Crop Production

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PROSPECTIVE PLANTINGS FOR 1964

Corn plantings are expected to total about 69 million acres, down 2 percent from 1963 and 7 percent below the 1958-62 average.

Cotton prospective acreage at 14.8 million acres is about the same as last year and 4 percent below average.

Spring wheat plantings may total 12 million acres, 6 percent more than 1963 but 3 percent less than average.

Oat plantings, expected to be about 28 million acres, are 4 percent below 1963 and indicates a continuation of the general decline of this crop which started in 1956.

Barley may be planted on 13 million acres, 7 percent less than last year and 18 percent less than average.

Soybean prospective acreage at 32 million acres, would be the highest of record, 8 percent above 1963 and 23 percent above average.

Sorghums for all purposes may total 18 million acres, about the same as last year and less than one percent below average.

Hay acreage for harvest, at 67 million acres, is slightly above 1963 but 1 percent less than average.

Tobacco prospective acreage, at 1.1 million acres is the lowest since 1908, 8 percent below 1963 and 7 percent under average.

Rice acreage planted may total 1.8 million acres, slightly above 1963 and 11 percent more than average.

The purpose of this report is to assist growers generally in making such changes in their acreage plans as may appear desirable. The acreages actually planted in 1964 may turn out to be larger or smaller than indicated for such reasons as weather conditions, economic factors, labor supply, agricultural programs, and the effect of this report itself upon farmers' actions.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Statistical Reporting Service
CrPr 2-4 (3-64)
Crop Reporting Board
Washington, D. C.

PROSPECTIVE PLANTINGS FOR 1964

The Crop Reporting Board of the Statistical Reporting Service makes the following report for the United States (excludes Alaska and Hawaii) on the indicated acreages of certain crops in 1964 based upon reports from farmers in all parts of the country on or about March 1 regarding their acreage plans for the 1964 season. The acreages for 1964 are interpretations of reports from growers and are based on past relationships between such reports and acreages actually planted.

PLANTED ACREAGES, UNITED STATES 1/

CROP	Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated 1964	1964 as % of 1963
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Percent
Corn, all	74,085	70,053	68,867	98.3
All spring wheat	12,077	11,004	11,719	106.5
Durum	1,605	1,990	2,316	116.4
Other spring	10,471	9,014	9,403	104.3
Oats	33,347	28,869	27,624	95.7
Barley	15,798	13,840	12,910	93.3
Flaxseed	3,329	3,447	3,262	94.6
Cotton	15,435	14,836	14,833	100.0
Rice	1,613	1,785	1,794	100.5
Sorghums, all	17,820	17,771	17,696	99.6
Potatoes:				
Winter 2/	26	20	18	90.7
Early spring 3/	27	29	27	95.5
Late spring 4/	132	115	102	88.4
Early summer 5/	99	88	82	94.2
Late summer and fall	1,149	1,125	1,098	97.7
Total	1,433	1,376	1,328	96.5
Sweetpotatoes	231	208	194	93.2
Tobacco 6/	1,154	1,175	1,076	91.5
Beans, dry edible	1,535	1,458	1,502	103.0
Peas, dry field	329	337	359	106.5
Soybeans 7/	25,834	29,516	31,841	107.9
Peanuts 7/	1,582	1,533	1,526	99.5
Hay 6/	67,774	66,728	67,078	100.5
Sugar beets	1,036	1,285	1,401	109.0

1/ Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.
2/ Includes acreage planted in preceding fall.
3/ Acreage planted.
4/ Intended acreage for 1964 as of January 1.
5/ Intended acreage for 1964 as of February 1.
6/ Acreage harvested.
7/ Grown alone for all purposes.

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PROSPECTIVE PLANTINGS FOR 1964

Intended Acreage of 17 Spring Planted Crops Unchanged

Planting intentions of the Nation's farmers include a total of 261 million acres for the 17 crops covered by the March 1 planting intentions survey, according to the Crop Reporting Board. This acreage is the same as last year but 2 percent more than in 1962. If growers carry out their plans for the 17 crops and allowance is made for other crops not surveyed this March, the 1964 total planted acreage of all crops could total 310 million acres. This would be the largest acreage since 1960 but still the fourth smallest of record. Acreage estimates of winter wheat and rye are based on December 1, 1963 figures.

Growers' plans were reported during the sign-up period for the 1964 Feed Grain Program and planting intentions for corn, sorghum and barley may be altered by later decisions on participation in the program. The passage of a wheat or cotton program effective for the 1964 crop could also be a significant influence on the acreage finally devoted to these two commodities as well as others. At present, the acreage utilized for feed grains is expected to be 3 percent less and food grain acreage 3 percent more than last year. A sharp increase in soybean acreage gives a 4 percent increase in oilseed acreage.

Of the spring planted crops, soybeans show the most dramatic change with a booming increase of 2.3 million acres -- followed by durum and other spring wheat with a combined increase of nearly three-fourths of a million acres. Sugar beets show a sharp 9 percent increase and minor increases are noted for dry beans, dry peas, rice, and hay. Oats, corn, and barley led the crops showing smaller intended acreages than last year each with a decrease of about a million acres. Decreases are expected for sorghums, flaxseed, potatoes, tobacco, sweetpotatoes, and peanuts, aggregating less than a half million acres. Cotton acreage is expected to be about the same as last year but pending cotton legislation could bring a shift in grower plans.

Feed Grain Acreage Shrinks 3.4 Million Acres

If grower plans on March 1 are realized, the total acreage planted to the four feed grains -- corn, oats, barley and sorghums -- would be 3 percent less than in 1963 and a tenth below the 1958-62 average. The decline to 127 million acres indicated for 1964 was led by a 7 percent smaller barley acreage followed by a 4 percent drop in oats. Corn acreage is expected to be nearly 2 percent smaller while the prospective sorghum acreage is less than a percent below last year. Prospective corn acreage is down sharply in the western Corn Belt States led by reductions of more than a half million acres each in Iowa and Nebraska. Acreages east of the Mississippi River will equal or exceed last year in all States except Mississippi eastward through South Carolina and in Vermont. Oat acreage planted may be the smallest of record with all regions expecting an acreage below last year. The barley plantings are expected to be the smallest since 1953 with all regions except the South Atlantic reporting fewer acres than a year earlier. Sorghum acreage increases in most of the North Central States failed to offset reductions in Texas and Kansas, the States with the largest acreage.

Food Grain Acreage Boosted 3 Percent

Acreage seeded or to be seeded to food grains for the 1964 crop is 3 percent larger than last year and 1 percent more than average. Total wheat acreage seeded is expected to be 3 percent more than last year led by a sharp

increase of 16 percent in durum and a 4 percent increase in other spring wheat. Winter wheat seedings were 2 percent above a year earlier and rye seedings were 6 percent larger. Rice acreage shows an increase of less than 1 percent.

Survival of Winter Grains Good - Prospects Average

Fall seedings of grains for the 1964 crop season were accomplished in good time but relatively dry soils slowed germination and early season growth. Although winter moisture throughout much of the country was below normal, snow cover did exist during the most severe temperatures minimizing winter losses. Above normal temperatures limited frost depth in soils and permitted maximum absorption of precipitation. Farmers in much of the central and southern Plains were concerned with the danger of loss from soil blowing but damage has been light and limited mostly to local areas. The bulk of the winter wheat acreage is emerging from dormancy on soils with below normal water supplies and the 1964 crop will be unusually dependent on spring moisture. The exceptions are the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific Northwest States where moisture supplies are adequate to excessive.

Winter oats and barley show favorable winter survival in contrast to the heavy losses a year earlier. Fall growth was below normal because of dry soils, and below normal winter temperatures throughout the major winter crop area slowed development. However, most of the area now has ample moisture and crop progress should be rapid with the arrival of warmer temperatures. Spring seedings are progressing ahead of normal because of open winter months that permitted extensive fall and winter plowing and early seedbed preparation.

Oilseeds Up - Led by Soybeans

A sharp increase in soybean acreage more than offset smaller acreages for flaxseed and peanuts. Cotton acreage is expected to be about the same as last year. The indicated 1964 acreage of oilseeds is 4 percent more than last year and 11 percent above the 1958-62 average. Soybean producers plan a record 31.8 million acres - 8 percent above last year's previous high and nearly a fourth larger than average. More soybean acreage is indicated in all producing States with only Oklahoma and Pennsylvania expecting an acreage below last year. The largest increases are expected in the West North Central States ranging from increases of about a seventh in Iowa and Minnesota to more than a third in Nebraska and nearly two-thirds in South Dakota. March 1 intentions of flaxseed growers indicate a planted acreage 5 percent less than last year although North Dakota expects the same acreage. Peanut planters plan to devote a few less acres to the crop this year -- acreage allotments are about the same as 1963. Acreage in the Virginia-Carolina area and the Southeast is about the same as last year but the Southwest expects a decline of about 1 percent.

Hay Acreage Shows Small Increases

Acreage of all hay crops to be cut this year is slightly larger than last year although some States with short hay supplies plan significant increases. All regions plan slight increases from 1963 except the North Atlantic where prospects for hay are excellent because of favorable moisture supplies. The South Atlantic region with relatively small hay supplies plans a 2 percent increase with prospects bolstered by heavy winter precipitation. In the North Central region, which has more than half the hay acreage for the Nation, acreage harvested for hay is expected to be a little larger than last year but soil moisture supplies are limited. The Western region hay acreage is up 1 percent largely because of a 6 percent increase in Colorado where hay supplies are low.

