

# Crop Production

Release:  
March 10, 1965  
3:00 P.M. (E. S. T.)

## UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY AS OF MARCH 1, 1965

### CITRUS FRUITS 1/

Crop	PRODUCTION			
	Average 1958-62	1962	1963	Indicated 1964
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>
Oranges	123,147	104,915	92,755	114,110
Grapefruit	41,274	34,740	34,210	40,100
Lemons	15,908	12,990	18,040	14,110

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

### POTATOES, IRISH

Seasonal group	Acreage harvested			Yield per harv. acre			Production		
	Average: 1959-63	Ind.: 1964	Ind.: 1965	Average: 1959-63	Ind.: 1964	Ind.: 1965	Average: 1959-63	Ind.: 1964	Ind.: 1965
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>Cwt.</u>	<u>Cwt.</u>	<u>Cwt.</u>	<u>cwt.</u>	<u>cwt.</u>	<u>cwt.</u>
Winter	22.6	18.3	19.4	180.1	201.7	193.9	4,052	3,691	3,762
E. Spring:	26.4	27.0	34.8	150.1	154.9	Apr. 9	3,967	4,183	Apr. 9

### MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

Month	MILK			EGGS 1/		
	Average 1959-63	1964	1965	Average 1959-63 2/	1964	1965
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Millions	Millions	Millions
January	9,937	10,148	10,342	5,312	5,336	5,547
February	9,474	9,937	9,796	4,997	5,195	5,070
Jan.-Feb. Incl.	19,411	20,085	20,138	10,309	10,534	10,618

1/ Monthly totals may not add to cumulative totals due to differences in rounding.

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Statistical Reporting Service

CrPr 2-2 (3-65)

Crop Reporting Board

Washington, D. C.

## GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF MARCH 1, 1965

Frequent rain and snow in February brought above normal precipitation to much of the Nation, but did little to replenish accumulated moisture deficiencies in the Central and Southern Plains, according to the Crop Reporting Board. Wet soils restricted field activities in the eastern half of the Nation but progress was about normal in the West.

February temperatures averaged above normal west of the Rocky Mountains and below normal from the Rockies eastward. Freezing temperature during the month penetrated as far south as the Florida Everglades and the Rio Grande Valley of Texas causing spotted damage to tender vegetables. Production of winter vegetables is indicated 4 percent larger than last year. Total prospective planted acreage of green peas, tomatoes, and winter spinach for commercial processing in 1965 is down slightly from 1964. Winter potato production is expected to be 2 percent more than last year and early spring potato acreage is more than one-fourth larger than a year ago.

Livestock were maintained in generally good condition with heavy supplemental feeding required in northern areas. February milk production was 1 percent less than last year and egg production declined 2 percent. The decrease in milk and egg production from last year resulted from the extra day for February 1964 (leap year).

Citrus Production Up from Last Year

Citrus production for 1964-65 is expected to be 18 percent above last year. Production of all citrus crops, except lemons, is forecast at a higher level than last year. By March 1, 51 percent of the orange crop and 58 percent of the grapefruit had been harvested. Orange harvest is running ahead of last year at this time but picking of grapefruit is lagging behind last season. California's deciduous fruit and nut crops are starting their new season now with almonds, apricots, peaches, and plums in various stages of bloom by March 1. In most other parts of the country deciduous fruits had not advanced beyond the bud stage.

Temperatures Fluctuate During February

Much of the Nation witnessed alternating freezing and thawing weather during February. For the month, temperatures generally averaged above normal west of the Rocky Mountains and below normal east of the Rockies.

Damage to crops from low temperatures was generally light. Freezing temperatures occurred as far south as the Florida Everglades and the Rio Grande Valley of Texas causing spotted damage to tender vegetables. Below freezing temperatures in the Salt River Valley of Arizona about mid-month froze back alfalfa and damaged potatoes. In the Corn Belt and Eastern States, intermittent freezing and thawing caused some heaving of small grains.

#### February Precipitation Above Normal in Most Areas

Frequent rain and snow brought above normal precipitation to much of the Nation during February. From the Great Plains eastward February precipitation added to already good soil moisture supplies that accumulated in previous months. In some areas, the rain and melting snow raised water tables which were already high causing local flooding. Rain and snow improved soil moisture supplies in the Central and Southern Plains areas but additional moisture is needed to provide reserves for spring planting.

