Crop Production

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

UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY AS OF MAY 1, 1964

Winter Wheat production is now estimated at 1.0 billion bushels, about the same as the April 1 forecast, 12 percent above 1963, but 1 percent lower than the 1958-62 average.

Hay Stocks on farms totaled 20 million tons, 15 percent less than a year earlier and 11 percent below average.

Peach production in 9 southern States is estimated at 5.3 million bushels, about one-fourth as large as last year and one-third as large as average.

Orange production, (1963-64 season) is estimated at 97 million boxes, 8 percent below 1962-63 crop and 22 percent below average.

Grapefruit production, at 34 million boxes, is 3 percent less than last year and 20 percent below average.

Late Spring Potato crop is estimated at 19.2 million hundredweight, 20 percent below 1963 and 22 percent below average.

Milk production for April is estimated at 11.3 billion pounds, 1 percent more than last year and 2 percent above average.

Egg production, at 5.7 billion eggs in April, was about the same as last year and average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Statistical Reporting Service
CrPr 2-2 (5-64)
Crop Reporting Board
Washington, D. C.

Crop and Year	PERCENT 1/ NOT HARVESTED FOR GRAIN	ACREAGE FOR HARVEST (1,000 acres)	YIELD PER HARV. ACRE (bushels)	PRODUCTION (1,000 bu)
WINTER WHEAT				
Average 1958-62	8.2	38,971	26.1	1,019,570
1963	17.7	34,622	26.1	904,828
1964 (Indicated May 1)	12.5	37,627	26.9	1,013,445

1/ Percent of seeded acreage.

Crop	CONDITION MAY 1 Average 1958-62	CONDITION MAY 1 1963	CONDITION MAY 1 1964	PRODUCTION Average 1958-62	PRODUCTION 1963	PRODUCTION Indicated May 1, 1964
	Percent	Percent	Percent			
Rye	88	83	88	---	---	---
Hay	86	83	86	---	---	---
Pasture	84	78	83	---	---	---
Peaches 1/ (1,000 bu.)	---	---	---	2/16,393	2/18,700	5,275
Maple sirup (1,000 gal.)	---	---	---	1,323	1,115	1,548

1/ 9 Southern States.
2/ Includes some quantities not harvested.

HAY STOCKS ON FARMS MAY 1

Crop	Average 1958-62 Percent 1/	Average 1958-62 1,000 tons	1963 Percent 1/	1963 1,000 tons	1964 Percent 1/	1964 1,000 tons
All hay	18.7	22,026	19.0	23,108	16.9	19,695

1/ Percent of previous year's crop.

CITRUS FRUITS 1/

Crop	PRODUCTION			
	Average 1957-61	1961	1962	Indicated 1963
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
Oranges	123,995	138,095	104,915	96,540
Grapefruit	42,282	42,910	34,740	33,780
Lemons	16,690	16,740	12,990	17,550

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

POTATOES, IRISH

Seasonal group	ACREAGE HARVESTED			YIELD PER HARVESTED ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	Average 1958-62	1963	Ind. 1964	Average 1958-62	1963	Ind. 1964	Average 1958-62	1963	Ind. 1964
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Winter	25.4	20.3	18.5	170.8	190.4	196.2	4,273	3,866	3,630
E.Spring	27.0	28.4	27.2	144.1	180.8	151.2	3,881	5,134	4,112
L.Spring	129.7	114.0	98.0	189.9	209.1	195.6	24,442	23,834	19,173
E.Summer	97.6	87.0	82.0	144.0	145.1	June 10	14,039	12,622	June 10

MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

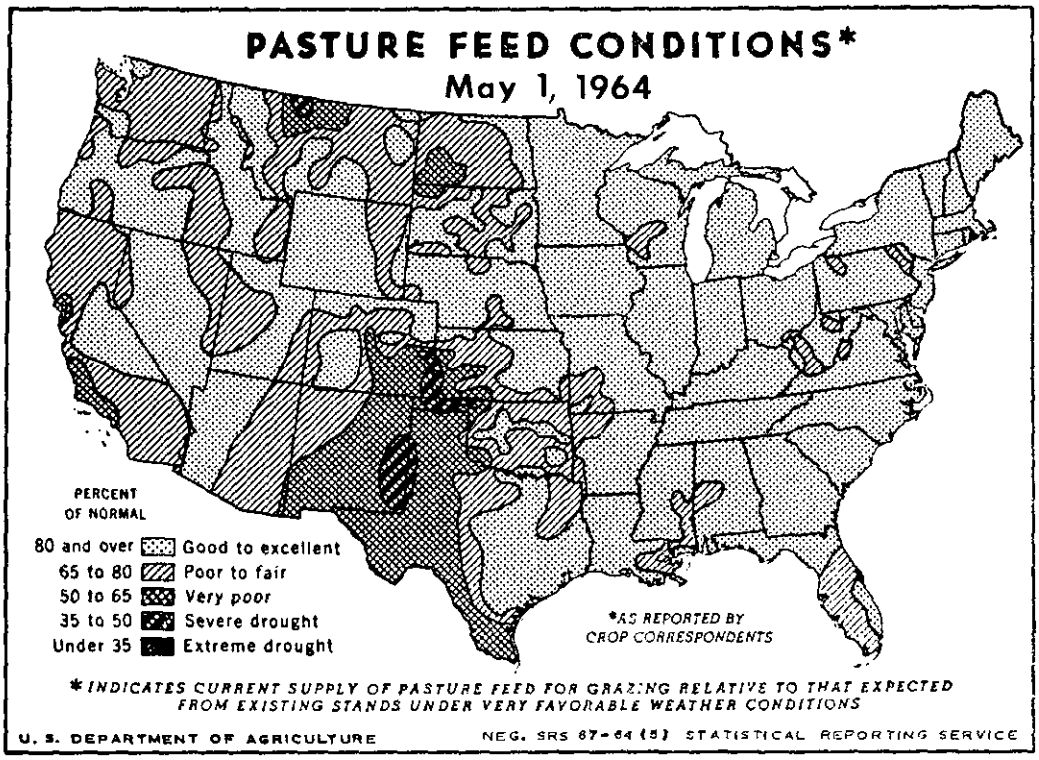
Month	MILK			EGGS		
	Average 1958-62	1963	1964	Average 1958-62 1/	1963	1964
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Millions	Millions	Millions
March	10,776	10,879	11,007	5,719	5,679	5,770
April	11,088	11,196	11,346	5,628	5,649	5,652
Jan.-Apr. Incl.	41,154	41,610	42,261	21,692	21,331	21,969

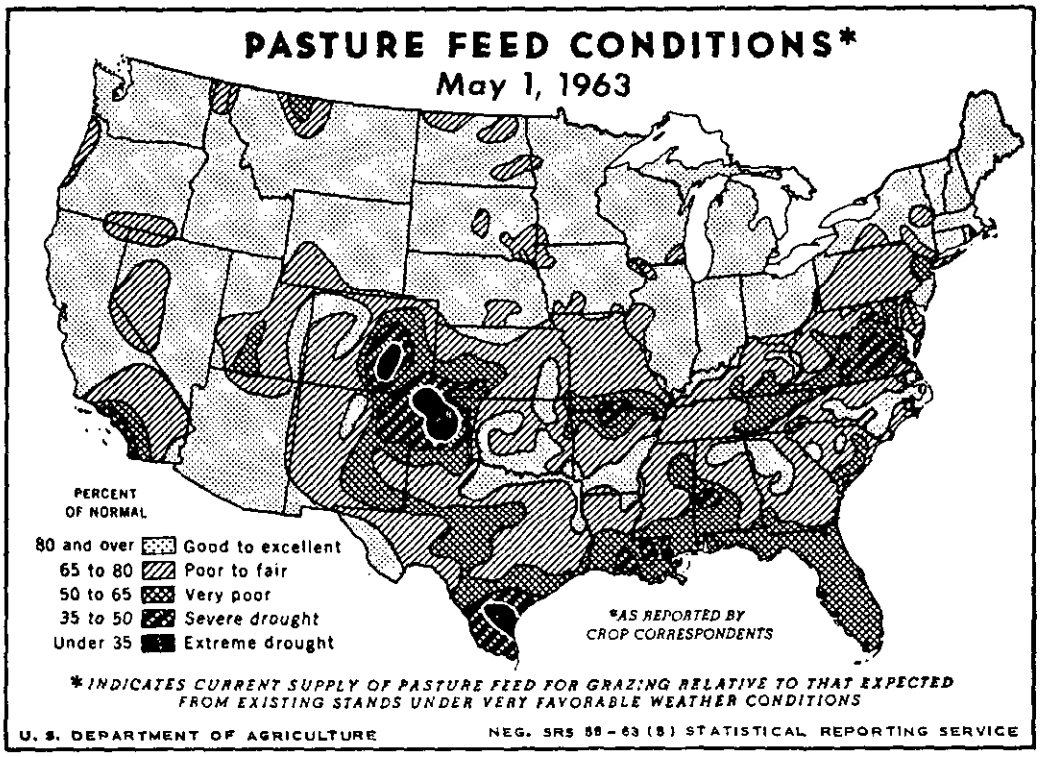
1/ Data for Alaska and Hawaii not available for inclusion in average.

APPROVED:

J. A. Baker

ACTING SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE


PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*
May 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 67-64 (5) STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. SRS 88-63 (5) STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF MAY 1, 1964

Winter wheat prospects were about the same on May 1 as a month ago and indications point to a crop 12 percent larger than in 1963. General field work lagged across the country because of wet soils and cool weather. Peach prospects were reduced sharply by late March freezes and the expected 1964 crop is about one-fourth as large as last year. Citrus production from the 1963 bloom is expected to be 3 percent below last year and 20 percent below average. Spring and early summer vegetable and melon crops are expected to be smaller than last year but above average. Hay stocks on May 1 were 15 percent below a year earlier and 11 percent below average. Hay and pasture condition for the Nation is about average for May 1 but better than last year.

Winter Wheat Prospects Little Changed

Expected production of the 1964 winter wheat crop was about the same on May 1 as a month ago and remains above last year's crop but slightly below the 1958-62 average. Improved prospects in most of the eastern two-thirds of the Nation offset declines in many western States and the Texas and Oklahoma panhandle areas, southwest Kansas, and southeast Colorado, where dry weather continued to prevail through April. The indicated production of 1,013 million bushels is 12 percent larger than the 1963 crop but a little below average. The expected yield is 26.9 bushels per harvested acre compared with the 1963 and average yield of 26.1 bushels per acre. By the end of April, the crop was starting to head as far north as southern Kansas.

