

Crop Production

Release:
February 10, 1964
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UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY AS OF FEBRUARY 1, 1964

CITRUS FRUITS ^{1/}

Crop	PRODUCTION			
	Average 1957-61	1961	1962	Indicated 1963
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes
Oranges	123,995	138,095	104,915	100,240
Grapefruit	42,282	42,910	34,740	32,380
Lemons	16,690	16,740	12,890	16,250

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

POTATOES, IRISH, 1964 CROP

Seasonal group	Acreage			Yield per harv. acre			Production		
	Harvested Average: 1958-62:	For harvest: 1963	For 1964	Average: 1958-62:	1963	Indi- cated: 1964	Average: 1958-62:	1963	Indi- cated 1964
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Winter	25.4	20.3	18.5	170.8	190.4	200.3	4,273	3,866	3,706
	Acreage planted:			Yield per planted acre:			Production		
	: tions :								
Early Spring	27.4	28.6	27.3	142.2	179.5	---	3,881	5,134	Apr. 10
Late Spring	131.7	114.8	101.5	187.4	208.2	---	24,442	23,898	May 11
Early Summer:	98.7	87.5	82.4	142.5	144.3	---	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
January . . .	9,867	10,065	10,066	5,344	5,188	5,345

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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

Crop Reporting Board
Washington, D. C.

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF FEBRUARY 1, 1964

January Weather Generally Favorable

January temperatures were generally mild in contrast to the severe cold of a year earlier. In the important central crop areas below normal precipitation increased the need for spring rains to replenish short sub-soil moisture supplies, according to the Crop Reporting Board. Heavy rains in the Gulf and South Atlantic areas removed the last traces of the 1963 drought and made soils too soggy to work or to permit livestock to graze the limited winter pasture growth. Citrus prospects improved slightly during January and the indicated production of winter vegetables held steady although some freeze damage was reported especially to lettuce in Florida. Livestock were in generally good condition at the end of January. Milk production during the month was about the same as a year earlier, but egg output was 3 percent more.

Citrus Crop 2 Percent Smaller - More Valencias

Citrus production for the 1963-64 season is expected to be down 2 percent from last year with fewer oranges and grapefruit, but more tangerines and lemons. Although the total orange crop is smaller than last year, there will be more oranges between now and the end of the season than during the same period last year because of the larger crop of Valencias. A little over half of the grapefruit crop was picked

by February 1. There will not be as many grapefruit during the remainder of the season as there were a year ago. Citrus trees are generally in good condition and in some groves new growth is starting and buds are swelling.

January Weather Less Severe than Last Year

Temperatures over most of the northern half of the Nation averaged above normal for the month of January while readings were below seasonal in the southern areas. A cold wave about mid-month pushed freezing temperatures to all areas except southern Florida, but temperatures were not as severe as the record breaking cold waves during the last half of January a year ago. Some damage was reported to tender vegetable crops, but citrus escaped with little ill effect. Winter grains were dormant in most areas although some growth occurred in southern areas. The continuing lack of moisture was more of a problem in many major grain producing areas.

January precipitation was above normal in some Pacific Northwest areas and the Atlantic and Gulf Coastal States. However, most of the important agricultural areas in the mid-continent received less than normal amounts of moisture. Topsoil moisture supplies were maintained at generally adequate levels except in some Central and Southern Plains areas, but subsoil reserves continue low. Snowfall in Northern and Central Mountain areas has been adequate to relieve fears of irrigation water shortages next season. In irrigated areas of the southwest, late winter and spring rains are needed to build up adequate reserves.

Fall Sown Grains Show Light Losses to Date

Snow cover was generally adequate to protect fall seeded grains during the period of low temperatures in mid-January. Mild weather melted most of the snow by the end of January providing some surface moisture, but not enough to make up for accumulated moisture deficiencies over much of the Plains and Corn Belt areas. Topsoils were very dry at the end of January from western Nebraska to the Texas High Plains and some damage from wind erosion was reported on light soils. Above average precipitation benefited wheat in north central Texas. Central Oklahoma and Kansas maintained generally favorable prospects. Topgrowth was frozen back early in January but wheat has been greening up in late January where moisture was available. Open weather has permitted farmers to start top-dressing with fertilizer. Some loss of winter oats and barley have been reported in spotted areas in the Southern Plains.