Soil moisture supplies are generally adequate in Montana and areas west of the Rocky Mountains. In eastern Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico, February precipitation brought some relief but did little to replenish accumulated moisture deficits. Prospects for irrigation water supplies are favorable with snow pack in most Western Mountain areas well above normal.

#### Winter Grain Prospects Variable

Prospects of fall-seeded small grains were quite variable on March 1. In the critically dry areas of eastern Colorado, western Kansas and the Panhandles of Texas and Oklahoma, February precipitation was light but sufficient to keep hopes alive that the wheat crop might yet survive if enough moisture is soon forthcoming. High winds in late February caused some damage and precipitation will be needed shortly to avoid additional losses. Wheat in the eastern two-thirds of Kansas southward through Oklahoma into Texas is in generally good condition with most farmers optimistic about this year's prospects. By the end of February, wheat was "greening up" as far north as Kansas and it appears that winterkill was light. In Nebraska, snow cover offered protection during much of the month and the crop remains dormant.

Soil moisture supplies in Montana improved during the month and small grains should make good growth as soon as weather warms sufficiently to bring the crops out of dormancy. In the Pacific Northwest, winter grains at low elevations were starting to grow with a plentiful supply of soil moisture. Fields were being reseeded that had been flooded or eroded beyond recovery.

In the Corn Belt, the condition of winter wheat is generally good with soil moisture supplies much improved by above normal February precipitation. Alternating thawing and freezing has caused some damage because of soil heaving. There are also some reports of ice cover damage as a result of snow melting and then freezing. Small grains in the southeast wintered well. Many fields were being top-dressed with fertilizer and growth has been good.

#### Field Work Lags

Wet soils restricted field activities during much of February in the eastern half of the U. S. In the Northeast and Corn Belt, field work was largely confined to spreading fertilizer and manure and seeding grasses and legumes. Tobacco seeding had advanced as far north as West Virginia. Considerable tobacco has been set in Florida and would be nearly complete if not delayed by rain. Sugarcane harvest continues in Florida at near mill capacity. Early varieties of peaches began blooming in Georgia. Cold, wet weather slowed cotton, corn, and sorghum planting in south Texas.

Spring grain seeding extended into southeast Kansas, but was slow because of wet soil. In Kansas, about 1 percent of the expected spring oats acreage and virtually no spring barley was seeded by March 1, well behind the usual progress. Oklahoma reports about 60 percent of the oats acreage seeded.

In the North Central and most Western States, farm work has been limited to the usual winter chores. Pacific Northwest farmers were re-seeding fall wheat and barley that had been flooded or eroded beyond recovery. Planting of sugar beets and onions was starting along the Snake River in southeast Oregon. In California, sugar beets, safflower, and alfalfa planting progressed rapidly.

#### Livestock in Satisfactory Condition

Snow cover and wet soils limited the grazing of ranges, crop residue, and winter pastures but livestock were in generally satisfactory condition by liberal supplemental feeding. In the Corn Belt and Northeast, some local hay shortages are reported but feed grains are adequate. In the Southeast small grains and clovers are growing well but grazing has been limited by wet soils.

Grazing conditions improved somewhat during February over much of the Western Range area, although supplies of old feed are limited. Supplemental feeding continues heavy with hay shortages reported in portions of the northern and central Plains and local areas elsewhere.

CITRUS: The March 1 forecast of the 1964-65 orange crop is 114.1 million boxes, 23 percent larger than last year, but 7 percent below the 1958-62 average. Most of the increase is in the Florida crop; however, a larger crop than last year is also being harvested in Texas. Production in California and Arizona is expected to be below last season's crop. As of the end of February, about 51 percent of the total orange crop had been harvested, compared with 45 percent at the same time last year. Of the total orange crop, an estimated 62 million boxes are Early, Midseason, and Navel varieties, up 40 percent from last year. About 87 percent of the Early, Midseason, and Navel varieties was harvested by March 1. Those still to be harvested are mostly California Navels. A Valencia orange crop of 52.1 million boxes is expected, up 7 percent from last year, but 12 percent below average. Larger crops in Florida, Arizona, and Texas more than offset a smaller crop in California. Florida growers had picked about 10 percent of their crop by March 1. Harvest for most of the California crop will not start until after mid-April and will continue through early fall.

