Crop Production

Release:
August 11, 1964
3:00 P. M. (E.D.T.)

UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY AS OF AUGUST 1, 1964

Corn production is forecast at 3.9 billion bushels, 5 percent less than in 1963 but 6 percent more than the 1958-62 average.

All Wheat production is estimated at 1,285 million bushels, up 13 percent from last year and 3 percent above average.

Oat production, estimated at 910 million bushels, is down 7 percent from 1963 and 19 percent below average.

Sorghum Grain production, forecast at 473 million bushels, is 19 percent below 1963 and 14 percent below average.

Hay is estimated at 116 million tons, about the same as last year but 1 percent below average.

Soybean production is placed at a record 748 million bushels, 7 percent more than last year's crop and 24 percent above average.

Sugar beet production prospects of 25 million tons are up 6 percent from the 1963 record crop and 46 percent above average.

Late Summer Potato production is estimated at 28 million hundredweight, down 2 percent from 1963 and 6 percent below average.

Fall Potato production is forecast at 188 million hundredweight, down 5 percent from 1963 but about the same as average.

Peach production is estimated at 71 million bushels, 4 percent less than last year's crop and 5 percent less than average.

Apples are estimated at 147 million bushels, 17 percent above the 1963 crop and 20 percent above average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Statistical Reporting Service
CrPr 2-2 (8-64)
Crop Reporting Board
Washington, D. C.

YIELD AND PRODUCTION, UNITED STATES*

CROP		YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION (In thousands)			
		Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated Aug. 1 1964	Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated July 1, 1964	Indicated Aug. 1, 1964
Corn, grain	bu.	57.3	67.3	66.5	3,670,215	4,081,791	3,888,433	3,885,397
Wheat, all	"	24.9	25.1	26.2	1,252,847	1,137,641	1,275,304	1,285,261
Winter	"	26.1	26.1	27.0	1,019,570	904,828	1,015,640	1,012,409
All spring	"	20.6	21.9	23.6	233,277	232,813	259,664	272,852
Durum	"	21.0	25.7	26.5	33,384	49,763	57,230	59,843
Other spring	"	20.5	21.0	22.9	199,893	183,050	202,434	213,009
Oats	"	42.7	45.1	44.0	1,128,110	980,910	905,117	909,594
Barley	"	31.4	34.7	36.2	432,635	399,921	362,561	387,669
Rye	"	18.4	18.3	19.5	31,518	29,407	33,023	34,404
Flaxseed	"	9.4	9.7	9.4	28,691	31,481	25,730	27,461
Rice	100 lb. bag	1/ 3,421	1/ 3,962	1/ 4,095	54,648	70,083	72,371	72,596
Sorghum grain	bu.	39.8	43.3	---	549,105	583,466	---	473,002
Cotton	bale	454	516	506	13,905	15,327	---	14,785
Hay, all	ton	1.73	1.75	1.72	117,540	116,523	117,702	115,945
Hay, wild	"	.89	.89	.87	9,821	9,276	9,380	9,329
Hay, alfalfa	"	2.39	2.41	2.37	67,261	69,216	70,929	69,425
Hay, clover & timothy 2/	"	1.60	1.51	1.52	23,296	20,837	20,353	20,309
Hay, lespedeza	"	1.22	1.19	1.10	4,054	3,015	2,877	2,779
Beans, dry edible (Cleaned)	100 lb. bag	1/ 1,282	1/ 1,453	1/ 1,402	19,006	20,710	19,220	20,294
Peas, dry field (Cleaned)	100lb. bag	1/ 1,249	1/ 1,493	1/ 1,441	3,881	4,749	4,316	4,511
Soybeans for beans	bu.	24.1	24.5	24.2	603,447	701,465	---	747,667
Peanuts 3/	lb.	1,214	1,435	1,405	1,747,557	2,022,285	---	1,939,395
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	137.2	14,039	12,622	11,310	11,123
Late summer	"	199.0	203.9	197.0	30,359	28,920	28,589	28,391
Fall	"	194.0	206.4	196.6	189,091	197,341	---	188,315
Total	"	189.0	201.8	192.3	266,086	271,730	---	255,005
Sweetpotatoes	"	76.9	80.4	81.6	17,291	16,137	14,984	15,438
Tobacco	lb.	1,704	1,989	2,026	1,970,630	2,336,568	2,097,350	2,161,600
Sugarcane for sugar and seed	ton	24.7	29.6	29.8	8,357	13,838	16,312	16,651
Sugar beets	"	17.2	18.9	17.6	16,909	23,352	24,342	24,666
Broomcorn	"	335	324	311	27	28	---	25
Hops	lb.	1,542	1,573	1,605	45,635	51,422	53,628	52,334
Pasture	pct.	4/ 83	4/ 71	4/ 69	---	---	---	---

* Does not include Alaska and Hawaii. 1/ Pounds. 2/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay. 3/ Harvested for nuts. 4/ Condition August 1.

NON-CITRUS FRUITS AND NUTS

CROP		PRODUCTION (In Thousands)			
		Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated July 1, 1964	Indicated Aug. 1, 1964
Apples, Com'l. crop	bu.	1/ 122,997	1/ 125,505	144,650	147,090
Peaches	"	1/ 74,816	1/ 73,789	70,947	70,939
Pears	"	1/ 27,987	19,378	28,853	28,893
Grapes	ton	1/ 3,097	3,793	3,414	3,414
Cherries	"	1/ 230	1/ 151	323	354
Apricots	"	1/ 188	200	207	207
Pecans	lb.	164,680	362,800	---	124,400

1/ Includes some quantities not harvested.

MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average 1958-62	1963	1964	Average 1958-62 1/	1963	1964
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Millions	Millions	Millions
June	11,901	11,841	2/ 11,790	5,191	5,312	5,402
July	10,913	10,861	10,824	5,055	5,258	5,350
Jan.-July Incl.	76,299	76,627	77,205	37,615	37,625	38,486

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

CROP PRODUCTION, August 1964 Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

HARVESTED ACREAGE, UNITED STATES*

CROP	Harvested		For harvest	
	Average 1958-62	1963	1964	1964 pct. of 1963
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Percent
Corn, grain	64,469	60,654	58,399	96.3
Wheat, all	50,363	45,256	49,041	108.4
Winter	38,971	34,622	37,475	108.2
All spring	11,392	10,634	11,566	108.8
Durum	1,531	1,936	2,262	116.8
Other spring	9,861	8,698	9,304	107.0
Oats	26,471	21,757	20,694	95.1
Barley	13,805	11,538	10,722	92.9
Rye	1,695	1,611	1,767	109.7
Flaxseed	3,055	3,238	2,921	90.2
Rice	1,591	1,769	1,773	100.2
Popcorn	185	109	168	155.2
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 1/	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 2/	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.

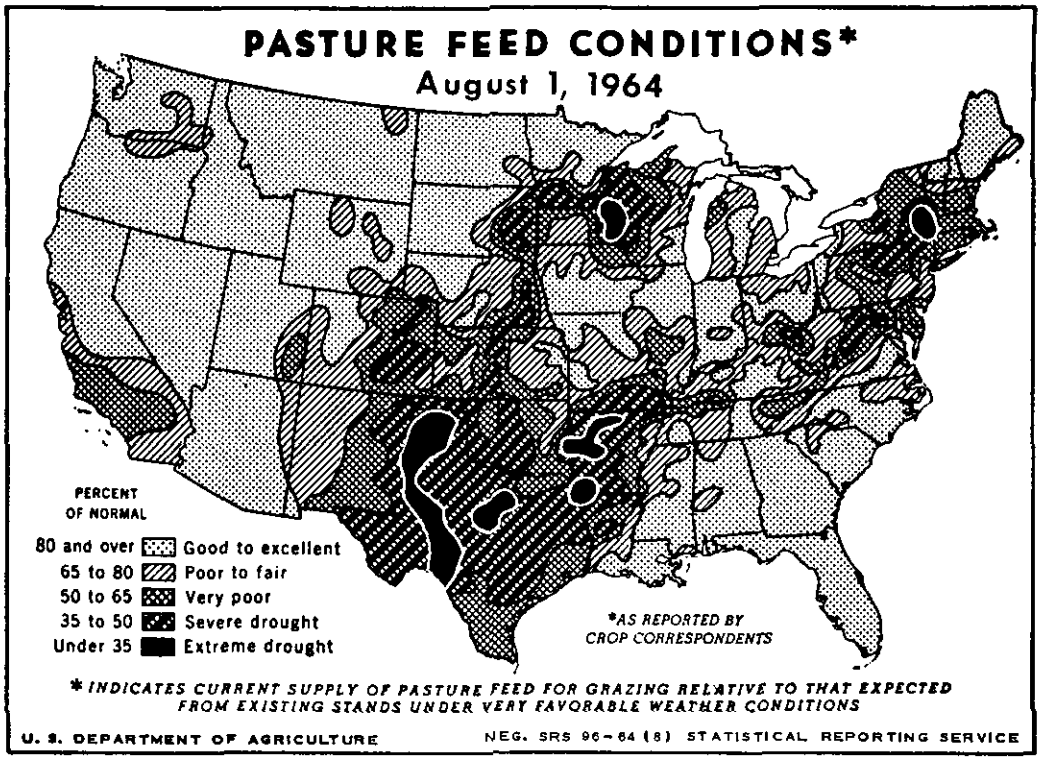
1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.

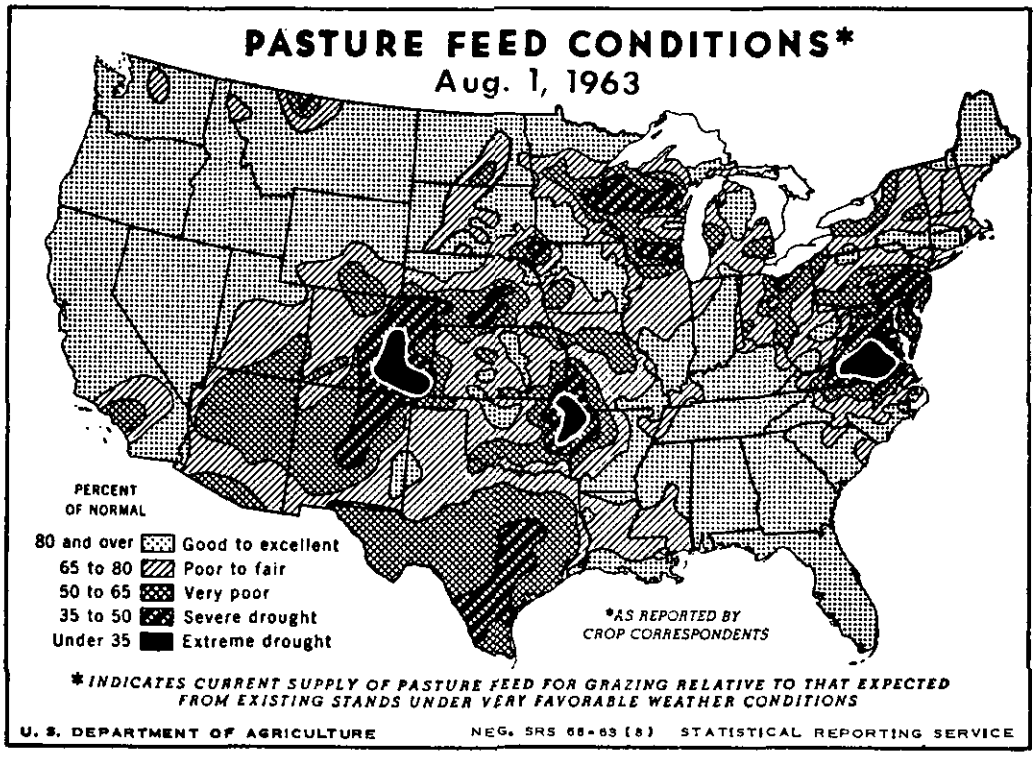
2/ Harvested for nuts.

APPROVED:

John C. Bagwell

By designation of the
Secretary of Agriculture


PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*
August 1, 1964
PERCENT OF NORMAL
80 and over Good to excellent
65 to 80 Poor to fair
50 to 65 Very poor
35 to 50 Severe drought
Under 35 Extreme drought
*AS REPORTED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS
* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. SRS 96-64 (8) STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE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CROP REPORT AS OF AUGUST 1, 1964

Above normal July temperatures hastened crop development in the mid-continent, but emphasized the needs for moisture. Crop prospects continued generally favorable in the central Corn Belt area and improved markedly along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, but showed some deterioration in the Great Plains States, according to the Crop Reporting Board. Some Mississippi Valley areas also were too dry for good crop development but conditions were generally favorable in Western areas of the country.

The all crops production index of 111 on August 1 was 1 point below the record high of 112 for 1963, but 4 points above the index of 107 for both 1961 and 1962. Acreage reductions, especially in the feed grains, and lower yields for many crops account for the lower production index. The composite index of yield per acre covering 28 leading crops is 115 for August 1, compared with 116 for 1963 and 112 for 1962.

Feed Grain Tonnage 6 Percent Less than 1963

Production of the four feed grains is expected to total 146 million tons -- 6 percent less than the 156 million tons harvested in 1963. Corn prospects declined slightly during July with lower yields indicated for the West North and West South Central regions but earlier prospects were maintained for the East North Central region and there was marked improvement in the Atlantic and Gulf States. Corn for grain production of 3,885 million bushels in 1964 is 5 percent smaller than last year's record crop of 4,082 million bushels. The indicated yield is 66.5 bushels per acre compared with the 1963 high of 67.3 bushels.

Sorghum grain production is 19 percent less than last year because both acreage and yield are lower. Acreage of sorghum to be harvested for grain is 10 percent smaller than last year. Yield prospects are less than last year because of hot, dry weather during July in most producing States. The average yield of 38.7 bushels per acre is 4.6 bushels less than in 1963. Indicated oats production is 7 percent smaller than last year and barley production is 3 percent less. Oats prospects improved slightly during July as harvest progressed in the important North Central areas.

Food Grain Production Larger

The 1964 estimate for food grain production of 43.2 million tons is 12 percent larger than the 38.5 million tons produced last year. Production prospects improved during July with increases for spring wheat, rice, and rye more than offsetting a slight decline in the estimate of winter wheat. The current estimate of winter wheat is 1,012 million bushels -- 12 percent more than last year, but 1 percent less than average. All spring wheat output is expected to be 17 percent more than in 1963 -- an increase of 20 percent for durum and 16 percent for other spring wheat. High temperatures during July caused some concern about yields of spring wheat, but moisture supplies were sufficient to prevent any extended damage.

A new high is expected in rice production - 4 percent more than the previous record in 1963 and one-third larger than average. Rye production is 17 percent more than last year, the second largest since 1942. The acreage of popcorn for harvest is expected to be 55 percent more than last year but 9 percent less than the 1958-62 average. Popcorn production will not be estimated until the end of the season.

Record Soybean Crop - Other Oilseeds Less

The first estimate of 1964 soybean production of 748 million bushels is 7 percent larger than last year's record total. Acreage for harvest is 8 percent more than in 1963, but the indicated yield of 24.2 bushels per acre is a little less than last year's 24.5 bushels. July weather sped progress and improved prospects in areas having sufficient moisture especially from Iowa eastward to Ohio. Lack of moisture limited growth in South Central growing areas but July rainfall raised prospects in the Atlantic coastal areas.

A cotton crop 3.5 percent less than the 1963 total is indicated by August 1 prospects. Acreage for harvest is indicated to be 1.3 percent less than last year. The estimated yield of 506 pounds per acre is 10 pounds less than last year. Yield prospects are generally good in all areas except Oklahoma and Texas.

Peanut production in 1964 is indicated to be 4 percent less than last year but 11 percent more than average. A larger crop than last year is expected in the Virginia-Carolina area with a record yield per acre. Production in the southeastern area is expected to be 5 percent less than a year earlier and a 15 percent smaller crop is indicated for the southwest peanut area.

Flaxseed production prospects increased during July with improved yields indicated for Iowa and North Dakota. The current estimate is 13 percent less than the 1963 crop and 4 percent smaller than average.

July Weather Hastens Crop Development

July temperatures were abnormally warm over most of the mid-continent area. Below average readings prevailed in most of the Southeastern States and in the Pacific Northwest. Rainfall was variable, but most of the Corn Belt and North Atlantic States received adequate moisture. The Great Plains States were generally dry during July. Heavy rains fell along the South Atlantic and Gulf Coast areas.

In the important North Central Region, above normal temperatures accelerated plant development. Moisture supplies were generally adequate in the Corn Belt States and crops responded favorably. By the end of July surface soils were becoming dry in some east north central areas, especially Ohio, but subsoil reserves were adequate. Along the western edge of the Corn Belt, limited July rainfall was not sufficient to meet crop needs during the periods of high temperatures causing some lowering of prospects.

The Great Plains were generally dry and above normal temperatures increased moisture needs for crops from Montana to Texas. Maturity of spring grains was speeded in the Northern areas. Moisture conditions were becoming critical in non-irrigated areas from Eastern Colorado southward. Some crops are "firing" and yield potentials have been reduced. Irrigated crops progressed favorably although above normal water requirements brought some fears of late season water shortages in a few areas. Crops made about normal progress in the Mountain and Pacific States in spite of cool temperatures in the northern areas.

July rains were generally adequate for crop needs in the North Atlantic States although some spots remained dry. Farther south along the Atlantic Coast, timely rains early in July changed the picture from poor crops to prospects of good harvests. The South Atlantic and Gulf States had above normal rainfall with new records set in some coastal areas. Crops responded to the added moisture although producers had difficulty fighting weeds, diseases and insects with the frequent showers. Although rains were heavy along the coast, precipitation was light in the Mississippi valley area putting a damper on crop prospects from Northern Louisiana through Arkansas into Western Tennessee and Kentucky.

Pasture and Hay Prospects Decline

Farmers and ranchers now expect to harvest 116 million tons of hay in 1964 -- about the same as last year and 1 percent less than average. Expected production of each of the major types of hay declined during July as high temperatures dried up prospects for late hay crops. Alfalfa growth was slowed in the West North Central and the western edge of the South Central Region and yield prospects declined. Compared with last year, yields are lower in all regions except the South Atlantic. Clover and clover mixed hay tonnage is expected to be 3 percent less than last year and lespedeza 8 percent less. Wild hay prospects declined slightly during July but the 1964 total is expected to be above last year.

Pasture condition as reported by farmers on August 1 averaged 69 percent of normal -- 2 points below a year ago and the lowest August 1 condition since 1954. Unusually hot weather dried pastures rapidly. Rainfall was spotty and below normal over much of the Nation. Rainfall early in July revived pastures in the Atlantic States but late July high temperatures stopped growth in the northern area. Pastures declined in most of the North Central Region except Indiana. Pastures were poor in the Plains States and in the Mississippi valley area centering around Arkansas. In the Northwest, pastures remained good during July. Rains were scattered in the Southwest although Arizona reported improved fall pasture prospects.

