332	392	383
Colo.	1.01	.95	.95	295	201	286
N. Mex.	.89	.75	.80	18	15	16
Utah	1.14	1.20	1.20	74	76	78
Nev.	.97	1.10	1.00	139	165	156
Wash.	1.25	1.25	1.20	52	54	50
Oreg.	1.14	1.25	1.25	287	288	265
Calif.	1.21	1.40	1.20	127	148	125
U. S.	.89	.89	.85	9,821	9,276	9,149

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## BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated 1964	Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated 1964
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
New York	1,234	1,200	1,350	1,188	984	1,282
Michigan	1,215	1,480	1,200	6,527	8,480	7,152
Total N. E.	1,219	1,445	1,221	7,726	9,464	8,434
Nebraska	1,550	1,900	1,600	1,168	1,520	1,216
Montana	1,672	1,870	1,600	213	224	208
Idaho	1,832	1,780	1,700	2,453	2,136	2,125
Wyoming	1,468	1,680	1,570	949	890	769
Washington	1,786	1,850	1,850	830	481	444
Total N. W.	1,687	1,804	1,659	5,614	5,251	4,762
Kansas	3/ 987	1,300	1,000	114	130	70
Colorado	796	1,040	980	1,834	2,236	2,195
New Mexico	614	1,100	650	82	88	46
Utah	320	540	500	23	49	50
Total S. W.	780	1,034	952	2,060	2,503	2,361
California						
Large Lima	1,638	1,627	1,650	898	781	693
Baby Lima	1,727	1,800	1,850	442	540	352
Other	1,307	1,365	1,390	2,267	2,171	2,238
Total Calif.	1,421	1,473	1,479	3,606	3,492	3,283
United States	1,282	1,453	1,301	19,006	20,710	18,840

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned).

3/ 1960 - 62 average.

## PEAS, DRY FIELD 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1958-62	1963	Preliminary 1964	Average 1958-62	1963	Preliminary 1964
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
Minnesota	954	1,050	1,000	52	42	50
North Dakota	1,198	1,100	1,100	72	55	55
Idaho	1,224	1,650	1,500	1,332	1,864	1,785
Colorado	976	1,080	---	84	43	---
Washington	1,292	1,440	1,550	2,163	2,563	2,650
Oregon	1,190	1,300	800	169	182	104
United States	1,249	1,493	1,484	3,881	4,749	4,644

1/ Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned).

## PEANUTS HARVESTED FOR NUTS 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated 1964	Average 1,000 1958-62	1963 1,000	Indicated 1,000 1964
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Va.	2,000	2,030	2,200	208,420	211,120	226,600
N.C.	1,802	2,060	2,200	318,528	362,560	387,200
TOTAL (Va.- N.C. area)	1,872	2,049	2,200	527,828	573,680	613,800
S.C.	1,082	1,140	1,250	12,326	12,540	13,750
Ga.	1,176	1,560	1,500	569,324	745,680	720,000
Fla.	1,160	1,390	1,450	56,272	68,110	71,050
Ala.	1,016	1,215	1,250	200,706	236,925	243,750
Miss.	430	425	450	2,230	1,700	1,575
TOTAL (S.E. area)	1,126	1,445	1,422	840,858	1,064,955	1,050,125
Okla.	1,267	1,450	1,500	145,801	169,650	178,500
Texas	764	730	750	219,128	195,640	177,000
N. Mex.	1,968	2,550	2,400	13,312	18,360	18,720
TOTAL (S.W. area)	924	278	1,031	378,871	383,650	374,220
UNITED STATES	1,214	1,435	1,477	1,747,557	2,022,285	2,038,145
1/ Formerly termed "Peanuts Picked and Threshed."						