The forecast of grapefruit production is 40.1 million boxes, 17 percent more than last year, but 3 percent below average. Florida and Texas have larger crops than last year, while California and Arizona expect smaller crops. About 58 percent of the crop had been harvested by March 1 compared with 65 percent at the same time last year.

A lemon crop of 14.1 million boxes is forecast, 22 percent less than last year and 11 percent below average. All of the Arizona crop and 18 percent of the California crop had been harvested by March 1.

The tangerine crop in Florida is expected to total 3.9 million boxes, 8 percent larger than last year and 7 percent above average. Harvest of the crop was nearly completed by March 1.

Florida orange trees are in excellent condition, with abundant growth. Recent rains brought moisture conditions up to a good level. Most trees are covered with buds and a few have open blossoms. With continued warm weather the peak of the bloom should be reached about March 15. The unbanking of young trees is general throughout most of the lower and central areas and pre-bloom fertilizer has been applied. Harvest of Early and Midseason oranges is nearing completion. Valencia harvest has been slow, and is not expected to be heavy until mid-April. Splitting of Valencias has decreased substantially. The harvest of Temple oranges, Tangelos, Tangerines and old crop limes is virtually complete. Rainfall has been below normal in part of the central California citrus area and most of the southern districts. However, the oranges have remained in good condition and some southern areas are on a summer irrigation schedule to maintain moisture levels in the groves. Quality and size of Navels have been good this season in California despite the dry weather.

By March 1, a little more than two-thirds of the Navel crop had been picked in the central district and in the southern district about three-eighths of the crop was harvested. Valencia harvest has begun on a small volume in the Imperial and Coachella

Valleys but harvest in the central district is not expected to start until mid-April. Arizona's Navel and sweet orange harvest is complete and Valencia harvest is underway on a limited basis.

Florida's grapefruit trees are in excellent condition. Most trees are covered with buds and a few have open blooms. High winds on February 25 and 26 caused a relatively heavy grapefruit drop. However, with the lull in the orange harvest it is anticipated that harvest soon will be concentrated on grapefruit and much of this fruit will be salvaged. Harvest of California's Desert Valley grapefruit has been slow with a little more than 22 percent of the crop harvested by March 1. Fruit sizes have been small in some groves and cullage has been heavy due to wind scars and other defects. Development of grapefruit in other areas of California has been slow because of dry conditions and volume movement is not expected until the Desert Valley crop is picked. Quality of the Arizona crop has been good but sizes have been running smaller than last year. Picking has continued on a rather limited basis and volume movement is not expected until after April 1. Harvest of the Texas crop was nearly completed by the end of February. Light freeze damage occurred on February 25 to tender new growth. Buds are swelling and a heavy bloom is expected about the middle of March.

AVOCADOS: The estimated production of California's fall and winter varieties of avocados for the 1964-65 season remains at 11,000 tons, about a third as large as last year.

POTATOES: Winter potato production is forecast at 3,762,000 hundredweight, up slightly from a month earlier and 2 percent above 1964. In the Ft. Myers-Immokalee area of Florida, digging of red skinned varieties was well advanced by March 1 and light harvest of white skinned varieties had started. Harvest in Dade County reached volume proportions in early March and shipments are expected to continue into April. Digging in California continues active in the Perris-Hemet district of Riverside County and in some of the later districts of the San Joaquin Valley. Harvest is expected to decrease sharply by the end of March.