Late March Freezes Reduce Peach Prospects Sharply in Southern Area

Peach production in the 9 southern peach States was sharply curtailed because of late March freezes, especially in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama. The southern peach crop is expected to be about one-fourth of last year and only one-third average. There has been little damage to fruit crops this season other than to the Southeastern peach crop and to some cherries and peaches in Washington and Oregon and possibly apricots in Utah. Throughout much of the country tree fruits other than apples had bloomed before May 1 and in general prospects are good. In the northernmost States and at higher elevations, some of the fruits were just coming into bloom by early May. Although most apples had not come into bloom by May 1, growers were optimistic since there had been little freeze damage. California has had an above average set of most fruits. Cool weather the last part of April brought frost and hail damage in many areas. There was heavy damage to some grapes and walnuts in the north central counties and to some pears in mountain areas, but the overall effect on the State's total fruit prospects was minor. Plums, peaches, and apricots have also had scattered hail and frost damage.

The 1963-64 U.S. citrus crop is expected to be 3 percent below last year and 20 percent below average. An estimated 32 million boxes of oranges and 4.1 million boxes of grapefruit remained for harvest after May 1. A year ago 20 million boxes of oranges and 3.5 million boxes of grapefruit remained for harvest. A smaller quantity of citrus has been used by processors than last season when freeze damage was a factor.

Spring Vegetable Output Down 3 Percent

Production of spring vegetables is expected to be 3 percent less than last year but 2 percent above average. Expected increases in production of spring onions, asparagus, cantaloups, and celery are more than offset by expected declines of 18 percent for watermelons, 17 percent for late spring sweetcorn, 12 percent for lettuce and lesser declines for tomatoes and cabbage. Prospective planted acreage of the 9 vegetable crops for commercial processing is 1 percent less than last year and 4 percent less than average.

Early Spring Potato Prospects Down

The estimate of early spring potato production is down 6 percent from the April 1 forecast because of reduced yield prospects in the Hastings, Florida area. Considerable damage occurred there from storms the last of April. The 1964 early spring crop is now expected to be 20 percent below last year but 6 percent above the five-year average. Indicated production of late spring potatoes is about one-fifth below a year earlier and average. Growers in the early summer potato areas expect to harvest 6 percent fewer acres than in 1963 and 16 percent less than average.

April Moisture Above Normal

April storms brought near normal to above normal precipitation for most of the Nation. In early April a snow storm swept the northern Great Plains and moved eastward into New England but for the rest of April, precipitation came as rain, except in the Rocky Mountains. The Cornbelt and the South Central States, except for Oklahoma and Texas, were drenched frequently. The Cornbelt received moisture half again or more above normal with many areas receiving twice the normal precipitation. Many of the south central States and Georgia received at least twice the normal April total with several areas receiving even more. Heavy washing rains caused damage to some early planted crops in the area. In contrast, precipitation was light in an already dry area--the old Dust Bowl Area--in southeastern Colorado, southwestern Kansas, extending south through western Oklahoma, western Texas, and eastern New Mexico. Precipitation also was light through Arizona, California, Oregon, and parts of Washington. High winds and tornadoes occurred in many areas but were especially frequent in the central and southern Plains.

April temperatures varied considerably but averaged below normal for the month in the western States and through the Atlantic coastal areas north from North Carolina. Most other sections averaged slightly higher than normal. Much of the Nation east of the Plains began the month with temperatures well below normal. Warmer temperatures moved into the Cornbelt during early April, and by mid-month in the southern States, raising the monthly average temperature slightly above normal in these areas.

Spring Planting Lagging

Cool weather in the West and frequent April rains over most of the country delayed seedbed preparations and spring seedings. The season is 1 to 2 weeks later than usual in the eastern Corn Belt. While the central and southern Corn Belt areas are not far off the normal pace, they are behind last year's rapid pace. Most Southern States are running behind schedule awaiting dryer soils. Oat seeding in Indiana and Ohio was 70 percent and 55 percent, respectively, complete. In Iowa the seeding of oats was virtually complete. Minnesota's fieldwork was about two weeks later than usual with field operations most advanced in southern counties but just getting started in the Red River Valley. In North Dakota 30 percent of the oats and barley was seeded compared to the normal of 40 percent. Montana's progress was only slightly behind last year with 60 percent of the spring wheat seeded, 50 percent of the barley, and 40 percent of the oats seeded. Seeding of spring wheat was nearing completion in South Dakota and about three-fourths of the oats and barley were in the ground. In Nebraska oat seeding was nearing completion later than last year.

Corn Planting Awaits Drying Weather

Seeded preparation for row crops across the Corn Belt is progressing at about the same rate as small grain seeding. The eastern and northern sections were one to two weeks late. The central and southern areas were at or near normal for May 1, although behind last year's progress, as farmers await favorable drying and planting weather. Kansas and Missouri had 20 percent and 16 percent, respectively, of the 1964 corn crop planted by May 1 which is about the same as normal. Most progress was in the southern portions of these States. No appreciable acreages were planted by May 1 in other Corn Belt States. In the South, corn planting ranged from 15 percent complete in Kentucky and Tennessee to nearly complete in Oklahoma and Texas, where rains have not been a delaying factor. Heavy washing rains through the South Central States caused some replanting with heavy replanting in local areas. Planting of sorghums began on the Texas high plains while early planted fields in eastern Texas are up to a stand and making good growth. Planting of sorghums made good progress in Oklahoma although there was some delay because of dry soils. Soybean planting began on a very limited scale by May 1 with plantings reported as far North as southern Kansas.

Cotton Planting Behind Schedule in South and East

Cotton planting was behind the usual pace in the central and eastern cotton producing States--two to three weeks in some of the Gulf States. Plantings ranged from about one-fourth completed in the lower Mississippi River States to nearly three-fourths complete in South Carolina. Replanting was necessary in some areas. About 38 percent of the intended cotton acreage is planted in Texas. Planting began on the High Plains of Texas but dryland farmers are waiting for rain. Planting was nearing completion in Arizona and California.

Planting of Other Crops Also Behind Usual Pace

Transplanting tobacco was active the later part of April in Georgia and the Carolinas. Transplanting was nearing completion in Georgia and reached the 70 percent mark in South Carolina by the end of

April. Virginia and Kentucky report that plant beds are in good condition and an ample supply of plants is in prospect. Planting of peanuts was getting underway in North Carolina and making good progress in South Carolina. Peanut planting got underway in Georgia the last couple of weeks in April and was over one-third complete by May 1, compared with around two-thirds planted a year earlier. Alabama's progress was at the 40 percent level. Planting of sugar beets was two-thirds completed in Michigan and completed in Nebraska. Progress was nearing completion in Colorado and was 74 percent and 60 percent completed in Wyoming and Montana, respectively. Spring planted beets are developing well in California and most fields are being thinned, weeded, and irrigated. Flaxseed planting was later than usual with 10 percent of the intended acreage planted in South Dakota and Minnesota and 4 percent in North Dakota.

Hay Stocks Below Last Year and Average

May 1 farm stocks of hay totaled 20 million tons, 15 percent below a year earlier and 11 percent below average. Stocks were below last year in all areas except the North Atlantic region. Supplies at the beginning of the feeding period were about normal and the same as a year earlier for the country, but disappearance has been high especially during the period prior to January 1. Disappearance January 1 to May 1 was a little above a year earlier and 2 percent above average.

Pasture Conditions Mostly Good to Excellent

May 1 pasture condition averaged 83 percent of normal, 5 percentage points above last year, still 1 point below average but up 6 points from a month ago. In the North Atlantic States, pasture feed condition was about average for May 1 but considerably better than a year earlier. Pasture feed condition was rated good to excellent in the East North Central States although pastures were slow to develop after the dry conditions last fall and the cool weather during March. Condition in the West North Central States was much improved from April 1. The excellent pasture condition in the South Atlantic States contrasts with the very poor conditions of a year earlier. Conditions improved sharply during April in the South Central States except in Oklahoma where rain is needed. Generally, pasture feed condition in the Western States did not improve during April and was below May 1 last year because of the cool spring, and a lack of moisture in the Pacific Coast States and from Colorado southward on the eastern side of the region.

April Milk Production Record High -- Eggs About Same as Year Earlier

April milk production in the United States reached a record high for the month, 1 percent more than in April 1963. For the first four months, average daily milk production was about 1 percent above the corresponding period last year. April egg production was about the same as a year earlier. A decline from a year earlier in the North Central States was offset by increased production in other regions of the country except in the North Atlantic Region which was about the same. Production in the South Atlantic and Western regions were at record levels for April. The average number of laying hens on farms during April was the same as in April 1963 while the rate of lay was up slightly.

WINTER WHEAT: Production of winter wheat is forecast at 1,013 million bushels, about the same as the April 1 estimate, 12 percent more than the 1963 crop, but 1 percent less than the 1958-62 average. Frequent

and generous April rainfall over the Corn Belt, Eastern, and most Southern States raised yield prospects and brightened expectations for record to near-record yields. These improved prospects were partially offset by reduced production potentials from a month earlier in the Texas and Oklahoma panhandles, southwest Kansas and southeast Colorado where continued dry weather and soil blowing lowered hopes for good yields. Elsewhere in the important producing Plains States, prospects remained favorable. In western States, the outlook was generally good but warmer weather and timely rains are needed for the best development of the crop.

In the past 10 years the average change in the United States production estimate from May 1 to harvest has been 65 million bushels, ranging from a maximum of 164 million bushels to a minimum of 9 million bushels.

Yield per harvested acre is indicated at 26.9 bushels, 0.8 bushel above last year and the third highest of record. Acreage for harvest is indicated at 37.6 million acres, 9 percent more than harvested last year but 3 percent below average. Based on growers appraisal of crop prospects as of May 1, it is anticipated that about 87 percent of the acreage seeded will be harvested for grain.

In Kansas, prospects continued favorable. Timely rainfall over the northwest, and eastern one-half of the State, along with the warmer temperatures, stimulated rapid growth. However, in the southwest quarter the crop was suffering from a lack of moisture. Wheat in south central counties is starting to head.

In Oklahoma, prospects in the major producing western districts were dimmed by lack of rain, above normal temperatures and high winds. In eastern areas, wheat was generally in good condition with adequate moisture to carry the crop to maturity. Texas wheat in the Cross Timbers district and eastward, and irrigated wheat in the High Plains were in good condition. However, lack of moisture, soaring temperatures and high winds caused deterioration of dryland wheat on the High and Southern Plains.

In Nebraska, winter wheat prospects are good to excellent. The crop has tillered heavily and is growing rapidly. Surface moisture is generally adequate but subsoil moisture is still deficient in many areas.

Colorado wheat prospects declined during April as lack of moisture and high winds caused considerable damage in the southeast. Wheat in the northeast and on the Western Slope of Colorado made favorable growth and with normal precipitation should produde a good crop.

Pacific Northwest prospects continued favorable during April but cool temperatures and moisture shortages in Washington and Oregon retarded development. Soil moisture is generally favorable in Idaho. Warmer temperatures and a general rain over Washington and Oregon are needed to overcome the slow development of the crop. In most other western States, prospects were slightly below a month earlier but the wheat outlook is still generally favorable, except in New Mexico where moisture is extremely short.

In the East and most of the South, wheat production prospects improved during April as abundant rainfall during the month bolstered hopes for good to excellent yields. Heading of wheat was becoming general in southern States.