## FLAXSEED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated 1964	Average 1,000 1958-62	1963 1,000	Indicated 1,000 1964
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Wis.	15.5	16.0	16.0	68	112	128
Minn.	11.9	12.0	11.0	6,229	7,104	5,082
Iowa	17.6	15.0	15.0	218	195	105
N. Dak.	8.0	9.0	9.5	14,479	16,695	16,568
S. Dak.	9.4	10.0	8.5	5,587	6,000	4,692
Texas	10.2	5.0	11.0	742	635	1,276
Mont.	7.4	10.0	9.0	188	340	243
Calif.	34.7	40.0	35.0	1,155	400	175
U.S.	9.4	9.7	9.7	28,691	31,481	28,269

## SUGAR BEETS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated 1964	Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated 1964
	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Ohio	15.2	13.1	14.5	343	381	435
Mich.	15.9	15.0	16.5	1,123	1,175	1,386
Minn.	12.0	13.2	12.5	1,017	1,555	1,500
N.Dak.	12.2	13.8	13.5	521	696	688
S.Dak.	12.1	14.9	14.0	88	186	154
Nebr.	15.5	19.2	16.0	1,066	1,594	1,360
Kans.	16.4	15.9	16.0	165	303	384
Texas	1/	1/	20.0	1/	1/	520
Mont.	14.5	17.8	15.0	848	1,170	1,050
Idaho	20.0	22.1	19.0	2,045	3,212	3,344
Wyo.	14.7	17.4	15.0	633	999	960
Colo.	16.4	18.2	17.0	2,549	3,103	3,094
Utah	16.2	18.4	15.0	459	457	510
Wash.	23.1	26.1	23.0	1,006	1,548	1,426
Oreg.	25.2	27.6	26.0	498	532	546
Calif. 2/	20.4	21.5	21.0	4,388	6,302	7,329
Other States	1/ 16.8	1/ 14.9	14.7	1/ 97	1/ 139	148
U.S.	17.2	18.9	17.7	16,909	23,352	24,834

1/ Texas included in "Other States."

2/ Relates to year of harvest.

## SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated 1964	Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated 1964
	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Florida	35.9	31.0	33.0	2,242	4,663	7,260
Louisiana	22.2	28.9	29.0	6,115	9,175	9,831
Florida & Louisiana	24.7	29.6	30.6	8,357	13,838	17,091
Hawaii 1/	86.2	91.6	91.0	9,111	10,202	10,465
U. S. 1/	39.4	41.5	40.9	17,468	24,040	27,556

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



TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE - Continued

Class and Type	Type No.	Yield per acre		Indicated 1964	Average 1958-62	Production	
		Average 1958-62	1963			1963	Indicated 1964
		Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
<b>3B Dark Air-cured</b>							
Ky.	35	1,480	1,770	1,675	10,171	12,567	10,720
Tenn.	35	1,525	1,775	1,750	3,114	3,728	3,325
Total One Sucker Belt	35	1,490	1,771	1,692	13,285	16,295	14,045
Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	1,384	1,710	1,625	6,073	7,866	6,825
Virginia Sum-cured Belt	37	1,038	760	1,050	2,066	1,140	1,470
Total All Dark Air-cured Types	35-37	1,404	1,654	1,607	21,424	25,301	22,340
<b>CLASS 4, CIGAR FILLER:</b>							
Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	1,770	1,850	1,850	54,130	49,950	48,100
Ohio Miami Valley Types	42-44	1,516	1,740	1,550	6,224	6,786	5,830
Total Cigar Filler Types	41-44	1,744	1,836	1,812	60,354	56,736	53,930
<b>CLASS 5, CIGAR BINDER:</b>							
Connecticut-Conn. Valley Broadleaf	51	1,774	1,980	1,975	3,542	3,564	3,555
Mass.	52	1,996	2,220	2,150	2,098	1,776	1,720
Conn.	52	1,952	2,100	2,050	497	420	410
Total Conn. Valley Havana Seed	52	1,988	2,196	2,130	2,596	2,196	2,130
Total Conn. Valley Binder	51-52	1,857	2,057	2,030	6,138	5,760	5,685
Southern Wisconsin	54	1,649	1,800	1,750	8,878	8,280	8,400
Northern Wisconsin	55	1,508	1,590	1,550	12,262	9,699	9,920
Total Wisconsin Binder	54-55	1,565	1,680	1,636	21,139	17,979	18,320
Total Cigar Binder Types	51-55	1,622	1,758	1,715	27,277	23,739	24,005
<b>CLASS 6, CIGAR WRAPPER:</b>							
Mass.	61	1,418	1,560	1,575	2,763	3,120	3,622
Conn.	61	1,364	1,530	1,550	8,262	8,874	9,455
Total Connecticut Valley Shade-grown	61	1,378	1,538	1,557	11,025	11,994	13,077
Ga.	62	1,426	1,295	1,415	1,769	1,554	1,698
Fla.	62	1,406	1,320	1,415	6,183	5,148	5,802
Total Georgia-Florida Shade-grown	62	1,410	1,314	1,415	7,952	6,702	7,500
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	1,392	1,449	1,502	18,977	18,696	20,577
Total All Cigar Types	41-62	1,639	1,731	1,714	106,609	99,171	98,572
<b>CLASS 7, MISCELLANEOUS:</b>							
Louisiana Perique	72	762	800	800	223	240	280
UNITED STATES: Total All Tobacco	All	1,704	1,989	1,969	1,970,630	2,336,568	2,116,634

## APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Area and State	Production 2/			
	Average 1958-62	1962	1963	Indicated 1964
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
<b>Eastern States:</b>				
Maine	1,784	1,900	1,800	1,850
New Hampshire	1,426	1,400	1,370	1,350
Vermont	1,068	1,200	1,000	950
Massachusetts	2,800	2,900	2,800	3,000
Rhode Island	170	180	150	180
Connecticut	1,258	1,220	1,350	1,350
New York	21,180	22,300	20,400	25,500
New Jersey	2,780	2,800	2,400	2,800
Pennsylvania	8,920	9,400	8,000	10,500
Delaware	294	280	290	200
Maryland	1,452	1,350	1,200	1,500
Virginia	10,470	9,650	9,000	10,000
West Virginia	5,420	5,200	4,600	5,500
North Carolina	2,280	2,700	2,600	2,600
<b>Total Eastern States</b>	<b>61,302</b>	<b>62,480</b>	<b>56,960</b>	<b>67,280</b>
<b>Central States:</b>				
Ohio	3,540	3,700	2,100	4,200
Indiana	1,802	2,000	1,500	2,400
Illinois	2,228	2,100	2,200	2,500
Michigan	13,300	13,000	12,000	19,000
Wisconsin	1,518	1,400	1,400	1,650
Minnesota	343	380	295	430
Iowa	250	260	300	300
Missouri	1,192	1,250	1,250	1,600
Kansas	208	180	170	260
Kentucky	372	375	245	480
Tennessee	356	400	180	400
Arkansas	225	225	200	205
<b>Total Central States</b>	<b>25,371</b>	<b>25,270</b>	<b>21,840</b>	<b>33,425</b>
<b>Western States:</b>				
Montana	36	25	35	35
Idaho	1,050	1,000	1,450	1,450
Colorado	1,138	1,300	1,250	1,600
New Mexico	539	570	450	950
Utah	310	430	520	430
Washington	21,400	21,400	31,900	26,800
Oregon	1,952	2,200	2,700	2,000
California	9,900	10,900	8,400	11,900
<b>Total Western States</b>	<b>36,325</b>	<b>37,825</b>	<b>46,705</b>	<b>45,165</b>
<b>United States</b>	<b>3/122,997</b>	<b>125,575</b>	<b>125,505</b>	<b>145,870</b>

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State.

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

3/ 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
N. H.	21	24	21	27
Mass.	131	140	145	165
R. I.	13	10	13	12
Conn.	160	160	145	185
N. Y.	739	550	540	575
N. J.	2,320	2,300	2,000	2,600
Pa.	2,720	2,600	2,000	2,900
Ohio	888	700	20	800
Ind.	384	120	10	490
Ill.	838	650	100	825
Mich.	3,070	1,600	2,000	3,600
Mo.	409	350	250	550
Kans.	126	95	50	170
Del.	48	45	45	45
Md.	473	450	370	480
Va.	1,510	1,200	1,000	1,000
W.Va.	740	700	450	750
N. C.	1,330	1,400	1,500	250
S. C.	6,260	6,600	7,800	900
Ga.	4,840	4,500	5,400	1,800
Ky.	255	245	25	300
Tenn.	171	160	75	220
Ala.	1,120	900	1,050	300
Miss.	298	200	320	250
Ark.	1,670	1,020	1,470	1,100
La.	125	40	160	160
Okla.	146	50	250	115
Texas	604	220	750	550
Idaho	233	25	200	300
Colo.	1,624	1,800	400	1,300
Utah	302	310	130	380
Wash.	2,070	2,300	1,350	2,000
Oreg.	458	500	330	430
California				
Freestone	12,626	12,918	12,834	12,918
Total Above	48,756	44,882	43,203	38,447
California				
Clingstone 2/	26,060	30,627	30,586	35,836
U. S.	3/ 74,816	75,509	73,789	74,283

