

Crop Production

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UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY AS OF MARCH 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	99,440
Grapefruit	42,282	42,910	34,740	32,480
Lemons	16,690	16,740	12,890	16,750

^{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 : 1958-62	1963	Ind. : 1964	Average : 1958-62	1963	Ind. : 1964	Average : 1958-62	1963	Ind. : 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
E. Spring	27.0	28.4	27.2	144.1	180.8	Apr. 10	3,881	5,134	Apr. 10

MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

Month	MILK			EGGS ^{1/}		
	Average : 1958-62	1963	1964	Average : 1958-62 ^{2/}	1963	1964
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Millions	Millions	Millions
January	9,867	10,065	10,066	5,344	5,188	5,345
February	9,421	9,470	9,842	5,001	4,815	5,201
Jan. -Feb. Incl.	19,288	19,535	19,908	10,345	10,003	10,547

^{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 (3-64)

Crop Reporting Board
Washington, D. C.

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF MARCH 1, 1964

Precipitation in the central and southern plains States in February improved winter grain prospects but growth was limited by below normal temperatures, according to the Crop Reporting Board. Warmer than usual weather in the Corn Belt and northern plains States melted the snow cover but soil moisture is still generally short for favorable future growth of still dormant crops. In the Gulf and Atlantic Coast States the month was cold and wet, which slowed plant growth and field work and kept cattle out of pastures. The indicated production of winter vegetables improved slightly and citrus prospects held steady during February but were 2 percent below last year. The mild open weather permitted livestock to graze ranges and crop residues in North Central areas, reducing the drain in locally short hay reserves.

Citrus Output Down From Last Year

Citrus production for 1963-64 is expected to be down 2 percent from last year primarily because of Florida's smaller crops of grapefruit and early and midseason oranges. However, more oranges are expected to be available during the spring and summer months than last year because of a larger crop of valencias. A little over 40 percent of this year's orange crop and about 70 percent of the grapefruit had been picked by March 1, which is somewhat behind last year's progress. California's deciduous fruit and nut crops are starting the new season with favorable weather for bee activity and pollination. Almonds, apricots, nectarines, peaches, and plums in that State were in various stages of bloom by March 1. In most other parts of the country deciduous fruit had not advanced much past the bud stage.

Winter Vegetable Prospects Improve

The production of winter vegetables in 1964 is now expected to be 1 percent more than last year and 8 percent greater than average. During February, expectations decreased in Florida where cold, wet weather hindered growth and harvest, but was more than offset by increases in Texas and westward areas. Florida's winter production of tomatoes is 4 percent above last year and a record high, but early spring acreage intentions are down 29 percent from average. The Nation's output of other winter crops showing increases from last year are cabbage, lettuce, and onions while the production of carrots and celery during the 1964 winter season is expected to be smaller than a year earlier. Cabbage acreage for early spring harvest and early spring lettuce production are estimated to be less than last year. Watermelon acreage intentions for early summer are down 2 percent. Florida's winter crop of strawberries is 5 percent above last year's record high while early spring production is now expected to be almost double the light 1963 crop.

Winter Potato Prospects Unchanged

The winter potato harvest continued on schedule in February with the expected production unchanged from a month ago and estimated to be 4 percent less than last year. Digging was active in California but movement was decreasing in the Kern district as some growers finished

harvest. In Florida supplies were increasing from the Dade county area, while the harvest of red potatoes was finished in other areas. Digging of white varieties in other areas is expected to start about mid-month. Early spring potato acreage for harvest this year is down a little from last year but about the same as average. Texas acreage is up from last year but is more than offset by a decrease in Florida where plantings are about finished but were delayed several weeks in the main area by cold, wet weather. Some replanting has been necessary, while some stands, which are up, are below normal. Texas plantings, completed the end of January, are up and making good growth.

Most Areas Colder than Usual

Colder than usual weather continued through February in most areas with the exception of some northern States. During the first week temperatures in most of the north half of the country were above normal. Cold air in succeeding weeks, however, dropped temperatures below normal in most areas outside the Northern Plains and Lakes States. Except for small areas in the south and west, below freezing temperatures prevailed across the country at some time each week of the month. While the cool weather slowed field work and plant growth, relatively little damage occurred. Much of the North was protected with snow cover when temperatures were the lowest, while frost in the fruit and winter vegetable areas was not severe or prolonged enough to do extensive damage.