There are 34,800 acres of early spring potatoes for harvest compared with 27,000 acres in 1964. The Hastings area of Florida has 27,500 acres, a record high and 16 percent more than a year earlier. Acreages in other Florida areas and in Texas are more than double those of 1964. In the Hastings area, vines on earlier potatoes were frozen back to the ground in January but recovery was good. Most planting was completed by February 10 and growth in February was satisfactory until winds late in the month severely whipped larger plants. Harvest is expected to start about April 1. In other Florida areas, potatoes in the Everglades were well advanced when frost and cold winds in late February did some damage. In the Gainesville and western Florida sections, planting was delayed by excess soil moisture. In Texas, a cold wave accompanied by high winds the last week of February damaged vines, slightly retarding the crop.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: The Nation's laying flock produced 5,070 million eggs during February, down 2 percent from February last year but up 5 percent from February 1963. The decrease in egg production from last year was because February

1964 (leap year) had one more day. The March 1 rate of lay is estimated at 61.0 eggs per 100 layers compared with 60.9 a year earlier. Culling of layers was heavy during February because of unusually low egg prices. March 1 layer numbers totaled 299.1 million, 1 percent below March 1, 1964. This is the first time since May 1, 1964 that layer numbers have been below a year earlier.

Compared to February 1964, egg production was down 10 percent in the West North Central, 5 percent in the East North Central, 3 percent in the North Atlantic, and 1 percent in the South Atlantic States. Production was a record high for February in the South Central and the West, but the lowest since 1941 in the East North Central and the West North Central regions.

Production per layer averaged 16.86 eggs during February. On a rate per day basis, this is one percent above February 1964. The adjusted rate of lay during February, compared with a year earlier, was unchanged in the West North Central region and down one percent in the East North Central. Increases were 1 percent in the South Atlantic, 2 in the North Atlantic, 3 in the South Central, and 4 in the West.

Numbers of layers averaged 300.8 million birds during February, down slightly from a year earlier. Increases in February layers were 2 percent in the South Atlantic, 4 percent both in the South Central and the West. Decreases in February layers were 1 percent in the East North Central, 2 percent in the North Atlantic and 7 percent in the West North Central.

On March 1, the Nation's laying flock totaled 299.1 million birds, 1 percent below both a month and a year earlier. Layers were fewer than a month earlier in all regions, ranging from slightly below in the East North Central to 2 percent in the North Atlantic States. The March 1, 1965 rate of lay was 61.0 eggs per 100 layers compared with 60.9 a year earlier.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, AND EGGS LAID

Year	PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS MARCH 1							
	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western States	48 States	United States 1/
	HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, MARCH 1							
	Thousands							
1959-63 (Av.)	48,030	51,053	73,777	41,161	50,332	41,097	305,450	---
1964	44,798	43,758	58,945	47,961	57,693	47,176	300,331	301,200
1965	43,955	43,615	54,722	48,261	59,370	48,326	298,249	299,114
	EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, MARCH 1							
	Number							
1959-63 (Av.)	58.3	60.3	62.0	59.4	56.0	62.0	59.8	---
1964	58.8	61.5	64.1	60.5	59.1	61.2	60.9	60.9
1965	59.7	60.7	63.3	60.7	59.5	61.9	61.0	61.0

1/ Includes Alaska and Hawaii.

Prices received by producers for eggs averaged 30.6 cents per dozen in mid-February 1965, 0.3 cent below a month earlier and 4.3 cents below mid-February 1964. Producers of commercial broilers received 14.9 cents per pound live weight during February, up 0.4 cent from a month earlier and 0.7 cent above a year earlier.

Farm chicken prices in mid-February averaged 8.7 cents per pound live weight, the same as a month earlier but 1.1 cent below a year earlier. Farm prices of turkeys in mid-February averaged 22.2 cents per pound live weight, 0.5 cent above a year earlier.

The average cost of farm poultry rations in mid-February was \$3.43 per 100 pounds, compared with \$3.57 in mid-February a year earlier. Broiler grower feed average cost was \$4.83 per 100 pounds, an increase of 1 cent from a year earlier. Turkey grower feed in mid-February averaged \$4.76 per 100 pounds, 12 cents below a year earlier. The egg-feed and farm-chicken feed price ratios were less favorable to producers than a year earlier. The broiler-feed and turkey-feed price ratios were more favorable.

**MILK PRODUCTION:** February milk production in the United States is estimated at 9,796 million pounds, 1 percent less than in February 1964, but 3 percent above the 1959-63 average for the month. The decreased production from a year earlier results from the extra day in February last year. On a daily average basis, February production was 2 percent above a year earlier.

## MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION, FEBRUARY 1965, WITH COMPARISONS

(In millions of pounds)

State	:Feb.Av.: :1959-63:	Feb. : 1964 :	Jan. : 1965 :	Feb. : 1965 :	State	:Feb.Av.: :1959-63:	Feb. : 1964 :	Jan. : 1965 :	Feb. : 1965 :
Maine	: 1/	59	62	55	S.C.	: 41	41	42	39
N.H.	: 1/	29	31	28	Ga.	: 77	72	75	73
Vt.	: 1/	151	163	150	Fla.	: 107	112	116	110
Mass.	: 1/	65	69	63	Ky.	: 160	166	175	168
R.I.	: 1/	8.6	8.8	8.1	Tenn.	: 136	137	143	136
Conn.	: 1/	55	61	55	Ala.	: 67	63	71	64
N.Y.	: 795	868	950	882	Miss.	: 85	79	88	79
N.J.	: 91	90	91	86	Ark.	: 60	55	55	55
Pa.	: 512	560	586	536	La.	: 1/	73	83	76
Ohio	: 393	422	431	397	Okla.	: 107	104	100	99
Ind.	: 241	254	247	239	Texas	: 230	236	249	234
Ill.	: 326	327	330	308	Mont.	: 32	31	31	30
Mich.	: 394	448	464	420	Idaho	: 119	115	117	111
Wis.	: 1,431	1,523	1,607	1,544	Wyo.	: 13.3	12.9	12.9	12.4
Minn.	: 940	1,012	1,044	1,012	Colo.	: 66	67	69	67
Iowa	: 461	495	507	495	N.Mex.	: 1/	22	24	22
Mo.	: 259	250	236	232	Ariz.	: 1/	42	46	43
N.Dak.	: 138	137	123	126	Utah	: 58	56	60	55
S.Dak.	: 113	121	123	123	Nev.	: 8.6	9.3	10.9	10.2
Nebr.	: 145	139	136	128	Wash.	: 141	143	148	141
Kans.	: 145	145	145	139	Oreg.	: 70	65	65	63
Del.	: 1/	13.6	13.9	12.9	Calif.	: 602	632	682	649
Md.	: 117	123	126	118	Alaska	: 1/	1.81	1.86	1.61
Va.	: 136	138	145	132	Hawaii	: 1/	10.3	11.9	10.9
W.Va.	: 45	42	46	42					
N.C.	: 116	117	120	116	U. S.	: 9,474	10,342		
							9,937	2,796	

1/ Averages not available.

CROP PRODUCTION, March 1965

Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

Crop and State	CITRUS FRUITS 1/ PRODUCTION					
	1,000 boxes 2/		Equivalent tons			
	Average: 1958-62:	1963	Indicated: 1964	Average: 1958-62	1963	Indicated: 1964
<b>ORANGES:</b>						
<b>EARLY, MIDSEASON &amp; NAVEL VARIETIES 3/</b>						
Calif.	11,920	15,300	14,500	447,000	574,000	544,000
Fla., All	49,900	27,800	46,200	2,245,800	1,251,000	2,078,000
Temple	3,500	3,400	3,700	157,600	153,000	166,000
Other	46,400	24,400	42,500	2,088,200	1,098,000	1,912,000
Texas	1,365	150	600	61,404	6,750	27,000
Ariz.	510	930	700	19,120	34,900	26,200
La.	205	15	10	2,235	675	450
Total Above Varieties	63,900	44,195	62,010	2,782,559	1,867,325	2,675,650
<b>VALENCIA:</b>						
Calif.	17,180	16,700	14,500	644,400	626,000	544,000
Fla.	40,520	30,500	36,000	1,823,000	1,372,000	1,620,000
Texas	803	90	300	36,115	4,050	13,500
Ariz.	744	1,270	1,300	27,900	47,600	48,800
Total Valencia	59,247	48,560	52,100	2,531,415	2,049,650	2,226,300
<b>ALL ORANGES:</b>						
Calif.	29,100	32,000	29,000	1,091,400	1,200,000	1,088,000
Fla.	90,420	58,300	82,200	4,068,800	2,623,000	3,698,000
Texas	2,168	240	900	97,519	10,800	40,500
Ariz.	1,254	2,200	2,000	47,020	82,500	75,000
La.	205	15	10	2,235	675	450
U. S., All Oranges	123,147	92,755	114,110	5,313,974	3,216,975	4,901,950
<b>GRAPEFRUIT:</b>						
Fla., All	32,460	26,300	31,500	1,379,600	1,117,000	1,339,000
Seedless	20,540	19,700	20,500	873,000	837,000	871,000
Pink	7,220	7,600	8,000	306,800	323,000	340,000
White	13,320	12,100	12,500	566,200	514,000	531,000
Other	11,920	6,600	11,000	506,600	280,000	468,000
Texas	3,794	500	2,100	151,760	20,000	84,000
Ariz.	2,358	3,210	2,800	75,420	103,000	89,600
Calif., All	2,662	4,200	3,700	87,400	137,000	120,600
Desert Valleys	1,202	2,500	2,200	38,480	80,000	70,400
Other Areas	1,460	1,700	1,500	48,920	57,000	50,200
U. S., All Grapefruit	41,274	34,210	40,100	1,694,180	1,377,000	1,633,200
<b>LEMONS:</b>						
Calif.	15,100	16,300	13,000	573,800	620,000	494,000
Ariz.	808	1,740	1,110	30,680	66,100	42,200
U. S. Lemons	15,908	18,040	14,110	604,480	686,100	536,200
<b>LIMES:</b>						
Fla.	314	450	540	12,560	18,000	21,600
<b>TANGELOS:</b>						
Fla.	620	900	1,000	27,920	40,500	45,000
<b>TANGERINES:</b>						
Fla.	3,640	3,600	3,900	173,000	171,000	185,000