Tobacco and Sugar Crops Improve

Production of all tobacco is expected to total 2,162 million pounds--64 million more than forecast a month ago as July rains added pounds especially to

the flue-cured crop. The excellent early prospects held in the burley area although more dry spots were reported. The indicated yield of 2,010 pounds per acre marks the first time that the average yield has reached or exceeded a ton per acre.

The estimated tonnage of sugar beets, 24.7 million tons, is 1 percent larger than the July 1 forecast as warm July weather favored growth in most areas. Water supplies were adequate except for a few local areas in Wyoming and Colorado. Production of sugarcane on the mainland is expected to total 16.7 million tons--20 percent more than last year's record. This increase results from expanded acreage because expected yield per acre is the same as in 1963. Production in Hawaii is 3 percent more than last year.

Prospects for broomcorn on August 1 indicate a 10 percent decline from last year's crop. Acreage is 6 percent smaller and the expected yield is 4 percent less than in 1963 because of unfavorable weather in the Southern Plains area.

Higher Yields for Dry Beans and Peas

Improved yield prospects in most producing areas raised the August 1 estimate of dry bean production to 20.3 million tons--6 percent less than the July 1 forecast but 2 percent smaller than the 1963 crop.

Prospects for dry pea production also increased during July with improved yields reported in Washington and North Idaho producing areas. The August 1 estimate of 4.5 million bags is 5 percent more than a month earlier but 5 percent less than last year's total.

Summer Vegetable Output 3 percent Less than 1963

Total summer vegetable production, excluding melons, is expected to total 3 percent less than in 1963. Lower production is expected for cabbage, sweet corn, late summer onions, and early tomatoes. Celery, early onions, and late summer tomato crops are expected to be larger than last year. Summer production totals for cantaloupes and watermelons are expected to be less than in 1963.

Combined tonnage of the six processing vegetable crops for which 1964 estimates have been made is 2 percent larger than both 1963 and average. Processing tomatoes showed the greatest rise with increases also reported for cabbage for kraut, and snap beans. Smaller crops for processing are reported for sweet corn, spinach, and green peas. Production estimates of asparagus, lima beans, beets, and cucumbers for pickles will be made later in the season.

Potato and Sweetpotato Crops Smaller than 1963

Potato production for 1964 is expected to total 6 percent less than 1963 and the smallest since 1959. Although acreage for harvest is less,

most of the decline from last year results from lower yields per acre. Reduction in production is indicated for each seasonal group. Summer potato production shows a 12 percent drop in the early crop and a 2 percent decline for late summer output. The first forecast of the important fall crop is 5 percent less than last year and most of the reduction is in western producing areas.

Production of sweetpotatoes is 4 percent less than the 1963 total and 11 percent less than average. Prospects improved during July in most Atlantic Coast and East South Central areas. However, prospects declined in Kentucky, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas because of moisture shortages.

Fruit Output Larger - Smaller Nut Production

Production of non-citrus fruit is expected to be 6 percent more than last year and 11 percent above average. The indicated production of all fruits except peaches and grapes is larger than in 1963; and all crops except peaches are above average. The sour cherry, plum, and nectarine crops are expected to be the largest of record, and grapes the second largest. July was generally favorable for fruit crops. Prospective tonnage increased 1 percent during the past month and expected production is up for most crops. Peaches and apricots showed a decline from last month.

Estimated tonnage of edible nuts is 34 percent less than last year but about equal to the average. Nearly all the decrease from last year is due to the smaller crop of pecans expected. Pecan production is forecast to be about one-third the record crop produced last year and 24 percent less than average. The almond and filbert crops are larger than last year, although the production of filberts is expected to be below average. The expected production of walnuts is slightly below last year but well above average.

Record July Egg Production - Less Milk

Egg production during July totaled 5,350 million eggs, 2 percent more than a year earlier and a record high for the month. Production was greater than a year earlier in all regions except the North Central. There were record high levels for July in the South Atlantic and South Central States and the highest production of any month of record for the Western States. Total egg production for the first seven months of 1964 was 2 percent more than for the same period in 1963.

July milk production in the United States totaled 10,824 million pounds, slightly below July 1963 and about 1 percent less than the 1958-62 average for the month. Milk production for June has been revised upward to 11,790 million pounds, slightly less than a year earlier. For the first seven months of 1964 milk production totaled about 1 percent more than in the same months of 1963.

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

Year	PRODUCTION									YIELD
	All crops 1/	Feed grains	Hay & forage	Food grains	Vege-tables	Sugar crops	Cotton	Tobacco	Oil crops	28 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/	111	103	103	113	106	167	120	125	134	115

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: July weather maintained or improved prospects in most of the eastern Corn Belt States and in much of the Eastern part of the Nation. Prospects declined in most western Corn Belt States. The indicated 1964 production of 3,885 million bushels is slightly less than the July 1 forecast, and 5 percent less than the record 1963 crop. Current prospects indicate a 1964 yield of 66.5 bushels per acre compared with last year's record of 67.3 bushels and the five-year average of 57.3 bushels.

Crop progress was rapid in the North Central Region as above normal temperatures persisted most of the month of July. More than 90 percent of the corn had tasseled by August 1 in the central Corn Belt - ahead of both last year and average. Moisture supplies were adequate for crop development in most areas of Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana and Ohio. Some areas, especially in Ohio, reported dry surface soils, but subsoil reserves were generally adequate. Conditions were not as favorable along the western side of the Corn Belt. High temperatures and inadequate rainfall lowered corn prospects in some parts of Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas.

Corn was also suffering in States just south of the Corn Belt. Prospects were below a month ago in Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Kentucky as high temperatures accentuated the effects of limited rainfall in these areas.

The Mid-Atlantic States made a spectacular recovery as rains early in July brought needed moisture to critically dry soils. Corn prospects were improved in New York and Pennsylvania, but the most marked increase in prospective yields were reported from New Jersey along the Atlantic and Gulf Coast areas. Record July precipitation in some areas hampered late cultivation as frequent showers kept fields too wet.

In the Western States, corn made satisfactory progress even though temperatures were a little cool in the Pacific Northwest. Dryland corn in eastern Colorado and Wyoming suffered from lack of rainfall during July, but irrigated acreage developed well. Heavy water use has raised fears of shortages for later irrigation in some areas depending mainly on run-off for supplies.

ALL WHEAT: Production of all wheat is expected to total 1,285 million bushels, 10 million bushels above the forecast a month ago and 13 percent above last year. The indicated yield per harvested acre at 26.2 bushels is more than a bushel above both last year and average. This would equal the second highest yield of record, exceeded only by the 27.5 bushel yield of 1958.

WINTER WHEAT: Production of winter wheat showed a minor loss during July as the August 1 forecast of 1,012 million bushels remained 12 percent above 1963 but was 1 percent below average. Production levels of the previous month generally held in the southern States but losses in the North Central States more than offset increased production throughout the Western States. Clear skies and high temperatures prevailed during July in most States east of the Rocky Mountains, pushing winter wheat to maturity and permitting rapid harvest. Rains in the East North Central States during early July caught much of the acreage ready for harvest and along with high temperatures reduced yields in central and northern areas. Western areas enjoyed favorable July moisture supplies and yield prospects improved with favorable late maturing conditions. Harvest was complete or in the wrap-up stage by August 1 in all except the Northern and Mountain States.

The 1964 crop produced uniformly good to excellent yields as all Regions show above average yields. Probably most distinctive of the 1964 crop were the excellent yields in the eastern half of the Nation, an area largely devoted to soft red winter varieties. Record high yields were established in a majority of the States east of the Mississippi River with the remaining States well above average. Record yields also occurred in Missouri and Arkansas, important soft red winter producing States. The combination of high yields and increased acreage pushed soft red winter production to nearly 7 percent above last year and a fourth above average.

Production changes from the previous month were most marked in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri with yields declining as much as 3 bushels. High temperatures at the time of head filling along with rains at harvest time resulted in an outturn below expectations a month earlier. Yields in the Central and Southern Great Plains held or showed minor gains with the clean-up of harvest. Winter wheat production registered rather consistent gains during the month in the Western States as favorable temperatures produced good head fill. Harvest is complete or well advanced at lower elevations and getting underway at higher elevations.

DURUM WHEAT: Production of durum wheat is expected to total 60 million bushels, 10 million bushels more than in 1963 and nearly double the 5-year average of 33 million bushels. The August 1 production estimate is up 5 percent from the July 1 forecast. Indicated yield of 26.5 bushels per acre is nearly a bushel above last year and the second highest of record.

Hot, dry weather during July hastened maturity of the crop in all North Central States. Durum in the main producing area of North Dakota was not as far advanced as in the central area of the State, and the high temperatures during July did not seriously affect the crop. On August 1 about 7 percent of the crop had been harvested in North Dakota and approximately 70 percent was harvested in South Dakota. Part of the durum area in South Dakota having favorable moisture supplies encountered some difficulty in harvesting the crop because of wet conditions.

OTHER SPRING WHEAT: Production of spring wheat other than durum is now forecast at 213 million bushels, 16 percent more than the 183 million bushels produced in 1963 and 7 percent more than the 1958-62 average.

Production prospects improved during July in all major producing States except Minnesota. Favorable moisture conditions prevailed in Montana, North Dakota, and Idaho on July 1, while South Dakota and Minnesota were relatively dry. Hot, dry weather and generally light rainfall in Montana, the Dakotas, and Minnesota during July hastened maturity of the crop. In Idaho and the far Northwestern States, growing conditions were favorable most of the month.

Harvesting was almost three-fourths completed in South Dakota and nearing completion in southern Minnesota on August 1 while harvest in Montana, North Dakota, and northern Minnesota was just underway. In Washington, harvest is running two to three weeks late.

OATS: Oat production is forecast at 910 million bushels, 7 percent less than last year, and 19 percent below average. This is up slightly from the forecast of a month ago, largely due to improvement in Iowa and North Dakota. The average yield, estimated at 44.0 bushels per acre, is 1.1 bushels below last year's record high yield of 45.1 bushels per acre, but 1.3 bushels above the average. Record or near record yields are estimated for most Southern and several Western States.

Harvest was complete by August 1 in the Southern States, except in Maryland and West Virginia where combining was continuing under favorable conditions. In the North Central States, hot, dry weather during most of July advanced maturity and lowered yields in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Harvest was complete or well along in most States in this region by August 1, slightly earlier than usual. Among States still active, harvest was past the halfway mark in Wisconsin and Michigan, although less than one-fourth had been cut in northern Wisconsin, and some fields were still in the milk stage in upper Michigan. Harvest was behind last year in North Dakota with 16 percent combined and 32 percent in the swath. In Minnesota, more than one-half was turning ripe in the Red River Valley, but little had been combined.

In the Western States, hot, dry July weather adversely affected the dryland crop in eastern Colorado and Wyoming. In Montana, a good crop was maturing rapidly, and about 10 percent had been combined. Weather has been generally favorable for good development and filling of oats in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, but little has been harvested. In California, the bulk of the crop has been combined with only a few coastal and northern fields remaining.

SOYBEANS: The 1964 soybean production forecast is 748 million bushels, based on conditions as of August 1, nearly 7 percent larger than last year's record high and nearly one-fourth larger than average. The bumper crop is the result of a record large acreage for harvest, because indicated yields are slightly below last year. The U.S. yield per acre of 24.2 bushels is down from the 24.5 bushels last year but above the average of 24.1 bushels.

Condition of the soybean crop showed considerable variation. By areas, the yields in the North Central region are expected to be down from last year, but above average. Prospective yields in the South Atlantic area are above both last year and average, while the expected yields in the North Atlantic and South Central States are up from last year but below average.

In the main producing North Central States conditions varied considerably, with best conditions in an area including Iowa and States eastward to Ohio. A lack of moisture coupled with high temperatures have limited prospects in most other areas of the region. Development progessed rapidly during July in areas which had sufficient moisture. Over 60 percent of the Ohio crop had pods forming as of August 1 which is about two days ahead of last year and five days ahead of normal. In Indiana excellent growth was made and about 60 percent of the acreage has set pods. Illinois conditions vary as beans in the central and northern areas made rank growth and had a good set of pods while in the southern third of the State growth and development has been limited by lack of moisture and high temperatures. About three-fourths of the State's acreage was podded, well ahead of average. In Minnesota, where development is slightly behind last year, rain is needed to help growth and set of pods. In Iowa moisture was generally adequate, promoting good to excellent development, although some north central and northeast areas are dry. Progress is about the same as last year with most of the crop showing bloom and nearly three-fifths podding. Hot dry weather has damaged Missouri's crop.

July rainfall alleviated dry conditions and boosted prospects in the Atlantic Coast States. Generally, the crop made good to excellent development during July in these States although progress is still somewhat late in many areas as a result of delayed plantings in June due to dry soil conditions and later by excessive moisture.

A lack of moisture through most of the South Central area coupled with high temperatures in some sections limited growth and development. Current yield prospects in most of the area are somewhat above last year's drought reduced crop but below average in each of the States except Kentucky and Louisiana. The effect of dry weather is most significant in Arkansas, Mississippi, and Oklahoma. Prospects are extremely variable in Arkansas. The hot, dry weather that persisted in July over most of the State hampered growth on a large acreage although early planted fields under irrigation or in local areas receiving sufficient rainfall are doing well. Development of the crop in the region ranges from just beginning to bloom in Louisiana to approximately two-thirds blooming and over one-fourth podding in Kentucky and Tennessee.

BARLEY: Production of barley is now expected to total 388 million bushels, 3 percent less than produced last year and 10 percent below average. Improved prospects since July 1 in several North Central and Western States resulted in the forecast of a record yield of 36.2 bushels per acre as of August 1. Record yields are expected in many States, even though the hot, dry July weather pushed development and hastened maturity.

By August 1, harvest was about complete in all areas except the Western States, the Dakotas, and Minnesota. While slightly behind last year, combining moved ahead rapidly in the North Central States under ideal harvest conditions where about 90 percent of the crop was combined in South Dakota, 30 percent in Minnesota, and 22 percent in North Dakota. About one-third of the crop in North Dakota was turning but 10 percent still ranged from just heading to early dough.

In most Western States, an excellent crop is expected. High temperatures caused rapid maturity in areas east of the Rockies, but weather was very favorable in the Northwestern States enabling the previously marginal crop to make surprising recovery during July. Only 10 percent of the crop had been harvested by August 1 in Montana where a generally good crop is expected. In Colorado, many dryland fields suffered severely from the hot dry conditions, but yields from irrigated fields have been good to excellent. In California, harvest is complete in the central valleys, is well along in the Coastal areas, but is still limited in the Northern areas. Harvest is well along in Oregon's Columbia River Basin. The crop made good progress in the eastern part of the State, while in the Western areas little harvest activity is expected before mid-August. In Washington harvest of only a fair winter crop is active with green heads causing some difficulty. The spring crop is in good condition.

RYE: Rye production in 1964 is expected to total 34.4 million bushels--up 17 percent from last year and 9 percent above the 1958-62 average. Except for the 1962 crop, this year's rye production is the largest since 1942. The indicated yield is 19.5 bushels per acre compared with 18.3 bushels in 1963, the 5-year average of 18.4 bushels, and is the third highest on record.

As of August 1, harvest was still in progress in the States along the Canadian border, but generally complete in other areas. In North Dakota, the leading rye producing State, harvest was well advanced with 85 percent of the crop swathed or combined.

Rye production is expected to be above last year in all regions with yields per acre higher in all except the Western region. In the North Central States, where nearly three-fourths of the crop is produced, yield prospects are 1.4 bushels per acre above the 1963 yield. The Dakotas, Nebraska, and Kansas account for most of the increase. Record yields are forecast for New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Iowa, Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, Kentucky, and Idaho.

SORGHUM GRAIN: The 1964 sorghum grain crop is forecast at 473 million bushels, down 19 percent from last year and 14 percent below the 1958-62 average. The current forecast, the lowest indicated

production since 1956, reflects both a reduced acreage for grain and hot, dry conditions prevailing throughout the major producing States during most of July. Crop prospects as of August 1 indicate production smaller than last year for all major producing States. Yield per harvested acre is indicated at 38.7 bushels, down 4.6 bushels from last year and 1.1 bushels less than average.

Sorghum for grain is expected to be harvested from 12.2 million acres, 13 percent below average. The 1964 plantings of sorghum for all purposes, at 17.0 million acres, declined 4 percent from 1963 plantings and average, but the acreage for grain showed a much sharper decline largely because of the hot dry weather prevalent throughout the Central and southern Great Plains and participation in the Feed Grain Program.

By August 1, harvest operations were nearly complete in South Texas and 25 percent complete in the central part of the State. Most of the northwest Texas dryland crop was planted after the rains received in late May and early June. The crop in this area as well as in Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado, and Nebraska was suffering from the hot, dry weather which prevailed during most of July. Cooler temperatures and rains were needed throughout this area to prevent further deterioration of crop prospects. By August 1, heading was nearly complete in Oklahoma, 28 percent complete in Kansas, 75 percent in Nebraska, and 25 percent in Colorado.

BROOMCORN: The 1964 broomcorn crop is estimated at 25,400 tons, 10 percent less than last year's production of 28,100 tons. The 1958-62 average production is 27,260 tons. Compared with the 1963 crop, indicated production this year is down 2,100 tons in Oklahoma, 5,100 tons in New Mexico, and 100 tons in both Colorado and Kansas but up 4,700 tons in Texas.

The acreage planted this year is estimated at 188,700 acres, compared with 195,900 acres in 1963. Abandonment of 13.5 percent is indicated leaving 163,300 acres for harvest, 6 percent below the 173,700 acres harvested in 1963. The indicated 1964 yield per acre of 311 pounds is 13 pounds below last season.

In New Mexico, dry soils in Union and Quay counties materially reduced plantings and prevented growers from getting their normal acres planted in Roosevelt County. Furthermore, drought has limited growth with production expected to total only 3,000 tons, compared with 8,100 tons last year. Although soil moisture has been on the short side in Colorado, growers planted 78,000 acres this year, up 4 percent from last year, with the acreage for harvest estimated at 67,000 acres. The area generally received enough moisture during July to maintain the crop but not enough for normal growth. Production is estimated at 8,000 tons compared with 8,100 tons in 1963.

The Oklahoma crop is estimated at 6,400 tons. The season was generally favorable in the Lindsay area and a fairly good crop of early broomcorn has been harvested but the late crop in this area was hurt by high temperatures and drought. Production in Texas is estimated at 7,500 tons, up sharply from the 2,800 tons harvested last year. Although some acreage was shredded before harvest because of the high price for pulling, growers harvested 30,000 acres, 50 percent more than in 1963. An excellent yield per acre of 500 pounds was harvested.

RICE: Another record-large rice crop is forecast. Estimated production, 72.6 million hundredweight, is nearly 4 percent above the 1963 record and about one-third larger than average. A slight increase over the July forecast is the result of higher prospective yields in Arkansas and Missouri, with other States showing no change.