Moisture Supplies Low Except in Southeast

February brought appreciable and much needed rainfall to parts of the Southern Plains and above average precipitation continued in the Atlantic and Gulf Coast States but farmers in the heart of the Nation began to be restive over the continued absence of moisture in sufficient amounts to begin restoring short soil moisture supplies. The important producing Corn Belt and the Central and Northern Plains States received below normal precipitation during February. The snow cover melted with little runoff but was inadequate to restore already deficient soil moisture. Also, evaporation in the Northern Plains was high because of above normal temperatures. Because of previously dry conditions, recent rains in the Southern Plains brought only partial relief and further precipitation is necessary to assure future favorable plant growth. Not only are topsoils fairly dry in the mid-continent, but subsoil reserves of moisture are also generally short as evidenced by reports of wells going dry and streams and ponds dry or low, particularly in the eastern and southern Corn Belt. Irrigation water supply prospects range from adequate in the West Coast States, Idaho, and western Nevada to rather substantial shortages to the south on the Arkansas and Rio Grande. In some southwest areas water is available from reservoirs but stream flow supplies are expected to be short because of the shallow snow pack unless alleviated by late winter and spring precipitation.

Winter Grains Need Moisture

Winter wheat in the important Central and Southern Plains area was "greening up" by the end of February as far north as Kansas although temperatures continued below normal. As spring growth starts it appears that winterkill was only moderate, and condition is generally good. Soil

moisture supplies across the whole area, however, are reported as short and favorable growth will depend on additional rainfall. February rains in Texas and Oklahoma boosted prospects considerably. In parts of Oklahoma, however, condition is still poor -- in the southeast some wheat did not germinate until February and stands are thin and spotty. Conditions in Kansas are generally good except in the west, and damage from Hessian fly and winterkill is light. There is concern with wind erosion over much of the area because of the limited fall growth and dry topsoil. However, damage has been slight so far except in local areas.

On the northern plains winter grains are still dormant but a minimum of winterkill is expected because most areas had protective snow cover during the severest cold temperatures. There is, however, some anxiety because above average temperatures melted the snow cover and exposed the crops to possible heaving and ice cover or to root rot. There is concern, also, about the limited soil moisture which has been further aggravated by evaporation resulting from the relatively mild, open weather. Rainfall is needed to stimulate favorable growth, particularly in those areas where fall growth was excessive.

Northwest wheat prospects are favorable. At low elevations the crop is "greening up" in generally good condition and soil moisture supplies are adequate in most areas. At higher elevations the crop is still dormant but under heavy snow cover, which is melting slowly with relatively little runoff. In much of the eastern Corn Belt, below normal precipitation has persisted through the winter and winter wheat condition ranges from spotty in Ohio to generally good in Illinois. Condition of winter grains in the Southeast is below average -- in some areas fall growth was drought stunted, while in almost all areas below normal temperature has slowed development. Soil moisture supplies in most of this area are good and should stimulate favorable growth with the coming of seasonably warm temperatures.

Spring Work Slow in South

Cool, wet weather has retarded field work in the Southeast and Texas but favorable conditions on the Central Plains have allowed land preparation to advance seasonally and in some cases earlier than usual. In most northern areas, from the Rockies eastward, farm work is limited to routine chores and preparation for spring work. Much snow cover remains in the east to keep farmers off the fields. In the North Central States the snow cover is mostly melted and many farmers have seeded clover and grasses and spread lime and fertilizer, but little plowing has been done.

Spring grain seeding is underway although progressing slowly in some Southern and Eastern States due to wet fields. In Kansas 17 percent of the oats and 4 percent of the expected barley acreage were seeded by March 1, ahead of a year ago. Missouri reports some seeding in southern counties. Corn, sorghum, and cotton planting has started in the Lower Valley area of Texas but is 7 to 10 days later than usual. Low temperatures and soggy fields in the Southeast delayed field work and very little seeding has been done. Seeding tobacco beds is underway in the Mid-East, and is two weeks earlier than usual in Tennessee where 15 percent is completed.