1/ The crop year begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year. Includes quantities not harvested, or harvested but not utilized, on account of economic conditions, and quantities donated to charity. 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 85 lbs. and Texas 80 lbs.; Lemons-76 lbs.; Limes-80 lbs.; Tangelos-90 lbs. and Tangerines-95 lbs. 3/ Navel and Miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and Mid-season varieties in Florida and Texas. All varieties in Louisiana. For all States except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines.

CROP PRODUCTION, March 1965

Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

AVOCADOS <sup>1/</sup>

State and Seasonal Group	Production <sup>2/</sup>			
	Average 1958-62	1962	1963	Indicated 1964
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
California, All	49,400	40,000	46,800	6/
Fall and Winter <sup>3/</sup>	5/	27,900	32,200	11,000
Spring and Summer <sup>4/</sup>	5/	12,100	14,600	6/
Florida	6,340	11,700	13,900	14,300
United States	55,740	51,700	60,700	6/

<sup>1/</sup> Crop year begins with bloom of the year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year.

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

<sup>3/</sup> Includes "Fuerte" and other fall and winter varieties.

<sup>4/</sup> Includes "Hass" and other spring and summer varieties.

<sup>5/</sup> Not available.

<sup>6/</sup> First forecast for California "Spring and Summer" varieties and California, "All" to be released April 9.

POTATOES, IRISH

Seasonal group and State	Acreage harvested			Yield per harv. acre:			Production		
	Average 1959-63	1964	Indi-cated 1965	Average 1959-63	1964	Indi-cated 1965	Average 1959-63	1964	Indi-cated 1965
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
<b>WINTER:</b>									
Fla.	9.4	7.4	10.0	148	160	160	1,378	1,184	1,600
Calif.	13.1	10.9	9.4	204	230	230	2,675	2,507	2,162
Total	22.6	18.3	19.4	180.1	201.7	193.9	4,052	3,691	3,762
<b>EARLY SPRING:</b>									
Fla.-Hastings	22.1	23.8	27.5	155	160	April 9	3,441	3,808	April 9
-Other	3.2	1.5	3.2	128	125	"	414	188	"
Texas	1.0	1.7	4.1	111	110	"	112	187	"
Total	26.4	27.0	34.8	150.1	154.9	"	3,967	4,183	"