In the Southern area, Louisiana, Texas, and Missouri expect yields per acre to set new high records, Arkansas expects to equal last year's record, but Mississippi has prospects for a lower outturn per acre than last year. For the area, both yield per acre and total production are indicated at record highs. Production is estimated at 56.7 million bags (100 pounds); approximately 1.2 million bags above last year and 15.7 million above average. The Arkansas crop has developed rapidly and early fields of Nato have begun to head. In Louisiana, considerable Belle Patna was harvested the latter half of July. Frequent showers during that period slowed harvest and knocked down some green as well as mature rice. Moisture and irrigation water are ample and despite some concern about excessive moisture and Blast disease a record crop is expected. In Texas, heavy rains on July 19 followed by showers slowed combining operations. About 14 percent of the crop was harvested by August 1 compared with 20 percent by that date last year. Growers were apprehensive that first cuttings of Belle Patna might have to be made before fields dry out, thus reducing the possibility of second cuttings.

The California crop has a higher than usual infestation of water grass and control measures have met with varying degrees of success. Most fields are about three weeks ahead of last year because July weather was favorable for growth and development. Production is forecast at 15,876,000 bags compared with 14,580,000 bags last year and the average of 13,598,000 bags.

FLAXSEED: Flaxseed production is forecast at 27.5 million bushels, 13 percent below the 1963 crop and 4 percent below average. Yield prospects improved during July and are estimated at 9.4 bushels per acre compared with 9.7 bushels last year and the average of 9.4 bushels.

Yield prospects improved in Iowa and North Dakota during July and are unchanged for all other States except California, where less favorable conditions dimmed prospects. Total expected production is down from a year earlier in all States except Texas and Wisconsin. Production in South Dakota and California is substantially below both last year and the 5-year average. Texas production is considerably above 1963 and average.

On August 1 nearly all of North Dakota's acreage had reached the bloom stage. In Minnesota cutting had just begun with most of the crop turning ripe. The South Dakota crop is in the bloom stage or more advanced but poor seasonal conditions are causing fields to vary considerably. Harvest in the Imperial and San Joaquin Valleys of California was about complete on August 1.

POPCORN: Popcorn growers planted 176,000 acres of popcorn in 1964, and expect to harvest 168,000 acres or 55 percent more than last year but 9 percent less than the 1958-62 average of 185,000 acres. The acreage for harvest includes only that intended for popping.

All major producing States plan to harvest considerably more acreage than last year--Ohio 82 percent more; Indiana 52 percent more; Illinois 71 percent; Iowa 46 percent; Nebraska 126 percent; and Kentucky 49 percent. Most of the increase in the "other" States group is in Tennessee and Alabama. All producing States except Oklahoma, which is nearly out of production, and Missouri which indicates no change, show acreage increases this year. Despite rather large State by State increases in acreage for harvest this year, most States are below the 5-year average. Last year's harvested acreage was unusually low-- the lowest in 17 years. The ranking of States indicates that Indiana, Iowa, and Illinois are the leading States this year and in that order. Nebraska, Kentucky, and Ohio are next in order.

No estimates of production will be made until December. However, growing conditions in the eastern Corn Belt States have been generally good. Growing conditions in other popcorn areas have not been up to normal. Some areas have suffered from dry, hot weather, particularly Kentucky and Nebraska.

This report includes revised acreage and production for the 1963 crop, based on a review of all information including final data from all known processors. The current published estimate for 1963 shows an upward revision in production of about 5 million pounds of ear corn, or 2 percent--largely because of slightly better harvested yields per acre in some States than were indicated in December 1963.

HAY: Production of all kinds of hay during 1964 is estimated at 115.9 million tons, slightly below last year and 1 percent below average. Overall prospects declined 1 percent during July because of hot, dry weather in most of the Southern Plains States and the Western Corn Belt, and continued moisture shortages in the North Atlantic Region. Wild hay prospects declined slightly during July because the decreased expectations in the moisture short South Central Region more than offset slight increases in all other regions. All major types of tame hay also declined in production prospects during July. Improved growing conditions in the South Atlantic Region were more than offset by decreased prospects in most of the Plains States area where hot dry weather retarded growth.

Alfalfa and Alfalfa mixture production, 69.4 million tons, is about the same as last year, but 3 percent above average. Yield prospects declined 2 percent during July mostly because growth was slowed by hot dry weather in much of the West North Central and South Central Regions. Prospects are also down rather sharply in Colorado and New Mexico. Most other Western States and the North and South Atlantic Regions showed some improvement. Compared with last year, yields are expected to be up in the Atlantic Regions but down in all other regions, particularly the South Central. Appreciable weevil damage was reported as far north as Pennsylvania.

Clover, Timothy, and Clover Grass Mixtures are indicated at 20.3 million tons, down 3 percent from last year and 13 percent below average. Prospects in the North Central and Western Regions improved slightly during July but were down a little in all other regions. Most of the increase in prospects

occurred in the Eastern Corn Belt and in the north part of the Western Region where warm temperatures stimulated growth retarded earlier by cool weather.

Lespedeza hay is estimated at 2.8 million tons, down 8 percent from last year's drought depressed crop and 31 percent below average. The decrease from last year is mainly accounted for by decreased yield expectations. Yield prospects for the Nation during July decreased 4 percent. Timely rains in the South Atlantic Region stimulated growth appreciably, but the improved prospects were more than offset by decreased expectations in the moisture short area exterding from Oklahoma to West Virginia.

Wild hay is forecast at 9.3 million tons, up slightly from last year's crop but down 5 percent from average. The expected yield per acre is down 2 percent from both last year and average. Prospects improved during July in Montana and North Dakota, where warm weather stimulated a well established but slow crop. Prospects remained the same in South Dakota and Nebraska, but declined in the moisture short area centering on Oklahoma.

DRY BEANS: August 1 dry bean production forecast is 20.3 million bags (100 pounds clean basis). This is above the July 1 forecast, nearly 7 percent above the 1958-1962 average but 2 percent below the 1963 production. The expected yield per acre at 1,402 pounds is considerably below last year's 1,453 pound yield, but well above the 5-year average of 1,282 pounds

The 1964 crop is expected to be harvested from 1.45 million acres compared with 1.43 million acres last year and the average of 1.49 million acres.

In the Northeast, yield prospects improved during July. New York received sufficient rainfall to maintain adequate moisture levels in important areas. With ample moisture supplies, Michigan's crop made heavy growth during July. Expected yields are the second highest of record, in spite of some insect damage. Aerial spraying is in progress to prevent further beetle and worm damage.

Beans in the Northwest, off to a late start, made excellent growth as a result of warm weather and adequate moisture during July. Idaho prospects improved greatly resulting in larger expected yields than forecast last month. Most other Northwest States also showed improvement from last month.

Colorado, the major dry bean State in the Southwest, has excellent prospects resulting in increased expected yields. Many fields were blooming on August 1 and some were setting pods. Though crop development is behind last year's early season it is progressing normally. Other Southwest States are dry and rain is needed.

Record-equalling yields are expected in California. The crop made good growth and the development of most varieties is ahead of last year. Harvest is expected to be earlier than last year.

DRY PEAS: The 1964 production forecast of dry peas is 4.5 million bags (100 pounds clean basis), 5 percent below last year's crop but 16 percent above average. The forecast is up nearly 5 percent from expectations a month earlier because of improved prospects in Idaho.

The expected yield of 1,441 pounds per acre is below last year's record level of 1,493 pounds but above the average of 1,249 pounds. Above average yields are expected in each of the States except North Dakota and Oregon.

Below normal temperatures benefited the pea crop in Washington, the leading dry pea producing State, but occasional periods of high temperatures and contrasting late June frosts reduced yields in some areas. Prospects are unchanged from a month earlier for the State. July precipitation along with cool temperatures generally favored dry peas in North Idaho, where about four-fifths of the State's acreage is located. Improved yields more than offset reduced prospects in South Idaho where high temperatures in July caught much of the acreage in bloom. Harvesting of the crop was underway only on a limited scale in the Northwest by the latter part of July.

PEANUTS: The 1964 production of peanuts is forecast at 1,939 million pounds, 4 percent less than the 2,022 million pounds produced in 1963, but 11 percent above average. Production in the Virginia-Carolina area is expected to reach 596 million pounds, about 4 percent above 1963. In the Southeast area, indicated production at 1,016 million pounds is down 5 percent from 1963. Production in the Southwest is estimated at 327 million pounds about 15 percent below last year's outturn.

The acreage of peanuts to be harvested for nuts this year is estimated at 1,380,300 acres. This is 2 percent below the 1,409,200 acres harvested for nuts last year and 4 percent below average. The decline from last year is mainly attributed to a 12-percent decline in the Texas acreage and a 1-percent smaller acreage in Virginia. Partially offsetting these declines are slightly larger acreages for harvest in Georgia, Oklahoma, and New Mexico.

In the Virginia-Carolina area, the crop generally got off to a good start, though growth of peanuts in some localities was slowed by moisture shortage during May and June. However, July rainfall was ample in all areas and as of August 1, a record yield of 2,137 pounds per acre was in prospect.

In the Southeastern area, early spring weather was unfavorable for field work and peanuts were planted a little later than normal. Seed germination was good, and excellent stands were obtained in most areas. Moisture supplies on August 1 were ample and prospects were excellent. The forecast yield of 1,376 pounds per acre is second only to the 1,445 pounds obtained under ideal conditions last season.

The irrigated crop in the Southwest was making good progress on August 1, but prospects for the dryland acreage were very poor. The average condition reported by farmers was the lowest since 1957. In the important Cross Timbers area of Texas, dry soils prevented farmers from planting all of their intended acreage, and on August 1 rain was badly needed to maintain growth on emerged plantings. Short moisture supplies were also slowing growth in the Hughes and Bryan County areas of Oklahoma.

TOBACCO: Production of all types of tobacco will total about 2,162 million pounds, or about 64 million above the previous month's forecast, if the August 1 outlook holds. This poundage is nearly 7 percent below production in 1963 but 10 percent above the 1958-62 average. All classes except cigar binder shared in the increase over the previous month; however, flue-cured alone accounted for 56 million pounds.

An average yield of 2,010 pounds per acre is indicated for the current season. If realized, this will mark the first time of record that the average yield for the United States has reached or exceeded a ton per acre. Yields averaged 1,989 pounds last year. The 5-year average is 1,704 pounds.

In most tobacco producing sections, showery weather during July was conducive to favorable development of the crop. Ample to excessive rains covered brighleaf sections and poundage was added to all flue-cured types except type 13. Excess water caused some deterioration in the South Carolina crop. Excellent prospects held in burley areas, although the belt was interspersed with dry pockets as of August 1. A favorable outlook prevailed in most areas producing dark and cigar types.

Flue-cured production is forecast at 1,277 million pounds, up about 56 million from a month earlier. Ample to excessive rains fell in producing areas during July, improving poundage prospects for types 11, 12, and 14, but causing a decline for type 13. Last year, 1,371 million pounds of brightleaf were produced compared with the average of 1,216 million. The combined average yield expected this season for types 11-14 is 2,041 pounds per acre--the first time the prospective yield has broken the ton level. The yield in 1963 was 1,975 pounds and the 5-year average is 1,758 pounds.

At 671 million pounds--up 4 million from a month ago--the third largest burley crop of record is indicated. Last year's record crop amounted to 755 million pounds, and production averaged 542 million for the 1958-62 period. The yield in prospect this season is 2,190 pounds, compared to 2,231 pounds in 1963 and 1,738 pounds for the average. Growing conditions continued generally favorable in most burley areas during July and prospects improved noticeably in Tennessee and North Carolina. Lack of moisture reduced the potential in Ohio and West Virginia.

Production of fire-cured leaf is forecast at 53.8 million pounds, 4 percent below the 55.9 million pounds obtained last year, but 8 percent above average. The current month's estimate is up about 2 percent from July. Except for a slight decline in type 23 prospects in Kentucky, all areas show slight production increases from last month. Growers' reports indicate a prospective record yield of 1,650 pounds per acre compared with 1,630 pounds in 1963 and 1,453 for the average.

Prospects for Southern Maryland, type 32, improved during July and now stand at 37.0 million pounds. This is about 5 percent above the 1958-62 average production of 35.3 million pounds. A yield of 950 pounds per acre is indicated, based on August 1 conditions. If realized, this yield will be moderately above the 5-year average of 916 pounds per acre.

Dark air-cured prospects, types 35-37, increased slightly during July. August 1 reports point to a 1964 production of 22.6

million pounds--11 percent below last year, but 6 percent above average. Production increases over last month were indicated for all types except Kentucky 35, which was unchanged. The indicated average yield of 1,627 pounds per acre for all dark air-cured types combined is second only to the record 1,654 pounds obtained last year.

Production of cigar-filler is forecast at 56.2 million pounds, 1 percent below last year and 7 percent below average. The drop of 1 percent in production this year is attributed entirely to a 4 percent drop in harvested acreage, since yield per acre at 1,887 pounds is 51 pounds above last year and 143 pounds above average. Timely rains during July improved yield prospects.

Cigar-binder output is expected to total 23.8 million pounds--about 5.5 million in the Connecticut Valley and 18.3 million in Wisconsin. Production from the current crop is practically unchanged from last year's 23.7 million pounds, but is 13 percent below average. Yield is indicated at 1,700 pounds per acre compared with 1,758 pounds in 1963 and the average of 1,622. Dry weather during July reduced yield prospects in the Northern Wisconsin area.

Total cigar-wrapper production is forecast at 19.9 million pounds, up 7 percent from last year and 5 percent above the average production of 19.0 million pounds. Yield per acre, in the combined shade grown areas, of 1,454 pounds is 5 pounds above 1963 and 62 pounds above average.

COTTON: This year's cotton crop for the United States is indicated at 14,785,000 bales, 3.5 percent less than last year's production of 15,327,000 bales, but 6 percent more than average. The estimated yield per acre of 506 pounds is 10 pounds less than the 1963 record-high of 516 pounds but 52 pounds above average. Record-high yields are expected in South Carolina and California.

Abandonment of the acreage planted this year is expected to be about 4.9 percent compared with 4.2 last season and the average of 4.7 percent. Abandonment is generally less than average except in Texas where drought has reduced prospects with some growers removing acreage in excess of domestic allotments. Abandonment as currently estimated would leave 14,034,000 acres for harvest in the United States this year, about 1.3 percent less than the 14,212,000 acres harvested last year and 5 percent less than average.

The crop has made good progress in the Carolinas despite excessive July rains, particularly in South Carolina. Heavy rainfall in Georgia and southern Alabama during July caused rank growth and some shedding with boll rot a threat. In all southeastern States, insect infestation was light but built up some following showery weather after mid-July.

Prospective yields are very good in Tennessee and Missouri. While some areas of the Mississippi River Delta have had ample rains and record yields are expected, in many areas soils continued on the dry side and plants are relatively small but well fruited. Boll weevil infestations are almost nil in the Central Belt and boll worms are well under control.

The severe drought in Northwest Texas and Southwest Oklahoma had materially limited plant growth and fruiting on dryland cotton. If the drought continues, abandonment, including plowup of acreage in excess of the domestic allotment, may be more than currently estimated. Drought has also reduced prospective yields in central Texas. Harvest of a fair to good crop is getting underway in south central areas and is well advanced in the Lower Valley of Texas. Following a slow start, the crop in New Mexico, Arizona, and California made good progress during June and July with good yields indicated.

The forecast of 14,785,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight indicates ginnings for the 1964 season of 14,765,000 running bales and cottonseed production of 6,102,000 tons, compared with 6,197,000 tons in 1963, based on average bale weights and seed-lint ratios, respectively. The Bureau of the Census reports 152,092 bales ginned to August 1, 1964 and 244,709 bales ginned to the same date last year.

SUGAR BEETS: This year's sugar beet production is expected to total 24,666,000 tons, up 324,000 tons from last month's estimate and 6 percent more than last year's record crop. Acreage is 13 percent larger but the prospective yield of 17.6 tons per acre is down from the 1963 record-high of 18.9 tons.

Most sugar beets made good progress during July and were reported in good to excellent condition on August 1 despite a slow start caused by a cool wet spring. Insects and disease have caused no serious damage and only a small acreage was hurt by hail. While stands are generally good, there are fields with thin, irregular stands. In the Red River Valley moisture has been adequate, and yield prospects improved during July. In the Upper Platte Valley of Nebraska, continued heavy irrigation could deplete water supplies in some canals before the end of the growing season; however, many farmers there have wells for supplemental water.

Yield prospects improved slightly in Wyoming, Colorado, and Utah although the water supply caused some concern. In Wyoming, where precipitation was light and irrigation heavy, the supply of water is currently being limited. As a consequence of above normal temperatures throughout Colorado during July, large amounts of irrigation water were necessary to advance the crop. Except for a few local areas, water supplies in the important northeast section of Colorado appear adequate to bring the crop to harvest, but beets in the Arkansas Valley have deteriorated slightly because of conservation of irrigation water for later use. Elsewhere supplies of water for irrigation are generally adequate to ample.

Harvest of fall-planted beets in the Imperial Valley of California has been completed, where yields are about 2 tons per acre less than last year. Harvest in the southern San Joaquin Valley began early in July and gradually spread northward. A good to excellent crop is expected in all areas of the State.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: Production of sugarcane for sugar and seed on the Mainland is expected to total 16,651,000 tons, 20 percent more than last year's record crop and double the 1958-62 average. The increase over last year is the result of expanded acreage, since prospective yields in both Florida and Louisiana are at their 1963 levels. The estimated 3 percent increase in Hawaii production brings the United States crop to 27,116,000 tons, 13 percent more than was harvested last year.

Sugarcane has grown rapidly as weather throughout the area has been favorable. In Louisiana stands are better than last year and a bumper crop is expected if ample rain falls during the remainder of the growing season.

APPLES: The August 1 forecast of commercial apple production in 1964 is 147.1 million bushels, 17 percent above last year and 20 percent above average. Prospects generally held steady or increased during July in all major regions. Prospects are unchanged from July in New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Michigan, and California, five of the six largest producing States. In Washington, the forecast is up 1.7 million bushels from last month to 26.8 million, still 16 percent below 1963 but 25 percent above average. The August 1 forecasts by regions are as follows: Eastern, 69.4 million bushels, up 22 percent from the relatively short 1963 crop and 13 percent above average; Central, 32.9 million bushels, up 50 percent from 1963 and 29 percent above average; Western, 44.8 million bushels, down 4 percent from last year but 23 percent above average. Increased plantings coming into production in many areas and favorable growing conditions in all regions are the reasons for the high production outlook.

Prospects in New England States and in New Jersey continue good and about average size crops are expected. In New York and Pennsylvania, record high crops are in prospect. The 26.0 million bushel forecast for New York is 27 percent above last year, 23 percent above average and exceeds the previous record of 24.1 million produced in 1961 by 8 percent. Harvest started about mid-July in the Lake Ontario area and about July 10 in the Hudson Valley. Rainfall has been short of needs in the Hudson and Champlain Valleys where some growers are irrigating. More rain is needed for sizing of the crop. Growing conditions have been favorable in Pennsylvania and a record large crop of 11.0 million bushels is expected. The set of York apples was light but, as are other varieties, the crop is sizing well and a good crop is expected.