Throughout the Eastern Corn Belt, winter wheat has shown little change from early December. Late planted fields have limited growth and will need good protection during the remainder of the winter. In the East South Central and South Atlantic areas, above normal precipitation during January replenished the soil moisture shortages that were prevalent last fall. Low temperatures retarded growth of winter grain and pasture crops until late in the month and soggy soils limited the use of the available

growth for livestock pasture. In the Pacific Northwest heavy rains west of the Cascades have saturated soils. East of the mountains snow cover has been beneficial and moisture shortages are reported only in scattered areas. Late seeded fields have little growth and considerable reseeded is anticipated.

Winter Vegetables Output Above Average

Production of winter vegetables is expected to be 7 percent more than average, but slightly less than last year. Production of winter tomatoes in Florida is 4 percent larger than last year and a record high. Other crops showing production increases from a year ago, are cabbage and lettuce. Lettuce is making good growth in the southwest but the Florida crop was damaged by the January freezing temperatures. Production of carrots, celery, onions, and strawberries during the 1964 winter season is expected to be smaller than a year earlier. Winter strawberry harvest in Florida is expected to increase during February and reach a peak in early March. Strawberry acreage for early spring is expected to be 58 percent larger than last year when drought reduced the acreage for harvest.

Winter Potato Prospects Increase

Yield prospects for winter potatoes improved in California during January, but the estimate of production in Florida is unchanged. The indicated winter potato production is 4 percent less than the 1963 crop. Harvest progress has been moderate in California and will continue active in February. Digging was on a limited basis in Florida during January, but the harvest of the important Dade county area was expected to get underway about February 10. Growers of early summer potatoes report intentions to plant 6 percent less acreage than in 1963. Estimates of acreage planted or to be planted for the four early seasonal groups (winter, early spring, late spring, and early summer) total 9 percent less than last year with reduction in all seasonal groups.

Livestock Wintering Well

Mild temperatures melted the snow cover and permitted farmers to utilize ranges and crop residues in the North Central areas of the Nation. Supplemental feeding was about normal in this area and livestock are in generally good condition. Farmers were forced to dip further into short feed reserves in the South Atlantic and South Central States. Winter pasture crops were covered by snow part of the month and low temperatures limited growth until late in January. Saturated fields reduced the use of available forage and hay shortages were accentuated. Many farmers have had to purchase more grain and hay than usual, but livestock are in generally fair to good condition.

In the northern mountain States, heavy January snows in some areas made livestock care more difficult, but feed supplies were adequate. In central and southern mountain States, livestock ranges have been open but supplemental feeding has been necessary. Range condition and prospects for spring growth are declining in the Southwest as dryness persists during the winter.

The mild temperatures were favorable for early calves, lambs, and pigs and losses of new born animals were reported less than during the severe weather of January last year.

Milk Production Same as Last Year - More Eggs

January milk production was 10,066 million pounds, the same as the revised estimate for January 1963 and 2 percent above the 1958-62 average for the month. January was the first month since November 1962 that milk production held up to a year earlier. Milk production estimates for 1963 have been revised to an annual total of 124,783 million pounds, 1 percent less than the record high of 126,021 million pounds in 1962.

Egg production during January totaled 5,345 million eggs - 3 percent more than a year earlier. The number of layers was practically the same as a year earlier, but the rate of lay was 3 percent higher than January 1963 and 2 percent above the previous record of January 1960. Production in the South Atlantic, South Central and Western regions continued to set new records. Output was more than a year earlier in the North Atlantic States, but not at record levels. The North Central States continued to show less production than for the same month a year earlier.

CITRUS: Production of oranges is forecast at 100 million boxes, 4 percent less than last year and 19 percent below average. Both California and Arizona have prospects for a larger crop than last year, but this is more than offset by a 13 percent smaller crop in Florida. By February 1, approximately 30 percent of the total orange crop had been picked. The Early, Midseason, and Navel orange crop is expected to total 44.1 million boxes, only three-fourths as large as last year. Growers had picked two-thirds of these varieties by February 1, with nearly 80 percent of Florida's Early, Midseason, and Temple oranges picked by that date. Production of Valencia oranges is expected to be up 22 percent from last year to an estimated 56.1 million boxes, although 5 percent below average. All States have a larger crop than last year, particularly Florida, where last year's crop was severely cut back by freeze. Only a small portion of the Valencia crop had been picked by February 1.