More Sugar Beets, Dry Beans and Dry Peas -- Tobacco Declines

Sugar beet growers intend to plant a record acreage, 9 percent more than last year and more than a third larger than average. Growers in all areas plan to increase acreage in 1964 with a significant new acreage planned in the Texas Panhandle. Dry bean acreage is expected to increase 3 percent over last year but remain 2 percent below average. All producing areas expect acreage to equal or exceed last year with the Northeast leading the increase. Growers of dry peas intend to plant 6 percent more acres than last year and nearly a tenth more than average. Pacific Northwest States plan increases of 5 to 7 percent but the Minnesota acreage is headed for a sharp drop. If tobacco growers follow their March 1 plans, the tobacco acreage set in 1964 will be the smallest since 1908 and 8 percent below 1963. Decreases from last year are expected in all major classes except cigar binder and cigar wrapper, largely because of reduced allotments for most types except some cigar types.

Potato and Sweetpotato Acreage Smaller

Combined acreage of all seasonal groups of potatoes planted or to be planted for 1964 harvest is expected to be 3 percent less than last year and 7 percent less than average. Smaller acreage totals are indicated for each of the seasonal groups with the sharpest reduction in the late spring and winter groups. The dominant late summer and fall potato acreage is expected to be 2 percent smaller as 18 of the 33 producing States plan less acreage and 9 States expect a larger acreage than last year. By areas, the greatest percentage reduction is indicated in the Western area. Sweetpotato growers intend to plant 7 percent fewer acres than last year and the smallest of record.

Dull Start for the 1964 Crop Season

The 1964 crop season is closing the winter period lacking the luster of recent years. The fall of 1963 and winter of 1964 brought unusual and distinct weather patterns that have retarded early season prospects for 1964. All areas experienced a mild, open fall that permitted full crop maturity, favorable harvest conditions and extensive fall plowing but supplied only a minimum addition of moisture to soils already holding below normal water supplies. The start of the winter season brought a sharp change to the Atlantic Coast States as persistent precipitation and cool temperatures continued throughout the winter leaving soils too wet for early spring work and slowing development of winter grains. Improved moisture conditions spread westward through the Gulf Coast States and by March 1 soil moisture was adequate to excessive in the States south from a line extending generally from Texas to New England. In rather sharp contrast, the States north of this line found winter months to be a continuation of the dry, open fall weather with generally above normal temperatures. This minimized winter grain losses and permitted considerable winter field activity but slowed growth of winter grains and brought apprehension about the spring soil moisture conditions. This area generally lies within a triangle with

its apex centered in the Panhandle area of Texas - Oklahoma and extending Northwestward to the Canadian Border including Montana and Northeastward to include the northern half of Ohio. Pacific Northwest States were adequately watered last fall, received favorable winter precipitation and enter the new season with good to excellent crop prospects.

Irrigation water supplies are considered adequate for the Pacific Northwest and the Upper Missouri River basin but most of the rest of the West is faced with the prospect of limited water supplies. Total water in sight for the Arkansas and Rio Grande river systems is at or near a minimum of record. Total flow of the Colorado River will be about the same as 1963 which was among the lowest of record.

Production Prospects

An indication of production at this time must be based on historic relationships as land preparation for spring planting has not started in some sections of the country. However, production data are given in the commodity comments for those who wish to evaluate the March 1 intended acreages in terms of possible production. Production for 1964 cited in the comments is based on average yields with an allowance for trend and represents production levels that might be achieved with a reasonably favorable growing season in 1964. Later reports will appraise production prospects as the 1964 crop season unfolds.

CORN: This year's planted acreage of corn for all purposes may be the third smallest since planted acreage records began in 1926, if present plans are realized. Growers count on planting 68.9 million acres compared with 70.1 million last year and the 5-year average of 74.1 million acres. Acreages since 1926 that are smaller than this year's intentions include the 66.8 million acres planted in 1961 and 65.8 million in 1962.

The pattern of change across the country is quite clearly defined, although it includes striking differences. The scale was tipped Nationally by declines in all of the Western Corn Belt, except the Dakotas, led by reductions of more than half a million acres each in Iowa and Nebraska. Acreages will equal or exceed last year's plantings in States east of the Mississippi River except Vermont, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina. Declines in the 4 Southern States extend a downward trend common in the deep South since the thirties. Although 7 of the 11 Western States anticipate acreages equal to or greater than those of last year, the total for this area is expected to be 2 percent smaller.

A confounding set of factors is involved in growers' plans. Effects of the feed grain diversion program appear to have been offset in varying degree by expiration of whole farm conservation reserve contracts. More fall plowing than usual was accomplished in the Corn Belt where subsoil moisture reserves are low, while in much of the South spring work has been moderately delayed by excess moisture. Prospective supplies of irrigation water look promising in Idaho and the Pacific Coast States but may be short elsewhere in the West.

If the intended acreage is realized, and if the proportion harvested for grain is about usual, then indicated corn for grain production, based on an average yield per acre with an allowance for trend, would be 4,055 million bushels. A crop of this size would be less than 1 percent smaller than the 1963 crop but would be 10 percent above average.

WHEAT: Based on March 1 intentions, farmers plan to seed 11.7 million acres to all spring wheat in 1964, 6 percent above 1963 but 3 percent below the 1958-62 average. Growers reported their intended seeded acres without the enactment of wheat legislation for the 1964 crop. Should such legislation be passed, the extent of grower participation in the program could result in a shift in the acreage finally planted.

All wheat plantings are indicated at 54.7 million acres based on March 1 intentions for spring wheat and the December estimates of winter wheat seeded last fall. This would be 3 percent above the 1963 plantings and slightly above average.

The acreage of durum wheat to be planted this spring is indicated at 2.3 million acres, 16 percent above 1963 and 44 percent above average. All durum producing States show sharp acreage increases from a year earlier. The prospective exports to the Soviet Union, based on recent sales, apparently encouraged growers to sharply increase their planted acreage.

Other spring wheat plantings are expected to total 9.4 million acres, 4 percent more than in 1963 but 10 percent below average. Of the four major producing States--North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, and Montana--only Montana expects an acreage reduction from last year. These four States account for 91 percent of the intended other spring wheat acreage. Washington and Oregon are the only other States showing increases over last year. Washington shows the most substantial change with growers in this State expecting to nearly double their spring wheat acreage. This increase was caused by unfavorable weather conditions last fall which prevented seeding of some winter wheat.

If growers plant their intended acreage and yields are about average with an allowance for trend, the 1964 production of all spring wheat would total 262 million bushels. A 1964 winter wheat crop of 959 million bushels was indicated by conditions as of December 1, 1963. Combining the projected spring wheat crop with the December winter wheat forecast indicates a total wheat crop of 1,221 million bushels. This compares with the 1963 crop of 1,138 million bushels and the 1958-62 average of 1,253 million bushels.

OATS: Acreage of oats planted last fall plus farmers' intended spring seedings total 27.6 million acres, 4 percent less than last year's planted acreage, and 17 percent below the 1958-62 average. If these intentions are carried out, seedings will be smallest since planted acreage estimates for oats were established 38 years ago. Prospective plantings are down in all regions, though in the Western group of States, total intended acreage is nearly equal to last year's plantings.

In the heavy producing North Central region, prospective acreage is off 4 percent from last year. Moderate increases in the Dakotas are more than offset by declines in other States of the region. Iowa is off 8 percent and Illinois off 13 percent. They account for a total decline of 530,000 acres from 1963.

In the South Central region, March 1 prospects indicate a decline of 11 percent from last year. Declines are expected in all South Central

States except Kentucky where intended acreage is unchanged from 1963. The sharpest decline is in Mississippi where prospective acreage of oats is off 40 percent, or 160,000 acres from 1963.

Expected acreage in the Western Region is down less than one percent. Prospects in California indicate a 12 percent increase, whereas planted acreage in Montana is expected to be off 10 percent, and both Washington and Oregon are off 6 percent. For other States in this Region, acreage changes from last year are relatively small. Prospective acreage in the North Atlantic and South Atlantic Regions is off 1 percent and 3 percent, respectively.

The early fall drought delayed plantings of fall seeded oats in many localities, especially in the South Atlantic and South Central regions, but ample winter precipitation should give these crops a good spring send-off. Spring seedings in most South Atlantic and South Central States are running later than usual because of wet soils. Prospects on the West Coast are generally favorable. In the important North Central spring oats States, soil moisture is short in most localities, and precipitation this spring probably will largely determine the acreage actually planted.

Should the indicated plantings materialize, production of oats from this intended acreage would total 967 million bushels based on an average yield per acre with an allowance for trend. A crop of this size would be 1 percent smaller than the 1963 crop and the smallest since 1939.

BARLEY: The acreage of barley planted last fall plus prospective spring seedings indicate a total of 12.9 million acres--the smallest planted acreage since 1953. If intentions are carried out, the 1964 planted acreage will be 7 percent below 1963 and 18 percent less than the 1958-62 average.