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

2/ Mainly for canning. Production in tons: Average 1958-62, 625,000; 1962, 735,000; 1963, 734,000; 1964, 860,000.

3/ 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	65
N. Y.	651	630	720	825
Pa.	120	120	100	140
Mich.	1,440	1,500	1,300	2,200
Texas	121	40	130	85
Idaho	65	55	80	80
Colo.	196	220	150	250
Utah	202	220	315	270
Wash.	4,206	4,370	5,500	4,750
Oreg.	5,110	6,250	3,400	5,100
Calif.	15,351	15,834	7,625	15,543
U. S.	27,987	29,294	19,378	29,308

Pears: Production in tons by varieties, California, Washington, and Oregon				
State	Average 1958-62	1962	1963	Indicated 1964
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Wash., all	105,150	109,250	137,500	118,750
Bartlett	72,000	78,000	95,000	85,000
Other	33,150	31,250	42,500	33,750
Oreg., all	127,750	156,250	85,000	127,500
Bartlett	55,950	73,750	35,000	60,000
Other	71,800	82,500	50,000	67,500
Calif., all	368,400	380,000	183,000	373,000
Bartlett	334,400	348,000	160,000	345,000
Other	34,000	32,000	23,000	28,000
3 States, all	601,300	645,500	405,500	619,250
Bartlett	462,350	499,750	290,000	490,000
Other	138,950	145,750	115,500	129,250

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

2/ U. S. total for the 1958-62 average includes production for States no longer estimated.

## GRAPES

State	Production <sup>1/</sup>			
	Average 1958-62	1962	1963	Indicated 1964
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	109,000	107,000	107,000	125,000
New Jersey	880	900	860	900
Pennsylvania	33,000	34,500	34,000	40,000
Ohio	15,980	17,500	9,500	17,000
Michigan	54,900	68,000	33,500	72,000
Iowa	750	550	350	450
Missouri	4,060	4,100	2,400	5,000
North Carolina	970	950	1,000	1,400
South Carolina	2,600	4,000	5,200	6,000
Georgia	1,150	1,000	1,200	1,000
Arkansas	7,460	8,300	5,300	6,500
Arizona	9,060	12,100	16,500	12,000
Washington	50,320	52,000	76,600	65,000
California, all	2,805,600	2,928,000	3,500,000	3,145,000
Wine varieties	557,600	643,000	624,000	585,000
Table varieties	529,000	578,000	622,000	510,000
Raisin varieties	1,719,000	1,707,000	2,254,000	2,050,000
Raisins <sup>2/</sup>	204,400	191,000	266,000	---
Not dried	896,400	918,000	1,124,000	---
United States	3,309,430	3,238,900	3,793,410	3,497,250

<sup>1/</sup> Includes quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions, and excess cullage of harvested fruit.

<sup>2/</sup> 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.

<sup>3/</sup> The 1958-62 average includes production for States no longer estimated.

## APRICOTS, PLUMS, PRUNES AND NECTARINES

Crop and State	Production 1/			
	Average 1958-62 Tons	1962 Tons	1963 Tons	Indicated 1964 Tons
<b>APRICOTS:</b>				
California	172,800	154,000	190,000	205,000
Washington	11,320	10,100	8,600	8,000
Utah	3,940	2,100	1,700	7,000
United States	188,060	166,200	200,300	220,000
<b>PLUMS:</b>				
Michigan	7,160	6,500	8,700	11,500
California	81,400	84,000	106,000	120,000
United States	88,560	90,500	114,700	131,500
<b>PRUNES:</b>				
Idaho	17,900	16,700	19,000	23,500
Washington	17,380	21,600	16,300	20,000
Oregon	28,740	48,000	6,300	23,000
California 2/	132,200	148,000	133,000	155,000
United States	394,520	456,300	374,100	454,000
<b>NECTARINES:</b>				
California	44,400	51,000	57,000	75,000
<b>AVOCADOS:</b>				
Florida	6,340	11,700	13,900	14,300