RYE: The condition of rye on May 1 was reported at 88 percent of normal--up 3 points from a month earlier and 5 points above May 1, 1963. The present condition was equal to the 1958-62 average.

Rye conditions improved during April in most North Central and Atlantic States. The exceptions were Kansas, New Jersey, and South Carolina, which showed slight declines. North Carolina was unchanged from April 1. North Dakota, the leading rye producing State, received good April rains and this was reflected in a 9 point increase in condition. Conditions declined from April 1 in Oklahoma, Texas, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon but improved in the other South Central and Western States. Texas condition registered the sharpest decline -- a 12 point drop. The rye crop in western Texas, Oklahoma, southwest Kansas, and southeast Colorado is suffering from a lack of moisture. Moisture is also short in Washington and Oregon. Moisture supplies are generally adequate in other rye producing areas.

HAY CONDITION: The condition of hay crops on May 1 was reported at 86 percent of normal, 3 points above a year earlier and the same as average for May 1. Prospects are better than a year ago and average in all regions except the West which reports a lower condition. The North Central Region has had appreciable spring precipitation, particularly in the East, so that now prospects are above last year and average although growth has been slow because of cool weather. Condition in Kansas and Missouri is well above last year's depressed level but in North Dakota, which received only light rains in April, prospects are well below a year ago, although still above average. After 2 years of soil moisture shortages, the Atlantic and South Central Regions have received adequate precipitation and hay condition is now sharply up from a year ago, although growth has been slow because of low temperatures.

Prospects in the Western Region are somewhat below a year earlier and average because of below seasonal temperatures and soil moisture shortages in the Western Plains and California. By May 1, hay harvest was starting as far north as Virginia on the east coast while the first cutting of alfalfa was starting in Oklahoma and finishing up in California.

HAY STOCKS: Hay stocks on the Nation's farms on May 1, totaling nearly 20 million tons, were down 15 percent from a year earlier and 11 percent below average because of increased feeding rates in much of the country. At the beginning of this feeding season hay supplies were about normal and equal to the year before but pasture and range feed has been generally short because of the dry fall and cool spring in most regions. Disappearance of hay from January 1 to May 1 this year - 62.3 million tons - was a little above a year earlier and up 2 percent from average.

In the North Atlantic Region May 1 hay stocks were sharply above a year earlier, although below average, as a result of a sharply increased 1963 production compared with the drought depressed 1962 crops, and below average fall and spring disappearance. In all other regions May 1 stocks were less than a year earlier and average.

In the North Central Region, May 1 hay stocks were down a fifth from last year mainly because of the near record fall feeding rate - January 1

to May 1 disappearance was slightly less than a year earlier although above average. Hay disappearance in the Western Region has continued above last year and average so May 1 stocks were down 9 percent from a year earlier. Fall and winter range feed was drought stunted in many areas, while spring growth has been generally slowed by cool temperatures. In the South Atlantic Region, following two drought depressed crop years, stocks are the lowest since 1931 in spite of a cut back in the feeding rate. While South Central Region hay production last summer returned to normal levels, a heavy fall feed out because of short pastures reduced stocks so that by May 1 the supply on hand was down 7 percent from last year, even though the January 1 - May 1 disappearance was slightly less.

TOBACCO, REVISED (1962 and 1963 Crops): Combined production of all types of tobacco totaled about 2,337 million pounds in 1963. This is the highest poundage for any year of record, surpassing the old mark of 2,332 million produced in 1951. Production in 1962 was 2,315 million pounds and averaged 1,841 million during the 1957-61 period. Current revisions are based primarily on reports from growers and dealers, and on marketing data assembled by the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, the Agricultural Marketing Service, and various State Departments of Agriculture. Tobacco was harvested from 1,174,700 acres in 1963. An average yield of 1,989 pounds per acre was realized, marking the fourth year in a row that new all-time high yields have been established.

Preliminary value of 1963 production is $1,353 million. An average price per pound of 57.9 cents is indicated. Marketings from the 1962 crop brought growers $1,364 million, exceeding returns from any other tobacco crop. For 1962, prices averaged 58.9 cents per pound.

Flue-cured production in 1963 amounted to 1,371 million pounds or nearly 3 percent less than the 1,408 million produced the previous year. Brightleaf tobacco was primed from 694,500 acres, 5 percent fewer than in 1962. The combined average yield of flue-cured, at 1,975 pounds per acre, and the yield of individual types 12 and 14, were at all-time highs. Average yields of types 12, 13, and Georgia 14 exceeded a ton per acre. A year earlier, the combined average yield of types 11-14 was 1,930 pounds.

At 755 million pounds, the largest burley crop of record was produced in 1963, surpassing by 80 million the 1962 crop of 675 million pounds, the previous high. Around 338,500 acres were harvested in 1963, essentially the same as a year earlier. A phenomenal yield of about 2,231 pounds per acre was made in 1963, the highest ever for any class of tobacco, and the first time the burley belt has reached or exceeded the ton level.

The Southern Maryland crop is estimated at 29.3 million pounds, sharply less than the 40.6 million produced in 1962. Plant shortages and persistent droughts during the 1963 season curtailed both acreage and yield. The 1963 crop was harvested from 34,500 acres with an estimated average yield of 850 pounds. About 41,000 acres were harvested during the preceding season.

Fire-cured production in 1963 was 55.9 million pounds compared with 54.2 million the previous year. Around 34,300 acres were harvested, and yields averaged a record high 1,630 pounds per acre.

Dark air-cured leaf, types 35-37, weighed 25.3 million pounds--the greatest poundage since 1956. Production in 1962 was 24.8 million pounds. In 1963, the crop was cut from 15,300 acres for a record-high yield of 1,654 pounds.

Cigar filler tobacco produced last year is estimated at 56.7 million pounds--16 percent less than produced in 1962 and the smallest crop since 1958. The 1963 crop was grown on about 30,900 acres and the average yield was 1,836 pounds per acre.

Cigar binder production was 23.7 million pounds in 1963 compared with 24.9 million the previous year. Around 13,500 acres were harvested during the past season. The average yield was 1,758 pounds.

Production of cigar wrapper in 1963 amounted to 18.7 million pounds, or 3 percent less than the 19.3 million a year earlier. An average yield of 1,449 pounds was realized from the 12,900 acres harvested last season.

MAPLE SIRUP: Maple sirup producers made 1,548,000 gallons of sirup this spring, 39 percent more than last season and the largest crop since 1957.

For the second time in three years New York, with 510,000 gallons, held first place in maple sirup production while Vermont, usually the leading State, followed closely with 505,000 gallons. Last year the production in the two States was the same - 368,000 gallons.

The 1964 maple sirup season was generally favorable but conditions varied widely. Vermont experienced unusually good production except in the northeast where the season was very poor. Many producers in the central maple producing area commented that the season was one of the best in years. The weather was conducive to a good flow of sap and there were a number of well-spaced--although not long--runs. The season was the longest since 1961. In contrast to last year, the absence of deep snow in central and eastern areas permitted the season to open early; however, heavy snow in isolated sections of Pennsylvania and Maryland kept producers from opening camp in time to collect the first run of sap. In Wisconsin and Minnesota, March temperatures were too cold for sap flow, April had few alternations of freezing and thawing, and the temperatures rose rapidly--thus making a short, poor season. Some producers in these States did not tap their trees because of the poor crop prospects. Most of the sap this spring was of average-to-low sweetness and produced good quality sirup.

This year's production is valued at $7.9 million, compared with $5.4 million in 1963. The average farm price is $5.10 per gallon while last year's crop returned an average of $4.85 per gallon to producers.

CITRUS: The orange crop is forecast at 96.5 million boxes, 8 percent below last year and 22 percent below average. The estimate is down from last month primarily because Florida's Valencias are turning cut below early season indications. Two-thirds of the U.S. orange crop had been harvested by May 1, leaving 32 million boxes still to be picked, compared with 20 million boxes unharvested at the same date last year.

Production of Early, Midseason, and Navel oranges is expected to total 43.8 million boxes, down 25 percent from last year and only two-thirds

as large as average. Harvest was virtually complete by May 1. The Valencia crop is forecast at 52.7 million boxes, 14 percent larger than last year's freeze damaged crop, but 11 percent below average. About 40 percent of the Valencias had been picked by May 1--approximately 80 percent of Arizona's and half of Florida's Valencias were picked. In California, harvest of Valencias was just getting underway.

The grapefruit forecast is 33.8 million boxes, down 3 percent from last year and 20 percent below average. In California's Desert Valleys and in Arizona grapefruit have sized better than expected earlier in the season. Nearly 88 percent of the U.S. crop had been picked by May 1, leaving only 4.1 million boxes for the remainder of the season compared with 3.5 million boxes unharvested a year earlier.

The lemon crop is estimated at 17.6 million boxes, up 35 percent from last year and 5 percent above average. As of May 1, nearly 9 million boxes remained for harvest compared with 8.4 million boxes a year earlier.

Processors' usage of oranges to date is sharply below that of a year ago. Quantities of grapefruit which have gone to processors are also down but to date more lemons have gone to processors than a year ago.

Citrus Crops - Utilization to May 1

Crop	1962-63 Crop				1963-64 Crop			
	Utilization			Remaining for harvest	Utilization			Remaining for harvest
	Fresh	Processed	Total		Fresh	Processed	Total	
	Thousand boxes				Thousand boxes			
Oranges	20,886	63,977	84,863	20,052	33,486	38,100	64,536	32,004
Grapefruit	14,292	16,935	31,227	3,513	17,173	12,500	29,673	4,107
Lemons	3,334	1,284	4,618	8,372	3,587	4,733	8,320	9,230

Unusually dry weather in Florida during the first three weeks of April necessitated widespread use of irrigation. Rains the last of the month provided adequate moisture. Some trees in the Indian River area were beginning to wilt by the time rains occurred. Orange harvest increased from the seasonal lull in March but still is not unusually heavy even though Valencias matured early this year. Young trees and severely damaged groves were picked first. Harvest moved into the more productive groves as the month progressed. Droppage of Valencias increased over last month as the result of early maturity together with wind and rain. By May 1 about 72 percent of Florida's total orange crop had been picked. All Early, Midseason and Temple oranges were harvested but only about 50 percent of the Valencias had been harvested. Grapefruit remaining for harvest is mostly late bloom fruit.

Florida growers had about 6 percent (1,710,000 boxes) of their grapefruit crop left for harvest after May.1. Widespread rains the last few days of April were a great help to grapefruit groves. Prior to that many trees were beginning to wilt.

In California, cool weather during late March and most of April was generally favorable for development of Valencias. Fruit in Central California sized better than in Southern California, but overall sizing was disappointing. During April the harvesting of Valencias began in the Desert areas and Central California. As the result of excellent weather during the last six weeks, grapefruit have sized well. The Desert Valleys crop is turning out better than expected and harvest should remain heavy during May and June. "Other areas" grapefruit have not sized as well as usual. Lemon harvest continues heavy and there is still considerable mature fruit on the trees. Rains during late March and April helped sizing.