All regions, with the exception of the South Atlantic, show a decrease in acreage from last year. Acreage in the Western region is expected to be down about 3 percent, while the North Central region is 10 percent below 1963. These are the 2 leading barley producing regions, with the Western States accounting for 47 percent and the North Central States 39 percent of the Nation's planted acreage. North Dakota, with 24 percent of the U. S. acreage, continues as the leading barley State.

Moisture supplies were generally short last fall and seeding was delayed in many areas. However, late fall rains, coupled with unusually mild temperatures, allowed most winter barley to germinate and make adequate growth. Stands are generally good, except poor in some South Atlantic States. At the present time most winter barley is in fair to good condition, with very little winter kill reported. Snow cover has been mostly adequate, although fields in Colorado have been bare most of the winter. Moisture supplies are good in the Atlantic and Gulf Coast States, but generally short in other areas.

Based on the intended acreage and an average yield per acre, with an allowance for trend, production of barley in 1964 would be 374 million bushels. This would be 6 percent less than the 400 million bushel crop of 1963.

SORGHUM: As of March 1, growers indicated that they intend to plant 17.7 million acres of sorghum for all purposes. If these plantings materialize, the 1964 acreage will be slightly below the 17.8 million acres planted last year and 1 percent below the average. The March 1 intended acreage, however, is 34 percent below the record large planting of 26.9 million acres in 1957. Since sorghums can be planted later than most other grain and row crops, changes in planting intentions of other spring crops, abandonment of fall sown small grains, weather conditions, and available soil moisture may affect the acreage of sorghum actually planted.

Increased plantings from a year earlier are indicated for all the North Central States, except Kansas, where a 5 percent decrease is expected. The current shortage of soil moisture supplies throughout much of this area probably accounts for much of the increased interest in sorghums, a more drought resistant crop. In the South Atlantic and South Central States, only Virginia, Arkansas, and Oklahoma indicated an increased acreage. Plantings in Texas, the largest sorghum growing State, are expected to be down 2 percent, partly due to less expected abandonment of winter wheat than a year ago in the High Plains. In the Western States, increased plantings are indicated for California and Arizona.

In Texas, planting was underway in the Lower Valley in early February, but cool soils slowed activity which is now about 1 week behind normal. Planting is also underway in the Coastal Bend and some South Central counties where soil moisture is adequate.

Growers do not indicate in March the acreage of sorghums intended for harvest as grain. However, if growers' intentions to plant for all purposes are realized and if the relationship of acreage harvested for grain to the total planted acreage is about the same as in the past few years and an average yield per acre with an allowance for trend is realized, production of sorghum grain from the intended acreage would be 607 million bushels. This would be 4 percent more than last year and 11 percent more than the average.

FLAXSEED: Acreage for flaxseed production is expected to total 3,262,000 acres in 1964, according to growers' March intentions. This would be 5 percent below the 1963 planted acreage of 3,447,000 acres and 2 percent below the 1958-62 average of 3,329,000 acres.

Acreage decreases are expected in all producing States except Wisconsin, North Dakota, and Montana. Flax may not be planted on diverted acreage under the feed grain program this year as in 1963. Minnesota shows the sharpest decrease with acreage down 15 percent from last year. Growers in the flax area in that State plan increased wheat acreage. The largest producing State, North Dakota, is expected to have the same acreage as last year when yields were favorable.

The Texas acreage, 30 percent below last season, is developing well with no apparent freeze loss. Plants were starting to bloom in early March.

The Montana plantings may encounter dry soil conditions; however, growers' intentions as of March 1 indicate no change from last year. Flaxseed acreage in the Imperial Valley in California is in fair condition with low temperatures causing slow plant development.

The first forecast of production will be made July 10. If growers follow through with present acreage intentions and based upon average yields per acre with an allowance for trend, flaxseed from this intended acreage would be 31.0 million bushels. This compares with 31.5 million bushels produced in 1963.

SOYBEANS: Growers intend to plant a record 31.8 million acres of soybeans alone for all purposes in 1964, 8 percent above last year's record acreage and 23 percent more than the 5-year average. Acreage increases are expected in all producing areas with the North Central and South Atlantic States up 8 percent, the South Central States up 6 percent, and the North Atlantic States up 3 percent from last year.

Increases are expected in all of the North Central States which account for over 70 percent of the Nation's total acreage. The largest increases are expected on the western side of the region where the major producing States of Iowa and Minnesota are up 15 and 14 percent, respectively, while the fringe States of South Dakota and Nebraska are up 60 percent and 35 percent. The smallest percentage increase in the region, 3 percent, is shown for Illinois. Indiana and Missouri are up 4 percent and Ohio is up 6 percent.

All of the main soybean producing States in the South Atlantic region show increases, mostly in a range from 4 to 10 percent. North Carolina and South Carolina, the largest producers in the area, expect increases of 10 and 7 percent respectively.

In the South Central region, all States except Oklahoma report increases. Louisiana and Kentucky report the largest percentage changes with increases of 15 percent and 12 percent respectively, followed by Mississippi which is up 8 percent from last year. Arkansas, Tennessee, and Alabama each anticipate increases of 5 percent.

If U.S. growers plant their intended acreage of soybeans alone for all purposes and the proportion of the total acreage harvested for beans is about the same as last year, nearly 31 million acres would be harvested for beans. Based on an average yield per harvested acre with an allowance for trend, U.S. production of soybeans from this intended acreage would be about 756 million bushels, a record high. Production in 1963 was estimated to be 701 million bushels.

RICE: Growers intend to plant 1,794,200 acres of rice in 1964, a slight increase from the 1,785,000 acres planted in 1963. The 1964 allotment of 1,818,166 acres is the same as in 1963 and growers usually seed close to the allotment. However, the excellent 1962 and 1963 crops have encouraged growers in the southern rice area to more fully utilize their allotments.

Seedbed preparation in Texas and Louisiana made good progress but has been slowed by recent rains. A period of dry and warm weather would be beneficial. Land preparation is well advanced in Arkansas. Seeding is expected to start in late March in Texas and Louisiana and a little later in Arkansas and Mississippi. In California, most of the rice stubble has been burned off and land preparation is proceeding normally. Water supplies for irrigation are considered adequate for all areas.

If growers plant their intended acreage and yields are about average with an allowance for trend, the 1964 production would total 70.0 million 100-pound bags, about equal to the 1963 crop of 70.1 million bags.

DRY BEANS: Growers intend to plant 1,502,000 acres of dry edible beans this year, 3 percent more than in 1963 but 2 percent less than the 5-year average.

The expected dry bean acreage in the Northeast is up 6 percent as growers in New York intend to increase plantings 10 percent and in Michigan, 5 percent, above a year earlier.

A 2 percent increase in acreage over last year is expected in the Northwest. Growers intend to plant 6 percent more acres in Idaho, where irrigation water supplies are expected to be adequate in the State's major dry bean area. Increases of 8 percent in Montana and 3 percent in Wyoming are reported. Reductions from last year of 11 percent in Washington and 2 percent in Nebraska are expected.

The Southwest (Pinto) bean area shows an increase of less than 1 percent. Colorado, the leading producer in the area, reports a 2 percent increase. A sizeable increase is indicated in the southwest non-irrigated area of the State while a decline is expected in the northeast irrigated area where an increase in sugar beets will reduce the amount of irrigated land available for beans. An increase of 9 percent is expected in Utah while the intended acreage in New Mexico is the same as last year. A sharp reduction is expected in the relatively small acreage in Kansas.

In California, growers intend to plant the same acreage as in 1963. A decrease of 6 percent in Limas is offset by a 3 percent increase in the acreage of other beans.

If the March 1 intended acreage is planted, production would be 20.3 million bags, based on an average yield per planted acre, with an allowance for trend. This would be 2 percent less than last year's production but 7 percent above the 1958-62 average.

DRY PEAS: Growers' intentions as of March 1 indicate that 359,000 acres of dry peas (including seed acreage) will be planted in the six States for which dry pea estimates are made. This is 7 percent more than last year and 9 percent above the 1958-62 average.

In Washington, the largest producing State, and in Oregon, growers intend to increase plantings by 7 percent. Idaho growers are expected to increase plantings by 5 percent, while Colorado producers anticipate a 30 percent increase in acreage. It is expected that the Minnesota acreage

will be down 16 percent while the North Dakota acreage will be unchanged. Idaho and Washington growers will account for 89 percent of this year's acreage.

Soil moisture supplies are generally good in the dry pea areas of Washington, Idaho, and Oregon. In southern Idaho, where the crop is irrigated, prospects for irrigation water are good. However, increased plantings of sugar beets and dry beans have limited dry pea plantings. Acreages in other States are relatively small.

If the intended plantings materialize, and based on an average yield per acre with an allowance for trend, production of dry peas in the six States would be 4.8 million bags (100 pounds clean basis) compared with 4.7 million bags in 1963 and the average of 3.9 million bags.

PEANUTS: Peanut growers intend to plant 1,526,400 acres of peanuts alone in 1964, slightly below the 1,533,300 acres planted last year and about 4 percent less than the 1958-62 average of 1,582,400 acres. The estimated acreage planted alone includes acreage for picking and threshing, hay, hogging off, and other purposes.