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

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

## NUTS

Crop and State	Production 1/			
	Average 1958-62 Tons	1962 Tons	1963 Tons	Indicated 1964 Tons
<b>ALMONDS:</b>				
California	54,000	48,000	60,300	70,000
<b>FILBERTS:</b>				
Oregon	8,680	7,300	6,600	8,000
Washington	546	480	340	400
United States	9,226	7,780	6,940	8,400
<b>WALNUTS:</b>				
California	69,840	77,000	79,300	80,000
Oregon	4,480	2,900	3,800	4,400
United States	74,320	79,900	83,100	84,400

1/ Includes quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

PECANS

State	Production					
	Improved varieties 1/			Wild and seedling pecans		
	Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated 1964	Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated 1964
1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	
N. C.	1,774	3,500	1,600	396	900	400
S. C.	4,320	8,900	2,600	940	1,700	600
Ga.	35,720	95,000	11,000	8,380	17,000	5,000
Fla.	2,020	4,400	1,600	1,400	2,400	1,100
Ala.	20,800	51,900	8,000	4,300	9,100	3,000
Miss.	6,380	15,500	5,800	7,560	14,500	6,200
Ark.	1,160	3,200	800	4,190	7,800	3,200
La.	3,560	9,500	5,000	14,240	39,500	15,000
Okla.	1,320	1,000	2,000	15,620	15,000	18,000
Texas	4,020	10,000	5,000	20,580	46,000	20,000
N. Mex.	6,000	6,000	6,500	---	---	---
U. S.	87,074	208,900	49,900	77,606	153,900	72,500

State	Production		
	All pecans		
	Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated 1964
1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	
N. C.	2,170	4,400	2,000
S. C.	5,260	10,600	3,200
Ga.	44,100	112,000	16,000
Fla.	3,420	6,800	2,700
Ala.	25,100	61,000	11,000
Miss.	13,940	30,000	12,000
Ark.	5,350	11,000	4,000
La.	17,800	49,000	20,000
Okla.	16,940	16,000	20,000
Texas	24,600	56,000	25,000
N. Mex.	6,000	6,000	6,500
U. S.	164,680	362,800	122,400

1/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

CRANBERRIES

State	Production 1/			
	Average 1958-62	1962 2/	1963	Indicated 1964
	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
Mass.	638,600	778,000	637,000	690,000
N. J.	98,000	103,000	65,800	99,000
Wis.	410,200	360,000	400,000	405,000
Wash.	79,600	54,000	111,000	67,000
Oreg.	37,380	29,500	40,700	37,700
U. S.	1,263,780	1,324,500	1,254,500	1,298,700

1/ Includes quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Includes cranberries dumped, used for charity, or used for experimental purposes under provisions of the Cranberry Marketing Order.