The U.S. grapefruit crop is forecast at 32.4 million boxes, 7 percent smaller than last year and 23 percent below average. In California and Arizona, the crop is above average, but it is below average in Florida and Texas because of freezes during 1962. Slightly over half of the grapefruit had been picked by February 1, about the same proportion as harvested a year ago at the same date. Nearly 60 percent of the Florida crop had been picked, but in California only 12 percent had been picked. In Arizona it was about 36 percent picked.

Estimated production of lemons is 16.2 million boxes, 26 percent above last year, but 3 percent below average. Nearly all of the Arizona crop had been picked by February 1 but only 14 percent of the California crop had been picked.

The tangerine crop in Florida is expected to total 3.7 million boxes, 85 percent greater than last year but about average.

In Florida, where January rainfall was above average, and there was no appreciable damage from the cold, citrus groves are in excellent condition. Buds are swelling

and new growth is appearing on the trees. Harvest of early and midseason varieties will soon be over because only about 15 percent of the crop remained to be picked after February 1. About 60 percent of the Temple oranges had been picked by that date, but harvest of Valencias has not much more than started. Maturity of the Valencias is well advanced for this time of the year. Oranges have sized better than usual this season, and Valencias have had less droppage of fruit than expected. The droppage for Early, Midseason, and Temple oranges was above average. Nearly 75 percent of the seedy ("other") grapefruit had been picked by February 1 and a little over 50 percent of the seedless grapefruit. Sizing and fruit droppage of seedless grapefruit has been about average. Seedy grapefruit have been above average in both size and droppage.

Rains during January helped the California citrus crops, although orange sizes are somewhat small because of earlier warm, dry weather. Strong winds during the past month caused scarring of fruit and some droppage. The loss is not considered significant. In Central California close to 58 percent of the Navels had been picked by February 1, but in Southern California, only about 18 percent had been picked. Picking of Valencias usually begins early in April but may be somewhat later this year while growers complete most of the Navel crop harvest, now expected to continue through May. The set of fruit on Valencia trees is generally heavy, with sizes somewhat better in Central California than in the southern counties. In the desert area, rains were very light but grapefruit show near normal sizes because of good growth earlier in the season. Lemons are expected to show improved sizing as the result of rains during the past month.

In Arizona, growers had about finished harvest of Navel and sweet oranges by February 1 and the lemon season was considered finished. Picking of Valencias is underway in the Salt River Valley and will begin in the Yuma area about the last of February. Low temperatures during January caused some leaf burn, mostly on young trees. Harvest of Midseason oranges in Texas is practically finished and picking of late varieties is past its peak. About 90 percent of the grapefruit had been picked by February 1. Citrus trees are in excellent condition. Freeze damage this season has been limited to leaf burn on new growth. Trees are beginning to bud out although growers have held back on irrigating and fertilizing groves in an attempt to slow new growth until the danger from cold is past.

POTATOES: Winter potato production is estimated at 3,706,000 hundred-weight, 4 percent less than the 1963 crop. Yield prospects improved in California during January while the Florida estimate is unchanged. In California, digging has been general in the Perris-Hemet district and in the San Joaquin Valley since late December. The rate of harvest has been moderate with some shippers digging only to fill orders. There is considerable acreage yet to be dug and harvest will continue active in February. In Florida moderate supplies from the Everglades area were steady throughout January with harvest in that section expected to be completed in early February. Harvest of red potatoes in the Ft. Myers-Immokalee area started in late January. Digging in Dade County, where most of the Florida winter acreage is grown, was expected to start about February 10. Freezing temperatures in mid-January singed potato vines in many Dade County fields but recovery has been generally good.

Growers of early summer potatoes report intentions to plant 82,400 acres this year, 6 percent less than the 87,500 acres planted in 1963. The indicated reduction is general among the States with only Maryland, North Carolina and Georgia showing intentions to plant as much acreage as was grown in 1963. Intentions on the Eastern Shore of Virginia, the leading early summer area, are to plant 4 percent less acreage than last year.

Cold weather has limited land preparation for early summer potatoes. Some acreage was planted during January in California but the bulk of the early summer acreage will be planted in late February and March.