Peanut acreage allotments by States are about the same as in 1963. In the Virginia - Carolina area, growers' intentions point to the same acreage as last year. The downward trend in acreage planted alone in the Southeast appears to be slowed in 1964, as indications point to an acreage only 1,000 acres below 1963. Record high yields were obtained by many farmers in this area last year.

The 1964 acreage in the Southwest is expected to be about 1 percent below last year. Texas acreage may decline as much as 2 percent while Oklahoma growers plan a slightly larger acreage. The New Mexico estimate of 5,400 acres does not include an allowance for a possible additional allotment for Valencia type peanuts. As of this date, approval of applications for additional acreage has not been announced. The additional allotment for New Mexico was 1,900 acres in 1963, and 2,300 acres in 1962.

The first official estimates of the 1964 acreage and production of peanuts for picking and threshing will be made in August. However, using the 1958-62 average relationship of acreage picked and threshed to acres planted alone, and applying an average yield per acre with an allowance for trend would indicate a production of 1,925 million pounds in 1964. This compares with 1,975 million pounds in 1963.

HAY: Farmers plan to cut hay from 67.1 million acres this season -- slightly above the 66.7 million acres harvested in 1963 but 1 percent less than average.

Although several States with short hay supplies plan appreciable increases, regional totals show only small changes. All regions plan slight increases from last year except the North Atlantic. While this region still has below average hay supplies, prospects for the crop are excellent as a result of heavy protective snow cover and good soil moisture supplies, and a small cutback in acreage is planned. In the South Atlantic region, where January 1 hay stocks were a fourth below

average, farmers plan to harvest 2 percent more hay acres than in 1963. Heavy winter precipitation has restored soil moisture supplies in this region.

Intentions for harvest in the North Central region, accounting for more than half of the Nation's hay acreage, are up slightly from 1963. While January 1 stocks for the region were above average, farmers in local areas were short and had to purchase hay. Soil moisture supplies are generally low and favorable spring growth will depend on timely rainfall. Hay acreage for harvest in the South Central region is expected to be up 1 percent from 1963, with most of the increase accounted for by Oklahoma where hay reserves are low, and needs are up because of record high cattle numbers. Conditions within the region vary, with soil moisture supplies ranging from low in the west to favorable in the east.

In the Western region, hay acreage intentions are up 1 percent, mostly accounted for by the 6 percent increase in Colorado where hay supplies are low and very little spring carryover is expected. In Washington, Oregon, and Idaho soil moisture and irrigation water supplies are generally adequate and crop prospects are favorable. In the remainder of the Western region soil moisture and irrigation water prospects are short in most areas and future growth is dependent on timely rainfall.

If growers realize their intentions and yields per acre equal the average with an allowance for trend, production of hay from this intended acreage would be 120.7 million tons--up 4 percent from the 116.5 million tons harvested in 1963.

COTTON: Based on growers' plans as reported March 1, the 1964 cotton acreage to be planted is indicated at 14,833,000 acres, slightly less than the 14,836,000 acres planted in 1963. The 5-year average is 15,435,000.

The 1964 upland cotton allotment of 16,200,000 acres as announced last fall was down only fractionally from 1963 while the American-Egyptian allotment of 111,000 acres was about 24 percent less than in 1963. Prospective plantings of American-Egyptian cotton are indicated at about 110,000 acres, compared with 144,000 acres in 1963.

While new legislation was pending at the time farmers reported their prospective acreages, their plans were based primarily on allotments already issued in accordance with legislation of record. If pending legislation is passed, many farmers, no doubt, would change their current plans and the actual planted acreage may differ from prospective plantings indicated as of March 1.

Wet weather has delayed field work in Southeastern States and Mississippi. In other Central States, soils continued comparatively dry, and land preparation was well advanced until slowed by drought-breaking rains in early March, especially in western Tennessee and Arkansas. In Texas, soil moisture is favorable except in the Southern High Plains

and Trans-Pecos areas. Soils warmed up slowly in the Lower Valley and around March 1 planting was about two weeks behind last year's schedule. In New Mexico and Arizona, irrigation water supplies are well below normal except for the Salt River Project in Arizona. In California, supplies of water appear adequate and good progress is being made in preparation of land.

SUGAR BEETS: For the fourth successive year, farmers plan to plant a record-high acreage of sugar beets. This year's prospective plantings of 1,401,000 acres is 9 percent more than the 1963 crop of 1,285,000 acres and 35 percent more than the 1958-62 average.

Acreage allotments are not in effect again this year; however, factory capacity to process the beets, labor, and the potential water supply for irrigation are factors limiting acreage expansion. As of March 1, growers in virtually all areas plan to plant more sugar beets than in 1963. Farmers in the Texas Panhandle plan to grow 26,000 acres of sugar beets--the beets to be processed at a new plant under construction for operation this fall. Otherwise, the largest expected increase is 18 percent in Utah, followed by 15 percent in California, 14 percent in Wyoming, and 13 percent in Ohio.

Water supplies for irrigation are expected to be adequate in most major beet areas. The above-average snowpack in the mountains of Washington should provide ample water for the growing season. As of March 1, the snowpack in the Colorado mountains was considerably below normal, but subsequent snows have increased the pack and brightened the water supply outlook in the heavy-producing northeastern area. Prospective acreage is down in the Arkansas River Valley and on the Western Slope where growers are concerned over a shortage of irrigation water. It now appears that storage water will be available in most sections of Utah where beets are grown; wells will supply water for irrigating the new commercial beet area in southern Utah.

Continued low temperatures and fog have slowed the development of fall-planted beets in the Imperial and Coachella Valleys of California; hence yields are expected to be lower than last year. By March 1, seeding of spring-planted beets in California was approximately 50 percent completed and proceeding rapidly. Conditions have been favorable for seeding but emergence and germination have been below normal because of dry soil, low temperatures, and foggy weather.

Based on an average yield per acre with an allowance for trend, the production of sugar beets on the acreage growers intend to plant would be 24.5 million tons. Last year 23,199,000 tons were harvested.

TOBACCO: If intentions expressed by producers to set 1,075,900 acres of all tobaccos are followed, 1964 acreage will be the lowest since 1908. Such an acreage is 8.5 percent below 1963 and nearly 7 percent below the 1958-62 average. Decreases from last year are expected in all major classes of tobacco except cigar binder and cigar wrapper. However, Southern Maryland, a type within the air-cured class, is up significantly from 1963 when acreage was sharply curtailed by drought.

All major types of tobacco, except Pennsylvania Seedleaf and cigar wrapper, are under quotas this year. Of the types under quotas, basic allotments were cut 10 percent from last year for flue-cured, burley, and Kentucky and Tennessee fire-cured and dark air-cured types. Basic allotments for other types were not changed.

Based on an average yield per acre with an allowance for trend, production of all types of tobacco from this year's intended acreage would be 2,108 million pounds. In 1963, production was about 2,272 million pounds.

Largely because of a 10 percent decrease in allotments, the intended acreage of flue-cured tobacco, at 626,700 acres, is 10 percent below 1963, and the lowest since 1932. The 5-year average is 690,560 acres. Using an average yield per acre with an allowance for trend, production of flue-cured leaf from this year's intended acreage would be 1,253 million pounds, compared with about 1,360 million produced in 1963.

Influenced by a 10 percent reduction in most farm allotments, expected plantings of 306,200 acres of burley are 32,300 below the acreage harvested in 1963. During the 1958-62 period, the area harvested averaged 310,260 acres. An average yield per acre with an allowance for trend applied to intended plantings would compute to a production of 643 million pounds of burley.

Growers of Southern Maryland leaf expressed intentions to set about 39,000 acres in 1964. Last year, only about 34,500 acres of type 32 were harvested as the acreage was sharply curtailed by a severe season-long drought. Acreage averaged about 38,600 in 1958-62. Based on the average yield with an allowance for trend, about 38.0 million pounds would be produced from the 1964 intended acreage.

Reflecting the decrease in type 22 and 23 allotments (type 21 unchanged), planting intentions of fire-cured growers are placed at 32,700 acres. Fire-cured tobacco was harvested from 34,500 acres in 1963, and the average is 34,200 acres. If the yield per acre equals the average with an allowance for trend, production this season would be around 50.7 million pounds.

Producers of dark air-cured tobacco, types 35-37, indicate that they will set about 13,900 acres this season, or 9 percent less than the acreage harvested in 1963. Allotments of types 35 and 36 were cut by a tenth whereas those of type 37 were unchanged. In 1958-62, type 35-37 leaf was harvested from an average of 15,220 acres. Applying an average yield per acre with an allowance for trend, the weight of cured leaf from this year's intended acreage would be 22.2 million pounds.

Intentions reports from cigar filler growers point to 30,100 acres, or 3 percent less than the 31,000 harvested last year. On the average, filler was produced on 34,600 acres during the 1958-62 period. Based on an average yield per acre with an allowance for trend, production from the intended acreage would total 57.2 million pounds.

About 14,000 acres of cigar binder tobacco will be planted if current intentions are followed. In 1963, around 13,500 acres were harvested and the average acreage is 16,900. Production from this year's intended acreage would be about 23.4 million pounds if an average yield with an allowance for trend is realized.