## CROP PRODUCTION, September 1964

Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

Seasonal group and State	POTATOES, IRISH								
	Acreage			Yield per harv. acre			Production		
	Harvested	Indi-	Indi-	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-	Indi-	
	Average:	cated	cated	1958-62:	cated	1958-62:	cated	cated	
1958-62:	1963:	1964:	1958-62:	1963:	1964:	1958-62:	1963:	1964:	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
<b>WINTER:</b>									
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
<b>EARLY SPRING:</b>									
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	1/308	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
<b>LATE SPRING:</b>									
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	1/1,875	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
<b>EARLY SUMMER:</b>									
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	175	2,093	1,900	1,575
Md.	3.1	3.0	2.7	133	120	90	417	360	243
Va.-East Shore	21.8	22.5	21.0	148	135	110	3,263	3,038	2,310
-Norfolk	1.5	.5	.4	107	90	90	159	45	36
-Other	4.3	3.6	3.4	69	52	45	293	187	153
N. C.	6.9	4.5	4.5	102	125	100	688	562	450
Ga.	1.1	.8	.6	48	60	50	53	48	30
Ky.	10.7	9.0	8.0	68	61	62	736	549	496
Tenn.	9.0	7.5	6.5	76	84	70	681	630	455
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	350	2,974	2,720	2,800
Total	97.6	87.0	81.1	144.0	145.1	136.5	14,039	12,622	11,068
<b>LATE SUMMER:</b>									
Mass.	2.1	1.9	1.9	199	200	175	422	380	332
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	225	2,778	2,725	2,070
N. J.	18.7	17.0	17.3	240	250	215	4,479	4,250	3,720
Pa.	3.9	3.3	3.6	194	185	190	767	610	684
Ohio	5.0	4.4	4.2	163	160	160	820	704	672
Ind.	3.4	3.5	3.1	174	205	185	598	718	574
Ill.	3.1	3.1	3.1	89	85	90	275	264	279
Mich.	6.8	7.7	7.6	141	150	165	960	1,155	1,254
Wis.	20.0	23.0	24.5	173	165	155	3,464	3,795	3,798

See footnotes at end of table.

CROP PRODUCTION, September 1964

Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

POTATOES, IRISH--Continued									
Seasonal group and State	Acreage			Yield per harv. acre:			Production		
	Harvested	Indi-	Indi-	Average:	Indi-	Average:	Indi-		
	Average: 1958-62:	cated: 1963:	cated: 1964:	Average: 1958-62:	cated: 1963:	Average: 1958-62:	cated: 1963:	cated: 1964:	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
L. SUMMER: Cont.	acres	acres	acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Minn.	6.3	6.8	6.5	155	150	140	974	1,020	910
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	65	227	182	176
W. Va.	9.4	8.0	9.0	68	65	65	636	520	585
N.C.	3.1	3.0	2.8	113	140	120	351	420	336
Colo. 2/	17.0	12.6	13.5	208	192	190	3,509	2,419	2,565
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	335	2,869	2,607	2,512
Total 3/	152.8	141.8	144.1	199.0	203.9	192.6	30,359	28,920	27,751
FALL:									
Maine	146.0	142.0	143.0	247	265	270	36,097	37,630	38,610
N.H.	1.8	1.6	1.5	188	190	185	334	304	278
Vt.	2.5	2.1	2.0	176	175	170	433	368	340
Mass.	5.0	4.7	4.7	209	220	195	1,054	1,034	916
R.I.	4.2	3.9	4.2	244	265	220	1,036	1,034	924
Conn.	6.6	6.5	6.9	231	225	210	1,515	1,462	1,449
N.Y.-L.I.	33.7	26.1	29.3	257	265	245	8,644	6,916	7,178
-Upstate	42.8	44.0	43.0	209	230	220	8,957	10,120	9,460
Pa.	36.3	34.7	35.4	192	195	195	6,963	6,766	6,903
8 Eastern-Fall	278.8	265.6	270.0	233.2	247.1	244.7	65,034	65,634	66,058
Ohio	11.1	10.0	10.0	186	180	190	2,060	1,800	1,900
Ind.	4.4	4.0	3.5	225	215	185	985	860	648
Mich.	41.2	38.5	40.0	174	175	195	7,172	6,738	7,800
Wis.	31.6	30.0	31.5	191	190	180	6,043	5,700	5,670
Minn.	95.8	101.0	94.0	122	130	110	11,603	13,130	10,340
Iowa	3.8	3.0	2.8	131	130	125	501	390	350
N. Dak.	111.4	114.0	106.0	126	117	112	13,978	13,338	11,872
S. Dak.	6.8	5.5	5.0	88	100	75	586	550	375
Nebr.	10.5	8.5	7.3	182	215	190	1,882	1,828	1,387
9 Central-Fall	316.6	314.5	300.1	141.7	141.0	134.4	44,811	44,334	40,342
Mont.	8.1	7.9	7.6	156	180	160	1,265	1,422	1,216
Idaho-10 S.W. Co. 3/5	11.2	12.1	19.0	234	255	245	5/2,624	3,086	4,655
-Other Co.	227.4	229.0	231.0	196	220	170	44,398	50,380	39,270
Wyo.	4.3	3.2	3.4	154	170	160	658	544	544
Colo. 2/	40.8	36.0	36.0	220	235	200	8,990	8,460	7,200
Utah	9.0	8.5	8.5	163	175	165	1,467	1,488	1,402
Nev.	1.4	1.7	.9	200	210	220	274	357	198
Wash.	18.9	18.0	20.0	277	330	300	5,271	5,940	6,000
Oreg.-Malheur Co. 3/5	12.5	9.0	9.0	240	260	255	5/2,984	2,340	2,295
-Other Co.	24.9	26.0	27.0	243	265	220	6,078	6,890	5,940
Calif.	20.3	24.4	25.6	258	265	230	5,236	6,466	5,888
9 Western-Fall	378.9	375.8	388.0	209.1	232.5	192.3	5/79,246	87,373	74,608
	5974.3		958.1		206.4		5/189,091		181,008
Total	1,406.8	955.9	1,326.1	194.0	201.8	188.9	266,086	197,341	247,003
U.S.	1,346.8			189.0		186.3		271,730	