Crop prospects remain unchanged in Virginia despite moisture shortages in some areas during July. Rains in early August were sufficient to sustain prospects in the important northern producing counties. Adequate rains during July in southwestern counties improved prospects there--especially in important Nelson County. Prospects declined somewhat in Maryland and West Virginia due to a shortage of soil moisture during July, which

also limited the size of early maturing varieties. Harvest of early varieties in the Martinsburg area was nearly complete by August 1 and for mid-season varieties will start in early August. In North Carolina, a crop of 2,600,000 bushels is now expected. This is equal to the 1963 crop and near the 1962 record of 2,700,000 bushels despite some spring freeze losses. Apples are sizing better than expected and orchards at lower elevations have an excellent set of fruit.

The Michigan forecast is unchanged from last month--a record high 18.5 million bushel crop is expected, 54 percent above last year and 39 percent above average. Harvest of summer varieties continues. Picking of Wealthy apples is expected to start about August 10 and the harvest of major varieties is expected to begin with McIntosh about Sept. 1 in southwestern Michigan--other areas about mid-September. Sizes of apples are above average for this time of year. Scab is becoming severe in some areas because of excessive moisture, especially to Red Delicious and McIntosh varieties. An above average apple crop also is expected in all other Central States except Arkansas. The Ohio crop is nearly twice as large as in 1963, and in Indiana, a crop 60 percent above last year is in prospect--33 percent above average and near the 1937 record high of 2.6 million bushels. Harvest of Indiana's Lodi and Transparent varieties is complete and Duchess and William Reds are starting to move. Dry and hot weather in Kansas reduced prospects but a good crop is still expected. Harvest of early varieties was complete by August 1.

The Washington crop is forecast at 26.8 million bushels. This is 5.1 million below last year's large crop but 25 percent above average. Crops in the Yakima Valley are extremely variable. Orchards in the Lower Valley generally have good to excellent crops while crops in the Upper Valley are rated poor to good. In the Wenatchee area, trees have a lighter set than a year ago, but crop prospects are still good to excellent. In some areas spring frost damage resulted in a light set. Hardest hit was the important Tieton, Cowiche, and West Valley areas. In California a record large crop of 11.5 million bushels is in prospect. This is 37 percent above last year and 16 percent above average. Harvest of Gravenstein apples for fresh market has been slow due to small sizes and lack of maturity. Canners are the primary outlet for the crop. In the Sebastopol district, the Gravenstein crop is turning out smaller than expected due to dry soils which limited sizing. A good crop of late apples is expected in both the Sebastopol and Watsonville districts. In Oregon, late spring frosts reduced prospects for all varieties in the Hood River area. Development in other areas is normal with good crop prospects. In Idaho, apple sizes appear to be larger than usual. Limited harvest of early varieties is expected to begin by mid-August. The Colorado crop is sizing well and harvest of early varieties is expected to start in late August.

PEACHES: Production of peaches in the United States is now estimated at 70.9 million bushels, 4 percent below 1963 and 5 percent less than the 1958-62 average. Excluding the California Clingstone crop which is

used primarily for canning, the U.S. crop would total 38.3 million bushels, 11 percent less than last year and 22 percent below the 5-year average.

The California crop of Clingstone peaches is estimated at 32.7 million bushels, 7 percent more than last year and about a fourth larger than average. The estimate excludes peaches eliminated by the green drop program under provisions of the State Marketing Order. Picking of extra early Clingstone peaches was nearly complete by the first of August, and movement of early varieties is expected in heavy volume by mid-month. In general, fruit delivered to date has been of very good quality and the amount of off-grade fruit less than anticipated earlier.

The crop of California Freestone peaches is expected to be 12.7 million bushels, or 1 percent less than in 1963 but 1 percent more than average. The peak of fresh Freestone movement will occur by the end of the first week in August. Early varieties are at the end of their season while Elbertas and Fay Elbertas are nearing their peak. The fruit now on the market is generally of good quality and average size.

Peach production in the nine Southern peach States exceeded early season expectations by about 3 percent but was still a short crop. Production is estimated at 5.4 million bushels, off 71 percent from 1963 and only one-third as large as average for the region. The current year's crop is the smallest since 1955 when very few peaches were harvested in the South. In South Carolina, production is estimated at 900,000 bushels which is only about 12 percent of the record high of 7.8 million bushels produced in 1963. Because of the extremely short crop, a larger than usual proportion of the crop is being sold locally. The Georgia peach crop is expected to be only one-third as large as last year. Much of the peach crop in that State was harvested by July 1. Harvest of Elbertas in Arkansas is nearing completion in the Nashville area and is underway in the Clarksville and Crowley Ridge areas. In the other Southern States, harvest was about completed by August 1.

Prospects for peaches in Virginia did not change during July, and a crop of 1.0 million bushels is still expected. In the Roanoke and southwest districts and in the Piedmont area, July weather favored good development of peaches. A high quality crop of early varieties was harvested and Elbertas are expected to size well. In the Valley and northern Virginia, July weather was dry. Early varieties showed some reduction in size, compared with usual, but rains in early August over most of the area should result in some gain in the size of Elbertas which are expected to be ready for harvest around mid-August. In the other Eastern and the Central States, prospects generally held up during July and production is expected to be heavier than in 1963 in most of these States. Among the more important peach producing States, production is expected to be larger than average in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Michigan.

Peach prospects in the Western States (other than California) continued better than a year ago. The crop appeared in good condition in Idaho, but prospects declined in July in Colorado due to lack of proper

sizing in some orchards. Harvest is about to begin in the Dixie area of southern Utah. In Washington, peaches were slowed by the cool weather that occurred during July, but quality is excellent and there have been no insect or disease problems. Early varieties such as Dixired have been picked, but only the earliest orchards have started picking Redhavens. Harvest of Elberta and Hale canning peaches will not start until late in August--a week later than usual. Warm days and nights could bring the peach crop on rapidly.

PEARS: The August 1 pear forecast is 28,893,000 bushels, 49 percent above last year and 3 percent above average. Production in the Pacific Coast States, where about 88 percent of the U.S. crop is normally produced, is estimated at 24,876,000 bushels (606,750 tons), up 51 percent from last year's short crop and 1 percent above average. The Bartlett crop is 19,659,000 bushels (477,500 tons), up 66 percent from last year and 3 percent above average. Production of "other than Bartlett" pears in these three States is estimated at 5,217,000 bushels (129,250 tons), 11 percent above 1963 but 7 percent below average. States other than the Pacific Coast States expect to produce 4,017,000 bushels, up 41 percent from last year and 21 percent above average.

The California Bartlett forecast is 13,959,000 bushels or 335,000 tons--more than double the short 1963 crop and slightly above average but 4 percent below the 1962 crop. Harvest of Bartlett pears is in full swing in Sacramento and Solano counties and starting in the Hamilton City area. Processor demand had been strong. "Other" pears in California are expected to amount to 1,167,000 bushels or 28,000 tons, up 22 percent from 1963 but 18 percent below average.

Bartlett pear prospects in Oregon improved somewhat during July and a crop of 2,300,000 bushels (57,500 tons) is now expected. This would be 64 percent above last year's short crop and 3 percent above average. The crop is sizing well and harvest is expected to start in late August in both the Medford and Hood River areas. The "other" pear forecast for Oregon is 2,700,000 bushels (67,500 tons)--35 percent above last year but 6 percent below average. There is considerable frost marking and russeting of winter pears in Oregon.

The Washington Bartlett pear forecast is unchanged at 3,400,000 bushels (85,000 tons), 11 percent below last year's good crop, but still 18 percent above average. Harvest for fresh market is expected to begin by mid-August in the Yakima Valley and around August 20 in the North Central area. Harvest for processing is expected to begin about August 17. Fruit is smooth and of good size, although russeting is common in both major areas. Quality is generally excellent. Production of "other" pears in Washington is expected to be 1,350,000 bushels (33,750 tons)--down 21 percent from last year but slightly above average. The fruit is smooth and well shaped but some pears in the North Central area are frost marked and russeting is common in both major producing areas. Harvest is expected to start during the second week of September.

A crop of 2,200,000 bushels is expected in Michigan--up 69 percent from last year and 53 percent above average. There is a heavy set of fruit which will tend to limit size. Size may also be reduced by loss of foliage from heat and from short moisture supplies in some areas.

Harvest is expected to begin about August 10 for both Bartlett and Clapp varieties. The New York crop is forecast at 900,000 bushels, up 25 percent from last year and 38 percent above average. Harvest of Clapp's Favorite started in the Hudson Valley in late July.

GRAPES: The August 1 forecast of U.S. grape production is 3,414,300 tons--virtually unchanged from a month ago. This is 10 percent short of last year's record crop but 10 percent above average. Production is expected to equal or exceed that of 1963 in all States except California, Washington, Arizona, and Georgia.

In California, where practically all the grapes are European type, the forecast is unchanged from a month earlier. A reduction in prospects for table variety grapes was offset by improved prospects for wine varieties. Production of raisin varieties, at 1,950,000 tons, is down 13 percent from last year's record large crop but 13 percent above average. The raisin grape crop is a little later than normal, although development was very rapid during July. Mildew was a problem early in the season and some sunburn damage has been noted but neither is a serious problem at present. Production of table variety grapes in California is now forecast at 510,000 tons, down 15,000 tons from a month ago, 18 percent below last year and 4 percent below average. The harvest was nearing completion in the Coachella Valley by August 1 and increasing in volume in the Arvin district. The wine variety forecast for August 1 is up 15,000 tons from last month to 585,000 tons, 6 percent below last year but 5 percent above average. The North Coast area suffered extensive damage from early season frost. Considerable second growth has occurred in that area. Although bunch development was very rapid during the latter part of July, there is doubt as to whether such bunches will mature before the time of fall rains. Growing conditions continued fairly good in other areas and increasingly warm weather the last part of July has resulted in good bunch development.

In Michigan, a crop of 72,000 tons is now expected, more than double last year's short crop and 31 percent above average. Soil moisture continued to be adequate throughout July and the crop is in good condition. Some minor shelling of berries from the bunches has occurred. Harvest is expected to begin during the third week of September. The New York forecast of 140,000 tons is unchanged from a month ago, up 31 percent from last year and 28 percent above average. The crop in the Chautauqua-Erie area appears to be about two weeks ahead of last year. Rainfall has been adequate and crop growth good. In the Finger Lakes area growing conditions have been good and the concord crop is expected to equal last year but prospects for wine varieties are variable--some vineyards are expected to produce well above last year and some expected to be short of 1963. Prospects improved in Pennsylvania during July and a crop of 37,000 tons is now expected, 9 percent above last year and 12 percent above average. Fewer bunches and possibly fewer grapes per bunch this year are expected to be more than offset by larger grape sizes and by a more uniform set in all vineyards. Prospects held steady in Ohio despite hot and dry conditions. More rain is needed to insure the crop of 17,000 tons now expected. Some wind and hail damage has occurred in Northeast counties. Harvest is not expected to begin until after September 1. The total crop expected in the Great Lakes States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan is now 266,000 tons, up 9,000 tons from July 1, up 45 percent from last year and 25 percent above average.

Above average size crops are expected in the Carolinas where new bearing acreage of Concord variety grapes continues to expand. Harvest was active during late July despite excessive rains in many areas which had increased the incidence of black rot and other diseases. In Arkansas, dry, hot weather during July reduced prospects for grapes.

In Western States other than California grape prospects are below last year but still above average. Excessive rains during harvest in Arizona has resulted in a large tonnage of grapes being left on the vines. The August 1 estimate of 12,000 tons is down sharply from the July 1 forecast of 21,000 tons because of rain damage. This is 27 percent below last year but still 32 percent above average. Most of the Arizona grapes are European type and are usually sold for fresh market. In Washington, a crop of 70,000 tons is expected, second only to last year's crop of 76,600 tons and 39 percent above average. Disease and insects have been no problem to date and a crop of excellent quality is in prospects.

CITRUS:(NEW CROP): Florida citrus trees appear to be in better condition now than at any time since the freeze of 1962. Soil moisture is generally adequate and all trees show a heavy flush of new growth. Fruit sizes for most varieties are large, and conditions are favorable for continued good growth. Fruit drop is at a minimum. Only in scattered locations has late bloom occurred. Some harvest of grapefruit is expected early in September.

In California, prospects for oranges are not quite as good as a year ago, although above average. In Southern California, Navel trees had a lighter set of fruit than last year but the fruit has sized well. Although trees in central California generally have a good set of inside fruit, growers do not expect as many oranges as last year. Hot weather during June caused a heavy drop of small Valencia fruit and the set appears to be lighter than for the 1963-64 crop, but the fruit has sized well. New crop grapefruit appear in better condition than the crop a year ago. Weather has been favorable in all grapefruit areas.

Recent rains helped the sizing of Arizona citrus. Prospects for Arizona's oranges continue good although not quite up to the level of a year ago. Grapefruit made good development during July. The June drop of new crop lemons was not as heavy as anticipated. Lemon trees continue to show the effects of the 1962-63 freeze.

Most groves in Texas are still in good condition and the fruit is sizing well even though July was hot and dry. Water supplies are short.

APRICOTS: The apricot crop in California, Washington, and Utah is forecast at 207,000 tons, up 3 percent from last year and 10 percent above average. The increase from 1963 is the result of a larger crop in Utah. Estimates are the same as last year's crop in California and down in Washington. In California, harvest of apricots is about completed in all areas except the Hollister area. Quality of fruit for canning was not as good as last year, but apricots for drying was of good quality and size. Harvest continues in Washington, with picking in the late districts expected to start about August 3. A wide spread in the dates of bloom and the cool weather in early July slowed apricot development and maturity. Harvest is nearing completion in Utah with only late pickings still on the trees.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: Production of plums in California and Michigan is estimated at 127,500 tons, 11 percent above a year earlier and 44 percent above the 5-year average. Record high crops are expected to be harvested in both States. Weather conditions continued to favor the sizing and maturity of the plum crop in California. Fruit sizes of later varieties have been better than the earlier varieties, but sizes are still running slightly below average. Early varieties of Michigan plums already are being marketed at Benton Harbor, and Stanleys and Damsons are expected to be ready about mid-August.

The dried prune estimate for California is unchanged from last month at 155,000 tons (dried basis). This is about 17 percent more than both last year and the average for the State. Harvest of Sugar prunes began during the last week of July and the first picking of French prunes is expected around the middle of August. Most districts have fairly even sets of medium to large prunes, but there are some areas where the set is extremely heavy and fruit sizes are small. Outside of considerable cracking, the quality of the crop is expected to be good.

The prune crop in Idaho, Washington, and Oregon is expected to total 63,500 tons (fresh basis), up 2,000 tons from last month. This year's crop is expected to be 53 percent larger than last year but still slightly below average. Prospects for prunes in Idaho remained the same as the month earlier, and drop is about normal for this date. In Oregon, prunes sized well in July but show extreme variation in fruit set in the western part of the State where many growers have no fruit and others in localized areas have prospects for an excellent crop. Harvest of early Italians was expected to begin in the Milton-Freewater area about August 10. The prune crop in Washington is expected to be about 17 percent larger than last year. Size and quality are good although there is some roughness. Many large growers did not apply stop-drop sprays in May and June. Early Italians were expected to be picked about August 10 if weather was favorable.

NECTARINES: The California nectarine crop is now forecast at 70,000 tons, up 13,000 tons from last year's record crop and 25,600 tons above average. Production of the earlier varieties was above early expectations. Harvest of the Late Le Grande variety, which makes up a major portion of the crop, started during the first week of August. Although harvest is about a week later than usual, packout of the crop through August 1 was running about 24 percent ahead of last year.

OLIVES: The August 1 condition of olives in California was reported at 66 percent, down 2 points from a month earlier but 18 points above a year earlier and 9 points above average. There was generally a good bloom. The set of Manzanillos in the San Joaquin Valley was good and size growth has been about normal. The set of Sevillanos is somewhat below last season but the set of Missions is about the same as a year ago. Growers expect a moderately larger crop than the 1963 production. Olive orchards are generally in good condition.

AVOCADOS: Harvest of Hass and other summer varieties in California is well underway and this is expected to be one of the largest Hass crops in many years. Hot weather during July advanced the maturity of the crop.

Harvest is nearly over in the San Diego area, as well as in the upper Orange County area where there was a light crop. The Ventura and Santa Barbara areas expect a normal crop and picking will continue into October.

HOPS: Production of hops is forecast at 52,334,000 pounds, 2 percent greater than last year and 15 percent above average. Prospects are down from a month ago in Washington and Idaho, more than offsetting higher yields expected in Oregon and California.

In Idaho weather conditions during July were unfavorable for hops. Cool weather and showers the first part of the month caused mildew to develop in Early Cluster hops. A severe windstorm the night of July 29, caused extensive damage, with some acreage blown down. Harvest of Early Clusters was expected to start August 17, but because of wind damage harvest may start before that. Late Clusters were not damaged as much by either wind or mildew as were the Early Clusters, and in general are in good condition.

In Washington, July was a poor month for Early Clusters but a good month for Late Clusters. In many yards, Early Clusters had reached the wire by July 1 but then seemed to stop growing. Lack of moisture early in the season and cool weather the first part of July were conditions slowing growth. Although Late Clusters look good, winds about July 30 blew off some bloom. Cool weather early in July set back growth in baby and replanted yards. Harvest of Late Clusters is expected to begin about August 18-20 and become general by August 27.

In eastern Oregon around Ontario, winds blew down some acreage of hops the last of July but most of the acreage has been put up again and the loss does not appear to be heavy. Warm, windy weather in that part of the State helped eliminate mildew. Harvest is expected to start August 25. In the Willamette Valley growing conditions during the past month were favorable, although warmer weather is needed to bring out the flowers. Harvest in the Valley is expected to start August 15.

California's hops made good progress during July after getting off to a slow start because of cool spring weather. Mildew and insect infestations have been light this season.

SWEET CHERRIES: Production of sweet cherries is estimated at 113,700 tons up 62 percent from last year's short crop and 26 percent above average. All producing States have larger crops than last year. In the three Great Lakes States conditions have been very good for cherry production and New York and Michigan both expect a record large sweet cherry crop. The production in New York is expected to total 7,000 tons and the Michigan crop is now estimated at 22,000 tons. Growing conditions in Western States have been better than last year, resulting in a crop that is up 43 percent from 1963 and 20 percent above average.

SOUR CHERRIES: Estimated production of sour cherries totals a record 240,750 tons, up 13 percent from last month's estimate. The crop in the Great Lakes States is turning out much better than had been anticipated. This year's tonnage is nearly three times as large as the short crop realized last year, 77 percent above the average and 40 percent above the previous record crop produced in 1962. Growing conditions have been nearly ideal for sour cherry production in the Great Lakes States this

season and the production there is expected to total 227,800 tons. Michigan and Pennsylvania both have record large crops. Sour cherry production in Michigan is estimated at 160,000 tons, 37 percent above the previous record high crop in 1962 when 117,000 tons were picked. A crop of 17,000 tons is expected in Pennsylvania which is 31 percent more than the record crop of 13,000 tons produced in 1955.