Harvest of Arizona's Valencias is later than usual because of cool spring weather. By May 1, about 80 percent had been harvested, with the Yuma area about complete. Picking in the Salt River Valley is expected to continue until mid-May or later. Picking of grapefruit continues, but at a rather slow pace. Sizes have been larger than expected.

New crop (1964-65) citrus is making good progress in the major citrus areas of the country. In Florida late April rains were beneficial to new crop fruit which has been showing good development. Droppage has not been excessive for any of the fruit. Harvest of Florida's new crop limes has started but there are not many limes mature enough to pick. All California oranges had a heavy uniform bloom. Bloom was a few days later than usual. Weather favored bee activity and most growers expected a good initial set of fruit. Many of the young trees planted in recent years had a good bloom this season and this is expected to be a factor in California's production for the coming season. Grapefruit trees had a good bloom which occurred at about the usual time--mostly in March. Arizona's citrus trees came through the winter in good condition and show a generally heavy set of new fruit.

PEACHES: Peach production in the 9 southern States is forecast at 5,275,000 bushels. This is 72 percent below the large 1963 crop harvested in these 9 States and 68 percent below average. Severe freezing weather in late March, when most trees were in bloom, did extensive damage in the Carolinas, Georgia, and Alabama. Other States in this region were not materially affected by the March freeze. However, only Louisiana expects a crop as large as in 1963. There will be some production in all areas of those States where the freeze took a heavy toll of the crop. In South Carolina production of only 900,000 bushels is expected--about 12 percent of the 1963 crop of 7,800,000 bushels. May peaches which appeared to have escaped the freeze damage failed to develop during April and the extent of the May drop is in question. The Piedmont area, York County, and the Upper Sandhills section of South Carolina will have an extremely short crop. Prospects in the Ridge section and Lexington County are for about one-fourth of a crop. In the Allendale, Barnwell, and Hampton areas, prospects are spotty but are better than elsewhere in the State. The North Carolina crop was virtually destroyed except for scattered commercial holdings in coastal areas. The Sandhills will produce only a limited quantity of peaches.

In Georgia, the late March freeze killed most all of the crop north of Macon. Conditions in the Fort Valley area and south vary widely.

The Marshallville-Montezuma and Barney areas have a fair to good crop. April weather was favorable for fruit development and the first movement of Marcus and Springtime variety peaches was expected from the Barney area around May 11. First movement from the Fort Valley area is expected by May 18, and volume movement should occur by the last week of May.

In Alabama effects of the March 30 freeze continued throughout April and apparently healthy young peaches have continued to drop. Prospects in Chilton county, where the major volume of Alabama peaches is normally produced, declined during April. Freeze damage south of Chilton county was negligible. Some growers are delaying their decisions on spraying operations until after the May drop. Varieties least affected by the freeze are Rangers, Dixired, and Rio-Oso-Gem. Widespread hail storms in late April did further damage to the Alabama peach crop.

Prospects in Arkansas are for a good crop. Some orchards were hurt by the late March freeze but most trees have a good set and thinning will be necessary. Moisture supplies are abundant in Arkansas and Louisiana, and fruit is sizing rapidly. Harvest of a good Louisiana crop is expected to start in mid-May and become general by May 25. In Oklahoma the late frost killed many early opening blooms but many tight buds escaped and the set of peaches is generally good. Although some loss of fruit buds was caused by freezes on March 26 and again on April 9 in Texas, current prospects are good. Harvest of early varieties is expected in late May.

The California Clingstone peach crop is developing normally. Only light damage has occurred from frost and hail. Fruit set was above average in most areas and thinning in extra early and early maturing orchards is underway. Production prospects are good. Prospects for the California Freestone peach crop are also good. Development of the crop is normal.

Peach crop prospects in Colorado are good. Effects of the spring freeze in 1963 are still evident on some trees but production should be well above the short 1963 crop. Elsewhere in the Nation, there has been a minimum of frost and freeze damage prior to May 1 and prospects are good.

PEARS - CALIFORNIA: As of May 1 Bartlett pear prospects in California were good. The crop which had good bloom and fruit set suffered some damage in north coastal counties and mountain districts. However, in the Sacramento Valley and other major producing areas, there was only minor damage. Fruit on the trees appears to be in good condition at the present time and production is expected to be well above the short 1963 crop. Prospects for "other pears" are also better than last year. "Pear decline" is becoming evident in some orchards but in general the outlook is for a normal crop. Although there was scattered hail and frost damage the set of pears was generally heavy.

ALMONDS - CALIFORNIA: The 1964 California almond crop is forecast at 68,000 tons, up 11 percent from last year and 26 percent above average. A crop of this size would be second only to the record high of 82,800 tons harvested in 1959. Weather during the blossom period was very favorable with little frost damage in the major producing areas. Set is heavy and nuts are sizing well with development somewhat ahead of last year.

APRICOTS: The 1964 apricot crop in California is expected to equal last season's 190,000 tons. This is 10 percent above the 1958-62 average of 172,800 tons. Weather was favorable for pollination and a good crop was set. Hail damaged fruit in some orchards has generally been removed in the thinning process which is in full swing. In Utah, freezing temperatures on May 2 damaged the apricot crop which was in bloom.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: A record high California plum crop of 110,000 tons is expected in 1964. This would be 4 percent above last year and 35 percent above average. A good set of fruit resulted from favorable pollination conditions. There was some hail damage in Kern and Fresno counties, but most damaged fruit will be removed during thinning.

The average date of full bloom for California prunes was a few days later than normal. The bloom was heavy and pollinating weather conditions were good. Trees are in good condition although winter and spring rainfall has been light. Orchard heaters and wind machines were used to ward off damage from a cold spell around April 23 to 25. There was a good initial set of prunes but the effects of the cold snap are yet undetermined. In Idaho, the prune crop was reported in good condition as of about May 1 with trees in full bloom about May 3.

AVOCADOS - CALIFORNIA: Harvest of the 1963-64 Fuerte avocado crop is moving rapidly. Wind has caused some loss of shipping quality as well as loss of fruit. Harvest of the Fuerte crop was over 80 percent complete by May 1 and is expected to continue through most of May. Growers have been irrigating to maintain moisture supplies. Sizes have generally been small. Bloom for the 1964-65 crop has been good in most districts but it is too early to determine the overall set.

Harvest of Other Fall and Winter varieties is about complete with production falling a little short of the previous season. Production of Hass and Other Spring and Summer varieties is expected to be somewhat above the volume of each of these groups harvested last season. The volume of harvest for these varieties is increasing and movement to out-of-State markets is expected to come from these later varieties because of better keeping and carrying qualities.

CHERRIES: The 1964 sweet cherry crop in California is forecast at 30,000 tons, 67 percent above 1963 and 45 percent above average. Weather conditions were good at time of pollination which occurred somewhat earlier than last year. Set of fruit was heavy. A few cherries from early varieties had been harvested by May 1, but the main harvest will not get underway until mid-May.

In Oregon the sweet cherry crop was damaged by freezing temperatures about mid-April and continued cool, cloudy weather along with rain was unfavorable for pollination. Prospects in Oregon are poor. Most orchards in Washington were in full bloom during the period April 15 to April 25. Moderate freezes have occurred in most areas of the Yakima Valley and some orchards in the Lower Valley near Benton City suffered severe damage. Prospects are spotted. The Wenatchee area had little freeze damage.

Sour cherry prospects in Oregon and Washington are generally poor. Cool weather limited bee activity and the extent of effective pollination is uncertain. In Washington most areas were not yet in full

bloom on May 1. Orchards in the Spokane area appear to be about two weeks late in reaching full bloom. A freeze on April 15 resulted in poor prospects in that area. In Oregon the condition as of May 1 was the lowest in several years.

In Colorado, prospects are good to excellent for both sweet and sour cherries. In Idaho the cherry crop is in good condition although smudging was necessary to save the crop from 22 degree weather about mid-April. In Utah, freezing temperatures on May 2 caused damage in some cherry orchards.

POTATOES: The May 1 estimate of early spring potato production, at 4,112,000 hundredweight, is down 240,000 cwt. from the April 1 forecast. At this level, 1964 production is 20 percent less than 1963 but 6 percent above the 1958-62 average.

The reduction in yield prospects from a month earlier occurred in the Hastings, Florida area which accounts for 90 percent of the total early spring production. In that area, growth of potatoes was good during April and about one-third of the acreage was harvested by May 1. However, heavy rains the last of April followed by strong winds and excessive rain with scattered hail on May 2 reduced production prospects. The actual loss of tubers from the heavy, washing rains was small. The main effect on production will be a slowing of growth as a result of damage to feeder roots where the dirt washed away and the loss of fertilizer by leaching. In addition to the loss in yield, there will be some increase in the percentage of green-end potatoes. The storm damage was minimized by cool weather with considerable wind on May 3, 4, and 5 which dried fields rapidly. Growers started cultivating on Sunday to throw dirt back on the rows. They plan to begin harvest first on those fields which were damaged the most. Demand is good and harvest has been rapid. Digging of latest planted fields will start about May 20. Only a few Hastings area potatoes are expected to be left by early June. Harvest of early spring potatoes in the Rio Grande Valley of Texas was underway the last half of April. Supplies should be available during May.

Production of late spring potatoes in 1964 is forecast at 19,173,000 hundredweight, 20 percent less than 1963 and 22 percent less than average. Substantial reductions from 1963 are indicated for California, Arizona, Texas, South Carolina, and North Carolina. Baldwin County, Alabama is the only major late spring area in which production is expected to exceed 1963.

In California, a crop of 11,895,000 hundredweight is expected compared with 15,246,000 in 1963. The reduction is primarily due to a smaller acreage although the expected yield is slightly below 1963. Stands are uniform and condition of potato plants is comparatively good. However the crop is at least two weeks late in maturing due to cool temperatures. Digging of long whites began at Edison on April 19 and most early season shippers in that area had started by the end of April. A limited acreage of "reds" was dug by May 1 and a few acres of Kennebecs for delivery to processors had also been harvested. Cool spring weather also

delayed the Arizona crop and harvest will be about two weeks later than normal with fresh market varieties expected to start about May 15. In Texas, growth during April was satisfactory. Harvest was underway around Pearsall the last half of April and will start in other late spring sections of Texas the last half of May. The Baldwin, Alabama area crop made excellent growth during April. A heavy rain April 26 caused a little washing out and some acreage was lost by drowning in low, poorly drained spots. Subsequent weather, though, was good for recovery. Harvest is expected to start about mid-May and peak about June 1. In the Sand Mountain area of Alabama, wet weather caused some loss of seed from rotting and loss of fertilizer from leaching. Georgia and South Carolina potatoes are late because of cold weather in March, and some stands are spotty. Recovery from the late March frosts in South Carolina has been good. In northeast North Carolina, planting was about ten days later than last year. Stands on much of the acreage are thin as a result of cool, wet weather at planting time.