Field activity is several weeks behind schedule in Utah and Nevada because of cold weather; while land preparation is going on in New Mexico and Arizona but no cotton is planted by this time as it was a year ago. On the West Coast spring work is advancing rapidly with some seeding already done in the north. Clear, dry weather has accelerated both spring harvesting and spring planting in California.

February Generally Favorable for Livestock

Except for a few northernmost counties, the snow cover receded rapidly from the North Central States during February. With above normal temperatures, there was much use of winter pastures and other fields for grazing. This eased feed requirements and alleviated the threat of shortage in areas which had short winter feed supplies. In some local areas, particularly in the eastern Corn Belt, farmers had to purchase more than the usual amounts of hay and grain. In some Ohio and Missouri localities water supplies are still so low that stock water hauling continues. The situation in the Central and Southern Plains is quite varied. In much of the area open weather permitted grazing and helped conserve feed supplies. Southern Kansas has the best wheat pasture in years. There are areas, however, particularly in Oklahoma, with poor ranges and pastures. There has been much supplemental feeding, and some livestock are thin. Feed reserves in local areas are limited while in parts of eastern Kansas and western Missouri ponds and streams are low and stock water hauling is necessary.

States from Louisiana to Virginia report conditions generally cold and wet. There has been little grazing because pasture and winter grain growth is short and fields are too soggy for livestock. Much supplemental feeding is necessary but supplies are still adequate in most regions. Some farmers in Virginia are stretching short feed supplies and hoping for early grass, while others are buying hay and grain. Heavy supplemental feeding has been required in the Intermountain States -- northward because of severe winter and heavy snow cover and to the south because it has been cold and dry and ranges are short.

February's mild and open weather in most of the North Central States was favorable for livestock with calving, lambing, and farrowing losses reported as light.

February milk production is estimated to be 9,842 million pounds, 4 percent above February 1963 and also 4 percent above the 1958-62 average for the month. Average daily production in February, with 29 days, was only slightly larger than a year ago. Egg production during February, at 5,201 million eggs, was 8 percent above February 1963. Four percent of the increase, however, was accounted for by the extra day in February this year. Layer numbers for the month were down slightly from a year ago but this was offset by an increase in the rate of lay.

CITRUS: The March 1 forecast of the 1963-64 orange crop is 99.4 million boxes, 5 percent less than last year and 20 percent below the 1957-61 average. Both California and Arizona expect larger crops than last year but these are more than offset by a smaller crop in Florida. As of the end of February, 42 percent of the total orange crop had been harvested, compared with 61 percent at the same time last year when salvage operations were in progress because of the freeze. Of the total orange crop, an estimated 44.3 million boxes are Early, Midseason, and Navel varieties, down 25 percent from last year. About 86 percent of the Early, Midseason, and Navel crop was harvested by March 1, and those still to be harvested are mostly California Navels. A Valencia orange crop of 55.1 million boxes is expected, up 20 percent from last year, but 7 percent below average. Florida accounts for most of the increased Valencia crop, as the 1963 freeze sharply curtailed last year's production. Florida growers have picked only 8 percent of their Valencias. 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 32.5 million boxes, 7 percent less than last year and 23 percent below average. All States except Florida show an increase over last year. Florida's decline in production, however, more than offsets the increase in the other States. About 69 percent of crop was harvested by March 1 compared with 73 percent at the same time a year ago.

A lemon crop of 16.8 million boxes of lemons is forecast, 30 percent larger than last year and slightly above average. All of the Arizona crop had been picked by March 1 while only 22 percent of the California crop had been harvested.

The tangerine crop in Florida is expected to total 3.6 million boxes, 80 percent greater than last year but 2 percent smaller than average.