Harvest was complete in the Southwest district of Michigan by August 1. Processing was expected to be completed by August 7 in the Central west area and by August 15, in the Northwest area. When harvest stops many sour cherries will still be left on the trees. Quality has been relatively high and size has been suprisingly large. All the Western States, except Washington expect larger crops than last year. Conditions have been favorable during the growing season in those States resulting in a crop of 12,950 tons, nearly two-thirds above last year's crop and 18 percent above average. Harvest was nearly complete in most States by August 1. However, in Washington harvest did not start until about July 31.

PECANS: The 1964 pecan crop is forecast at 124.4 million pounds, only one-third as large as the record large crop of 362.8 million pounds produced in 1963, but about three-fourths of average. Estimated production of improved varieties is 52.7 million pounds, one-fourth of last year's crop and 61 percent of average. Seedling production is expected to total 71.7 million pounds, less than one-half the 1963 production but nearly an average crop. North Carolina, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, and New Mexico all expect above average pecan crops this year, however, only Oklahoma and New Mexico expect crops larger than last year. Unfavorable weather during pollination, wet weather during the growing season in many States, and the fact that trees produced a very large crop last year contributed to the small crop indicated for 1964.

A severe ice storm in central Georgia during the first week of January damaged the pecan trees and reduced the bearing surface in that area. There was a heavy bloom in Georgia, but heavy rains and cold weather during pollination limited the set. Shedding of nuts started early and infestation from nut case bearer, shuckworm, and pecan weevil has been heavy. Production prospects are spotty throughout Texas. Most favorable prospects are in the San Antonio area and adjoining counties. Moisture is needed throughout the State to bring the nuts to size. Trees in Oklahoma came through the bloom without any freeze damage and generally made a good set of nuts. However, dry, hot weather has caused some drop of immature nuts and made the trees more susceptible to insect damage. Adverse weather conditions for pecans have prevailed throughout most of the season in South Carolina. A late March freeze damaged early growth and subsequent dry weather during bloom and pollination resulted in a light set of nuts. Dry weather in Florida during May and June caused some drop. Most trees have a poor set but nuts are sizing well. Alabama also had dry weather during May and early June. The set of nuts was poor. Case bearers have caused a heavy loss to the nuts which did set. In Mississippi prospects are highly variable. In the extreme southern counties scab is present.

ALMONDS: The California almond crop is estimated at 68,000 tons, unchanged from last month. This is 13 percent more than in 1963 and 26 percent above average. The season continued to be very favorable and field operations are up-to-date even though crop development is a week or 10 days later than normal. The hulls of some Nonpareils have begun to crack. Orchards in many areas have been prepared for the harvest expected to begin in late August.

FILBERTS: Production of filberts in Washington and Oregon is estimated at 7,570 tons, an increase of 9 percent from last year but 18 percent below average. Filbert development in Oregon has generally been a week or more later than usual due to relatively cool weather during late spring and summer. By late July sizing was well advanced. The nut set is variable but generally better than last year. In Washington, production is expected to be heavier than in 1963 but considerably below average.

WALNUTS: The crop of walnuts in California and Oregon is expected to total 82,400 tons. This is 1 percent less than in 1963 but 11 percent above average. The California walnut estimate is 2 percent below last year. In that State, growing conditions were good throughout July. Nut sizes are average for this date, and many trees have heavy sets. Walnut shells are hard in all areas and sunburn, blight, and worms have had little chance to cause damage. Oregon is expecting a crop 16 percent larger than last year but a little below average. In some areas, the set is the heaviest in several years and there is no apparent blight damage.

POTATOES: The first forecast of fall potato production is 188,315,000 hundredweight, 5 percent less than 1963 production. Most of the reduction is in the western States where the forecast of 79,682,000 hundredweight is 9 percent less than the 1963 harvest. The indicated production for the central States, at 42,769,000 hundredweight, is 4 percent less than 1963. In the eastern States, at 65,864,000 hundredweight, the forecast is slightly more than in 1963.

Substantially lower average yields per acre than 1963 are indicated for most western States--more than offsetting an increase in acreage for the area. The crop is later than usual in most States and there are some thin stands. Idaho production is forecast 12 percent less than 1963 with expected yields per acre substantially below last year's high level. Growth in southwestern Idaho is one to two weeks later than normal, while in south central and eastern areas, it is two to three weeks late. There is also more than the usual variation between fields in stage of development. Growth in Colorado during July was pushed by warm temperatures coupled with light showers. Prospects in the San Luis Valley are generally good although showing some variation between areas. About 19,000 acres in Colorado are red varieties and the remaining 17,000 acres are white varieties. In Washington planting and early growth was slow because of the cool spring and there are some thin stands. However, growth in July was good. In Oregon, Malheur County has a good crop in prospect. Reds were being dug the last week of July and Early Gems will begin moving the first part of August. Russets, the predominant variety, will be ready for harvest about the first of September. In the central Oregon and Klamath Falls areas, growth of potatoes has been retarded and stands thinned by cool weather this season and frosts in late June and early July. The crop in the Tulelake area of California is one to three weeks late and there are some poor stands. In that area frosts during June, particularly the one on June 26, hurt the crop. In contrast, potatoes in the central coast counties and San Joaquin County have progressed favorably.

In the central States, August 1 prospects indicate an average yield per acre slightly above the 1963 level but there is less acreage for harvest. Most of the reduction in acreage for harvest is in the Red River Valley where heavy rains in late June drowned out some acreage. Potatoes in the Valley that were not damaged by the rain have made good growth and yield prospects are good.

July weather was favorable for growth in Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio. Moisture shortages in southern Minnesota did some damage in the Hollandale area and the southeast counties. It was also very dry in the commercial potato growing sections of South Dakota and yield prospects were reduced sharply. Hot, dry weather in Wisconsin during much of July delayed growth; however, rains on several days the last two weeks of the month were sufficent to maintain potatoes.

Indicated average yield per acre for the eastern States is slightly less than the 1963 average yield, but a moderate increase in acreage more than offset the lower yield. Moisture supplies in Maine and in northern Vermont and New Hampshire have been adequate and growth has been good. Progress of the Maine crop is a few days ahead of usual. Production for the State is forecast one percent less than last year's very good crop. In central and southern New England, there has been an extended moisture shortage and yield indications in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island are below 1963. Northeastern and western New York--including the important Steuben area-- and western Pennsylvania have had adequate moisture and potatoes have made good growth. However, moisture has been short and growth was retarded in some north central Pennsylvania and central New York counties. Southeast Pennsylvania had July showers but moisture reserves were still low. Long Island had heavy rains July 8 and 9 which brought temporary relief from dry soil conditions but only light showers were received the remainder of the month and growers had to irrigate heavily.

Production of late summer potatoes is estimated at 28,391,000 hundredweight, 2 percent less than 1963. The August 1 forecast is down 1 percent from a month earlier mostly because of dry weather during July in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and New York (Long Island). Yield indications also are down slightly in Ohio and North Carolina. July rains in southeastern Pennsylvania improved yield prospects in that State. Favorable July weather also resulted in higher yield prospects in Illinois, Michigan, and California. In other States, growth during July was satisfactory and production prospects were maintained.

Harvest of late summer potatoes started as soon as tubers made adequate size. Market demand was generally good throughout the month. On August 1, harvest activity was moderate but general in New Jersey, although most vines were still green and tubers generally small. In late July, growers on Long Island dug a few potatoes but they were immature and yields were low. Limited digging was underway in Pennsylvania where volume harvest was expected to begin the first week of August. Tuber size is reported average. Harvest in the Vincennes, Indiana area of chip potatoes was nearing completion. A few Wisconsin potatoes had been dug but growers were waiting for additional size. About one-fourth of the Minnesota irrigated acreage in the Osseo area had been harvested. Harvest in Nebraska started in the Red Cloud area by mid-July and had progressed into the McCook, Central City, and Kearney areas by August 1. About two-thirds of the Arkansas Valley, Colorado acreage was harvested by August 1 and harvest had started in a few fields in the northern area with volume shipments to begin about August 6-10. In Washington, nearly all the "reds" were dug by August 1 and in the earlier areas, harvest of White Rose and Early Gems was well underway. Digging of "Russets" was expected to begin about mid-August. In California, digging of the late summer crop of potatoes was in full volume in the Stockton-Delta and the Santa Maria areas where most of this crop is grown. Harvest should be fairly steady in these areas until October 1.

Early summer potato production is estimated at 11,123,000 hundredweight, 12 percent less than 1963. The August 1 estimate is 2 percent less than a month earlier with most States unchanged. Estimates were down only for Virginia with most of the reduction for the Eastern Shore. Dry weather limited growth of the Virginia Eastern Shore crop throughout most of the season and sizing during July of the late portion of the crop was less than expected. Harvest was nearly through by August 1.

In Delaware, a good crop was grown under irrigation with about one-third of the acreage harvested by the end of July. Harvest in Texas started in early July with good volume by mid-month and peak harvest in late July. Supplies are expected to continue light through August. There is some late acreage--about 14 percent of the total--to be harvested after September 1. In California, harvest of early summer potatoes in Riverside and San Bernardino counties was past the peak on August 1. Most shippers expected to finish by August 10 and all by about August 20. In other early summer States, progress of harvest varies from well started to nearing completion.

Total potato production for 1964 is estimated at 255,005,000 hundredweight, 6 percent less than 1963 and the smallest since 1959. Both acreage and yield per acre are less than last year but most of the reduction is because of lower yields.

The percentage of potato production sold by growers has trended upward in recent years and the 1963 season continued that trend--setting a new record high. Growers' sales for food, feed, and seed comprised 90.0 percent of 1963 total potato production. This compared with 89.7 percent from 1962 production and 88.6 percent from the 1961 crop. The balance of 10 percent from the 1963 crop was used on farms where grown or lost through shrinkage and cullage with 2.3 percent used for seed, 1.7 percent used as food, and 6.0 percent fed to livestock or lost. Growers sales of 1963 fall potatoes were 89.6 percent of production, in 1962 sales were 89.2 percent, and in 1961 they were 87.2 percent. Estimates for the volume used on farms where grown from the 1963 crops shows 2.9 percent was used for seed, 0.8 percent was used for food, and 6.7 percent was fed or lost.

SWEETPOTATOES: Production of sweetpotatoes is forecast at 15,438,000 hundredweight, 4 percent less than 1963 production and 11 percent less than average. The August 1 forecast is 3 percent larger than a month earlier. July rains in most Atlantic Coast States from New Jersey south and in Tennessee, Alabama, and Louisiana provided needed moisture and sweetpotatoes made good growth during the month. Partially offsetting the improvement in the above areas are poorer prospects than a month ago in Kentucky, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas where July moisture was inadequate for normal growth.

In Louisiana, digging of early sweetpotatoes has been fairly active. Digging of early varieties on the Eastern Shore of Virginia began the week of July 20. First supplies from California are expected in early August from Riverside and San Bernardino Counties. Harvest in the southern San Joaquin Valley was expected to begin about August 10.

PASTURES: Unusually hot, dry weather in most of the Nation during July dried pastures rapidly. Reported condition of pastures for the United States averaged 69 percent of normal on August 1. This is 2 points lower than the

relatively poor condition reported a year ago and the lowest U. S. average for August 1 since 1954. Pasture condition dropped 9 points during July this year, compared with a 1958-62 average decline of 2 points during the month.

July temperatures were above normal in most of the Nation except the Southeast and the Northwest. During the last half of the month a heat wave persisted from the Rocky Mountains to the Appalachians, with some maximum temperatures above 100 degrees as far north as the Dakotas. Intermittent periods with maximums in the 90's caused pasture feed conditions to deteriorate from Minnesota eastward to New England.

Rainfall was very spotty during July and below normal in a major part of the Nation. Rainfall was above-normal in the Southeast and Gulf Coast areas, the Northwest parts of Arizona and New Mexico, and several smaller areas. Less than one-half of normal July rainfall was received in a large South Central area centered in Texas, and from California northeastward across the Mountain States.

In the North Atlantic Region, pastures greened up after good rains in some areas early in July but were dried by high temperatures later in the month. On August 1, pasture feed was still very short in southern New England and eastern areas of New York and Pennsylvania, with supplemental feeding necessary. The severe drought which developed during June in Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia was relieved by good rains in much of this area beginning July 8. Pastures greened up after the rains but are still quite short. In western and northern areas of Virginia, severe drought continued through July, with the forage situation as serious as in 1963 in some localities. From southern Virginia southward through Florida, ample July rainfall and below-normal temperatures were unusually favorable for summer pasture growth.

In the North Central States, July rainfall was very spotty and high temperatures dried pastures in areas missed by the showers. Reported pasture condition declined during July in all of the North Central States except Indiana and North Dakota, and was below the 5-year average for August 1 in all except North Dakota. In Wisconsin, pastures were revived by locally heavy rains in eastern and southern areas but severe drought developed during July in the northwest part of the State. Reported condition for the State as a whole dropped 24 points during July and was 27 points below average for August 1. Minnesota pastures also deteriorated rapidly during July--August 1 reported condition was the lowest since 1936. Pastures in Nebraska, Kansas, and southern Missouri suffered severely from the combination of high temperatures and light, spotty rainfall during July. Reported condition dropped 15 points or more during July in each of these States. August 1 condition in Kansas was the lowest for the date since 1956.

In the South Central Region, severe drought developed during July in a large area including major parts of Texas and Oklahoma, also northwestern Louisiana. July rainfall was less than one-half of normal in most of this area--the last general rains were in June. Many daily maximum temperatures above 100 degrees during July seared pastures and cured earlier growth of range grass. Locally heavy rains late in July brought relief to some areas of Oklahoma and Texas, but

most of the area continued critically dry. July rainfall was also light in Kentucky and Tennessee, where August 1 pasture condition was reported 15-16 points below a year earlier. In Alabama and Mississippi, ample rainfall and below-normal temperatures during July produced unusually good summer pasture feed.

In the West, August 1 pasture condition was reported above the 5-year average for the date in all States except Colorado, New Mexico, and California, July rainfall was insignificant in California and below normal in most of the Mountain States, but irrigated pastures and higher elevation ranges continued to provide good feed. General rains in Arizona late in July improved prospects for fall grazing. In the Northwest, pasture feed continued plentiful during July west of the Cascades, but dryland pastures at lower elevations in eastern Washington and Oregon made little growth.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Egg production during July is estimated at 5,350 million eggs, 2 percent more than July 1963 and a record high for the month. Seasonally, July output was down 1 percent from June as compared with a usual 3 percent decline. Layer numbers during July were up 1 percent from a year earlier but down fractionally from the previous month. Rate of lay for July was a record high for the month, but adjusted for number of days was down 4 percent from June. Aggregate egg production, January through July, is 2 percent greater than during the corresponding months of 1963.

Egg production was a record high for July in the South Atlantic and South Central regions while the West recorded the highest output for any month. Compared with a year earlier, July production was up 4 percent in the West, 7 percent in the South Atlantic, and 8 percent in the South Central region. In the North Atlantic region production was up slightly from last July but 12 percent below the record levels of the mid-fifties. In the East and West North Central regions, July output was down 4 and 5 percent, respectively, from 1963 - sharply below the level of the mid-forties and a continuation of the decline in production by farm flocks.

Production per layer averaged 18.62 eggs during July, highest of record for the month and down less than usual from June. Compared with a year earlier, rate of lay was up in all regions except the West North Central. Increases were 2 percent in the North Atlantic and South Atlantic, 1 percent in the South Central and West, and slightly in the East North Central. The decrease in the West North Central was less than 1 percent. The national rate of lay per 100 layers on Aug. 1 averaged 58.6 eggs, also a record high for the date. Production held up very well on August 1, although hot weather prevailed over much of the country.

The Nation's laying flock during July averaged 287.4 million birds, a 1-percent increase from July last year but down slightly from June 1964. On August 1 layers numbered 288.0 million birds, up slightly from July 1, 1964, and 1 percent above August 1 last year. Average number of layers during July and on August 1 continued at a record high in the South Atlantic and Western States.

Pullets not of laying age on August 1, 1964 are estimated at 103,230,000, down 3 percent from a year earlier and a record low for the date. Regionally, decreases of

10 percent in the North Atlantic, 7 percent in the South Atlantic, 5 percent in the West North Central, and 4 percent in the East North Central offset increases of 6 percent in the South Central and 2 percent in the Western States.

Potential layers (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) on farms August 1 are estimated at 391,229,000--down only slightly from last year. Potential layers were down 4 percent in the North Atlantic, East North Central, and West North Central but increased 6 percent in the South Central and 2 percent in the South Atlantic and the West.

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

Year	North Atlantic	E.North Central	W.North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	48 States	United States 1/
	HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, AUGUST 1							
	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.
1958-62(Av.)	46,810	47,734	64,318	36,848	44,917	39,279	279,906	---
1963	44,135	42,965	53,190	44,562	53,350	46,652	284,854	285,658
1964	43,367	41,470	50,935	46,976	56,782	47,604	287,134	287,999
	PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, AUGUST 1							
1958-62(Av.)	19,657	27,862	47,685	17,008	18,681	11,373	142,266	---
1963	13,798	17,709	30,686	17,203	16,283	10,718	106,397	106,625
1964	12,442	17,037	29,246	16,052	17,338	10,908	103,023	103,230
	POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS, AUGUST 1 2/							
1958-62(Av.)	66,472	75,596	112,004	53,856	63,571	50,653	422,150	---
1963	57,933	60,674	83,876	61,765	69,633	57,370	391,251	392,283
1964	55,809	58,507	80,181	63,028	74,120	58,512	390,157	391,229
	EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, AUGUST 1							
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
1958-62(Av.)	56.9	57.7	57.5	55.3	52.6	60.9	56.8	---
1963	57.5	59.3	59.2	58.1	54.9	61.2	58.3	58.3
1964	58.1	58.5	58.3	58.8	55.8	62.5	58.6	58.6

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 31.7 cents per dozen in mid-July 1964, 1.2 cents above a month earlier and 0.3 cents above a year earlier. Producers of commercial broilers received 14.8 cents per pound live weight during July, up 1.1 cents from a month earlier and 0.3 cent above a year earlier. Farm chickens in mid-July averaged 9.1 cents per pound live weight, 0.1 cent above a month earlier but 0.8 cent below a year earlier.

Farm prices of turkeys in mid-July averaged 20.6 cents per pound live weight, 0.7 cents per pound less than a year earlier.

The average cost of the farm poultry ration in mid-July 1964 was $3.43 per 100 pounds compared with $3.55 in mid-July 1963. Broiler grower feed average cost was $4.78--3 cents less than a year earlier. Turkey grower feed in mid-July averaged $4.79 per 100 pounds--5 cents less than a year earlier. The egg-feed and broiler-feed price ratios were more favorable to producers than a year earlier. The turkey-feed price ratio was the same as a year earlier. However, the farm chicken-feed price ratio was less favorable.

MILK PRODUCTION: July milk production in the United States is estimated at 10,824 million pounds, less than 1 percent below both July 1963 and the 1958-62 average for the month. Milk production for June has been revised to 11,790 million pounds, which is slightly less than a year earlier. For the first seven months of 1964, milk production totaled about 1 percent more than in the same period of 1963.