The estimated acreage of early summer potatoes for harvest this year is 82,000 acres compared with 87,000 acres harvested in 1963 and the five-year average of 97,600 acres. The reduction in acreage from a year ago is general throughout the early summer producing States. Only California and North Carolina have as much early summer acreage for harvest as in 1963. On the Eastern Shore of Virginia, the leading early summer area, there are 21,000 acres for harvest, 7 percent less than 1963. Texas, with 11,000 acres, has 4 percent less.

Early summer potatoes in central and eastern States are later than usual as a result of wet, cool weather in March and April which delayed planting and early growth. Most Eastern Shore, Virginia potatoes were planted between mid-March and April 10 but some acreage was planted as late as April 29. Most of the potatoes are up to good stands and are being cultivated. The Pungo variety continues to be most popular in that area but more Katahdins were planted this year while the acreage of Cobblers continued to decrease. In Texas, early fields are expected to be dug late in June. White varieties account for about 40 percent of the acreage and about half of these are contracted for processing. The California early summer crop was planted about the usual time and good to excellent stands are reported. Growth has been good and harvest should begin in the Perris-Hemet area the latter part of June followed closely in the Chino District. Both areas should reach peak volume in July.

PASTURES: The Nation's pasture feed condition was rated good to excellent on May 1. This was a marked improvement during April, particularly in some areas where prospects for pastures were poor on April 1. Pasture feed condition on May 1 for the United States averaged 83 percent of normal, compared with 78 percent on May 1 last year and the 1958-62 average for the date of 84 percent. Pasture condition advanced 6 percentage points during April as a result of favorable temperatures and, generally, adequate to abundant soil moisture. April temperatures averaged above normal in most of the eastern two-thirds of the country. Below normal temperatures prevailed in most of the Mountain and Pacific Coast States, and from New England, southward through Virginia. April rainfall was much heavier than normal in the

central Gulf Coast States and in a large area centering in Illinois and extending into Iowa, Missouri and Indiana. By contrast, precipitation during April was less than one-half of normal in two general areas--one including central and northern California and a large part of Oregon; another area in eastern New Mexico, southeastern Colorado, western Texas, the Panhandle of western Oklahoma, and southwestern Kansas.

In the North Atlantic States, pasture feed condition was about average for May 1 and considerably better than a year ago at this time. In New England, snow cover was adequate during the winter to limit freezing damage. Although temperatures averaged below normal during April, growth was about normal. In Southern New England, cattle were receiving some feed from pastures by May 1. With near normal rainfall and advancing temperatures in the Middle Atlantic States during April, pasture condition on May 1 was much improved from a year earlier, but about average for the date. Although pastures were generally too wet to be utilized in New York, dairymen were turning cattle on rye pastures in Pennsylvania, and in New Jersey pastures were being used earlier than usual because of low hay stocks which resulted from last year's drought.

In the East North Central States pasture feed condition was reported good to excellent on May 1, although pastures were slow to develop after the extremely dry conditions last fall and the cool weather during March. Rains and warmer weather since mid-April have stimulated pasture grasses. With the rather late start in development, pastures were supplying less than the average amount of feed for livestock by May 1. In Illinois, pastures furnished 40 percent of the roughage requirements compared with the average of 50 percent. Pasture feed condition in the West North Central States was much improved from April 1. During the mild open winter, pastures were over-grazed in many areas, and as a result, pasture grasses have been slow to develop. In Missouri, ample moisture and above normal temperatures during April helped the over-grazed pastures to improve rapidly. In Kansas, pastures are later than usual, but April rains in the northern and eastern portion of the State were beneficial to grasses. Pastures were slow to develop due to cool, dry conditions in Western Kansas. Farmers in this area utilized voluntary and over-planted wheat acreages, as well as some rye.

The excellent pasture condition in the South Atlantic States on May 1 is in contrast to a rather poor start as of April 1 and the very poor condition of May 1 a year ago. All States except Florida showed improvement from a month earlier and were above the 5 year average condition for May 1. In all States in this region May 1 pasture condition was 13 or more percentage points better than a year earlier. In Virginia, where severe drought persisted in 1963, May 1 pasture feed condition was up 33 points from a year earlier, and livestock were getting adequate to abundant green feed from pastures.

In most South Central States, pasture conditions improved sharply during April, and were above May 1 last year. In most of this region, pastures responded to April showers and above-normal temperatures to produce a heavy growth. In Oklahoma, pastures developed slowly but were providing considerable feed by end of April. More rain is needed to assure future pasture development. Range and pasture feed condition is good in the eastern half of Texas but northwest and south Texas ranges need rain.

Generally in the Western States, pasture feed conditions did not improve during April and were below May 1 last year and the average for the date. Below normal temperatures in April limited pasture growth. Also more rain is needed in Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and California to improve dryland pasture and ranges. Pasture development in Washington was from 1 to 3 weeks late due to cool weather and excessive rainfall in western counties. Supplemental feeding of livestock was necessary through April. Irrigated pastures were in good condition in California and Arizona; however, irrigation water supplies will not be plentiful in Colorado and will limit the irrigated pasture acreage.

MILK PRODUCTION: April milk production in the United States is estimated at 11,346 million pounds, 1 percent more than in April 1963 and a record high for the month. For the first 4 months this year, average daily milk production was about 1 percent above the corresponding period last year. Relative to population, April production amounted to 1.97 pounds per person daily, compared with 1.98 pounds a year earlier.

Monthly Milk Production, April 1964, with comparisons

(In millions of pounds)

State	April average 1958-62 1/	April 1963	March 1964	April 1964	State	April average 1958-62 1/	April 1963	March 1964	April 1964
Maine	1/	66	64	67	S.C.	49	47	45	46
N.H.	1/	37	37	37	Ga.	91	84	83	86
Vt.	1/	182	179	183	Fla.	108	117	121	119
Mass.	1/	70	71	71	Ky.	216	222	206	231
R.I.	1/	9.6	9.6	9.5	Tenn.	195	197	161	188
Conn.	1/	60	62	60	Ala.	87	76	69	77
N.Y.	941	996	966	989	Miss.	116	102	89	100
N.J.	102	101	100	99	Ark.	80	75	62	71
Pa.	604	641	644	634	La.	1/	84	80	87
Ohio	441	463	463	473	Okla.	132	122	105	113
Ind.	274	284	286	291	Texas	265	267	268	274
Ill.	381	351	352	368	Mont.	39	35	33	33
Mich.	449	484	480	490	Idaho	143	142	133	135
Wis.	1,675	1,715	1,720	1,772	Wyo.	15.6	13.9	12.8	13.6
Minn.	1,010	1,014	1,105	1,086	Colo.	74	78	71	71
Iowa	532	515	509	523	N.Mex.	1/	23	24	26
Mo.	325	320	278	309	Ariz.	1/	45	47	46
N.Dak.	159	155	148	155	Utah	66	66	64	64
S.Dak.	129	116	125	121	Nev.	9.4	10.4	10.2	10.4
Nebr.	181	167	153	166	Wash.	172	175	151	173
Kans.	174	161	158	162	Oreg.	107	101	81	97
Del.	1/	16.6	15.2	16.2	Calif.	698	719	695	719
Md.	127	129	133	130	Alaska	1/	1.9	1.9	1.8
Va.	161	157	148	159	Hawaii	1/	10.7	10.9	11.3
W.Va.	56	47	45	48					
N.C.	132	131	132	134	U.S.	11,088	11,196	11,007	11,346

1/ Averages not available.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: April egg production was 5,652 million eggs, 2 percent less than in March, but about the same as April 1963. Layer numbers during April were about the same as a year earlier and 1 percent less than last month. Rate of lay adjusted for the number of days shows a 3 percent increase from March to April. The number of eggs laid per layer January through April 1964 is 3 percent above the same period of last year.

The South Atlantic and Western regions had record high April egg production. Increases over last year were 7 percent in the South Central, 5 percent in the South Atlantic, and 2 percent in the West. Production was the same in the North Atlantic States, but dropped 7 percent from last April in the West North Central, and 4 percent in the East North Central.

Production per layer averaged 19.10 eggs during April, slightly above April 1963. Rate of lay was up 2 percent in the South Atlantic, and 1 percent in both the West and North Atlantic States. The increase in the South Central region was less than 1 percent. The rate was down 1 percent in the East North Central and West North Central. Rate per 100 layers on May 1 averaged 64.1 eggs for the Nation.

The Nation's laying flock averaged 295.9 million birds during April, the same as April 1963 and 1 percent below the 1958-62 average. This was a drop of 4 million birds from the March flock. The average decrease in layers from March to April during the previous 5 years was 6 million birds.

On May 1 layers numbered 293.6 million, 2 percent below April 1 and slightly less than May 1, 1963. May 1 layers were at record lows in the East and West North Central States and at record highs in the South Atlantic and Western States.

Hens and Pullets of Laying Age and Eggs Laid per 100 Layers on Farms, May 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, May 1							
	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.
1958-62(Av.)	47,275	50,347	72,408	37,574	46,840	39,328	293,773	---
1963	43,892	44,434	58,632	46,025	53,508	46,852	293,343	294,151
1964	43,489	42,625	55,282	47,312	56,708	47,084	292,700	293,567
	Eggs Laid per 100 Layers on Farms, May 1							
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
1958-62(Av.)	61.6	64.3	66.4	63.1	61.8	64.3	63.8	---
1963	62.2	65.4	66.8	62.8	62.5	63.2	63.9	63.9
1964	62.1	64.7	66.7	64.4	63.3	63.1	64.1	64.1

1/ Includes Alaska and Hawaii.

Prices received by producers for eggs averaged 31.6 cents per dozen in mid-April, 2.5 cents below a month earlier and 1.0 cent below a year earlier. Producers of commercial broilers received 13.8 cents per pound live weight in mid-April, down 1.5 cents from a year earlier and the lowest mid-April price of record. Farm chickens in mid-April 1964 averaged 9.9 cents per pound live weight, the lowest mid-April price of record. Farm prices of turkeys in mid-April averaged 20.9 cents per pound live weight, 0.9 cent less than a year earlier and the lowest mid-April price since 1942.