Estimates of acreage planted and intended plantings for the four early seasonal groups--winter, early spring, late spring, and early summer--total 9 percent less than the 1963 planted acreage. The reduction is general in all seasonal groups and also in all States.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: January egg production in the Nation totaled 5,345 million eggs, 3 percent above January 1963. This production resulted from a record rate of lay for January. Mild weather prevailed throughout most of the Nation during the last two weeks of January. During this period weekly temperatures averaged 10 to 15 degrees above normal in some States. One cold spell did hit during mid-January, primarily reaching into the East North Central and North Atlantic States. The rate of lay was 2 percent above the previous record set in 1960, and 3 percent above a year earlier.

Regions with record egg production for January were: South Central up 15 percent from the previous year, South Atlantic up 9 percent, and the West up 5 percent from January 1963. Production was also up slightly from a year earlier in the North Atlantic States, but not a record for January. Decreases were 4 percent in the West North Central and 3 percent in the East North Central.

Production per layer during January averaged 17.54 eggs -- the highest of record for the month. Rate of production was above January a year ago in all regions, and above December 1963 in all regions except the West. Increases from January 1963 were 8 percent in the South Central, 5 percent in the West North Central, 4 percent in the South Atlantic, 2 percent in the North Atlantic and East North Central, and 1 percent in the West.

Number of layers in the Nation's poultry flocks averaged 304,670,000 during January -- 0.2 percent below a year earlier. This was a seasonal decrease of 2.6 million birds from the December average. On February 1 the Nation's laying flocks numbered 302,088,000 birds, 2 percent below a month earlier and slightly below a year earlier. Regionally, layers were 2 percent below a month earlier in all except the West North Central region, which showed a 1 percent decrease. The February 1, 1964 rate of lay was 58.0 eggs per 100 layers compared with 54.7 a year earlier.

On February 1, 1964, egg producers' plans indicated that 1 percent more replacement chicks and started pullets would be purchased in 1964 than in 1963. By regions indicated increases were 5 percent in the South Central and 4 percent in the East North Central and South Atlantic States. Indicated decreases were 4 percent in the North Atlantic, 2 percent in the West North Central, and 1 percent in the West. Some differences between farmers' intentions on February 1 and their actual purchases can be

expected. These differences will depend on egg-feed price relationship, other developments during the remainder of the hatching season, and their reaction to this intentions report.

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

Year	North Atlantic	E.North Central	W.North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	48 States	United States
HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, FEBRUARY 1								
	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.
1958-62 (Av.)	50,877	54,443	79,748	39,059	49,006	39,353	312,486	---
1963 2/	45,927	47,815	64,540	45,421	54,100	44,701	302,504	303,302
1964	45,497	45,374	59,391	47,122	57,414	46,450	301,248	302,088
EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, FEBRUARY 1								
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
1958-62 (Av.)	55.9	57.4	58.1	53.6	46.6	59.1	55.4	---
1963 2/	56.1	56.4	55.5	56.2	47.4	57.5	54.7	54.7
1964	57.8	59.2	60.9	58.5	53.4	58.2	57.9	58.0
HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS								
	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.
Dec.1,1963 2/	46,562	46,183	59,974	48,088	57,750	48,138	306,695	307,527
Jan.1,1964 2/	46,480	46,227	60,182	47,937	58,415	47,197	306,433	307,256
Feb.1,1964	45,497	45,374	59,391	47,122	57,414	46,450	301,248	302,088

1/ Includes Alaska and Hawaii.

2/ Revised.

Prices received by producers for eggs averaged 37.8 cents per dozen in mid-January, 2.7 cents above a month earlier and 1.3 cents above a year earlier. Producers of commercial broilers received 14.3 cents per pound live weight in mid-January, up 1.1 cents per pound from a month earlier but the lowest mid-January price of record. Farm chicken prices in mid-January 1964 averaged 9.8 cents per pound live weight and also the lowest mid-January price for these birds of record. Farm prices of turkeys averaged 22.1 cents per pound live weight, the same as in mid-January 1963.

The average cost of farm poultry ration in mid-January 1964 was \$3.57 per 100 pounds compared with \$3.51 in mid-January 1963. Broiler grower feed average cost was \$4.86 per 100 pounds -- up 6 cents from mid-January 1963. Turkey grower feed in mid-January 1964 averaged \$4.85 per 100 pounds -- up 1 cent from January 1963. At mid-January 1964, the egg-feed price ratio was more favorable than a year earlier. The farm chicken-feed and turkey-feed ratios were less favorable to producers than a year earlier. The broiler-feed price ratio was the same as in mid-January 1963.