Florida orange trees and fruit are both in excellent condition. Weather during February was mostly cool and damp, maintaining a good level of soil moisture and slowing progress of new growth and bloom buds. Very little bloom appeared on orange trees until the latter part of the month, when open blooms became increasingly apparent on the East Coast and in the Southern Interior area. Harvest of Early and Midseason and Temple oranges is almost over, except for late bloom fruit, some of which has also been picked. Valencia quality is excellent for this time of year and droppage has been below average. Valencia harvest has been slow because processors are waiting for a higher level of maturity. The harvest of tangelos, tangerines, and limes is virtually complete. California Navel harvest continues to make progress as more than three-fourths of the Central and Northern crop has been harvested while only about one-half the Southern California crop had moved by March 1. Cold weather has retarded new growth of Navels and bloom has not begun. Sizes of the California Valencia oranges are running smaller than usual for this time of year. This has been caused by lack of rainfall and relatively low temperatures during February. Strong winds have dried soils and caused some dropping and scarring of fruit. Valencia bloom is also late this season. During the last week of

February there were several nights of below freezing temperatures in Arizona but citrus groves escaped with minor damage as frost protective measures were taken. The Navel harvest is virtually complete in Arizona and the Valencia harvest is underway. Harvest of the Texas crop is nearly over.

Florida's grapefruit trees remain in excellent condition. Most trees are covered with bloom buds and new growth with some open blossoms. Harvest of 1963-64 seedy ("other") grapefruit was nearly complete by March 1. Most of the remaining fruit was from late bloom. Seedless grapefruit harvest was nearly three-fourths completed with most of the remaining crop in the Indian River area. Harvest of California's Desert Valleys grapefruit was more than one-third completed by March 1. Strong winds have caused some wind scars and dropping of fruit in all citrus areas. Movement of the Desert Valleys crop is expected to increase with the heaviest volume moving during May and June. Development of the crop in other areas of California has been about normal and volume movement is not expected until summer. About half of the Arizona crop has been harvested but movement was slow during February. Damage to grapefruit as the result of freezing temperatures in late February was minor because frost protective measures were in operation. Harvest of the small crop in Texas is nearly complete. Trees had begun to bloom in late February and full bloom was expected in early March. Freeze damage in Texas has been minor this winter.

POTATOES: The estimate of winter potato production, at 3,706,000 hundred-weight, is the same as a month ago and 4 percent less than 1963 production. Digging of winter crop potatoes in California was active during February in the Perris-Hemet district and in the Kern district. About 1,600 acres remained for harvest in the Perris-Hemet district on March 1. In the Kern district, movement was decreasing by March 1 as some growers finished harvest. In Florida, supplies were increasing from Dade County the first of March as more growers started active harvest. Harvest of red potatoes was completed in other winter areas of the State. Digging of white skinned varieties in the Immokalee and Vero Beach areas will start about mid-March.

There are 27,200 acres of early spring potatoes for harvest this year compared with 28,400 acres harvested in 1963 and the 1958-62 average of 27,000 acres. Florida has less acreage than last year while Texas has slightly more. In Florida, the crop is generally late. Planting in the Hastings area where about seven-eighths of the early spring acreage is located, was delayed by frequent, heavy rains and cold weather during January and February but was almost complete by March 1. Some replanting was necessary in low spots and poorly drained fields. On March 1, potatoes on considerable acreage were not up or were just coming up and some stands are below normal. The acreage in "other" Florida areas has dropped to 1,500 acres, one-third less than 1963. In Texas, planting of the 1,700 acres of early spring potatoes in the Rio Grande Valley was completed the latter part of January. Stands are even and plants are making good growth. Harvest is expected the last half of April and will continue into May.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: February egg production in the Nation totaled 5,201 million, 3 percent below January but 8 percent above February 1963. February had 1 more day this year and this accounted for 4 percent of the increase over last year. The increase in production resulted from a higher rate of lay. Layer numbers were down slightly from

last month and last year. Above normal temperatures prevailed over the upper Mississippi Valley and Northern Great Plains States during much of February. Along the East Coast and in the Southern States temperatures ranged from 3 to 12 degrees below normal. These lower than normal temperatures apparently did not have much effect on rate of lay.

Regions with record egg production for February were: South Central, up 21 percent from last year; South Atlantic, up 11 percent; and the West, up 7 percent. Increases over last year were 5 percent in the North Atlantic, 3 percent in West North Central, and 2 percent in the East North Central States. Production was above last year in the East and West North Central regions but, except for 1963, was the lowest for February since 1941.