Monthly milk production, July 1964, with comparisons
(In millions of pounds)

State	July average 1958-62	July 1963	June 1964 1/	July 1964	State	July average 1958-62	July 1963	June 1964 1/	July 1964
Me.	2/	69	74	69	S. C.	45	44	41	43
N. H.	2/	34	39	34	Ga.	90	88	82	88
Vt.	2/	170	198	170	Fla.	97	104	111	108
Mass.	2/	67	68	66	Ky.	255	266	267	266
R. I.	2/	9.3	9.4	9.0	Tenn.	229	233	213	216
Conn.	2/	58	58	57	Ala.	90	84	82	82
N. Y.	835	857	1,023	845	Miss.	121	111	103	105
N. J.	93	90	94	88	Ark.	94	85	81	77
Pa.	556	575	636	570	La.	2/	76	74	78
Ohio	457	464	488	469	Okla.	133	122	117	115
Ind.	298	308	316	314	Texas	259	249	253	251
Ill.	392	377	391	363	Mont.	45	41	42	40
Mich.	459	477	523	483	Idaho	151	146	154	145
Wis.	1,546	1,542	1,851	1,565	Wyo.	19.4	18.0	17.8	17.4
Minn.	828	822	1,042	840	Colo.	77	74	72	72
Iowa	560	537	581	527	N. Mex.	2/	24	25	25
Mo.	370	352	359	346	Ariz.	2/	41	44	43
N. Dak.	176	170	174	167	Utah	66	65	64	64
S. Dak.	140	132	134	128	Nev.	9.9	10.9	11.0	11.2
Nebr.	193	168	170	163	Wash.	175	178	197	180
Kans.	166	155	164	156	Oreg.	113	105	107	102
Del.	2/	15.4	15.2	14.8	Calif.	712	738	729	746
Md.	129	130	129	128	Alaska	2/	2.1	2.1	2.1
Va.	185	174	168	173	Hawaii	2/	10.2	10.8	11.2
W. Va.	63	55	52	52					
N. C.	139	138	134	139	U. S.	10,913	10,861	11,790	10,824

1/ Revised. 2/ Averages not available.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

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	64.0	62	63	64
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	63.0	11,690	11,948	13,860
N.J.	72.4	60.0	68.0	6,846	4,380	5,372
Pa.	62.3	53.0	62.0	56,267	43,036	57,412
Ohio	68.1	78.0	80.0	203,935	226,434	232,240
Ind.	69.9	87.0	90.0	319,519	403,854	417,780
Ill.	72.8	85.0	85.0	644,113	752,165	759,645
Mich.	60.0	65.0	68.0	92,769	100,685	108,460
Wis.	66.6	70.0	72.0	111,063	105,140	115,704
Minn.	56.9	69.0	64.0	297,428	353,556	318,080
Iowa	69.4	80.0	81.0	742,626	860,320	792,666
Mo.	55.8	61.0	57.0	189,554	203,740	186,561
N.Dak.	28.6	41.0	37.0	7,405	11,767	10,286
S.Dak.	33.4	48.0	35.0	97,322	151,872	106,295
Nebr.	52.6	56.0	50.0	301,487	287,392	213,000
Kans.	45.7	46.0	38.0	68,426	62,100	46,170
Del.	59.8	53.0	60.0	7,940	7,738	9,120
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	57.0	74,138	74,088	79,002
S.C.	32.3	43.0	44.0	21,048	22,618	22,220
Ga.	30.5	43.0	42.0	60,044	74,691	67,116
Fla.	29.6	38.0	37.0	9,198	13,414	15,429
Ky.	50.6	66.0	59.0	68,458	74,382	65,844
Tenn.	40.0	51.0	49.0	48,683	49,980	49,000
Ala.	29.3	39.0	40.0	46,057	48,906	46,160
Miss.	30.6	37.0	40.0	31,349	27,713	26,960
Ark.	32.5	34.0	25.0	10,005	5,984	3,875
La.	30.0	31.0	34.0	9,895	7,378	7,208
Okla.	32.8	28.0	27.0	6,021	3,444	2,592
Texas	27.1	28.0	30.0	34,543	24,164	21,480
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	55.0	14,063	11,590	10,450
N.Mex.	35.0	41.0	40.0	618	492	520
Ariz.	20.0	28.0	30.0	405	420	450
Utah	60.7	64.0	62.0	208	128	124
Wash.	82.9	90.0	89.0	3,598	2,700	2,670
Oreg.	70.3	77.0	74.0	1,842	1,463	1,306
Calif.	72.4	80.0	80.0	9,448	6,800	7,280
U.S.	57.3	67.3	66.5	3,670,215	4,081,791	3,885,397

WINTER WHEAT

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
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	35.5	19,139	24,045	21,229
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	39.0	61,323	66,614	67,665
Oreg.	34.2	37.5	34.0	23,425	26,625	24,378
Calif.	25.6	24.0	25.0	8,526	7,320	8,000
U.S.	26.1	26.1	27.0	1,019,570	904,828	1,012,409

1/ 1962 only.

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

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
Wis.	31.4	34.5	32.0	781	690	608
Minn.	26.0	24.5	25.0	21,581	19,918	21,950
Iowa	23.8	22.0	23.0	400	220	138
N. Dak.	19.3	20.5	22.0	92,302	82,594	95,722
S. Dak.	15.5	13.0	15.0	23,378	18,057	22,710
Mont.	16.5	21.0	22.0	29,177	36,855	37,444
Idaho	45.8	39.5	49.0	20,080	14,457	21,903
Wyo.	20.4	22.0	24.0	603	660	576
Colo.	24.5	26.5	30.5	701	450	549
Utah	41.7	47.0	46.0	2,159	2,162	2,300
Nev.	34.6	44.0	41.0	457	660	738
Wash.	28.5	30.0	30.0	5,469	4,500	6,480
Oreg.	29.3	31.5	31.0	2,628	1,827	1,891
U. S.	20.5	21.0	22.9	199,893	183,050	213,009

DURUM WHEAT

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
Minn.	27.1	29.0	30.0	853	1,450	2,370
N. Dak.	21.3	26.5	27.0	27,342	42,268	50,382
S. Dak.	16.7	14.0	15.0	1,785	1,526	1,650
Mont.	18.5	22.5	25.0	2,937	3,848	5,000
Calif.	57.0	61.0	63.0	466	671	441
U. S.	21.0	25.7	26.5	33,384	49,763	59,843

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/	637,640	226,098	183,333	59,843	178,347	1,285,261

1/ Indicated August 1, 1964

OATS

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
Maine	46.2	43.0	46.0	2,342	1,978	2,254
Vt.	43.2	39.0	41.0	703	507	533
N.Y.	51.8	53.0	54.0	31,730	30,157	30,402
N.J.	40.7	44.0	42.0	915	792	630
Pa.	44.1	55.0	46.0	28,523	32,395	26,542
Ohio	53.6	65.0	56.0	50,930	50,375	37,296
Ind.	49.5	62.0	46.0	37,873	30,008	16,698
Ill.	51.2	57.0	51.0	97,980	80,541	59,823
Mich.	47.9	49.0	50.0	40,566	35,476	32,200
Wis.	54.4	55.5	55.0	128,781	119,991	116,545
Minn.	47.9	51.0	47.0	171,969	169,779	147,063
Iowa	43.6	44.5	50.0	169,687	124,600	117,600
Mo.	31.5	42.0	38.0	15,911	14,616	11,780
N.Dak.	34.5	37.5	42.0	62,542	69,450	83,244
S.Dak.	35.0	35.0	30.0	93,159	90,650	76,920
Nebr.	32.1	28.5	30.0	37,895	26,847	25,440
Kans.	27.5	30.0	30.0	13,805	10,320	9,900
Del.	41.8	34.0	40.0	249	136	160
Md.	41.8	50.0	37.0	2,139	2,100	1,665
Va.	39.2	34.0	41.0	3,717	1,972	2,665
W.Va.	38.8	45.0	40.0	971	990	880
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	42.0	8,168	9,801	10,374
Idaho	48.1	57.5	58.0	7,680	7,762	7,540
Wyo.	34.8	36.0	34.0	3,399	3,384	3,206
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	44.0	121	88	88
Wash.	44.7	55.0	51.0	5,797	5,610	5,100
Oreg.	40.4	45.0	46.0	8,232	7,245	7,038
Calif.	35.6	40.0	42.0	5,773	4,040	3,780
U.S.	42.7	45.1	44.0	1,128,110	980,910	909,594

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

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
N.Y.	18.4	16.0	18.0	67	64	72
N.J.	24.6	18.0	20.0	880	828	900
Pa.	22.5	19.0	22.0	198	114	110
Ohio	25.7	24.0	26.0	40,649	42,120	47,008
Ind.	27.2	27.5	28.0	67,272	74,470	78,848
Ill.	27.4	29.5	28.5	142,410	164,462	163,647
Mich.	23.2	21.0	23.0	6,381	6,930	8,579
Wis.	17.3	17.5	16.5	1,812	1,908	1,980
Minn.	19.7	24.5	21.0	46,742	58,236	60,165
Iowa	26.7	30.0	30.0	79,838	109,290	125,670
Mo.	23.2	24.5	23.0	55,937	65,586	64,653
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	13.0	12,417	12,064	10,751
Del.	22.6	18.0	21.0	4,194	3,672	4,158
Md.	24.0	18.5	22.0	5,388	4,551	5,126
Va.	21.3	14.0	21.0	6,988	4,900	7,938
N.C.	22.8	24.0	25.0	11,592	14,328	15,975
S.C.	18.6	17.0	20.0	9,616	12,070	14,920
Ga.	16.0	16.5	16.5	1,196	1,502	1,584
Fla.	25.4	25.0	26.0	921	1,125	1,612
Ky.	23.4	24.5	24.0	4,549	5,733	6,744
Tenn.	22.7	21.0	22.0	8,978	11,088	12,430
Ala.	22.5	21.0	22.0	3,081	3,276	3,388
Miss.	21.9	19.0	19.0	21,413	25,023	25,783
Ark.	21.6	17.5	18.0	51,749	51,152	54,720
La.	23.1	22.0	23.0	4,566	6,512	9,200
Okla.	19.0	13.0	12.5	2,188	1,950	1,750
Texas	26.8	31.0	28.0	1,869	2,604	2,128
U.S.	24.1	24.5	24.2	603,447	701,465	747,667

BARLEY

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
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	6,708
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	44.0	1,481	1,400	1,276
Minn.	30.9	36.0	34.0	27,051	25,884	20,536
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	23.0	11,883	8,900	5,566
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	45.0	20,481	28,612	27,450
Wyo.	34.0	36.0	35.0	3,625	4,104	3,920
Colo.	31.5	29.5	30.0	15,470	9,676	12,000
N.Mex.	41.8	49.0	45.0	1,515	1,715	1,530
Ariz.	65.0	67.0	71.0	9,301	9,548	11,076
Utah	45.6	54.0	53.0	6,946	8,046	7,049
Nev.	42.1	49.0	50.0	495	588	650
Wash.	38.9	40.0	43.0	26,374	26,560	22,833
Oreg.	36.9	39.0	39.0	18,076	16,653	15,990
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	387,669

State	RYE						SORGHUM GRAIN		
	Yield per acre			Production			Production		
	Average 1958-62	1963	Prelim-inary 1964	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	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N.Y.	24.8	27.0	28.0	438	540	532	---	---	---
N.J.	23.0	21.0	23.0	249	231	299	---	---	---
Pa.	24.4	26.0	27.0	456	442	432	---	---	---
Ohio	22.3	26.0	25.0	626	676	475	---	---	---
Ind.	20.8	24.0	22.0	1,230	1,296	924	1,003	680	715
Ill.	19.3	21.0	21.0	1,120	1,176	819	652	320	348
Mich.	21.2	23.0	24.0	861	1,012	984	---	---	---
Wis.	16.9	22.0	20.0	407	660	640	---	---	---
Minn.	19.0	19.0	19.0	1,266	1,501	1,539	---	---	---
Iowa	18.4	20.0	21.0	153	120	126	4,246	540	1,600
Mo.	18.2	21.0	21.0	721	693	630	17,432	10,450	9,765
N.Dak.	19.1	21.0	22.0	6,928	8,379	10,978	---	---	---
S.Dak.	19.0	15.5	19.0	4,008	2,434	3,154	5,074	7,524	6,405
Nebr.	16.3	12.0	15.5	2,905	1,812	2,480	78,038	102,406	97,608
Kans.	16.6	12.5	15.0	2,508	1,625	2,145	135,405	144,300	86,580
Del.	20.4	21.0	21.0	242	231	252	---	---	---
Md.	20.5	23.0	26.0	364	437	572	---	---	---
Va.	19.2	18.0	21.0	361	378	609	276	234	304
N.C.	16.0	17.5	19.0	303	315	380	2,590	1,833	2,460
S.C.	16.2	18.5	20.0	273	352	560	213	135	162
Ga.	16.2	20.0	19.5	369	540	702	571	290	336
Ky.	18.4	19.0	20.0	247	209	200	1,023	416	495
Tenn.	15.2	16.5	17.0	158	148	187	1,141	680	630
Ala.	---	---	---	---	---	---	485	312	468
Miss.	---	---	---	---	---	---	709	455	455
Ark.	---	---	---	---	---	---	981	150	120
La.	---	---	---	---	---	---	229	78	125
Okla.	11.1	11.0	12.5	819	759	975	19,633	21,830	11,840
Texas	13.9	12.5	15.0	321	338	525	239,690	245,310	210,120
Mont.	17.9	17.0	20.0	542	374	420	---	---	---
Idaho	29.8	31.0	35.0	217	279	280	---	---	---
Wyo.	16.6	15.0	17.0	106	105	102	---	---	---
Colo.	14.5	9.5	12.0	817	304	600	9,664	9,242	8,991
N.Mex.	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,881	13,630	9,000
Ariz.	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,260	6,901	6,695
Wash.	19.6	20.5	19.0	2,026	1,681	1,558	---	---	---
Oreg.	19.4	24.0	25.0	392	360	325	---	---	---
Calif.	---	---	---	---	---	---	14,909	15,750	17,780
U.S.	18.4	18.3	19.5	31,518	29,407	34,404	549,105	583,466	473,002

BROOMCORN

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1958-62	Acreage: Harvested: 1963 1/	Acreage: For harvest: 1964	Yield per acre: Average 1958-62	Yield per acre: 1963 1/	Yield per acre: Indicated 1964	Production: Average 1958-62	Production: 1963 1/	Production: Indicated 1964
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Tons	Tons	Tons
Ill.	800	700	700	680	800	800	260	300	300
Kans.	2,780	2,000	1,600	317	280	280	420	300	200
Okla.	42,200	42,000	41,000	415	405	310	8,780	8,500	6,400
Texas	29,200	20,000	30,000	337	280	500	5,080	2,800	7,500
Colo.	47,800	65,000	67,000	279	250	240	6,760	8,100	8,000
N.Mex.	38,800	44,000	23,000	304	370	260	5,960	8,100	3,000
U.S.	161,580	173,700	163,300	335	324	311	27,260	28,100	25,400

1/ Revised.

RICE

State	Yield per acre: Average 1958-62	Yield per acre: 1963	Yield per acre: Indicated 1964	Production: Average 1958-62	Production: 1963	Production: Indicated 1964
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/
Mo.	3,480	4,200	4,300	141	202	215
Miss.	2,990	3,900	3,600	1,320	1,911	1,764
Ark.	3,445	4,250	4,250	13,262	18,105	18,275
La.	2,865	3,325	3,400	13,133	16,891	17,272
Texas	3,155	4,025	4,200	13,194	18,394	19,194
Calif.	4,725	4,500	4,900	13,598	14,580	15,876
U.S.	3,421	3,962	4,095	54,648	70,083	72,596

1/ Bags of 100 pounds.

FLAXSEED

State	Yield per acre: Average 1958-62	Yield per acre: 1963	Yield per acre: Indicated 1964	Production: Average 1958-62	Production: 1963	Production: Indicated 1964
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 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	16.0	218	195	112
N.Dak.	8.0	9.0	9.5	14,479	16,695	16,568
S.Dak.	9.4	10.0	7.0	5,587	6,000	3,864
Texas	10.2	5.0	11.0	742	635	1,276
Mont.	7.4	10.0	9.5	188	340	256
Calif.	34.7	40.0	35.0	1,155	400	175
U.S.	9.4	9.7	9.4	28,691	31,481	27,461

POPCORN

State	Acreage							
	Planted				Harvested			For harvest
	Average 1958-62	1962	1963 1/	1964	Average 1958-62	1962	1963 1/	1964
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Ohio	17,940	18,000	8,700	16,000	17,700	17,500	8,500	15,500
Ind.	37,000	39,000	27,000	42,000	35,400	38,000	27,000	41,000
Ill.	26,500	25,000	13,000	21,500	25,400	24,000	12,000	20,500
Mich.	5,940	6,000	3,800	4,900	5,720	5,800	3,700	4,800
Iowa	31,600	35,000	25,000	37,000	30,680	34,000	24,000	35,000
Mo.	12,480	9,200	7,000	6,800	12,120	9,000	6,500	6,500
Nebr.	20,900	20,000	9,000	20,000	20,020	19,000	8,400	19,000
Kans.	6,300	4,600	2,600	3,000	5,660	4,300	2,400	2,600
Ky.	22,860	21,700	12,800	19,000	21,600	21,000	12,400	18,500
Other States	12,730	7,600	4,000	5,700	10,788	6,400	3,700	5,100
U. S.	194,250	186,100	112,900	175,900	185,088	179,000	108,600	168,500

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1958-62	1962	1963 1/	Average 1958-62	1962	1963 1/
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Ohio	2,680	3,000	3,000	47,545	52,500	25,500
Ind.	2,380	2,700	2,900	85,060	102,600	78,300
Ill.	2,380	2,700	2,800	60,460	64,800	33,600
Mich.	1,940	2,000	2,100	11,126	11,600	7,770
Iowa	2,302	2,530	2,400	70,150	86,020	57,600
Mo.	2,060	2,200	2,300	25,124	19,800	14,950
Nebr.	2,310	2,600	2,100	46,583	49,400	17,640
Kans.	1,720	2,000	1,400	9,671	8,600	3,360
Ky.	1,970	1,750	2,100	43,090	36,750	26,040
Other States	1,733	1,801	1,873	18,079	11,525	6,930
U. S.	2,242	2,478	2,502	416,889	443,595	271,690

1/ Revised.