MILK PRODUCTION: January milk production was 10,066 million pounds, the same as the revised estimate for January 1963 and 2 percent above the 1958-62 average for the month. January was the first month since November 1962 that milk production held up to a year earlier. Above-normal temperatures in important dairy areas during January 1964 favored milk production, in contrast to unusually cold weather throughout the country a year earlier. Milk production estimates for 1963 have been revised to an annual total of 124,783 million pounds, 1 percent less than the record high of 126,021 million pounds in 1962. Beginning with this report, separate monthly milk production estimates are being made for all States. In previous reports a composite estimate was made for "other States" not shown separately.

MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION JANUARY 1964, With Comparisons

(In millions of pounds)

State	Jan. Av. 1958-62	Jan. 1963	Dec. 1963	Jan. 1964	State	Jan. Av. 1958-62	Jan. 1963	Dec. 1963	Jan. 1964
Maine	1/	63	59	63	S.C.	45	46	44	45
N.H.	1/	35	33	35	Ga.	85	77	74	74
Vt.	1/	161	158	161	Fla.	110	116	116	118
Mass.	1/	69	67	68	Ky.	163	173	179	174
R.I.	1/	9.2	8.9	9.1	Tenn.	144	143	146	140
Conn.	1/	62	59	61	Ala.	74	70	71	68
N.Y.	824	925	848	898	Miss.	92	87	86	86
N.J.	96	98	91	95	Ark.	65	59	57	54
Pa.	539	592	544	580	La.	1/	78	80	76
Ohio	420	442	424	435	Okla.	109	100	100	99
Ind.	244	242	243	246	Texas	243	246	239	239
Ill.	340	335	310	333	Mont.	33	32	30	31
Mich.	407	464	454	466	Idaho	122	125	119	121
Wis.	1,482	1,495	1,471	1,544	Wyo.	14.0	12.5	12.9	12.1
Minn.	946	946	867	975	Colo.	68	68	67	67
Iowa	480	460	442	461	N.Mex.	1/	21	23	22
Mo.	273	250	231	244	Ariz.	1/	42	42	43
N.Dak.	136	127	112	128	Utah	62	62	60	61
S.Dak.	110	99	99	107	Nev.	8.6	9.7	9.7	9.8
Nebr.	156	137	143	143	Wash.	143	146	153	144
Kans.	158	135	150	146	Oreg.	74	71	66	68
Del.	1/	14.5	14.0	14.3	Calif.	632	668	650	649
Md.	123	124	125	128	Alaska	1/	1.9	1.9	2.0
Va.	147	149	146	148	Hawaii	1/	11.7	11.0	10.7
W.Va.	49	45	42	44					
N.C.	124	120	128	120	U.S.	9,867	10,065	9,706	10,066

1/ Averages not available.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Crop and State	CITRUS FRUITS 1/					
	P R O D U C T I O N					
	Average 1,000 boxes 2/ 1957-61	1962	Indicated 1963	Average 1957-61	Equivalent tons	
				1962	Indicated 1963	
ORANGES:						
EARLY, MIDSEASON & NAVEL VARIETIES 3/						
Calif.	11,220	12,600	16,000	420,800	472,000	600,000
Fla., All	51,340	45,500	27,000	2,310,500	2,048,000	1,215,000
Temple	3,400	2,000	3,000	153,100	90,000	135,000
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	44,100	2,834,464	2,545,795	1,857,350
VALENCIA:						
Calif.	16,760	16,200	17,000	628,600	608,000	638,000
Fla.	40,680	29,000	38,000	1,830,200	1,305,000	1,710,000
Texas	910	15	90	40,940	675	4,050
Ariz.	712	920	1,050	26,700	34,500	39,400
Total Valencia	59,062	46,135	56,140	2,526,440	1,948,175	2,391,450
ALL ORANGES:						
Calif.	27,980	28,800	33,000	1,049,400	1,080,000	1,238,000
Fla.	92,020	74,500	65,000	4,140,700	3,353,000	2,925,000
Texas	2,560	40	230	115,160	1,795	10,350
Ariz.	1,192	1,560	2,000	44,700	58,500	75,000
La.	243	15	10	10,944	675	450
U.S., All Oranges	123,995	104,915	100,240	5,360,904	4,493,970	4,248,800
GRAPEFRUIT:						
Fla., All	32,680	30,000	26,000	1,307,200	1,200,000	1,040,000
Seedless	20,060	20,000	20,000	802,400	800,000	800,000
Pink	6,720	7,500	6,500	268,800	300,000	260,000
White	13,340	12,500	13,500	533,600	500,000	540,000
Other	12,620	10,000	6,000	504,800	400,000	240,000
Texas	4,480	70	480	179,200	2,800	19,200
Ariz.	2,480	2,170	2,500	79,340	69,400	80,000
Calif., All	2,642	2,500	3,400	86,760	82,000	111,000
Desert Valleys	1,182	1,200	1,900	37,840	38,400	60,800
Other Areas	1,460	1,300	1,500	48,920	43,600	50,200
U.S., All Grapefruit	42,282	34,740	32,380	1,652,500	1,354,200	1,250,200
LEMONS:						
Calif.	15,980	12,400	14,500	607,200	471,000	551,000
Ariz.	4,888	490	1,750	433,700	18,600	66,500
U.S. Lemons	16,690	12,890	16,250	634,160	489,600	617,500
LIMES:						
Fla.	304	400	450	12,160	16,000	18,000
TANGELOS:						
Fla.	540	750	850	24,320	33,800	38,200
TANGERINES:						
Fla.	3,660	2,000	3,700	164,500	90,000	166,000