Production per layer during February averaged 17.23 eggs, 8 percent above a year earlier and the highest of record for the month. Considered on a daily basis to exclude the effect of leap year, the rate of lay was 4.4 percent above February 1963. Rate of lay was above a year earlier in all regions. Increases ranged from 3 percent in the West to 11 percent in the West North Central, and 14 percent in the South Central region. Rate per layer was also at a record level nationally on March 1, averaging 60.9 eggs per 100 layers compared to 59.1 eggs on March 1963.

Number of layers in the Nation's poultry flock averaged 301.8 million during February--fractionally below a year earlier. This was a seasonal decrease of 2.9 million birds from the January average compared to the usual decrease of 5.5 million. On March 1, layers numbered 301.5 million, 0.2 percent below a month earlier but 0.3 percent above March 1, 1963. Regionally layer numbers were record lows for the date in the East and West North Central regions and the lowest since March 1, 1941 in the North Atlantic States. At the same time, the South Atlantic and the West recorded new highs for March 1 layer numbers.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, AND EGGS LAID								
PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS MARCH 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, MARCH 1								
Thousands								
1958-62(Av.)	49,681	53,227	78,096	38,718	48,611	39,240	307,574	---
1963	45,098	46,699	62,985	45,873	53,777	45,508	299,940	300,744
1964	44,798	44,190	58,987	47,961	57,553	47,143	300,632	301,501
EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, MARCH 1								
Number								
1958-62(Av.)	57.5	59.4	61.4	57.9	55.0	61.9	59.0	---
1963	57.4	59.5	61.7	59.1	54.6	62.0	59.1	59.1
1964	58.8	61.5	64.1	60.5	59.0	61.2	60.9	60.9

1/ Includes Alaska and Hawaii.

Prices received by producers for eggs averaged 34.9 cents per dozen in mid-February, 2.9 cents below a month earlier and 2.4 cents below a year earlier. Producers of commercial broilers received 14.2 cents per pound live weight in mid-February, 1.6 cents below the mid-February price in 1963 and the lowest mid-February price of record. Farm chicken prices in mid-February

1964 averaged 9.8 cents per pound live weight and also the lowest mid-February price for these birds of record. Farm prices of turkeys averaged 21.7 cents per pound live weight--0.5 cent per pound lower than in mid-February 1963.

The average cost of farm poultry ration in mid-February was \$3.57 per 100 pounds, as compared with \$3.54 in mid-February 1963. Average cost of broiler grower feed was \$4.82--down 2 cents from February 1963. Turkey grower feed in mid-February 1964 averaged \$4.88 per 100 pounds--up 4 cents from February 1963. The farm chicken-feed, turkey-feed, broiler-feed, and egg-feed price ratios were each less favorable than a year earlier.

MILK PRODUCTION: February milk production is estimated at 9,842 million pounds, 4 percent above both February 1963 and the 1958-62 average for the month. The extra day in February 1964 accounts for most of the increase in production from a year earlier. On a daily average basis, February production was only slightly larger than in 1963.

MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION, FEBRUARY 1964, With Comparisons

(In millions of pounds)

State	Feb. Av. 1958-62	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1964	Feb. 1964	State	Feb. Av. 1958-62	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1964	Feb. 1964
Maine	1/	56	63	58	S.C.	42	40	45	41
N.H.	1/	32	35	33	Ga.	79	73	74	74
Vt.	1/	144	161	151	Fla.	103	107	118	112
Mass.	1/	64	68	64	Ky.	159	163	174	169
R.I.	1/	8.5	8.1	8.8	Tenn.	136	138	140	134
Conn.	1/	56	61	56	Ala.	69	63	68	62
N.Y.	770	845	898	854	Miss.	87	78	86	79
N.J.	91	91	95	90	Ark.	63	57	54	55
Pa.	499	543	580	546	La.	1/	67	76	68
Ohio	386	404	435	415	Okla.	110	101	99	99
Ind.	242	246	246	257	Texas	232	225	239	230
Ill.	335	308	333	322	Mont.	32	31	31	31
Mich.	382	424	466	448	Idaho	117	120	121	118
Wis.	1,425	1,420	1,544	532	Wyo.	13.6	12.3	12.1	12.0
Minn.	928	914	975	993	Colo.	65	64	67	67
Iowa	467	450	461	466	N.Mex.	1/	20	22	22
Mo.	265	246	244	252	Ariz.	1/	39	43	41
N.Dak.	140	128	128	136	Utah	58	57	61	58
S.Dak.	114	103	107	114	Nev.	8.1	9.2	9.8	99.3
Nebr.	149	128	143	139	Wash.	139	141	144	146
Kans.	149	133	146	147	Oreg.	71	67	68	68
Del.	1/	13.4	14.3	13.6	Calif.	591	622	649	618
Md.	117	117	128	123	Alaska	1/	1.8	2.0	1.9
Va.	137	135	148	139	Hawaii	1/	10.4	10.7	9.9
W.Va.	46	41	44	42					
N.C.	117	113	120	118	U.S.	9,421	9,470	10,066	9,842