Cigar wrapper plantings (including fire-cured wrapper) are expected to be 13,100 acres this year. This compares with 12,900 acres harvested in 1963 and the 5-year average of 13,620. An average yield per acre with an allowance for trend applied to intended acreage indicates 19.3 million pounds.

POTATOES: Reports from growers of late summer and fall potatoes indicate intentions to plant 1,098,200 acres in 1964--2 percent less than was planted in 1963. Of the 33 States where late summer and/or fall potatoes are grown, 18 intend to plant less acreage, 9 intend to plant more, and 6 States show intentions to plant the same acreage as was planted in 1963.

By areas, the greatest percentage reduction in late summer and fall acreage is indicated in the Western area, including the 9 fall States and New Mexico, where intended plantings of 416,000 acres are 4 percent less than the 1963 planted acreage. Idaho growers report intentions to plant 6 percent less acreage this year and Colorado 5 percent. Reductions are also indicated for Montana, New Mexico, and Utah while Washington growers report no change and other Western States expect larger acreages. The Central area, including the 9 fall States and Illinois, show intentions to plant 369,200 acres, about 2 percent less than 1963 planted acreage. North Dakota is the only State in the area in which intentions are above 1963. No change from 1963 is indicated for Wisconsin and Illinois while reductions are indicated for the other Central States, varying from 1 percent for Ohio to 12 percent for Nebraska. Michigan is down 2 percent and Minnesota 4 percent. A small reduction in late summer and fall acreage--less than 1 percent--is indicated for the Eastern area comprised of 8 Eastern fall States plus New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and North Carolina. Intended plantings in these States total 313,000 acres. Maine, New Hampshire, Long Island, and Maryland growers report intentions to hold last year's level. Increased plantings are indicated for Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, and West Virginia while less acreage is indicated for the other Eastern States or areas. These reductions include a 5 percent cut for Upstate New York and 3 percent in Pennsylvania.

If the intended acreage--1,098,200 acres--of late summer and fall potatoes is planted, and if the yield per planted acre is equal to the average with allowance for trend, production of 217 million hundredweight would be indicated. This compares with 230 million hundredweight produced in 1963 and 225 million hundredweight in 1962.

The acreage planted for winter harvest totaled 18,500 acres, 9 percent less than the 1963 planted acreage. There were 27,300 acres planted for early spring harvest, 5 percent less than for 1963. On January 1, reports indicated intentions to plant 101,500 acres for late spring harvest, 12 percent less than was planted last year. Intentions of early summer growers on February 1 were to plant 82,400 acres this year, 6 percent less than in 1963.

For all seasonal groups, a total of 1,327,900 acres will be planted this year if intentions are carried out. This would be 3 percent less than the acreage planted in 1963. Based on an average yield per planted acre with an allowance for trend, production from the 1964 intended acreage would be 260 million hundredweight. Potato production in 1963 totaled 276 million hundredweight and in 1962 it was 267 million hundredweight.

SWEETPOTATOES: Intentions of growers on March 1 were to plant 193,500 acres of sweetpotatoes this year, 7 percent less than the 207,700 acres planted in 1963 and 16 percent less than the 1958-62 average. This would be the smallest acreage planted to sweetpotatoes of record.

Five States--North Carolina, Missouri, Kansas, Maryland, and Florida—each intend to plant an acreage of sweetpotatoes equal to 1963. All other States report intentions to plant less acreage than was planted last year.

If the intended acreage of 193,500 acres is planted, production based on an average yield per planted acre with an allowance for trend would be 16.4 million hundredweight. This compares with 16.1 million hundredweight produced in 1963 and 19.4 million in 1962.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Planted and Harvested Acreage of Certain Crops, United States 1/, 1949-1964

Year	Corn		All Spring Wheat		Oats	
	Planted	Harvested for grain	Planted 2/	Harvested for grain	Planted 2/	Harvested for grain
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
1949	86,738	77,106	22,728	21,496	43,132	37,794
1950	82,859	72,398	18,888	18,357	45,044	39,306
1951	83,275	71,191	22,379	21,780	41,015	35,233
1952	82,230	71,353	21,648	20,235	42,341	37,012
1953	81,574	70,738	21,844	20,907	43,220	37,536
1954	82,185	68,668	15,922	15,138	46,898	40,551
1955	80,932	68,462	13,949	13,583	47,494	39,027
1956	77,828	64,877	16,237	14,236	44,205	33,333
1957	73,180	63,065	12,423	12,084	41,840	34,065
1958	73,351	63,549	12,343	12,024	37,699	31,247
1959	82,742	72,091	13,157	12,219	35,108	27,793
1960	81,711	71,649	12,230	11,900	31,538	26,646
1961	66,771	58,449	12,255	10,852	32,514	23,994
1962	65,850	56,609	10,399	9,965	29,874	22,675
1963	70,053	60,654	11,004	10,634	28,869	21,757
1964 3/	68,867	---	11,719	---	27,624	---

Year	Barley		Tobacco	Flaxseed		Cotton	
	Planted 2/	Harvested for grain	Harvested	Planted	Harvested	Planted	Harvested
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
1949	11,132	9,872	1,623	5,348	5,048	28,283	27,439
1950	13,010	11,155	1,599	4,274	4,090	18,866	17,843
1951	10,790	9,424	1,780	4,116	3,904	29,353	26,949
1952	9,190	8,236	1,772	3,445	3,304	28,065	25,921
1953	9,615	8,680	1,633	4,759	4,570	26,872	24,341
1954	14,740	13,370	1,668	5,947	5,663	20,052	19,251
1955	16,293	14,523	1,495	5,148	4,914	17,991	16,928
1956	14,732	12,852	1,364	5,786	5,473	17,077	15,615
1957	16,398	14,872	1,122	5,481	4,793	14,310	13,558
1958	16,150	14,791	1,078	3,862	3,679	12,379	11,849
1959	16,817	14,918	1,153	3,268	2,932	15,833	15,117
1960	15,614	13,939	1,142	3,437	3,342	16,080	15,309
1961	15,773	12,946	1,174	2,975	2,514	16,588	15,634
1962	14,636	12,430	1,225	3,102	2,808	16,293	15,569
1963	13,840	11,538	1,175	3,447	3,238	14,836	14,230
1964 3/	12,910	---	1,076	3,262	---	14,833	---

See footnotes at end of table.

Planted and Harvested Acreage of Certain Crops, United States 1/, 1949-1964--Continued

Year	Rice		Sorghums		Sugar Beets	
	Planted	Harvested	Planted	Harvested for grain	Planted	Harvested
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
1949	1,884	1,858	11,064	6,602	768	687
1950	1,653	1,637	16,055	10,346	1,014	925
1951	2,031	1,996	15,028	8,544	758	691
1952	2,041	1,997	12,289	5,326	719	665
1953	2,204	2,159	14,590	6,295	794	745
1954	2,605	2,550	20,148	11,718	964	876
1955	1,846	1,826	23,921	12,891	798	740
1956	1,602	1,569	21,384	9,209	831	785
1957	1,370	1,340	26,886	19,682	916	878
1958	1,439	1,415	20,675	16,524	935	891
1959	1,607	1,586	19,502	15,402	955	905
1960	1,614	1,595	19,588	15,592	977	957
1961	1,618	1,589	14,292	10,957	1,129	1,077
1962	1,789	1,773	15,042	11,536	1,182	1,103
1963	1,785	1,769	17,771	13,488	1,285	1,236
1964 3/	1,794	---	17,696	---	1,401	---

Year	Potatoes		Sweetpotatoes		Beans dry edible	
	Planted	Harvested	Planted	Harvested	Planted	Harvested
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
1949	1,775	1,755	478	472	1,936	1,885
1950	1,713	1,698	498	489	1,655	1,511
1951	1,373	1,348	320	312	1,513	1,403
1952	1,417	1,397	332	322	1,299	1,253
1953	1,563	1,536	351	343	1,418	1,379
1954	1,431	1,413	342	332	1,668	1,533
1955	1,452	1,405	352	342	1,602	1,502
1956	1,392	1,371	281	276	1,476	1,423
1957	1,404	1,359	280	274	1,451	1,379
1958	1,461	1,428	261	256	1,660	1,616
1959	1,359	1,336	267	257	1,543	1,460
1960	1,410	1,397	200	196	1,472	1,434
1961	1,527	1,496	201	197	1,480	1,449
1962	1,408	1,376	229	224	1,519	1,467
1963	1,376	1,361	208	201	1,458	1,425
1964 3/	1,328	---	194	---	1,502	---

See footnotes at end of table.