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

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

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

4/ Short-time average.

POTATOES, Irish 1964 Crop

Seasonal group and State	Acreage			Yield per harvested acre:			Production		
	Harvested	For	Average:	Indi-	Average:	Indi-			
	Average: 1958-62: 1,963	harvest: 1964	1958-62: 1,963	cated 1964	1958-62: 1,963	cated 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	7.6	136	155	165	1,380	1,286	1,254
Calif.	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	200.3	4,273	3,866	3,706
: Acreage planted: Inten-: Yield per planted acre: Production									
: tions									
E. SPRING:									
Fla.									
Hastings	22.3	24.6	24.0	148	190	---	3,296	4,674	Apr.10
Other	4.2	2.2	1.7	119	140	---	498	1/ 308	"
Texas	.8	1.8	1.6	107	84	---	86	152	"
Total	27.4	28.6	27.3	142.2	179.5	---	3,881	5,134	"
L. SPRING:									
N. Car.									
8N.E.Counties	14.1	11.6	11.0	133	150	---	1,878	1,736	May 11
Other Counties	4.4	3.2	3.2	96	120	---	412	384	"
S. Car.	5.6	3.5	3.0	76	95	---	423	332	"
Ga.	.6	.5	.5	65	65	---	38	32	"
Ala.-Baldwin	15.0	15.0	13.0	123	125	---	1,809	1/1,875	"
-Other	7.2	6.3	6.1	80	100	---	582	630	"
Miss.	4.3	3.0	2.8	52	55	---	224	165	"
Ark.	5.7	4.1	3.9	59	55	---	334	226	"
La.	4.3	4.6	4.6	50	41	---	215	189	"
Okla.	2.1	1.3	1.1	61	60	---	127	78	"
Texas	6.8	5.8	5.8	73	85	---	489	493	"
Ariz.	9.3	10.2	8.5	230	240	---	2,118	2,448	"
Calif.	52.3	45.7	38.0	305	335	---	15,792	15,310	"
Total	131.7	114.8	101.5	187.4	208.2	---	24,442	23,898	"
E. SUMMER:									
Mo.	5.3	4.5	4.3	89	85	---	472	382	June 10
Kans.	2.8	2.4	2.2	85	79	---	241	189	"
Del.	9.8	9.5	9.2	213	200	---	2,093	1,900	"
Md.	3.1	3.0	3.0	133	120	---	417	360	"
Va.-									
Eastern Shore	22.1	22.5	21.5	147	135	---	3,263	3,038	"
Norfolk	1.6	.5	.4	105	90	---	159	45	"
Other	4.3	3.6	3.3	69	52	---	293	187	"
N. Car.	7.0	4.5	4.5	101	125	---	688	562	"
Ga.	1.1	.8	.8	48	60	---	53	48	"
Ky.	10.7	9.0	8.5	68	61	---	736	549	"
Tenn.	9.0	7.5	7.0	76	84	---	681	630	"
Texas	12.0	11.7	10.3	164	172	---	1,968	2,012	"
Calif.	9.8	8.0	7.4	305	340	---	2,974	2,720	"
Total	98.7	87.5	82.4	142.5	144.3	---	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.