ALL HAY — PASTURE

State	Yield per acre: Average 1958-62	Yield per acre: 1963	Yield per acre: Indicated 1964	Production: Average 1958-62	Production: 1963	Production: Indicated 1964	Condition August 1: Average 1958-62	Condition August 1: 1963	Condition August 1: 1964
	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	1.24	1.20	1.15	591	539	511	90	76	77
N. H.	1.41	1.29	1.24	275	220	206	87	63	63
Vt.	1.59	1.57	1.51	1,164	1,094	1,040	84	74	73
Mass.	1.74	1.72	1.50	383	347	302	84	73	57
R. I.	1.92	1.75	1.53	40	35	29	86	90	68
Conn.	1.84	1.87	1.65	329	308	264	88	81	58
N. Y.	1.86	1.90	1.84	5,510	5,602	5,444	75	69	56
N. J.	2.12	1.80	2.03	425	350	399	71	45	64
Pa.	1.74	1.52	1.58	3,674	3,217	3,398	75	62	64
Ohio	1.78	1.75	1.87	3,526	3,341	3,553	85	66	76
Ind.	1.82	1.88	1.92	2,522	2,485	2,450	89	81	87
Ill.	2.11	2.06	2.09	4,572	4,209	4,170	86	75	75
Mich.	1.78	1.83	1.85	3,228	3,202	3,208	78	71	75
Wis.	2.42	2.34	2.47	9,362	9,368	10,063	79	50	52
Minn.	2.03	2.27	1.89	7,391	8,001	6,597	80	77	61
Iowa	2.28	2.31	2.33	8,126	7,695	7,667	93	77	85
Mo.	1.59	1.51	1.62	4,637	4,406	4,847	82	64	71
N. Dak.	1.03	1.18	1.17	4,035	4,088	4,219	69	83	86
S. Dak.	1.00	1.19	1.05	4,786	5,169	4,714	72	78	64
Nebr.	1.34	1.28	1.21	6,726	6,307	5,971	88	66	69
Kans.	2.01	1.65	1.67	4,238	3,734	3,891	89	69	64
Del.	1.71	1.35	1.50	76	58	66	77	48	60
Md.	1.89	1.46	1.58	761	552	615	78	50	65
Va.	1.55	.91	1.27	1,922	966	1,429	86	39	65
W. Va.	1.39	1.25	1.28	910	815	831	85	71	68
N. C.	1.21	1.09	1.22	955	752	823	86	77	81
S. C.	1.16	1.16	1.23	409	386	399	80	86	85
Ga.	1.28	1.58	1.57	606	824	812	81	93	89
Fla.	1.57	1.61	1.61	157	169	177	88	90	89
Ky.	1.50	1.61	1.44	2,495	2,633	2,370	89	88	73
Tenn.	1.32	1.40	1.24	1,788	1,932	1,680	86	91	75
Ala.	1.15	1.26	1.22	604	674	635	80	90	86
Miss.	1.33	1.46	1.42	838	983	978	76	82	82
Ark.	1.29	1.09	.94	936	727	681	85	66	45
La.	1.45	1.54	1.42	553	602	555	77	78	73
Okla.	1.56	1.37	1.39	2,088	2,028	2,184	90	64	50
Texas	1.27	1.11	1.08	2,217	2,198	2,254	83	58	43
Mont.	1.35	1.51	1.49	2,989	3,561	3,506	72	91	91
Idaho	2.50	2.61	2.62	3,027	3,229	3,326	84	94	92
Wyo.	1.27	1.35	1.34	1,427	1,567	1,560	78	79	83
Colo.	1.82	1.75	1.70	2,774	2,592	2,684	82	52	61
N. Mex.	3.08	3.41	3.07	685	795	768	78	63	51
Ariz.	4.22	4.61	4.31	1,123	1,070	1,099	82	72	84
Utah	2.35	2.42	2.50	1,329	1,380	1,433	71	76	86
Nev.	1.79	1.99	1.91	579	661	650	79	93	89
Wash.	2.14	2.31	2.14	1,729	1,976	1,846	76	91	92
Oreg.	1.94	2.11	2.00	1,874	2,137	2,037	84	93	88
Calif.	3.75	3.88	3.89	7,148	7,541	7,604	77	91	76
U. S.	1.73	1.75	1.72	117,540	116,525	115,945	83	71	69

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	2.05	225	232	240
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	2.30	2,305	2,516	2,592
N. J.	2.66	2.25	2.55	247	194	230
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	2.25	1,261	1,354	1,382
Ill.	2.48	2.50	2.50	2,846	2,810	2,755
Mich.	1.93	2.00	2.00	2,459	2,544	2,646
Wis.	2.60	2.45	2.65	7,115	7,321	8,157
Minn.	2.44	2.65	2.20	5,634	6,379	5,243
Iowa	2.54	2.60	2.60	5,822	5,803	5,746
Mo.	2.70	2.55	2.70	1,683	1,777	2,071
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	2.10	2,955	2,642	2,598
Del.	2.61	1.80	2.10	15	11	13
Md.	2.77	2.10	2.20	279	197	211
Va.	2.60	1.30	2.15	671	292	473
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	2.05	41	34	31
Fla.	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ky.	2.30	2.50	2.25	723	850	796
Tenn.	2.08	2.30	2.00	383	402	350
Ala.	2.02	2.25	2.00	38	34	30
Miss.	2.20	2.80	2.30	21	31	21
Ark.	2.44	2.15	2.15	93	92	92
La.	2.16	1.80	1.70	33	25	27
Okla.	2.45	2.15	2.10	896	998	1,071
Texas	2.54	2.60	2.35	446	382	362
Mont.	1.82	1.95	1.95	1,808	2,044	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	4.10	610	716	676
Ariz.	4.74	5.10	4.70	1,021	984	1,015
Utah	2.65	2.70	2.80	1,161	1,196	1,252
Nev.	2.98	3.40	3.30	362	411	406
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	2.37	67,261	69,216	69,425

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

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	1.32	1.30	1.25	473	425	400
N. H.	1.48	1.35	1.30	185	144	135
Vt.	1.63	1.65	1.55	676	619	570
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	1.60	2,698	2,564	2,389
N. J.	1.78	1.50	1.70	131	111	124
Pa.	1.55	1.40	1.40	1,929	1,672	1,672
Ohio	1.63	1.55	1.65	1,845	1,569	1,604
Ind.	1.62	1.60	1.65	1,068	966	898
Ill.	1.77	1.55	1.65	1,535	1,246	1,261
Mich.	1.44	1.40	1.40	714	605	514
Wis.	2.04	2.10	2.00	2,064	1,835	1,696
Minn.	1.54	1.60	1.40	873	808	615
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	1.45	135	120	109
Del.	1.70	1.40	1.50	34	25	28
Md.	1.65	1.25	1.40	361	262	300
Va.	1.42	.80	1.10	640	332	480
W. Va.	1.33	1.15	1.20	460	404	426
N. C.	1.25	1.20	1.25	183	176	192
Ky.	1.39	1.45	1.35	649	696	655
Tenn.	1.25	1.35	1.15	285	336	286
Ala.	1.09	1.20	1.10	37	37	34
Miss.	1.31	1.45	1.30	81	104	103
Ark.	1.29	.80	.90	102	59	69
Mont.	1.30	1.45	1.45	353	415	406
Idaho	1.45	1.45	1.50	181	177	183
Wyo.	1.10	1.15	1.20	148	151	166
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	1.40	57	64	64
Wash.	1.96	2.00	2.00	444	476	466
Oreg.	1.81	1.85	1.80	336	357	355
U. S.	1.60	1.51	1.52	23,296	20,837	20,309

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.

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	1.35	89	65	65
Ill.	1.22	1.10	1.15	68	37	46
Mo.	1.18	1.10	1.10	720	344	362
Kans.	1.33	1.00	1.10	52	20	28
Del.	1.40	1.00	1.20	16	10	12
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	1.05	12	9	8
N. C.	1.14	.90	1.05	309	154	152
S. C.	1.07	1.00	1.05	92	51	48
Ga.	1.12	1.25	1.20	77	81	82
Ky.	1.27	1.30	1.10	776	725	602
Tenn.	1.18	1.25	1.10	687	729	603
Ala.	1.07	1.25	1.10	78	88	73
Miss.	1.36	1.50	1.40	206	225	204
Ark.	1.29	1.10	.80	325	227	173
La.	1.61	1.60	1.50	88	66	56
Okla.	1.28	1.10	1.15	105	86	104
U. S.	1.22	1.19	1.10	4,054	3,015	2,779

WILD 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
Wis.	1.35	1.50	1.50	44	60	60
Minn.	1.16	1.25	1.05	535	514	427
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	.70	1,572	1,383	1,420
Nebr.	.78	.70	.70	2,277	1,972	1,952
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	1.25	121	127	129
Wyo.	.86	.90	.90	332	392	383
Colo.	1.01	.95	.95	295	201	286
N. Mex.	.89	.75	.70	18	15	14
Utah	1.14	1.20	1.20	74	76	78
Nev.	.97	1.10	1.00	139	165	156
Wash.	1.25	1.25	1.15	52	54	48
Oreg.	1.14	1.25	1.20	287	288	254
Calif.	1.21	1.40	1.20	127	148	125
U. S.	.89	.89	.87	9,821	9,276	9,329

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	1,440	1,188	984	1,368
Michigan	1,215	1,480	1,400	6,527	8,480	8,344
Total N. E.	1,219	1,445	1,405	7,726	9,464	9,712
Nebraska	1,550	1,900	1,700	1,168	1,520	1,292
Montana	1,672	1,870	1,700	213	224	221
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	1,690	5,614	5,251	4,851
Kansas	3/ 987	1,300	1,000	114	130	70
Colorado	796	1,040	1,000	1,834	2,236	2,240
New Mexico	614	1,100	800	82	88	56
Utah	320	540	500	23	49	50
Total S. W.	780	1,034	974	2,060	2,503	2,416
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	1,410	2,267	2,171	2,270
Total Calif.	1,421	1,473	1,493	3,606	3,492	3,315
United States	1,282	1,453	1,402	19,006	20,710	20,294

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	Indicated 1964	Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated 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	1,460	1,332	1,864	1,737
Colorado	976	1,080	---	84	43	---
Washington	1,292	1,440	1,500	2,163	2,563	2,565
Oregon	1,190	1,300	800	169	182	104
United States	1,249	1,493	1,441	3,881	4,749	4,511

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

PEANUTS HARVESTED FOR NUTS 1/

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1958-62	Acreage Harvested 1963	Acreage For harvest 1964	Yield per acre Average 1958-62	Yield per acre 1963	Yield per acre Indicated 1964
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Va.	104	104	103	2,000	2,030	2,200
N.C.	177	176	176	1,802	2,060	2,100
TOTAL (Va.-N.C. area)	282	280	279	1,872	2,049	2,137
S.C.	11	11	11	1,082	1,140	1,250
Ga.	484	478	480	1,176	1,560	1,450
Fla.	49	49	49	1,160	1,390	1,450
Ala.	198	195	195	1,016	1,215	1,200
Miss.	5	4	3.5	430	425	450
TOTAL (S.E. area)	747	737	738.5	1,126	1,445	1,376
Okla.	115	117	119	1,267	1,450	1,300
Texas	287	268	236	764	730	650
N.Mex.	7	7.2	7.8	1,968	2,550	2,400
TOTAL (S.W. area)	411	392.2	362.8	924	978	901
UNITED STATES	1,440	1,409.2	1,380.3	1,214	1,435	1,405

State	Production Average 1958-62	Production 1963	Production Indicated 1964
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Va.	208,420	211,120	226,600
N.C.	318,528	362,560	369,600
TOTAL (Va.-N.C. area)	527,828	573,680	596,200
S.C.	12,326	12,540	13,750
Ga.	569,324	745,680	696,000
Fla.	56,272	68,110	71,050
Ala.	200,706	236,925	234,000
Miss.	2,230	1,700	1,575
TOTAL (S.E. area)	840,858	1,064,955	1,016,375
Okla.	145,801	169,650	154,700
Texas	219,128	195,640	153,400
N.Mex.	13,312	18,360	18,720
TOTAL (S.W. area)	378,871	383,650	326,820
UNITED STATES	1,747,557	2,022,285	1,939,395

1/ Formerly termed "Peanuts Picked and Threshed."

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and type	Type No.	Yield per acre			Production		
		Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated 1964	Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated 1964
		Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
CLASS 1, FLUE-CURED							
Va.	11	1,626	1,725	1,900	113,726	119,025	119,700
N.C.	11	1,636	1,790	1,950	293,576	325,780	319,800
Total Old and Middle Belts	11	1,633	1,772	1,936	407,302	444,805	439,500
Eastern North Carolina Belt	12	1,811	2,140	2,150	404,968	477,220	432,150
N.C.	13	1,909	2,120	2,200	106,394	117,660	110,000
S.C.	13	1,899	2,030	2,050	152,705	162,400	145,550
Total N.C. Border and S.C. Belt	13	1,903	2,067	2,112	259,099	280,060	255,550
Ga.	14	1,763	2,025	2,000	121,171	142,762	127,000
Fla.	14	1,657	1,845	1,750	22,559	25,830	22,225
Ala.	14	1,504	1,670	1,700	647	785	816
Total Georgia - Florida Belt	14	1,744	1,993	1,957	144,376	169,377	150,041
Total All Flue-cured Types	11-14	1,758	1,975	2,041	1,215,746	1,371,462	1,277,241
CLASS 2, FIRE-CURED							
Virginia Belt	21	1,296	940	1,350	9,529	6,204	9,720
Ky.	22	1,378	1,780	1,675	8,355	11,036	9,548
Tenn.	22	1,587	1,850	1,800	21,645	25,160	22,320
Total Eastern District	22	1,523	1,828	1,761	30,000	36,196	31,868
Ky.	23	1,420	1,710	1,675	8,497	11,115	10,050
Tenn.	23	1,428	1,720	1,650	1,779	2,408	2,145
Total Western District	23	1,421	1,712	1,671	10,276	13,523	12,195
Total All Fire-cured Types	21-23	1,453	1,630	1,650	49,805	55,923	53,783
CLASS 3, AIR-CURED							
3A Light Air-cured							
Ohio	31	1,631	2,245	1,900	15,633	23,348	17,860
Ind.	31	1,769	2,205	2,200	12,958	17,860	16,060
Mo.	31	1,580	1,965	1,950	4,718	6,484	5,850
Va.	31	2,079	2,290	2,200	22,686	27,251	23,760
W. Va.	31	1,499	2,010	1,700	3,795	5,628	4,420
N. C.	31	2,055	2,285	2,200	20,598	25,135	22,220
Ky.	31	1,717	2,325	2,300	355,503	520,800	464,600
Tenn.	31	1,725	1,920	1,900	105,656	128,640	115,900
Total Burley Belt	31	1,738	2,231	2,190	541,547	755,146	670,670
Southern Maryland Belt	32	916	850	950	35,278	29,325	37,050
Total All Light Air-cured Types	31-32	1,647	2,103	2,050	576,825	784,471	707,720

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE – Continued

Class and Type	Type No.	Yield per acre			Production		
		Average 1958–62	1963	Indicated 1964	Average 1958–62	1963	Indicated 1964
		Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
3B Dark Air-cured							
Ky.	35	1,480	1,770	1,700	10,171	12,567	10,880
Tenn.	35	1,525	1,775	1,700	3,114	3,728	3,230
Total One Sucker Belt	35	1,490	1,771	1,700	13,285	16,295	14,110
Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	1,384	1,710	1,675	6,073	7,866	7,035
Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	1,058	760	1,050	2,066	1,140	1,470
Total All Dark Air-cured Types	35–37	1,404	1,654	1,627	21,424	25,301	22,615
CLASS 4, CIGAR FILLER							
Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	1,770	1,850	1,900	54,130	49,950	49,400
Ohio Miami Valley Types	42–44	1,516	1,740	1,800	6,224	6,786	6,840
Total Cigar Filler Types	41–44	1,744	1,836	1,887	60,354	56,736	56,240
CLASS 5, CIGAR BINDER							
Connecticut-Conn. Valley Broadleaf	51	1,774	1,980	1,900	3,542	3,564	3,420
Mass.	52	1,996	2,220	2,075	2,098	1,776	1,660
Conn.	52	1,952	2,100	1,975	497	420	395
Total Conn. Valley Havana Seed	52	1,968	2,196	2,055	2,596	2,196	2,055
Total Connecticut Valley Binder	51–52	1,857	2,057	1,955	6,138	5,760	5,475
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	1,700	27,277	23,739	23,795
CLASS 6, CIGAR WRAPPER							
Mass.	61	1,418	1,560	1,525	2,763	3,120	3,508
Conn.	61	1,364	1,530	1,475	8,262	8,874	8,998
Total Connecticut Valley Shade-grown	61	1,378	1,538	1,489	11,025	11,994	12,506
Ga.	62	1,426	1,295	1,400	1,769	1,554	1,680
Fla.	62	1,406	1,320	1,400	6,183	5,148	5,740
Total Georgia-Florida Shade-grown	62	1,410	1,314	1,400	7,952	6,702	7,420
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61–62	1,392	1,449	1,454	18,977	18,696	19,926
Total All Cigar Types	41–62	1,639	1,731	1,738	106,609	99,171	99,961
CLASS 7, MISCELLANEOUS							
Louisiana Perique	72	762	800	800	223	240	280
UNITED STATES: Total All Tobacco	All	1,704	1,989	2,010	1,970,630	2,336,568	2,161,600

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	16.0	1,123	1,175	1,344
Minn.	12.0	13.2	13.0	1,017	1,555	1,560
N.Dak.	12.2	13.8	13.0	521	696	663
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	15.0	165	303	360
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	18.5	2,045	3,212	3,256
Wyo.	14.7	17.4	14.5	633	999	928
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	25.0	498	532	525
Calif. 2/	20.4	21.5	21.0	4,388	6,302	7,329
Other States	1/ 16.8	1/ 14.9	15.0	1/ 97	1/ 139	152
U. S.	17.2	18.9	17.6	16,909	23,352	24,666

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	31.0	2,242	4,663	6,820
Louisiana	22.2	28.9	29.0	6,115	9,175	9,831
Florida & Louisiana	24.7	29.6	29.8	8,357	13,838	16,651
Hawaii 1/	86.2	91.6	91.0	9,111	10,202	10,465
U. S. 1/	39.4	41.5	40.2	17,468	24,040	27,116

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

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
Eastern States:				
Maine	1,784	1,900	1,800	1,950
New Hampshire	1,426	1,400	1,370	1,330
Vermont	1,068	1,200	1,000	950
Massachusetts	2,800	2,900	2,800	3,100
Rhode Island	170	180	150	190
Connecticut	1,258	1,220	1,350	1,350
New York	21,180	22,300	20,400	26,000
New Jersey	2,780	2,800	2,400	2,800
Pennsylvania	8,920	9,400	8,000	11,000
Delaware	294	280	290	200
Maryland	1,452	1,350	1,200	1,550
Virginia	10,470	9,650	9,000	10,600
West Virginia	5,420	5,200	4,600	5,800
North Carolina	2,280	2,700	2,600	2,600
Total Eastern States	61,302	62,480	56,960	69,420
Central States:				
Ohio	3,540	3,700	2,100	4,100
Indiana	1,802	2,000	1,500	2,400
Illinois	2,228	2,100	2,200	2,600
Michigan	13,300	13,000	12,000	18,500
Wisconsin	1,518	1,400	1,400	1,600
Minnesota	343	380	295	430
Iowa	250	260	300	300
Missouri	1,192	1,250	1,250	1,600
Kansas	208	180	170	240
Kentucky	372	375	245	480
Tennessee	356	400	180	400
Arkansas	225	225	200	205
Total Central States	25,371	25,270	21,840	32,855
Western States:				
Montana	36	25	35	35
Idaho	1,050	1,000	1,450	1,400
Colorado	1,138	1,300	1,250	1,700
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	11,500
Total Western States	36,325	37,825	46,705	44,815
United States	3/122,997	125,575	125,505	147,090

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	29
Mass.	131	140	145	175
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	2,700
Pa.	2,720	2,600	2,000	3,100
Ohio	888	700	20	700
Ind.	384	120	10	530
Ill.	838	650	100	850
Mich.	3,070	1,600	2,000	3,500
Mo.	409	350	250	550
Kans.	126	95	50	170
Del.	48	45	45	50
Md.	473	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	200
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	1,870
Oreg.	458	500	330	430
California Freestone	12,626	12,918	12,834	12,709
Total Above	48,756	44,882	43,203	38,270
California Clingstone 2/	26,060	30,627	30,586	32,669
U. S.	3/ 74,816	75,509	73,789	70,939

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, 784,000.