The average cost of the farm poultry ration in mid-April 1964 was $3.56 per 100 pounds compared with $3.54 in mid-April 1963. Broiler grower feed average cost was $4.81--up 6 cents from mid-April 1963. Turkey grower feed in mid-April averaged $4.84 per 100 pounds--up 2 cents from mid-April 1963. At mid-April, the egg-feed, broiler-feed, farm chicken-feed and turkey-feed price ratios were all less favorable to producers than a year earlier.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

WINTER WHEAT

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For harvest	Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated
	Average 1958-62	1963	1964	1958-62	1963	1964	1958-62	1963	1964
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N.Y.	239	196	196	32.6	35.5	35.0	7,767	6,958	6,860
N.J.	43	35	40	32.6	27.5	33.0	1,410	962	1,320
Pa.	521	487	487	28.8	30.5	30.0	15,019	14,854	14,610
Ohio	1,359	1,402	1,374	30.7	38.0	32.0	41,864	53,276	43,968
Ind.	1,230	1,330	1,370	32.3	41.0	38.0	39,727	54,530	52,060
Ill.	1,637	1,785	1,839	31.0	40.0	37.0	50,759	71,400	68,043
Mich.	1,061	1,060	1,007	34.0	38.0	38.0	36,121	40,280	38,266
Wis.	31	36	36	35.7	38.0	37.0	1,097	1,368	1,332
Minn.	25	14	11	25.5	23.5	26.0	648	329	286
Iowa	116	95	90	25.7	27.5	27.0	2,989	2,612	2,430
Mo.	1,327	1,191	1,405	27.8	32.5	34.0	36,869	38,708	47,770
N.Dak.	---	---	40	---	---	25.0	---	---	1,000
S.Dak.	517	515	546	21.2	19.0	26.0	11,265	9,785	14,196
Nebr.	3,099	2,953	3,071	25.5	21.5	28.0	79,858	63,490	85,988
Kans.	10,081	8,627	9,576	25.5	21.5	24.0	257,670	185,480	229,824
Del.	24	21	22	27.6	28.0	29.0	670	588	638
Md.	146	138	142	26.8	28.5	28.0	3,911	3,933	3,976
Va.	240	179	215	25.2	22.5	27.0	6,080	4,028	5,805
W.Va.	24	19	21	25.2	25.0	25.0	607	475	525
N.C.	327	235	282	24.7	26.5	27.0	8,127	6,228	7,614
S.C.	125	70	85	23.1	27.0	27.0	2,850	1,890	2,295
Ga.	79	66	76	24.3	28.0	27.0	1,902	1,848	2,052
Fla.	1/31	35	42	1/25.0	27.0	25.0	1/775	945	1,050
Ky.	159	145	154	26.0	30.0	27.0	4,144	4,350	4,158
Tenn.	138	125	162	23.1	28.0	27.0	3,199	3,500	4,374
Ala.	59	39	61	24.2	23.5	24.0	1,412	916	1,464
Miss.	51	42	109	25.4	31.0	30.0	1,166	1,302	3,270
Ark.	132	168	415	27.1	31.0	32.0	3,617	5,208	13,280
La.	38	53	66	21.2	28.0	24.0	782	1,484	1,584
Okla.	4,399	3,591	4,058	23.0	21.0	21.0	101,844	75,411	85,218
Texas	3,292	2,321	2,808	19.9	17.5	18.0	66,334	40,618	50,544
Mont.	1,966	1,891	1,778	23.4	26.0	24.0	46,206	49,166	42,672
Idaho	665	687	598	28.8	35.0	30.5	19,139	24,045	18,239
Wyo.	219	211	200	23.2	21.0	22.0	5,143	4,431	4,400
Colo.	2,367	1,715	2,007	23.3	12.5	19.0	55,677	21,438	38,133
N.Mex.	233	200	182	20.7	19.0	15.0	4,892	3,800	2,730
Ariz.	58	27	30	39.0	44.0	43.0	2,154	1,188	1,290
Utah	175	146	156	17.9	22.5	17.0	3,088	3,285	2,652
Nev.	4	4	4	34.4	40.0	32.0	134	160	128
Wash.	1,737	1,753	1,823	35.5	38.0	41.0	61,323	66,614	74,743
Oreg.	688	710	717	34.2	37.5	36.0	23,425	26,625	25,812
Calif.	337	305	326	25.6	24.0	21.0	8,526	7,320	6,846
U. S.	38,971	34,622	37,627	26.1	26.1	26.9	1,019,570	904,828	1,013,445

1/ 1962 only.

State	RYE Condition May 1			PASTURE Condition May 1		
	Average 1958-62	1963	1964	Average 1958-62	1963	1964
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	--	--	--	92	90	89
N.H.	--	--	--	90	87	90
Vt.	--	--	--	92	88	88
Mass.	--	--	--	91	85	92
R.I.	--	--	--	87	80	89
Conn.	--	--	--	93	79	91
N.Y.	91	86	93	88	82	88
N.J.	89	79	88	84	64	88
Pa.	91	88	92	86	75	86
Ohio	88	94	90	86	86	89
Ind.	91	96	93	87	90	90
Ill.	91	95	95	88	85	89
Mich.	94	94	96	92	88	93
Wis.	91	88	94	86	90	86
Minn.	91	91	93	83	88	88
Iowa	92	92	95	89	85	88
Mo.	88	78	89	84	68	84
N.Dak.	82	92	84	65	83	74
S.Dak.	87	92	94	74	85	82
Nebr.	91	88	93	86	85	86
Kans.	91	66	83	87	70	78
Del.	90	82	94	87	66	90
Md.	91	84	94	85	73	89
Va.	89	74	93	85	56	89
W.Va.	--	--	--	79	69	83
N.C.	86	83	89	86	75	89
S.C.	84	80	87	82	71	86
Ga.	86	83	87	83	73	86
Fla.	--	--	--	78	57	78
Ky.	85	84	83	83	72	88
Tenn.	87	78	88	86	68	89
Ala.	--	--	--	82	70	84
Miss.	--	--	--	80	70	84
Ark.	--	--	--	82	73	82
La.	--	--	--	80	60	86
Okla.	85	76	78	84	74	71
Texas	75	65	68	80	64	73
Mont.	87	92	87	77	87	77
Idaho	92	88	88	89	86	79
Wyo.	89	85	92	83	79	83
Colo.	91	60	83	84	61	75
N.Mex.	--	--	--	81	65	53
Ariz.	--	--	--	86	86	79
Utah	--	--	--	85	79	80
Nev.	--	--	--	80	78	79
Wash.	93	91	86	88	87	79
Oreg.	90	92	86	90	85	81
Calif.	--	--	--	80	86	73
U.S.	88	83	88	84	78	83

State	HAY: Condition on May 1			ALL HAY: Stocks on farms May 1		
	Average 1958-62	1963	1964	Average 1958-62	1963	1964
	Percent	Percent	Percent	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Maine	92	86	91	92	59	65
N.H.	90	89	91	40	28	15
Vt.	93	91	91	139	99	109
Mass.	91	85	93	47	34	38
R.I.	87	81	90	4	3	3
Conn.	92	79	94	45	31	46
N.Y.	89	83	91	867	323	672
N.J.	85	68	87	71	32	56
Pa.	89	79	89	695	277	450
Ohio	87	87	89	466	314	334
Ind.	89	91	91	429	449	348
Ill.	90	87	91	1,059	917	800
Mich.	93	91	94	728	608	608
Wis. 1/	89	92	90	1,974	2,695	1,967
Minn.	85	88	91	1,083	1,438	1,280
Iowa	90	87	90	1,943	2,016	1,770
Mo.	87	73	88	1,006	900	705
N.Dak.	69	86	75	854	1,995	1,431
S.Dak.	77	88	84	1,544	2,143	1,602
Nebr.	90	87	90	1,507	1,838	1,261
Kans.	90	75	86	945	934	709
Del.	88	73	92	9	4	9
Md.	87	76	89	121	51	72
Va.	87	60	88	258	198	97
W.Va.	83	73	87	148	82	69
N.C.	85	74	87	187	105	105
S.C.	81	70	83	81	50	58
Ga.	82	71	86	93	77	74
Fla.	76	52	73	22	6	7
Ky.	84	75	89	415	431	342
Tenn.	85	67	88	348	189	309
Ala.	79	68	80	85	40	74
Miss.	77	63	82	110	58	128
Ark.	81	70	81	134	94	51
La.	77	63	82	68	38	36
Okla.	82	77	77	340	342	203
Texas	77	70	78	372	250	198
Mont. 1/	85	90	83	589	977	855
Idaho 1/	91	89	85	505	522	387
Wyo. 1/	85	86	85	330	406	329
Colo. 1/	90	76	82	519	482	389
N.Mex. 1/	89	84	76	88	72	64
Ariz.	92	91	87	203	122	171
Utah 1/	87	84	83	274	329	248
Nev. 1/	84	78	86	161	184	126
Wash. 1/	90	88	84	292	180	198
Oreg. 1/	89	87	82	310	251	299
Calif. 1/	86	85	85	426	435	528
U.S.	86	83	86	22,026	23,108	19,695

1/ Tame hay condition.

TOBACCO BY STATES, 1962 and 1963 (Revised)

State	Acreage harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963
	Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Mass.	3,000	2,800	1,768	1,749	5,304	4,896
Conn.	7,500	7,800	1,574	1,648	11,854	12,858
Pa.	30,000	27,000	2,000	1,850	60,000	49,950
Ohio	14,800	14,300	1,933	2,107	28,602	30,134
Ind.	7,900	8,100	2,120	2,205	16,748	17,860
Wis.	12,100	10,700	1,621	1,680	19,617	17,979
Mo.	3,200	3,300	1,955	1,965	6,256	6,484
Md.	41,000	34,500	990	850	40,590	29,325
Va.	95,400	89,000	1,760	1,726	167,927	153,620
W. Va.	2,800	2,800	1,765	2,010	4,942	5,628
N. C.	494,000	471,500	1,896	2,006	936,845	945,795
S. C.	84,000	80,000	2,265	2,030	190,260	162,400
Ga.	75,300	71,700	1,965	2,013	147,944	144,316
Fla.	18,800	17,900	1,843	1,731	34,648	30,978
Ky.	248,900	248,400	1,983	2,268	493,515	563,384
Tenn.	84,500	84,100	1,758	1,902	148,587	159,936
Ala.	500	1/ 470	1,720	1,670	860	785
La.	1/ 350	300	720	800	252	240
U. S.	1,224,100	1,174,700	1,891	1,989	2,314,751	2,336,568

State	Season average price per pound received by farmers		Value of production	
	1962	1963	1962	1963
	Cents	Cents	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Mass.	176.0	184.0	9,357	9,005
Conn.	193.0	198.0	22,926	25,421
Pa.	23.5	21.0	14,100	10,490
Ohio	50.0	48.6	14,304	14,657
Ind.	54.5	54.6	9,128	9,752
Wis.	29.2	30.9	5,726	5,549
Mo.	59.2	59.7	3,704	3,871
Md.	55.8	2/	22,649	16,363
Va.	60.1	53.3	100,885	81,931
W. Va.	59.0	54.5	2,916	3,067
N. C.	60.2	58.1	564,015	549,195
S. C.	61.1	60.0	116,249	97,440
Ga.	58.8	59.6	86,984	85,988
Fla.	80.5	81.6	27,894	25,276
Ky.	56.4	57.9	278,310	326,019
Tenn.	56.6	55.3	84,043	88,385
Ala.	51.0	52.1	439	409
La.	71.0	71.0	179	170
U. S.	58.9	57.9	1,363,808	1,352,988

1/ Rounded to hundred acres for inclusion in United States total.
2/ Sales to date insufficient to establish price; evaluated at 1962 crop season average price.