1/ Averages not available.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Crop and State	CITRUS FRUITS 1/ PRODUCTION					
	1,000 boxes 2/			Equivalent tons		
	Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated 1963	Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated 1963
ORANGES:						
EARLY, MIDSEASON & NAVAL VARIETIES 3/						
Calif.	11,220	12,600	16,000	420,800	472,000	600,000
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	44,300	2,834,464	2,545,795	1,866,350
VALENCIA:						
Calif.	16,760	16,200	16,000	628,600	608,000	600,000
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	55,140	2,526,440	1,948,175	2,353,450
ALL ORANGES:						
Calif.	27,980	28,800	32,000	1,049,400	1,080,000	1,200,000
Fla.	92,020	74,500	65,200	4,140,700	3,353,000	2,934,000
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	99,440	5,360,904	4,493,970	4,219,800
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	7,000	268,800	300,000	280,000
White	13,340	12,500	13,000	533,600	500,000	520,000
Other	12,620	10,000	6,000	504,800	400,000	240,000
Texas	4,480	70	480	179,200	2,600	19,200
Ariz.	2,480	2,170	2,600	79,340	69,400	83,200
Calif, All	2,642	2,500	3,400	86,760	82,000	111,000
Desert Valleys	1,162	1,200	1,900	37,840	36,400	60,800
Other Areas	1,460	1,300	1,500	48,920	43,600	50,200
U.S., All Grapefruit	42,282	34,740	32,480	1,652,500	1,354,200	1,253,400
LEMONS:						
Calif.	15,900	12,400	15,000	607,200	471,000	570,000
Ariz.	4/ 888	490	1,750	4/ 33,700	16,600	66,500
U.S. Lemons	16,690	12,890	16,750	634,160	489,600	636,500
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	3,600	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, 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

Seasonal group and State	Acreage harvested			Yield per harvested acre		
	Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated 1964	Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated 1964
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
<u>WINTER:</u>						
Florida	10.5	8.3	7.6	136	155	165
California ...	14.9	12.0	10.9	196	215	225
Total	25.4	20.3	18.5	170.8	190.4	200.3
<u>EARLY SPRING:</u>						
Fla.-Hastings..	22.3	24.6	24.0	148	190	Apr. 10
-Other ...	3.9	2.2	1.5	127	140	Apr. 10
Texas8	1.6	1.7	107	95	Apr. 10
Total	27.0	28.4	27.2	144.1	180.8	Apr. 10

Seasonal group and State	Production		
	Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated 1964
	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
<u>WINTER:</u>			
Florida	1,380	1,286	1,254
California ...	2,894	2,580	2,452
Total	4,273	3,866	3,706
<u>EARLY SPRING:</u>			
Fla.-Hastings..	3,296	4,674	Apr. 10
-Other ...	498	1/ 308	Apr. 10
Texas	86	152	Apr. 10
Total	3,881	5,134	Apr. 10

1/ Includes the following quantities not harvested or not marketed because of low prices (1,000 hundredweight): Early Spring, Florida, other - 18.