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	62
N. Y.	651	630	720	900
Pa.	120	120	100	150
Mich.	1,440	1,500	1,300	2,200
Texas	121	40	130	85
Idaho	65	55	80	80
Colo.	196	220	150	270
Utah	202	220	315	270
Wash.	4,206	4,370	5,500	4,750
Oreg.	5,110	6,250	3,400	5,000
Calif.	15,351	15,834	7,625	15,126
U. S.	2/ 27,987	29,294	19,378	28,893

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	125,000
Bartlett	55,950	73,750	35,000	57,500
Other	71,800	82,500	50,000	67,500
Calif., all	368,400	380,000	183,000	363,000
Bartlett	334,400	348,000	160,000	335,000
Other	34,000	32,000	23,000	28,000
3 States, all	601,300	645,500	405,500	606,750
Bartlett	462,350	499,750	290,000	477,500
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 1/			
	Average 1958-62	1962	1963	Indicated 1964
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	109,000	107,000	107,000	140,000
New Jersey	880	900	860	900
Pennsylvania	33,000	34,500	34,000	37,000
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	1,050
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	70,000
California, all	2,805,600	2,928,000	3,500,000	3,045,000
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	1,950,000
Raisins 2/	204,400	191,000	266,000	---
Not dried	896,400	918,000	1,124,000	---
United States	3/3,097,430	3,238,900	3,793,410	3,414,300

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

2/ 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.

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

APRICOTS, PLUMS, PRUNES AND NECTARINES

Crop and State	Production 1/			
	Average 1958-62	1962	1963	Indicated 1964
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
APRICOTS:				
California	172,800	154,000	190,000	190,000
Washington	11,320	10,100	8,600	8,000
Utah	3,940	2,100	1,700	9,000
United States	188,060	166,200	200,300	207,000
PLUMS:				
Michigan	7,160	6,500	8,700	11,500
California	81,400	84,000	106,000	116,000
United States	88,560	90,500	114,700	127,500
PRUNES:				
Idaho	17,900	16,700	19,000	23,500
Washington	17,380	21,600	16,300	19,000
Oregon	28,740	48,000	6,300	21,000
California 2/	132,200	148,000	133,000	155,000
United States	394,520	456,300	374,100	451,000
NECTARINES:				
California	44,400	51,000	57,000	70,000

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	1962	1963	Indicated 1964
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
ALMONDS:				
California	54,000	48,000	60,300	68,000
FILBERTS:				
Oregon	8,680	7,300	6,600	7,200
Washington	546	480	340	370
United States	9,226	7,780	6,940	7,570
WALNUTS:				
California	69,840	77,000	79,300	78,000
Oregon	4,480	2,900	3,800	4,400
United States	74,320	79,900	83,100	82,400

1/ Includes quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

CHERRIES

Variety and State	Production 1/			
	Average 1958-62	1962	1963	Indicated 1964
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
SWEET VARIETIES:				
New York	5,200	4,500	4,400	7,000
Pennsylvania	980	1,100	350	1,400
Michigan	14,900	19,000	7,300	22,000
3 Great Lakes States	21,080	24,600	12,050	30,400
Montana	1,866	2,400	40	2,100
Idaho	2,000	2,300	1,300	2,200
Colorado	734	800	110	1,100
Utah	2,320	2,900	3,000	3,900
Washington	17,320	21,000	19,000	21,000
Oregon	24,340	33,000	16,600	23,000
California	20,700	23,500	18,000	30,000
7 Western States	69,280	85,900	58,050	83,300
United States	2/ 90,472	110,500	70,100	113,700
SOUR VARIETIES:				
New York	20,680	19,700	20,300	31,000
Pennsylvania	10,600	11,000	8,300	17,000
Ohio	1,620	1,500	250	2,300
Michigan	84,400	117,000	37,000	160,000
Wisconsin	11,680	13,000	7,200	17,500
5 Great Lakes States	128,980	162,200	73,050	227,800
Montana	290	240	30	550
Idaho	1,124	1,300	1,100	1,200
Colorado	1,390	1,000	830	1,600
Utah	2,460	3,700	4,100	4,300
Washington	1,120	1,100	800	800
Oregon	4,580	7,200	1,200	4,500
6 Western States	10,964	14,540	8,060	12,950
United States	139,944	176,740	81,110	240,750

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

2/ The 1958-62 average includes production for States no longer estimated.

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	2,000	396	900	500
S. C.	4,320	8,900	3,000	940	1,700	700
Ga.	35,720	95,000	12,000	8,380	17,000	5,000
Fla.	2,020	4,400	1,600	1,400	2,400	1,100
Ala.	20,800	51,900	9,000	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	14,000
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	52,700	77,606	153,900	71,700

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	2,500
S. C.	5,260	10,600	3,700
Ga.	44,100	112,000	17,000
Fla.	3,420	6,800	2,700
Ala.	25,100	61,000	12,000
Miss.	13,940	30,000	12,000
Ark.	5,350	11,000	4,000
La.	17,800	49,000	19,000
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	124,400

1/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

POTATOES, IRISH

Seasonal group and State	Acreage Harvested Average 1958-62	Acreage Harvested 1963	Acreage Indicated 1964	Yield per harv. acre Average 1958-62	Yield per harv. acre 1963	Yield per harv. acre Indicated 1964	Production Average 1958-62	Production 1963	Production Indicated 1964
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
WINTER:									
Fla.	10.5	8.3	7.5	136	155	165	1,380	1,286	1,238
Calif.	14.9	12.0	10.9	196	215	225	2,894	2,580	2,452
Total	25.4	20.3	18.4	170.8	190.4	200.5	4,273	3,866	3,690
EARLY SPRING:									
Fla.-Hastings	22.3	24.6	24.0	148	190	160	3,296	4,674	3,840
-Other	3.9	2.2	1.5	127	140	130	498	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
LATE SPRING:									
N.C.									
8 N.E. Counties	14.0	10.6	9.6	134	165	115	1,878	1,749	1,104
Other Counties	4.4	3.2	3.0	96	120	100	412	384	300
S.C.	5.3	3.5	2.6	80	95	75	423	332	195
Ga.	.6	.5	.3	65	65	62	38	32	19
Ala.-Baldwin	13.8	15.0	14.0	131	125	121	1,809	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	344	226	200
La.	4.3	4.4	3.5	50	43	55	215	189	192
Okla.	2.0	1.2	1.1	65	65	67	127	78	74
Texas	6.7	5.8	5.2	73	85	75	489	493	390
Ariz.	9.2	9.6	8.2	231	255	260	2,118	2,448	2,132
Calif.	52.3	46.2	36.6	305	330	335	15,792	15,246	12,261
Total	129.7	113.4	97.2	189.9	210.3	198.0	24,442	23,847	19,247
EARLY SUMMER:									
Mo.	5.3	4.5	4.0	89	85	90	472	382	360
Kans.	2.6	2.1	2.0	91	90	90	241	189	180
Del.	9.8	9.5	9.0	213	200	190	2,093	1,900	1,710
Md.	3.1	3.0	2.7	133	120	110	417	360	297
Va.-East. Shore	21.8	22.5	21.0	148	135	105	3,263	3,038	2,205
-Norfolk	1.5	.5	.4	107	90	110	159	45	44
-Other	4.3	3.6	3.4	69	52	55	293	187	187
N.C.	6.9	4.5	4.5	102	125	100	688	562	450
Ga.	1.1	.8	.6	48	60	50	53	48	30
Ky.	10.7	9.0	8.0	68	61	64	736	549	512
Tenn.	9.0	7.5	6.5	76	84	75	681	630	488
Texas	11.6	11.5	11.0	170	175	180	1,968	2,012	1,980
Calif.	9.8	8.0	8.0	305	340	335	2,974	2,720	2,680
Total	97.6	87.0	81.1	144.0	145.1	137.2	14,039	12,622	11,123
LATE SUMMER:									
Mass.	2.1	1.9	1.9	199	200	185	422	380	352
R.I.	1.4	1.2	1.2	175	190	190	242	228	228
N.Y.-L.I.	11.3	10.9	9.2	249	250	240	2,778	2,725	2,208
N.J.	18.7	17.0	17.3	240	250	245	4,479	4,250	4,238
Pa.	3.9	3.3	3.6	194	185	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	205	598	718	636
Ill.	3.1	3.1	3.1	89	85	90	275	264	279
Mich.	6.8	7.7	7.6	141	150	150	960	1,155	1,140
Wis.	20.0	23.0	24.5	173	165	155	3,464	3,795	3,798

See footnotes at end of table.

POTATOES, IRISH--Continued

Seasonal group and State	Acreage Harvested Average 1958-62	Acreage Harvested 1963	Acreage Indicated 1964	Yield per harv. acre: Average 1958-62	Yield per harv. acre: 1963	Yield per harv. acre: Indicated 1964	Production Average 1958-62	Production 1963	Production Indicated 1964
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
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	70	227	182	189
W. Va.	9.4	8.0	9.0	68	65	62	636	520	558
N. C.	3.1	3.0	2.8	113	140	120	351	420	336
Colo. 2/	17.0	12.6	13.5	208	192	195	3,509	2,419	2,632
N. Mex.	2.9	2.4	1.7	170	185	185	486	444	314
Wash.	19.9	17.0	20.0	292	340	305	5,785	5,780	6,100
Calif.	9.7	7.9	7.5	297	330	330	2,869	2,607	2,475
Total 3/	4/152.8	141.8	144.1	199.0	203.9	197.0	4/30,359	28,920	28,391
FALL:									
Maine	146.0	142.0	143.0	247	265	260	36,097	37,630	37,180
N. H.	1.8	1.6	1.5	188	190	195	334	304	292
Vt.	2.5	2.1	2.0	176	175	180	433	368	360
Mass.	5.0	4.7	4.7	209	220	210	1,054	1,034	987
R. I.	4.2	3.9	4.2	244	265	240	1,036	1,034	1,008
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	260	8,644	6,916	7,618
-Upstate	42.8	44.0	43.0	209	230	230	8,957	10,120	9,890
Pa.	36.3	34.7	35.4	192	195	200	6,963	6,766	7,080
8 Eastern-Fall	278.8	265.6	270.0	233.2	247.1	243.9	65,034	65,634	65,864
Ohio	11.1	10.0	10.0	186	180	190	2,050	1,800	1,900
Ind.	4.4	4.0	3.5	225	215	230	985	860	805
Mich.	41.2	38.5	40.0	174	175	185	7,172	6,738	7,400
Wis.	31.6	30.0	31.5	191	190	190	6,043	5,700	5,985
Minn.	95.8	101.0	94.0	122	130	120	11,603	13,130	11,280
Iowa	3.8	3.0	2.8	131	130	130	501	390	364
N. Dak.	111.4	114.0	106.0	126	117	125	13,978	13,338	13,250
S. Dak.	6.8	5.5	5.0	88	100	65	586	550	325
Nebr.	10.5	8.5	7.3	182	215	200	1,882	1,828	1,460
9 Central-Fall	316.6	314.5	300.1	141.7	141.0	142.5	44,811	44,334	42,769
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	240	5/2,624	3,086	4,560
-Other Co.	227.4	229.0	231.0	196	220	185	44,398	50,380	42,735
Wyo.	4.3	3.2	3.4	154	170	150	658	544	510
Colo. 2/	40.8	36.0	36.0	220	235	225	8,990	8,460	8,100
Utah	9.0	8.5	8.5	163	175	175	1,467	1,488	1,488
Nev.	1.4	1.7	.9	200	210	220	274	357	198
Wash.	18.9	18.0	20.0	277	330	285	5,271	5,940	5,700
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	240	6,078	6,890	6,480
Calif.	20.3	24.4	25.6	258	265	250	5,236	6,466	6,400
9 Western-Fall	5/378.9	375.8	388.0	209.1	232.5	205.4	5/79,246	87,373	79,682
Total	5/974.3	955.9	958.1	194.0	206.4	196.6	5/189,091	197,341	188,315
U. S.	1,406.8	1,326.1		201.8			266,086		255,005
		1,346.8		189.0		192.3		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.

SWEETPOTATOES

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated 1964	Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated 1964
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
N. J.	101	100	100	1,445	1,300	1,200
Mo.	97	90	90	118	99	99
Kans.	82	100	70	105	140	98
Md.	138	135	140	578	540	560
Va.	107	90	110	2,027	1,800	2,178
N. C.	99	125	120	2,627	2,625	2,640
S. C.	58	65	62	583	552	508
Ga.	67	85	75	971	1,020	900
Fla.	46	50	45	91	85	76
Ky.	62	63	58	150	120	87
Tenn.	80	85	80	522	425	320
Ala.	56	58	57	629	499	456
Miss.	58	60	60	939	840	780
Ark.	69	65	55	305	280	220
La.	64	65	70	3,868	3,770	3,640
Okla.	63	60	55	106	90	66
Texas	71	70	55	1,232	980	742
N. Mex.	1/ 94	90	85	1/ 144	99	76
Calif.	83	90	90	878	873	792
U. S.	76.9	80.4	81.6	17,291	16,137	15,438

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	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Idaho	1,818	1,770	1,650	6,109	7,080	6,765
Wash.	1,550	1,560	1,600	26,246	32,136	33,120
Oreg.	1,308	1,350	1,430	5,586	5,400	6,149
Calif.	1,551	1,660	1,800	7,694	6,806	6,300
U. S.	1,542	1,573	1,605	45,635	51,422	52,334

JULY EGG PRODUCTION

State and division	Number of layers on hand during July: 1963	1964	Eggs per 100 layers: 1963	1964	Total eggs produced During July: 1963	1964	Jan.-July incl. 1/: 1963	1964
	Thous.	Thous.	No.	No.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
Maine	3,934	4,056	1,854	1,947	73	79	521	560
N.H.	1,485	1,550	1,814	1,804	27	28	191	202
Vt.	664	680	1,922	1,916	12.8	13.0	88	91
Mass.	2,575	2,620	1,928	1,906	50	50	336	356
R.I.	366	372	1,823	1,814	6.7	6.7	47	49
Conn.	3,308	3,444	1,798	1,844	59	64	421	447
N.Y.	8,255	8,529	1,872	1,860	155	159	1,042	1,099
N.J.	9,275	7,947	1,686	1,742	156	138	1,078	978
Pa.	13,804	13,808	1,826	1,854	252	256	1,858	1,855
N.Atl.	43,666	43,006	1,811	1,846	791	794	5,582	5,637
Ohio	10,931	10,663	1,860	1,879	203	200	1,459	1,444
Ind.	9,756	9,572	1,885	1,844	184	177	1,361	1,346
Ill.	8,985	8,302	1,838	1,841	165	153	1,232	1,146
Mich.	5,548	5,778	1,860	1,897	103	110	739	766
Wis.	7,704	6,980	1,913	1,885	147	132	1,085	988
E.N.Cent.	42,924	41,295	1,868	1,869	802	772	5,876	5,690
Minn.	11,946	11,629	1,938	1,900	232	221	1,775	1,721
Iowa	16,484	15,956	1,941	1,928	320	308	2,480	2,356
Mo.	6,718	6,094	1,841	1,817	124	111	944	869
N.Dak.	1,867	1,818	1,767	1,804	33	33	245	250
S.Dak.	6,086	5,714	1,894	1,888	115	108	901	870
Nebr.	6,277	5,874	1,841	1,879	116	110	914	873
Kans.	4,386	4,033	1,779	1,817	78	73	607	574
W.N.Cent.	53,764	51,118	1,893	1,886	1,018	964	7,866	7,513
Del.	612	607	1,690	1,714	10.3	10.4	72	76
Md.	1,300	1,212	1,752	1,789	23	22	163	161
Va.	5,775	5,734	1,817	1,848	105	106	739	735
W.Va.	1,464	1,480	1,866	1,885	27	28	201	198
N.C.	10,484	10,696	1,832	1,814	192	194	1,373	1,431
S.C.	4,779	4,856	1,823	1,817	87	88	607	621
Ga.	13,947	15,202	1,779	1,823	248	277	1,778	1,959
Fla.	6,124	6,909	1,897	2,003	116	138	800	964
S.Atl.	44,485	46,696	1,816	1,848	808	863	5,733	6,145
Ky.	4,559	4,590	1,761	1,724	80	79	563	570
Tenn.	4,634	4,826	1,742	1,696	81	82	551	585
Ala.	8,818	9,822	1,841	1,879	162	185	1,115	1,268
Miss.	8,912	9,704	1,773	1,807	158	175	1,057	1,219
Ark.	8,842	10,158	1,792	1,820	158	185	1,042	1,318
La.	2,600	2,704	1,569	1,637	41	44	303	326
Okla.	2,470	2,566	1,693	1,711	42	44	328	323
Texas	12,402	12,410	1,686	1,724	209	214	1,489	1,549
S.Cent.	53,237	56,780	1,749	1,775	931	1,008	6,448	7,158
Mont.	844	821	1,823	1,823	15	15	120	114
Idaho	1,055	1,118	1,922	1,938	20	22	151	154
Wyo.	256	273	1,869	1,866	4.8	5.1	34	37
Colo.	1,250	1,203	1,814	1,885	23	23	160	158
N.Mex.	740	712	1,891	1,885	14.0	13.4	98	93
Ariz.	766	850	1,736	1,782	13.3	15.1	96	108
Utah	1,280	1,184	1,968	1,947	25	23	178	166
Nev.	47	44	1,860	1,810	0.9	0.8	7	6
Wash.	4,558	4,791	1,953	1,916	89	92	612	616
Oreg.	2,429	2,341	1,910	1,925	46	45	332	325
Calif.	32,802	34,307	1,956	1,978	642	679	4,231	4,453
West.	46,027	47,644	1,940	1,958	893	933	6,019	6,230
48 States	284,103	286,539	1,845	1,862	5,243	5,334	37,524	38,373
Alaska	30	22	1,779	1,947	0.5	0.4	3	3
Hawaii	759	842	1,891	1,910	14.4	16.1	98	110
U. S.	284,892	287,403	1,846	2/1,862	5,258	5,350	37,625	38,486

1/ Cumulative State totals based on unrounded monthly data. 2/ Computed by using unrounding egg production.

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