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE, 1962 and 1963 (Revised)

Class and type	Type No.	Acreage Harvested		Yield per acre		Production		Season av. price per lb. received by farmers		Value of production	
		1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963
		Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Cents	Cents	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
CLASS 1, FLUE-CURED											
Virginia	11	73,500	69,000	1,760	1,725	129,360	119,025	62.0	54.0	80,203	64,274
North Carolina	11	191,000	182,000	1,860	1,790	355,260	325,780	60.3	56.9	214,222	185,369
Total Old and Middle Belts	11	264,500	251,000	1,832	1,772	484,620	444,805	60.8	56.1	294,425	249,643
Eastern North Carolina Belt	12	234,000	223,000	1,825	2,140	427,050	477,220	59.8	58.7	255,376	280,128
North Carolina	13	58,000	55,500	2,250	2,120	130,500	117,660	61.3	59.6	79,996	70,125
South Carolina	13	84,000	80,000	2,265	2,030	190,260	162,400	61.1	60.0	116,249	97,440
Total N.C. Border and S.C. Belt	13	142,000	135,500	2,259	2,067	320,760	280,060	61.2	59.8	196,245	167,565
Georgia	14	74,000	70,500	1,975	2,025	146,150	142,762	57.0	58.0	83,306	82,802
Florida	14	14,800	14,000	1,960	1,845	29,008	25,830	56.3	57.0	16,332	14,723
Alabama	14	500	1/ 470	1,720	1,670	860	785	51.0	52.1	439	409
Total Georgia - Florida Belt	14	89,300	85,000	1,971	1,993	176,018	169,377	56.9	57.8	100,077	97,934
Total All Flue-cured Types	11-14	729,800	694,500	1,930	1,975	1,408,448	1,371,462	60.1	58.0	846,123	795,270
CLASS 2, FIRE-CURED											
Virginia Belt	21	7,600	6,600	1,255	940	9,538	6,204	38.8	35.5	3,701	2,202
Kentucky	22	6,500	6,200	1,450	1,780	9,425	11,036	37.4	34.9	3,525	3,852
Tennessee	22	14,000	13,600	1,630	1,850	22,820	25,160	40.6	38.8	9,265	9,762
Total Eastern District	22	20,500	19,800	1,573	1,828	32,245	36,196	39.7	37.6	12,790	13,614
Kentucky	23	6,600	6,500	1,550	1,710	10,230	11,115	36.4	35.5	3,724	3,946
Tennessee	23	1,400	1,400	1,530	1,720	2,142	2,408	34.9	33.7	748	811
Total Western District	23	8,000	7,900	1,546	1,712	12,372	13,523	36.1	35.2	4,472	4,757
Total All Fire-cured Types	21-23	36,100	34,300	1,500	1,630	54,155	55,923	38.7	36.8	20,963	20,573
CLASS 3, AIR-CURED											
3A Light Air-cured											
Ohio	31	10,600	10,400	1,995	2,245	21,147	23,348	57.7	54.9	12,202	12,818
Indiana	31	7,900	8,100	2,120	2,205	16,748	17,860	54.5	54.6	9,128	9,752
Missouri	31	3,200	3,300	1,955	1,965	6,256	6,484	59.2	59.7	3,704	3,871
Virginia	31	12,100	11,900	2,210	2,290	26,741	27,251	60.3	55.4	16,125	15,097
West Virginia	31	2,800	2,800	1,765	2,010	4,942	5,628	59.0	54.5	2,916	3,067
North Carolina	31	11,000	11,000	2,185	2,285	24,035	25,135	60.0	54.0	14,421	13,573
Kentucky	31	224,000	224,000	2,030	2,325	454,720	520,800	58.1	59.8	264,192	311,438
Tennessee	31	67,000	67,000	1,795	1,920	120,265	128,640	60.5	59.5	72,760	76,541
Total Burley Belt	31	338,600	338,500	1,993	2,231	674,854	755,146	58.6	59.1	395,448	446,157
Southern Maryland Belt	32	41,000	34,500	900	850	40,590	29,325	55.8	2/	22,649	16,363
Total All Light Air-cured Types	31-32	379,600	373,000	1,885	2,103	715,444	784,471	58.4	59.0	418,097	462,520

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE, 1962 and 1963 (Revised)—Continued

Class and type	Type No.	Acreage harvested		Yield per acre		Production		Season av. price per lb. received by farmers		Value of production	
		1962	1963	1963	1962	1963					
		Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Cents	Cents	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
3B Dark Air-cured											
Kentucky	35	7,100	7,100	1,630	1,770	11,573	12,567	36.4	32.7	4,213	4,109
Tennessee	35	2,100	2,100	1,600	1,775	3,360	3,728	37.8	34.1	1,270	1,271
Total One Sucker Belt	35	9,200	9,200	1,623	1,771	14,933	16,295	36.7	33.0	5,483	5,380
Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	4,700	4,600	1,610	1,710	7,567	7,866	35.1	34.0	2,656	2,674
Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	2,200	1,500	1,040	760	2,288	1,140	37.4	31.4	856	358
Total All Dark Air-cured Types	35-37	16,100	15,300	1,540	1,654	24,788	25,301	36.3	33.2	8,995	8,412
CLASS 4, CIGAR FILLER:											
Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	30,000	27,000	2,000	1,850	60,000	49,950	23.5	21.0	14,100	10,490
Ohio Miami Valley Types	42-44	4,200	3,900	1,775	1,740	7,455	6,786	28.2	27.1	2,102	1,839
Total Cigar Filler Types	41-44	34,200	30,900	1,972	1,836	67,455	56,736	24.0	21.7	16,202	12,329
CLASS 5, CIGAR BINDER:											
Conn.—Conn. Valley Broadleaf	51	1,500	1,800	1,920	1,980	2,880	3,564	53.5	48.5	1,541	1,729
Mass.	52	900	800	2,090	2,220	1,881	1,776	42.5	41.5	799	737
Conn.	52	1/230	200	2,200	2,100	506	420	42.5	42.0	215	176
Total Conn. Valley Havana Seed	52	1,100	1,000	2,112	2,196	2,387	2,196	42.5	41.6	1,014	913
Total Conn. Valley Binder	51-52	2,600	2,800	2,003	2,057	5,267	5,760	48.5	45.9	2,555	2,642
Southern Wisconsin	54	4,900	4,600	1,770	1,800	8,673	8,280	29.3	30.0	2,541	2,484
Northern Wisconsin	55	7,200	6,100	1,520	1,590	10,944	9,699	29.1	31.6	3,185	3,065
Total Wisconsin Binder	54-55	12,100	10,700	1,621	1,680	19,617	17,979	29.2	30.9	5,726	5,549
Total Cigar Binder Types	51-55	14,700	13,500	1,689	1,758	24,884	23,739	33.3	34.5	8,281	8,191
CLASS 6, CIGAR WRAPPER:											
Mass.	61	2,100	2,000	1,630	1,560	3,423	3,120	250.0	265.0	8,558	8,268
Conn.	61	5,800	5,800	1,460	1,530	8,468	8,874	250.0	265.0	21,170	23,516
Total Conn. Valley Shade-grown	61	7,900	7,800	1,505	1,538	11,891	11,994	250.0	265.0	29,728	31,784
Ga.	662	1,300	1,200	1,380	1,295	1,794	1,554	205.0	205.0	3,678	3,186
Fla.	62	4,000	3,900	1,410	1,320	5,640	5,148	205.0	205.0	11,562	10,553
Total Ga.-Fla. Shade-grown	62	3/ 5,300	3/ 5,100	1,403	1,314	7,434	6,702	205.0	205.0	15,240	13,739
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	13,200	12,900	1,464	1,449	19,325	18,696	233.0	243.0	44,968	45,523
Total All Cigar Types	41-62	62,100	57,300	1,797	1,731	111,664	99,171	62.2	66.6	69,451	66,043
CLASS 7, MISCELLANEOUS:											
Louisiana Perique	72	1/350	300	720	800	252	240	71.0	71.0	179	170
UNITED STATES	All	1,224,100	1,174,700	1,891	1,989	2,314,751	2,336,568	58.9	57.9	1,363,808	1,352,988

1/ Rounded to hundred acres for inclusion in types and United States totals.
2/ Sales to date insufficient to establish price; evaluated at 1962 crop season average price.
3/ Includes fire-cured wrapper.

MAPLE SIRUP

State	Sirup made 1/			Price		Value	
	Average 1958-62	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964
	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	Dollars	Dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Maine	9	8	11	6.60	7.10	53	78
N. H.	40	36	50	5.90	6.50	212	325
Vt.	450	368	505	4.90	5.30	1,803	2,676
Mass.	37	39	53	5.10	5.50	199	292
N. Y.	409	368	510	4.45	4.55	1,638	2,320
Pa.	89	81	124	4.80	4.60	389	570
Ohio	109	83	115	5.60	5.80	465	667
Mich.	77	52	96	5.50	5.90	286	566
Wis.	85	65	65	4.60	4.90	299	318
Minn.	6	5	5	4.80	5.50	24	28
Md.	13	10	14	4.45	4.40	44	62
U. S.	1,323	1,115	1,548	4.85	5.10	5,412	7,902

1/ Includes sirup later made into sugar. Does not include production on nonfarm lands in Somerset County, Maine.

CITRUS FRUITS 1/

PRODUCTION

Crop and State	1,000 boxes 2/ Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated 1963	Equivalent tons Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated 1963
ORANGES:						
EARLY, MIDSEASON & NAVEL VARIETIES 3/						
Calif.	11,220	12,600	15,500	420,800	472,000	581,000
Fla., All	51,340	45,500	27,200	2,310,500	2,048,000	1,224,000
Temple	3,400	2,000	3,200	153,100	90,000	144,000
Other	47,940	43,500	24,000	2,157,400	1,958,000	1,080,000
Texas	1,650	25	140	74,220	1,120	6,300
Ariz.	480	640	950	18,000	24,000	35,600
La.	243	15	10	10,944	675	450
Total Above Varieties	64,933	58,780	43,800	2,834,464	2,545,795	1,847,350
VALENCIA:						
Calif.	16,760	16,200	15,500	628,600	608,000	581,000
Fla.	40,680	29,000	36,000	1,830,200	1,305,000	1,620,000
Texas	910	15	90	40,940	675	4,050
Ariz.	712	920	1,150	26,700	34,500	43,100
Total Valencia	59,062	46,135	52,740	2,526,440	1,948,175	2,248,150
ALL ORANGES:						
Calif.	27,980	28,800	31,000	1,049,400	1,080,000	1,162,000
Fla.	92,020	74,500	63,200	4,140,700	3,353,000	2,844,000
Texas	2,560	40	230	115,160	1,795	10,350
Ariz.	1,192	1,560	2,100	44,700	58,500	78,700
La.	243	15	10	10,944	675	450
U. S., All Oranges	123,995	104,915	96,540	5,360,904	4,493,970	4,095,500
GRAPEFRUIT:						
Fla., All	32,680	30,000	27,000	1,307,200	1,200,000	1,080,000
Seedless	20,060	20,000	20,500	802,400	800,000	820,000
Pink	6,720	7,500	7,500	268,800	300,000	300,000
White	13,340	12,500	13,000	533,600	500,000	520,000
Other	12,620	10,000	6,500	504,800	400,000	260,000
Texas	4,480	70	480	179,200	2,800	19,200
Ariz.	2,480	2,170	2,700	79,340	69,400	86,400
Calif., All	2,642	2,500	3,600	86,760	82,000	117,400
Desert Valleys	1,182	1,200	2,100	37,840	38,400	67,200
Other Areas	1,460	1,300	1,500	48,920	43,600	50,200
U. S., All Grapefruit	42,282	34,740	33,780	1,652,500	1,354,200	1,303,000
LEMONS:						
Calif.	15,980	12,500	15,800	607,200	475,000	600,000
Ariz.	4/ 888	490	1,750	4/33,700	18,600	66,500
U. S. Lemons	16,690	12,990	17,550	634,160	493,600	666,500
LIMES:						
Fla.	304	400	450	12,160	16,000	18,000
Limes - Forecast for 1964	—	—	480	—	—	19,200
TANGELOS:						
Fla.	540	750	850	24,320	33,800	38,200
TANGERINES:						
Fla.	3,660	2,000	3,600	164,500	90,000	162,000

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

2/ Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows: Oranges-California and Arizona, 75 lbs.; Florida and other States, 90 lbs.; Grapefruit-California, Desert Valleys and Arizona, 64 lbs.; other California areas, 67 lbs.; Florida and Texas, 80 lbs.; Lemons-76 lbs.; Limes-80 lbs.; Tangelos and Tangerines-90 lbs.