Planted and Harvested Acreage of Certain Crops, United States 1/, 1949-1964--Continued

Year	Peas, dry field		Soybeans 4/		Peanuts 4/	
	Planted	Harvested	Grown alone	Harvested for beans	Grown alone	Picked and threshed
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
1949	383	354	11,872	10,482	2,762	2,308
1950	261	238	15,048	13,807	2,633	2,262
1951	333	300	15,176	13,615	2,510	1,982
1952	224	208	15,958	14,435	1,838	1,443
1953	277	258	16,394	14,829	1,796	1,515
1954	279	259	18,541	17,047	1,824	1,387
1955	335	300	19,674	18,620	1,882	1,669
1956	387	366	21,700	20,620	1,834	1,384
1957	315	294	21,938	20,857	1,746	1,481
1958	248	223	25,108	23,993	1,702	1,516
1959	368	348	23,349	22,631	1,598	1,453
1960	321	298	24,449	23,655	1,542	1,410
1961	355	334	27,815	27,008	1,539	1,410
1962	354	339	28,448	27,604	1,531	1,412
1963	337	318	29,516	28,628	1,533	1,410
1964 3/	359	---	31,841	---	1,526	---

Year	Hay			17 Crops 5/	
	All harvested	Sorghum and peanut hay	Grain hay 2/	Planted or grown	Harvested
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
1949	72,821	3,025	4,176	297,527	290,384
1950	75,150	2,839	3,687	293,695	285,424
1951	75,063	2,682	3,450	300,681	288,715
1952	75,147	2,447	4,349	293,159	283,662
1953	74,997	2,286	4,305	297,310	286,868
1954	73,721	2,130	4,720	302,085	291,863
1955	74,956	1,956	5,614	302,550	290,783
1956	72,292	1,485	5,616	293,306	274,088
1957	71,912	1,093	4,259	287,620	277,176
1958	70,547	1,113	3,517	276,267	268,224
1959	66,274	794	3,718	280,388	270,876
1960	67,246	930	3,087	276,554	270,085
1961	67,159	883	3,575	260,708	248,622
1962	67,646	926	3,010	256,591	247,090
1963	66,728	1,163	2,964	261,094	251,882
1964 3/	67,078	---	---	261,038	---

See footnotes at end of table.

Planted and Harvested Acreage of Certain Crops, United States 1/, 1949-1964--Continued

Year	Winter Wheat		Rye	Buckwheat		Cowpeas 4/	
	Planted in preceding fall 2/	Harvested	Harvested	Planted	Harvested	Grown alone	Harvested for peas
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
1949	61,177	54,414	1,554	281	269	1,266	416
1950	52,399	43,250	1,753	291	253	1,177	412
1951	56,145	40,093	1,722	220	199	905	318
1952	56,997	50,895	1,393	177	163	801	270
1953	57,087	46,933	1,430	192	178	830	287
1954	46,617	39,218	1,795	177	150	899	267
1955	44,297	33,707	2,049	126	107	885	343
1956	44,418	35,532	1,624	116	100	897	211
1957	37,420	31,670	1,718	113	98	763	188
1958	43,574	41,023	1,797	101	86	647	179
1959	43,615	39,562	1,457	81	60	601	188
1960	42,689	39,996	1,684	54	46	490	140
1961	43,409	40,699	1,550	59	46	554	133
1962	38,733	33,576	1,987	56	37	637	135
1963	42,047	34,622	1,611	46	40	547	131
1964 3/	43,014	---	---	---	---	---	---

Year	Broomcorn harvested	Alfalfa seed Harv. 6/	Red clover seed Harv. 6/	Alsike clover seed Harv. 6/	Sweet clover seed Harv.	Lespedeza seed Harv. 6/	Timothy seed Harv.
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
1949	291	1,103.4	1,360.5	89.0	357.8	1,060.5	326.0
1950	216	936.6	2,564.3	95.4	550.2	747.6	445.0
1951	268	909.0	1,473.0	90.5	303.9	648.8	294.5
1952	263	1,361.0	1,707.7	68.3	270.3	673.0	245.8
1953	268	950.2	1,449.3	59.0	221.3	502.0	235.5
1954	260	1,048.5	900.1	47.5	266.1	561.5	251.0
1955	315	1,392.5	1,319.0	53.8	254.3	833.5	318.5
1956	202	921.5	1,003.6	47.2	220.0	670.0	206.5
1957	273	890.8	966.2	50.7	187.6	608.0	277.0
1958	192	844.7	1,054.2	37.2	149.1	595.0	191.5
1959	169	723.8	1,160.6	32.6	136.4	493.0	317.5
1960	139	710.4	1,017.1	22.2	130.5	360.0	288.0
1961	148	637.7	821.7	9.9	91.0	398.0	173.0
1962	159	600.6	892.8	5.0	106.7	326.5	167.7
1963	174	971.5	868.3	3.4	130.5	287.0	151.0
1964 3/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

See footnotes at end of table.

Planted and Harvested Acreage of Certain Crops, United States 1/, 1949-1964--Continued

State	Sugarcane harvested		Commercial vegetables		Total 59 crops 9/	
	For sugar and seed	For sirup	Processing 7/	Fresh market 8/	Planted or grown	Harvested
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
1949	338.8	58	1,737	2,140	365,490	352,286
1950	333.5	46	1,606	2,149	353,246	336,437
1951	318.9	29	1,864	1,954	362,922	336,079
1952	338.7	25	1,817	1,970	356,093	341,313
1953	344.0	22	1,827	2,045	360,461	340,660
1954	305.3	24	1,708	2,076	354,776	338,184
1955	283.9	19	1,694	2,027	353,715	331,902
1956	253.2	18	1,812	1,978	343,359	316,244
1957	276.6	14	1,741	1,945	330,871	315,564
1958	274.8	13	1,630	1,952	325,592	315,712
1959	319.1	13	1,574	1,860	329,606	316,533
1960	329.7	13	1,571	1,826	324,941	316,248
1961	362.7	12	1,722	1,758	309,614	295,317
1962	400.2	11	1,716	1,731	301,305	287,116
1963	474.0	10	1,595	1,745	308,743	292,566
1964 3/	---	---	---	---	10/ 309,949	---

1/ Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.
2/ Part of the acreage shown as planted to wheat, oats, and barley is included in "grain hay".
3/ As indicated by March 1 reports from farmers on acreage intended, except for winter wheat. This is as published in December, 1963.
4/ The acreage "grown alone" excludes acreage interplanted with other crops.
5/ The "planted or grown" acreage is the sum of the "planted" and "grown alone" acreages listed plus tobacco and hay harvested, but excludes "soybean and peanut hay", and "grain hay" which are largely duplicated. The total harvested acreage shown is the sum of the harvested items listed, plus corn and sorghum silage and forage acreage, less the acreage of peanut vine hay harvested, most of which is duplicated under peanuts picked and threshed.
6/ Acreage partially duplicated.
7/ Asparagus, lima beans, snap beans, beets, cabbage (sauerkraut), sweet corn, cucumbers, green peas, pimientos (included through 1953), spinach, and tomatoes.
8/ Principal vegetables grown for fresh market in major producing States included in regular monthly reports. Artichokes, asparagus, lima beans, snap beans, beets, broccoli, brussels sprouts, cabbage, cantaloups, carrots, cauliflower, celery, sweet corn, cucumbers, eggplant, escarole, garlic, Honey Ball melons, (included through 1953), Honey Dew melons, kale, lettuce, onions, green peas, green peppers, shallots, spinach, tomatoes, and watermelons. Excludes farm gardens. Acreage for harvest, including mature acreage abandoned or only partially harvested because of low prices or other economic factors.
9/ Includes crops listed, omitting alfalfa seed, red clover seed, alsike clover seed, and lespedeza seed which are included in the count of crops, but the acreage is not included because mostly duplicated in the hay acreage. Excludes peanuts not picked and threshed; also soybeans and cowpeas not harvested as hay or for the beans or peas. The total acreages include some crops harvested in succession from the same land.
10/ Interpolations of acreage planted have been made for buckwheat, acreage harvested for rye, broomcorn, sweetclover seed, timothy seed, soybeans for beans, cowpeas for peas, peanuts picked and threshed, sugarcane, and the commercial vegetables.

CORN, ALL

State	Acreage planted			
	Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated 1964	1964 as percent of 1963
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
Maine	10	12	13	108
N.H.	10	11	11	100
Vt.	47	42	41	98
Mass.	26	28	29	104
R.I.	5	6	6	100
Conn.	34	37	37	100
N.Y.	637	670	690	103
N.J.	138	138	141	102
Pa.	1,192	1,213	1,237	102
Ohio	3,235	3,150	3,213	102
Ind.	4,806	4,793	4,889	102
Ill.	9,245	9,227	9,412	102
Mich.	1,908	1,933	1,972	102
Wis.	2,732	2,570	2,570	100
Minn.	6,211	6,069	5,948	98
Iowa	11,170	11,155	10,597	95
Mo.	3,698	3,702	3,628	98
N.Dak.	1,241	1,059	1,080	102
S.Dak.	3,896	3,770	3,770	100
Nebr.	6,070	5,462	4,916	90
Kans.	1,750	1,730	1,644	95
Del.	141	160	166	104
Md.	461	518	559	108
Va.	709	731	738	101
W.Va.	118	97	106	109
N.C.	1,747	1,570	1,570	100
S.C.	740	588	570	97
Ga.	2,456	2,145	2,102	98
Fla.	511	470	489	104
Ky.	1,466	1,205	1,205	100
Tenn.	1,313	1,062	1,094	103
Ala.	1,743	1,404	1,348	96
Miss.	1,124	804	748	93
Ark.	334	194	167	86
La.	385	267	240	90
Okla.	209	155	132	85
Texas	1,397	962	866	90
Mont.	112	66	63	95
Idaho	77	78	79	101
Wyo.	61	55	51	93
Colo.	469	391	375	96
N.Mex.	37	32	35	109
Ariz.	32	26	26	100
Utah	45	36	36	100
Nev.	5	5	6	120
Wash.	71	62	63	102
Oreg.	52	42	38	90
Calif.	208	151	151	100
U. S.	74,085	70,053	68,867	98.3