1/ 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. 2/ Seasonal grouping revised from 1959 to date. San Luis Valley is classified as fall and all other areas as late summer. 3/ Late summer crop for Idaho and Oregon reclassified as fall beginning with 1962. 4/ Average excludes late summer acreage and production for 1958-61 for Idaho and Oregon. 5/ Average includes late summer acreage and production for 1958-61 for Idaho and Oregon.

CROP PRODUCTION, September 1964

Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

POTATOES, IRISH 1/ 1965 CROP					
Group and State	Average 1959-63		1964	Acreage planted	
	Acreage planted	Yield per planted acre		1965	1965 as per cent of 1964
	1,000 acres	Cwt.	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
Winter:					
Florida	9.7	144	7.5	8.2	109
California	13.1	204	10.9	11.8	108
Total	22.8	178.3	18.4	20.0	108.7

1/ Includes acreage planted in preceding fall.

SWEET POTATOES						
State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated 1964	Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated 1964
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
N.J.	101	100	90	1,445	1,300	1,080
Mo.	97	90	80	118	99	88
Kans.	82	100	80	105	140	112
Md.	138	135	140	578	540	560
Va.	107	90	115	2,027	1,800	2,277
N.C.	99	125	125	2,627	2,625	2,750
S.C.	58	65	65	583	552	533
Ga.	67	85	80	971	1,020	960
Fla.	46	50	45	91	85	76
Ky.	62	63	53	150	120	80
Tenn.	80	85	80	522	425	320
Ala.	56	58	60	629	499	480
Miss.	58	60	65	939	840	845
Ark.	69	65	65	305	280	260
La.	64	65	70	3,868	3,770	3,640
Okla.	63	60	60	106	90	72
Texas	71	70	55	1,232	980	742
N.Mex.	1/ 94	90	85	1/ 144	99	76
Calif.	83	90	85	878	873	748
U.S.	76.9	80.4	83.0	17,291	16,137	15,699

1/ Short-time average.

HOPS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated 1964	Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated 1964
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Idaho	1,818	1,770	1,630	6,109	7,080	6,683
Wash.	1,550	1,560	1,640	26,246	32,136	33,948
Oreg.	1,308	1,350	1,450	5,586	5,400	6,235
Calif.	1,551	1,660	1,800	7,694	6,806	6,300
U.S.	1,542	1,573	1,631	45,635	51,422	53,166