CROP PRODUCTION, February 1964

Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

		JANUARY EGG PRODUCTION					
State	Number of layers on	Eggs per		Total eggs produced			
and	hand during January	100 layers		during January			
division:	1963 1/	1964	1963 1/	1964	1963 1/	1964	
	Thousands	Thousands	Number	Number	Millions	Millions	
Maine	4,032	4,160	1,941	1,968	78	82	
N.H.	1,566	1,624	1,869	1,922	29	31	
Vt.	702	694	1,876	1,910	13.2	13.3	
Mass.	2,702	2,772	1,866	1,953	50	54	
R.I.	387	392	1,863	1,891	7.2	7.4	
Conn.	3,485	3,625	1,869	1,823	65	66	
N.Y.	8,538	8,950	1,736	1,786	148	160	
N.J.	9,612	8,708	1,528	1,531	147	133	
Pa.	15,445	15,064	1,742	1,748	269	263	
N. Atl.	46,469	45,989	1,734	1,761	806	810	
Ohio	11,744	11,314	1,748	1,786	205	202	
Ind.	11,097	10,800	1,736	1,786	193	193	
Ill.	10,371	9,492	1,705	1,705	177	162	
Mich.	6,041	6,032	1,792	1,829	108	110	
Wis.	8,887	8,162	1,860	1,876	165	153	
E.N.Cent.	48,140	45,800	1,762	1,790	848	820	
Minn.	14,843	13,708	1,922	1,965	285	269	
Iowa	19,624	17,896	1,835	1,928	360	345	
Mo.	8,426	7,264	1,460	1,569	123	114	
N.Dak.	2,217	2,134	1,457	1,531	32	33	
S.Dak.	7,393	7,003	1,792	1,838	132	129	
Nebr.	7,494	7,018	1,693	1,761	127	124	
Kans.	5,226	4,763	1,550	1,649	81	79	
W.N.Cent.	65,223	59,786	1,748	1,828	1,140	1,093	
Del.	636	644	1,553	1,637	9.9	10.5	
Md.	1,412	1,366	1,581	1,612	22	22	
Va.	5,745	5,828	1,621	1,705	93	99	
W.Va.	1,694	1,634	1,575	1,600	27	26	
N.C.	11,016	11,095	1,699	1,804	187	200	
S.C.	4,822	4,937	1,792	1,724	86	85	
Ga.	14,022	15,062	1,668	1,736	234	261	
Fla.	5,954	6,963	1,798	1,897	107	132	
S. Atl.	45,301	47,529	1,691	1,759	766	836	
Ky.	5,036	5,028	1,234	1,314	62	66	
Tenn.	5,104	5,014	1,277	1,389	65	70	
Ala.	9,200	9,962	1,628	1,745	150	174	
Miss.	8,482	9,352	1,516	1,655	129	155	
Ark.	8,052	9,964	1,612	1,708	130	170	
La.	2,720	2,845	1,367	1,469	37	42	
Okla.	2,910	2,688	1,417	1,466	41	39	
Texas	12,935	13,061	1,457	1,562	188	204	
S. Cent.	54,439	57,914	1,473	1,589	802	920	
Mont.	1,054	982	1,568	1,680	18	16	
Idaho	1,256	1,218	1,792	1,804	23	22	
Wyo.	280	300	1,587	1,730	4.4	.5	
Colo.	1,376	1,262	1,538	1,593	21	20	
N.Mex.	785	766	1,628	1,553	12.8	11.9	
Ariz.	781	828	1,761	1,761	13.8	14.6	
Utah	1,402	1,326	1,798	1,829	25	24	
Nev.	58	52	1,581	1,643	0.9	0.9	
Wash.	4,650	4,618	1,872	1,925	87	89	
Oreg.	2,560	2,496	1,838	1,876	47	47	
Calif.	30,778	32,976	1,817	1,820	559	600	
West	44,980	46,824	1,805	1,817	812	851	
48 States	304,552	303,842	1,699	1,754	5,174	5,330	
Alaska	31	28	1,652	1,510	0.5	0.4	
Hawaii	770	800	1,779	1,860	13.7	14.9	
U.S.	305,323	304,670	1,699	1,754	5,188	5,345	

1/ Revised. Revisions of 1962-63 monthly estimates will be published March 1, 1964.

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