CROP PRODUCTION, March 1964

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:			
	1963	1964	1963	1964	During February 1963	During February 1964	2 mos. 1963	Jan. & Feb. 1964
	Thous.	Thous.	Number	Number	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
Maine	3,992	4,096	1,730	1,850	69	76	147	158
N.H.	1,518	1,566	1,688	1,810	26	28	55	59
Vt.	692	680	1,658	1,842	11.5	12.5	25	26
Mass.	2,618	2,730	1,680	1,792	44	49	94	103
R. I.	375	384	1,691	1,763	6.3	6.8	14	14
Conn.	3,362	3,553	1,702	1,734	57	62	122	128
N.Y.	8,401	8,776	1,562	1,676	131	147	279	307
N.J.	9,420	8,577	1,428	1,502	135	129	282	262
Pa.	15,136	14,785	1,613	1,714	244	253	513	516
N.Atl.	45,514	45,147	1,591	1,690	724	763	1,531	1,573
Ohio	11,673	11,206	1,618	1,734	189	194	394	396
Ind.	10,881	10,622	1,624	1,749	177	186	370	379
Ill.	10,164	9,236	1,571	1,734	160	160	337	322
Mich.	5,905	5,950	1,641	1,754	97	104	205	214
Wis.	8,634	7,768	1,680	1,798	145	140	310	293
E.N.Cent.	47,257	44,782	1,625	1,751	768	784	1,616	1,604
Minn.	14,345	13,654	1,756	1,865	252	255	537	524
Iowa	19,376	17,690	1,686	1,902	327	336	687	681
Mo.	8,182	7,314	1,439	1,607	118	118	241	232
N.Dak.	2,150	2,117	1,397	1,595	30	34	62	67
S.Dak.	7,196	6,870	1,680	1,839	121	126	253	255
Nebr.	7,430	6,898	1,635	1,815	121	125	248	249
Kans.	5,083	4,646	1,523	1,726	77	80	158	159
W.N.Cent.	63,762	59,189	1,640	1,815	1,046	1,074	2,186	2,167
Del.	631	642	1,434	1,583	9.0	10.2	19	21
Md.	1,412	1,367	1,498	1,624	21	22	43	44
Va.	5,822	5,766	1,613	1,682	94	97	187	196
W.Va.	1,694	1,618	1,506	1,578	26	26	53	52
N.C.	11,014	11,097	1,613	1,760	178	195	365	395
S.C.	4,838	4,882	1,638	1,665	79	81	165	166
Ge.	14,256	15,173	1,590	1,714	227	260	461	521
Fla.	5,980	6,998	1,733	1,839	104	129	211	261
S.Atl.	45,647	47,543	1,617	1,725	738	820	1,504	1,656
Ky.	4,996	4,948	1,288	1,412	64	70	126	136
Tenn.	5,010	5,014	1,288	1,496	65	75	130	145
Ala.	9,136	9,790	1,551	1,668	142	163	292	337
Miss.	8,566	9,398	1,450	1,760	124	165	253	320
Ark.	7,944	10,019	1,518	1,734	121	174	251	344
La.	2,721	2,830	1,344	1,554	37	44	74	86
Okla.	2,848	2,642	1,369	1,554	39	41	80	80
Texas	12,718	12,842	1,411	1,592	179	204	367	408
S.Cent.	53,939	57,483	1,429	1,628	771	936	1,573	1,856
Mont.	1,028	957	1,568	1,691	16	16	34	32
Idaho	1,210	1,191	1,663	1,784	20	21	43	43
Wyo.	271	296	1,490	1,711	4.0	5.1	8	10
Colo.	1,364	1,255	1,473	1,630	20	20	41	40
N.Mex.	785	760	1,554	1,549	12.2	11.8	25	24
Ariz.	766	836	1,646	1,699	12.6	14.2	26	29
Utah	1,390	1,293	1,674	1,740	23	22	48	46
Nev.	57	51	1,602	1,659	0.9	0.8	2	2
Wash.	4,664	4,574	1,714	1,807	80	83	167	172
Oreg.	2,596	2,479	1,677	1,815	44	45	91	92
Calif.	30,974	33,105	1,686	1,723	522	570	1,081	1,170
West.	45,105	46,797	1,674	1,729	755	809	1,566	1,660
48 States	301,224	300,941	1,594	1,723	4,802	5,186	9,976	10,516
Alaska	31	28	1,406	1,450	0.4	0.4	1	1
Hawaii	770	826	1,649	1,798	12.7	14.2	26	30
S.	302,025	301,795	1,594	1,723	4,815	5,201	10,003	10,547

Cumulative State totals based on unrounded monthly data.

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STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE
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