CROP PRODUCTION, March 1965

Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

FEBRUARY EGG PRODUCTION

State and division	Number of layers on hand during February		Eggs per 100 layers		Total eggs produced			
	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965
	Thous.	Thous.	Number	Number	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
Maine	4,096	4,118	1,850	1,750	76	72	158	155
N.H.	1,566	1,525	1,810	1,708	28	26	59	56
Vt.	680	666	1,842	1,778	12.5	11.8	26	25
Mass.	2,730	2,635	1,792	1,722	49	45	103	97
R.I.	384	376	1,763	1,702	6.8	6.4	14	14
Conn.	3,553	3,444	1,734	1,658	62	57	128	122
N.Y.	8,776	9,494	1,676	1,646	147	156	307	328
N.J.	8,577	7,510	1,502	1,523	129	114	262	238
Pa.	14,785	14,678	1,714	1,708	253	251	516	533
N.Atl.	45,147	44,446	1,690	1,663	763	739	1,573	1,568
Ohio	11,206	11,021	1,734	1,686	194	186	396	393
Ind.	10,385	10,256	1,749	1,669	182	171	371	363
Ill.	9,034	8,608	1,734	1,641	157	141	315	295
Mich.	5,950	6,289	1,754	1,722	104	108	214	227
Wis.	7,768	7,514	1,798	1,722	140	129	293	275
E.N.Cent.	44,343	43,688	1,752	1,682	777	735	1,586	1,553
Minn.	13,654	12,315	1,865	1,770	255	218	524	465
Iowa	17,690	17,074	1,902	1,820	336	311	681	652
Mo.	7,314	6,292	1,607	1,658	118	104	232	210
N.Dak.	2,074	1,882	1,595	1,523	33	29	65	60
S.Dak.	6,870	6,464	1,839	1,747	126	113	255	238
Nebr.	6,898	6,562	1,815	1,725	125	113	249	235
Kans.	4,646	4,496	1,726	1,702	80	77	159	158
W.N.Cent.	59,146	55,085	1,814	1,752	1,073	965	2,165	2,018
Del.	642	620	1,583	1,562	10.2	9.7	21	20
Md.	1,367	1,350	1,624	1,602	22	22	44	45
Va.	5,766	5,641	1,682	1,644	97	93	196	197
W.Va.	1,618	1,589	1,578	1,599	26	25	52	52
N.C.	11,097	11,308	1,760	1,638	195	185	395	382
S.C.	4,882	5,026	1,665	1,708	81	86	166	179
Ga.	15,173	15,380	1,714	1,663	260	256	521	540
Fla.	6,998	7,540	1,839	1,775	129	134	261	278
S.Atl.	47,543	48,454	1,725	1,674	820	811	1,656	1,693
Ky.	4,948	5,210	1,412	1,526	70	80	136	162
Tenn.	5,014	5,224	1,496	1,439	75	75	145	152
Ala.	9,790	10,030	1,668	1,655	163	166	337	353
Miss.	9,398	10,585	1,760	1,750	165	185	320	381
Ark.	10,152	10,706	1,734	1,652	176	177	347	364
La.	2,830	2,938	1,554	1,565	44	46	86	93
Okla.	2,642	2,494	1,554	1,596	41	40	80	84
Texas	12,842	12,506	1,592	1,579	204	197	408	411
S.Cent.	57,616	59,693	1,628	1,618	938	966	1,859	2,000
Mont.	957	978	1,691	1,590	16	16	32	33
Idaho	1,191	1,191	1,784	1,792	21	21	43	44
Wyo.	296	282	1,711	1,666	5.1	4.7	10	10
Colo.	1,255	1,280	1,630	1,638	20	21	40	43
N.Mex.	760	675	1,549	1,627	11.8	11.0	24	23
Ariz.	868	914	1,699	1,644	14.7	15.0	30	32
Utah	1,293	1,151	1,740	1,708	22	20	46	42
Nev.	51	48	1,659	1,383	0.8	0.7	2	1
Wash.	4,574	4,867	1,807	1,781	83	87	172	178
Oreg.	2,479	2,365	1,815	1,758	45	42	92	86
Calif.	33,105	34,781	1,723	1,728	570	601	1,170	1,262
West.	46,829	48,532	1,728	1,729	809	839	1,661	1,754
48 States	300,624	299,898	1,723	1,686	5,180	5,055	10,503	10,586
Alaska	28	33	1,450	1,562	0.4	0.5	1	1
Hawaii	826	840	1,798	1,753	14.2	14.7	30	31
U. S.	301,478	300,771	1,723	1,686	5,195	5,070	10,534	10,618

1/ Cumulative State totals based on unrounded monthly data.

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