AUGUST EGG PRODUCTION								
State and division	Number of layers on hand during Aug.		Eggs per 100 layers		Total eggs produced			
	1963	1964	1963	1964	During Aug.		Jan.-Aug.incl.1/	
	Thous.	Thous.	No.	No.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
Maine	4,014	4,141	1,801	1,860	72	77	593	637
N.H.	1,509	1,575	1,786	1,814	27	29	218	231
Vt.	670	680	1,854	1,922	12.4	13.1	100	104
Mass.	2,644	2,662	1,885	1,854	50	49	386	405
R.I.	374	378	1,792	1,792	6.7	6.8	54	55
Conn.	3,432	3,534	1,767	1,804	61	64	482	511
N.Y.	8,437	8,627	1,792	1,829	151	158	1,193	1,257
N.J.	9,459	8,026	1,662	1,683	157	135	1,235	1,113
Pa.	14,079	14,334	1,779	1,782	250	255	2,108	2,110
N.Atl.	44,618	43,957	1,764	1,790	787	787	6,369	6,423
Ohio	11,110	10,663	1,795	1,801	199	192	1,658	1,636
Ind.	9,800	9,990	1,823	1,736	179	173	1,540	1,519
Ill.	9,088	8,343	1,758	1,761	160	147	1,392	1,293
Mich.	5,576	5,804	1,835	1,860	102	108	841	874
Wis.	7,527	6,874	1,835	1,792	138	123	1,223	1,111
E.N.Cent.	43,101	41,674	1,805	1,783	778	743	6,654	6,433
Minn.	12,054	11,444	1,860	1,810	224	207	1,999	1,928
Iowa	16,318	15,962	1,801	1,810	294	289	2,774	2,645
Mo.	6,672	6,142	1,699	1,711	113	105	1,057	974
N.Dak.	1,867	1,801	1,593	1,662	30	30	275	280
S.Dak.	6,001	5,672	1,782	1,739	107	99	1,008	969
Nebr.	6,298	5,854	1,693	1,767	107	103	1,021	976
Kans.	4,358	4,149	1,618	1,662	71	69	678	643
W.N.Cent.	53,568	51,024	1,766	1,768	946	902	8,812	8,415
Del.	624	584	1,668	1,680	10.4	9.8	82	86
Md.	1,320	1,284	1,674	1,748	22	22	185	183
Va.	5,926	5,856	1,724	1,776	102	104	841	839
W.Va.	1,496	1,480	1,770	1,789	26	26	227	224
N.C.	10,689	10,970	1,773	1,714	190	188	1,563	1,619
S.C.	4,779	4,926	1,792	1,786	86	88	693	709
Ga.	14,036	15,349	1,730	1,755	243	269	2,021	2,228
Fla.	6,236	7,012	1,879	1,990	117	140	917	1,104
S.Atl.	45,106	47,461	1,765	1,785	796	847	6,529	6,992
Ky.	4,480	4,630	1,674	1,634	75	76	638	646
Tenn.	4,682	4,968	1,693	1,618	79	80	630	665
Ala.	9,053	9,856	1,817	1,817	164	179	1,279	1,447
Miss.	9,002	9,924	1,724	1,860	155	185	1,212	1,404
Ark.	8,895	10,094	1,705	1,724	152	174	1,174	1,492
La.	2,662	2,704	1,513	1,606	40	43	343	369
Okla.	2,439	2,612	1,544	1,575	38	41	366	364
Texas	12,461	12,683	1,593	1,621	199	206	1,688	1,755
S.Cent.	53,674	57,471	1,681	1,712	902	984	7,350	8,142
Mont.	870	855	1,690	1,705	15	15	135	129
Idaho	1,091	1,127	1,844	1,906	20	21	171	175
Wyo.	262	276	1,748	1,773	4.6	4.9	38	42
Colo.	1,267	1,180	1,752	1,782	22	21	182	179
N.Mex.	726	701	1,829	1,798	13.3	12.6	111	105
Ariz.	774	850	1,705	1,755	13.2	14.9	110	122
Utah	1,254	1,136	1,903	1,900	24	22	202	188
Nev.	46	43	1,782	1,736	0.8	0.7	8	7
Wash.	4,602	4,820	1,903	1,938	88	93	700	709
Oreg.	2,464	2,376	1,863	1,913	46	45	378	370
Calif.	34,014	34,908	1,916	1,947	652	680	4,883	5,133
West	47,370	48,272	1,898	1,927	899	930	6,918	7,159
48 States	287,437	289,859	1,777	1,792	5,108	5,193	42,632	43,564
Alaska	30	25	1,733	1,798	0.5	0.4	4	3
Hawaii	778	843	1,866	1,879	14.5	15.8	113	126
U.S.	288,245	290,727	1,777	1,792	5,123	5,209	42,749	43,693

1/ Cumulative State totals based on unrounded monthly data.

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