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

State	Acreage planted			
	Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated 1964	1964 as percent of 1963
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
Wis.	26	21	18	86
Minn.	848	818	867	106
Iowa	18	10	6	60
N.Dak.	5,152	4,193	4,277	102
S.Dak.	1,665	1,412	1,610	114
Mont.	1,866	1,849	1,794	97
Idaho	454	371	356	96
Wyo.	37	35	31	89
Colo.	34	21	16	76
Utah	56	50	48	96
Nev.	15	16	15	94
Wash.	195	156	300	192
Oreg.	95	62	65	105
U. S.	10,471	9,014	9,403	104.3

DURUM WHEAT

State	Acreage planted			
	Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated 1964	1964 as percent of 1963
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
Minn.	32	52	72	139
N.Dak.	1,294	1,637	1,899	116
S.Dak.	114	110	121	110
Mont.	157	180	209	116
Calif.	8	11	15	136
U. S.	1,605	1,990	2,316	116.4

RICE

State	Acreage planted			
	Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated 1964	1964 as percent of 1963
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
Mo.	4.2	5.0	5.2	104
Miss.	46	50	50	100
Ark.	389	430	434	101
La.	463	512	517	101
Texas	423	462	462	100
Calif.	289	326	326	100
U. S.	1,613	1,785.0	1,794.2	100.5

OATS 1/

State	Acreage planted: Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated 1964	1964 as percent of 1963
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
Maine	63	58	57	98
Vt.	57	43	45	105
N.Y.	673	624	618	99
N.J.	33	27	25	93
Pa.	679	617	611	99
Ohio	1,032	839	772	92
Ind.	900	598	502	84
Ill.	2,261	1,926	1,676	87
Mich.	877	757	681	90
Wis.	2,437	2,215	2,171	98
Minn.	3,757	3,515	3,515	100
Iowa	4,489	3,504	3,224	92
Mo.	802	549	522	95
N.Dak.	2,135	2,045	2,147	105
S.Dak.	2,909	2,725	2,780	102
Nebr.	1,313	1,081	1,027	95
Kans.	644	426	417	98
Del.	8	7	7	100
Md.	59	51	53	104
Va.	150	121	131	108
W.Va.	47	44	46	105
N.C.	455	379	349	92
S.C.	515	411	390	95
Ga.	412	368	372	101
Fla.	99	91	85	93
Ky.	141	126	126	100
Tenn.	294	250	225	90
Ala.	334	331	275	83
Miss.	393	400	240	60
Ark.	272	174	139	80
La.	104	93	90	97
Okla.	887	565	514	91
Texas	2,160	2,208	2,098	95
Mont.	428	378	340	90
Idaho	187	162	167	103
Wyo.	142	128	129	101
Colo.	182	162	162	100
N.Mex.	32	35	34	96
Ariz.	23	20	24	120
Utah	34	30	30	100
Nev.	10	10	11	110
Wash.	185	165	155	94
Oreg.	274	237	223	94
Calif.	441	374	419	112
U. S.	33,347	28,869	27,624	95.7

1/ Includes acreage planted in preceding fall.

BARLEY 1/

State	Acreage planted			
	Average 1958-62	1963	1964	1964 as percent of 1963
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
N. Y.	29	17	16	94
N. J.	43	39	39	100
Pa.	202	187	161	86
Ohio	72	44	32	73
Ind.	65	40	27	67
Ill.	90	38	23	61
Mich.	78	49	35	71
Wis.	36	29	30	103
Minn.	903	738	635	86
Iowa	26	8	7	88
Mo.	216	95	60	63
N. Dak.	3,705	3,367	3,131	93
S. Dak.	539	368	302	82
Nebr.	291	153	132	86
Kans.	984	708	658	93
Del.	22	20	21	105
Md.	97	105	110	105
Va.	128	116	130	112
W. Va.	12	11	11	100
N. C.	77	85	95	112
S. C.	32	23	23	100
Ga.	12	16	19	120
Ky.	100	72	56	78
Tenn.	56	47	38	81
Ark.	29	38	25	66
Okla.	788	745	656	88
Texas	516	450	405	90
Mont.	1,821	1,642	1,593	97
Idaho	623	641	628	98
Wyo.	124	131	132	101
Colo.	609	624	661	106
N. Mex.	53	56	51	91
Ariz.	175	181	190	105
Utah	166	156	150	96
Nev.	15	15	16	107
Wash.	702	694	611	88
Oreg.	543	481	471	98
Calif.	1,818	1,611	1,530	95
U. S.	15,798	13,840	12,910	93.3

1/ Includes acreage planted in preceding fall.

SORGHUMS, ALL

State	Acreage planted			
	Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated 1964	1964 as percent of 1963
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
Ind.	28	15	18	120
Ill.	17	7	8	114
Iowa	109	18	35	194
Mo.	537	304	319	105
N.Dak.	17	13	13	100
S.Dak.	313	310	326	105
Nebr.	1,750	2,184	2,402	110
Kans.	4,669	4,948	4,701	95
Va.	23	17	20	118
N.C.	93	67	64	95
S.C.	35	31	28	90
Ga.	55	45	45	100
Ky.	42	19	18	95
Tenn.	71	47	47	100
Ala.	52	42	35	83
Miss.	66	58	50	86
Ark.	80	42	43	102
La.	19	22	22	100
Okla.	1,177	1,234	1,271	103
Texas	7,247	6,818	6,682	98
Wyo.	5	5	4	80
Colo.	701	801	801	100
N.Mex.	306	328	321	98
Ariz.	150	140	154	110
Calif.	258	256	269	105
U. S.	17,820	17,771	17,696	99.6

FLAXSEED 1/

State	Acreage planted			
	Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated 1964	1964 as percent of 1963
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
Wis.	4	7	8	114
Minn.	541	633	538	85
Iowa	12	13	10	77
N.Dak.	1,985	1,944	1,944	100
S.Dak.	617	614	589	96
Texas	105	189	132	70
Mont.	30	36	36	100
Calif.	33	11	5	45
U. S.	3,329	3,447	3,262	94.6

1/ Includes acreage planted in preceding fall.

SOYBEANS

State	Acreage planted 1/			
	Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated 1964	1964 as percent of 1963
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
N.Y.	6	5	6	120
N.J.	44	53	55	103
Pa.	26	17	16	94
Ohio	1,598	1,775	1,882	106
Ind.	2,511	2,731	2,840	104
Ill.	5,229	5,620	5,789	103
Mich.	283	336	386	115
Wis.	113	117	123	105
Minn.	2,417	2,412	2,750	114
Iowa	2,992	3,654	4,202	115
Mo.	2,495	2,724	2,833	104
N.Dak.	188	168	193	115
S.Dak.	151	151	242	160
Nebr.	226	329	444	135
Kans.	628	861	947	110
Del.	191	210	220	105
Md.	240	256	276	108
Va.	350	397	413	104
W.Va.	6	6	6	100
N.C.	609	739	813	110
S.C.	550	746	798	107
Ga.	106	130	140	108
Fla.	41	51	61	120
Ky.	250	289	324	112
Tenn.	473	600	630	105
Ala.	164	181	190	105
Miss.	1,057	1,380	1,490	108
Ark.	2,439	2,965	3,113	105
La.	244	330	380	115
Okla.	131	191	185	97
Texas	79	92	94	102
U. S.	25,834	29,516	31,841	107.9

1/ Grown alone for all purposes.

PEAS, DRY FIELD

State	Acreage planted			
	Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated 1964	1964 as percent of 1963
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
Minn.	9	6	5	84
N.Dak.	9	6	6	100
Idaho	111	119	125	105
Colo.	15	10	13	130
Wash.	171	182	195	107
Oreg.	15	14	15	107
U. S.	329	337	359	106.5

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Acreage planted: Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated 1964	1964 as percent of 1963
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
New York	103	86	95	110
Michigan	552	581	610	105
Total N. E.	656	667	705	105.7
Nebraska	80	88	86	98
Montana	14	13	14	108
Idaho	136	120	127	106
Wyoming	68	54	56	103
Washington	48	27	24	89
Total N. W.	345	302	307	101.7
Kansas	12	12	8	67
Colorado	243	221	225	102
New Mexico	14	8	8	100
Utah	9	11	12	109
Total S. W.	279	252	253	100.4
California				
Lima	80	78	73	94
Other	174	159	164	103
Total California	254	237	237	100.0
United States	1,535	1,458	1,502	103.0

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.