3/ Navel and Miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and Midseason varieties in Florida and Texas. All varieties in Louisiana. For all States except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines.

4/ Short-time average.

PEACHES

State	Production 1/			
	Average 1958-62	1962	1963	Indicated 1964
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North Carolina	1,330	1,400	1,500	150
South Carolina	6,260	6,600	7,800	900
Georgia	4,840	4,500	5,400	1,500
Alabama	1,120	900	1,050	250
Mississippi	298	200	320	260
Arkansas	1,670	1,020	1,470	1,300
Louisiana	125	40	160	160
Oklahoma	146	50	250	125
Texas	604	220	750	630
9 States	16,393	14,930	18,700	5,275

1/ For some States in certain years production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bushels): 1962 - South Carolina, 100; Georgia, 195; 1963 - Georgia, 200; Arkansas, 80; Oklahoma, 50.
2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bushels): 1962 - South Carolina, 150; Georgia, 205; 1963 - Georgia, 270.

CALIFORNIA APRICOTS, CHERRIES, PLUMS AND ALMONDS

Crop	Production 1/			
	Average 1958-62	1962	1963	Indicated 1964
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Apricots	172,800	154,000	190,000	190,000
Cherries - sweet	20,700	23,500	18,000	30,000
Plums	81,400	2/ 84,000	2/ 106,000	110,000
Almonds	54,000	48,000	61,000	68,000

1/ Production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Plums, 1963 - 1,000.
2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): Plums, 1962 - 2,000; 1963 - 4,000.

POTATOES, IRISH

Seasonal group and State	Acreage harvested: Average 1958-62	Acreage harvested: 1963	Acreage harvested: Ind. 1964	Yield per harv. acre: Average 1958-62	Yield per harv. acre: 1963	Yield per harv. acre: Ind. 1964	Production: Average 1958-62	Production: 1963	Production: 1964
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
WINTER:									
Florida	10.5	8.3	7.6	136	155	155	1,380	1,286	1,178
California	14.9	12.0	10.9	196	215	225	2,894	2,580	2,452
Total	25.4	20.3	18.5	170.8	190.4	196.2	4,273	3,866	3,630
EARLY SPRING:									
Florida-Hastings	22.3	24.6	24.0	148	190	155	3,296	4,674	3,720
-Other	3.9	2.2	1.5	127	140	125	498	1/308	188
Texas	.8	1.6	1.7	107	95	120	86	152	204
Total	27.0	28.4	27.2	144.1	180.8	151.2	3,881	5,134	4,112
LATE SPRING:									
North Carolina									
8 N.E. Counties	14.0	11.2	10.0	134	155	130	1,878	1,736	1,300
Other Counties	4.4	3.2	3.0	96	120	110	412	384	330
South Carolina	5.3	3.5	2.6	80	95	70	423	332	182
Georgia	.6	.5	.5	65	65	64	38	32	32
Alabama-Baldwin	13.8	15.0	14.0	131	125	135	1,809	1/1,875	1,890
-Other	7.2	6.3	6.8	80	100	80	582	630	544
Mississippi	4.3	3.0	2.5	52	55	55	224	165	138
Arkansas	5.7	4.1	3.9	59	55	60	334	226	234
Louisiana	4.3	4.4	3.5	50	43	55	215	189	192
Oklahoma	2.0	1.2	1.0	65	65	63	127	78	63
Texas	6.7	5.8	5.4	73	85	75	489	493	405
Arizona	9.2	9.6	8.2	231	255	240	2,118	2,448	1,968
California	52.3	46.2	36.6	305	330	325	15,792	15,246	11,895
Total	129.7	114.0	98.0	189.9	209.1	195.6	24,442	23,834	19,173
EARLY SUMMER:									
Missouri	5.3	4.5	4.0	89	85	June 10	472	382	June 10
Kansas	2.6	2.1	1.9	91	90	"	241	189	"
Delaware	9.8	9.5	9.0	213	200	"	2,093	1,900	"
Maryland	3.1	3.0	2.7	133	120	"	417	360	"
Virginia-Eastern Shore	21.8	22.5	21.0	148	135	"	3,263	3,038	"
-Norfolk	1.5	.5	.4	107	90	"	159	45	"
-Other	4.3	3.6	3.3	69	52	"	293	187	"
North Carolina	6.9	4.5	4.5	102	125	"	688	562	"
Georgia	1.1	.8	.7	48	60	"	53	48	"
Kentucky	10.7	9.0	8.5	68	61	"	736	549	"
Tennessee	9.0	7.5	7.0	76	84	"	681	630	"
Texas	11.6	11.5	11.0	170	175	"	1,968	2,012	"
California	9.8	8.0	8.0	305	340	"	2,974	2,720	"
Total	97.6	87.0	82.0	144.0	145.1	"	14,039	12,622	"

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

APRIL EGG PRODUCTION

State and division	Number of layers on hand during April		Eggs per 100 layers		Total eggs produced During April		Total eggs produced Jan.-April incl. 1/	
	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964
	Thous.	Thous.	Number	Number	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
Maine	3,808	4,055	1,950	1,974	74	80	298	319
N.H.	1,462	1,524	1,836	1,860	27	28	110	117
Vt.	674	670	1,845	1,926	12.4	12.9	50	52
Mass.	2,505	2,662	1,896	1,890	47	50	189	204
R.I.	362	374	1,854	1,854	6.7	6.9	27	28
Conn.	3,237	3,408	1,815	1,854	59	63	243	256
N.Y.	8,184	8,475	1,842	1,827	151	155	578	620
N.J.	9,232	8,406	1,719	1,725	159	145	597	551
Pa.	14,840	14,316	1,872	1,893	278	271	1,070	1,066
N.Atl.	44,304	43,890	1,837	1,850	814	812	3,162	3,213
Ohio	11,348	11,038	1,920	1,938	218	214	833	826
Ind.	10,464	10,438	1,959	1,944	205	203	782	788
Ill.	9,392	8,876	1,892	1,920	187	170	713	669
Mich.	5,713	5,624	1,872	1,920	107	108	420	435
Wis.	8,130	7,446	1,938	1,890	158	141	628	579
E.N.Cent.	45,047	43,422	1,942	1,925	875	836	3,376	3,297
Minn.	12,895	12,616	1,977	1,920	255	242	1,062	1,025
Iowa	18,514	16,945	2,022	2,022	374	343	1,447	1,386
Mo.	7,696	7,024	1,962	1,944	151	137	541	507
N.Dak.	2,017	2,033	1,908	1,890	38	38	138	143
S.Dak.	6,760	6,456	2,004	1,989	135	128	528	517
Nebr.	7,056	6,541	2,016	2,016	142	132	537	519
Kans.	4,795	4,500	1,998	1,959	96	88	351	336
W.N.Cent.	59,733	56,115	1,994	1,975	1,191	1,108	4,604	4,433
Del.	618	622	1,758	1,830	10.9	11.4	40	44
Md.	1,346	1,316	1,821	1,806	25	24	93	93
Va.	5,874	5,714	1,920	1,908	113	109	413	415
W.Va.	1,586	1,540	1,968	1,968	31	30	115	112
N.C.	10,947	11,032	1,896	1,947	208	215	782	828
S.C.	4,872	4,938	1,842	1,866	90	92	344	350
Ga.	14,658	15,412	1,854	1,881	272	290	1,004	1,103
Fla.	6,132	6,988	1,956	2,034	120	142	452	546
S.Atl.	46,033	47,562	1,890	1,920	870	913	3,243	3,491
Ky.	4,838	4,868	1,926	1,896	93	92	307	315
Tenn.	4,774	4,919	1,836	1,878	88	92	302	328
Ala.	8,931	9,858	1,848	1,866	165	184	623	702
Miss.	8,738	9,312	1,908	1,902	167	177	580	683
Ark.	8,315	10,130	1,935	1,932	161	196	561	739
La.	2,691	2,768	1,800	1,848	48	51	170	188
Okla.	2,785	2,658	1,923	1,911	54	51	186	180
Texas	12,614	12,465	1,836	1,860	232	232	830	876
S.Cent.	53,686	56,978	1,878	1,887	1,008	1,075	3,559	4,011
Mont.	941	889	1,908	1,908	18	17	71	67
Idaho	1,137	1,154	1,956	1,935	22	22	88	88
Wyo.	265	291	1,980	1,884	5.2	5.5	19	22
Colo.	1,300	1,260	1,884	1,878	24	24	89	88
N.Mex.	780	771	1,935	1,824	15.1	14.1	55	51
Ariz.	743	858	1,884	1,878	14.0	16.1	55	61
Utah	1,358	1,254	1,935	1,908	26	24	101	95
Nev.	53	48	1,920	1,908	1.0	0.9	4	4
Wash.	4,620	4,557	1,920	1,878	89	86	347	346
Oreg.	2,516	2,384	1,956	1,956	49	47	191	188
Calif.	32,952	33,566	1,860	1,893	613	635	2,310	2,450
West.	46,665	47,032	1,877	1,827	876	892	3,330	3,460
48 States	295,468	294,999	1,907	1,911	5,634	5,636	21,274	21,905
Alaska	30	17	1,572	1,512	0.5	0.3	2	2
Hawaii	780	848	1,818	1,866	14.2	15.8	55	62
U.S.	296,278	295,864	1,907	1,910	5,649	5,652	21,331	21,969

1/ Cumulative State totals based on unrounded monthly data.

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