PEANUTS

State	Acreage planted 1/: Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated 1964	1964 as percent of 1963
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
Virginia	106	106	106	100
North Carolina	182	181	181	100
Total(Va.-N.C.area)	289	287	287	100.0
South Carolina	13	12	12	100
Georgia	529	518	518	100
Florida	94	87	86	99
Alabama	219	212	212	100
Mississippi	6	4	4	100
Total(S.E. area)	861	833	832	99.9
Oklahoma	119	119	121	102
Texas	306	287	281	98
New Mexico	7	7.3	5.4	74
Total (S.W. area)	433	413.3	407.4	98.6
United States	1,582	1,533.3	1,526.4	99.5

1/ Grown alone for all purposes.

ALL HAY

State	Acreage planted			
	Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated 1964	1964 as percent of 1963
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
Maine	477	450	441	98
N.H.	195	171	166	97
Vt.	732	696	682	98
Mass.	220	202	196	97
R.I.	21	20	19	95
Conn.	179	165	160	97
N.Y.	2,956	2,952	2,922	99
N.J.	201	194	194	100
Pa.	2,106	2,113	2,092	99
Ohio	1,984	1,907	1,945	102
Ind.	1,386	1,320	1,307	99
Ill.	2,168	2,047	1,965	96
Mich.	1,819	1,750	1,732	99
Wis.	3,868	4,009	4,009	100
Minn.	3,632	3,531	3,496	99
Iowa	3,569	3,327	3,294	99
Mo.	2,916	2,925	2,954	101
N.Dak.	3,944	3,471	3,575	103
S.Dak.	4,758	4,358	4,489	103
Nebr.	4,996	4,925	4,974	101
Kans.	2,104	2,259	2,282	101
Del.	45	43	41	95
Md.	402	378	389	103
Va.	1,241	1,060	1,145	108
W.Va.	655	651	644	99
N.C.	788	693	672	97
S.C.	355	332	309	93
Ga.	477	523	533	102
Fla.	100	105	110	105
Ky.	1,660	1,632	1,632	100
Tenn.	1,354	1,384	1,384	100
Ala.	525	533	512	96
Miss.	627	672	692	103
Ark.	725	666	673	101
La.	380	391	399	102
Okla.	1,339	1,485	1,544	104
Texas	1,752	1,980	1,980	100
Mont.	2,209	2,361	2,361	100
Idaho	1,212	1,235	1,235	100
Wyo.	1,122	1,157	1,134	98
Colo.	1,520	1,479	1,568	106
N.Mex.	222	233	249	107
Ariz.	266	232	246	106
Utah	565	570	570	100
Nev.	324	332	325	98
Wash.	808	854	863	101
Oreg.	968	1,011	1,011	100
Calif.	1,904	1,944	1,963	101
U. S.	67,774	66,728	67,078	100.5

COTTON

State	Acreage planted			
	Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated 1964	1964 as percent of 1963
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
N. C.	383	392	390	99
S. C.	539	550	550	100
Ga.	634	653	650	100
Tenn.	515	515	515	100
Ala.	826	848	845	100
Mo.	386	352	355	101
Miss.	1,520	1,480	1,495	101
Ark.	1,322	1,269	1,280	101
La.	520	532	535	101
Okla.	625	618	625	101
Texas	6,650	6,225	6,225	100
N. Mex.	205	204	195	96
Ariz.	404	396	380	96
Calif.	855	750	740	99
Other States 1/	51	52	53	101.7
U. S.	15,435	14,836	14,833	100.0
Other States				
Va.	14.8	14.3	14.0	98
Fla.	22.9	25.1	26.1	104
Ill.	2.1	2.4	2.5	104
Ky.	7.3	6.5	6.5	100
Nev.	3.5	3.4	3.5	103
Amer.-Egypt. 2/				
Texas	26.5	50.4	39.0	77
N. Mex.	14.9	29.1	22.5	77
Ariz.	31.8	63.2	48.0	76
Calif.	.5	1.0	.7	74
Total A.-E.	73.7	143.7	110.2	76.7

1/ Sums of acreage for "other States" rounded for inclusion in United States totals.
2/ Included in State and United States totals.

SUGAR BEETS

State	Acreage planted: Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated 1964	1964 as percent of 1963
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
Ohio	24.6	31.1	35.0	113
Mich.	75.4	82.6	88.0	107
Minn.	88.8	120.4	123.0	102
N.Dak.	44.9	51.3	52.0	101
S.Dak.	8.2	13.1	13.0	99
Nebr.	74.1	85.5	83.0	97
Kans.	10.4	20.2	22.0	109
Texas	1/	1/	26.0	---
Mont.	62.0	66.7	69.0	103
Idaho	107.1	149.5	162.0	108
Wyo.	45.3	58.7	67.0	114
Colo.	161.4	183.8	189.0	103
Utah	30.0	26.2	31.0	118
Wash.	44.1	59.9	60.0	100
Oreg.	20.3	19.8	20.0	101
Calif. 2/	226.1	306.1	352.0	115
Other States	1/ 6.4	1/ 10.1	9.0	---
U.S.	1,035.5	1,285.0	1,401.0	109.0

1/ Texas acreage included in "Other States."
2/ Relates to year of harvest. Includes some acreage carried over to the following spring.

TOBACCO

State	Acreage harvested: Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated 1964	1964 as percent of 1963
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Percent
Mass.	3,000	2,800	2,800	102
Conn.	8,340	7,800	7,800	100
Pa.	30,600	27,000	26,000	96
Ohio	13,520	14,400	13,500	94
Ind.	7,280	8,100	7,300	90
Wis.	13,560	10,700	11,200	105
Mo.	2,960	3,300	3,000	91
Md.	38,600	34,500	39,000	113
Va.	90,100	89,600	82,500	92
W.Va.	2,520	2,800	2,600	93
N.C.	468,200	471,500	425,100	90
S.C.	80,200	80,000	72,000	90
Ga.	69,540	71,700	64,700	90
Fla.	17,900	17,900	16,800	94
Ky.	229,200	248,400	224,300	90
Tenn.	78,000	84,100	76,600	91
Ala.	428	1/ 470	1/ 480	102
La.	280	1/ 250	1/ 250	100
U.S.	1,154,240	1,175,300	1,075,900	91.5

1/ Rounded to hundred acres for inclusion in United States total.

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and type	Type No.	Acreage harvested: Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated 1964	1964 as percent of 1963
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Percent
CLASS 1, FLUE-CURED:					
Va.	11	69,900	69,500	63,000	91
N. C.	11	179,000	182,000	164,000	90
Total Old and Middle Belts	11	248,900	251,500	227,000	90
Eastern North Carolina Belt	12	223,600	223,000	201,000	90
N. C.	13	55,600	55,500	50,000	90
S. C.	13	80,200	80,000	72,000	90
Total N.C. Border and S.C. Belt	13	135,800	135,500	122,000	90
Ga.	14	68,300	70,500	63,500	90
Fla.	14	13,520	14,000	12,700	91
Ala.	14	428	1/ 470	1/ 480	102
Total Georgia-Florida Belt	14	82,260	85,000	76,700	90
Total All Flue-cured Types	11-14	690,560	695,000	626,700	90
CLASS 2, FIRE-CURED:					
Virginia Belt	21	7,360	6,700	7,300	109
Ky.	22	6,040	6,300	5,800	92
Tenn.	22	13,620	13,600	12,400	91
Total Eastern District	22	19,660	19,900	18,200	91
Ky.	23	5,940	6,500	5,900	91
Tenn.	23	1,240	1,400	1,300	93
Total Western District	23	7,180	7,900	7,200	91
Total All Fire-cured Types	21-23	34,200	34,500	32,700	95
CLASS 3, AIR-CURED:					
3A Light Air-cured					
Ohio	31	9,520	10,400	9,400	90
Ind.	31	7,280	8,100	7,300	90
Mo.	31	2,960	3,300	3,000	91
Va.	31	10,880	11,900	10,800	91
W.Va.	31	2,520	2,800	2,600	93
N. C.	31	10,000	11,000	10,100	92
Ky.	31	206,000	224,000	202,000	90
Tenn.	31	61,100	67,000	61,000	91
Total Burley Belt	31	310,260	338,500	306,200	90
Southern Maryland Belt	32	38,600	34,500	39,000	113
Total All Light Air-cured Types	31-32	348,860	373,000	345,200	93

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE (Continued)

Class and type	Type No.	Acreage harvested: Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated 1964	1964 as percent of 1963
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Percent
3B Dark Air-cured					
Kentucky	35	6,860	7,100	6,500	92
Tennessee	35	2,040	2,100	1,900	90
Total One Sucker Belt	35	8,900	9,200	8,400	91
Green River Belt	36	4,360	4,500	4,100	91
Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	1,960	1,500	1,400	93
Total All Dark Air-cured Types	35-37	15,220	15,200	13,900	91
CLASS 4, CIGAR FILLER:					
Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	30,600	27,000	26,000	96
Ohio Miami Valley Types	42-44	4,000	4,000	4,100	102
Total Cigar Filler Types	41-44	34,600	31,000	30,100	97
CLASS 5, CIGAR BINDER:					
Connecticut—Conn. Valley Broadleaf	51	2,020	1,800	1,800	100
Mass.	52	1,060	800	1/ 850	106
Conn.	52	258	200	200	100
Total Connecticut Valley Havana Seed	52	1,320	1,000	1,000	105
Total Connecticut Valley Binder	51-52	3,340	2,800	2,800	102
Southern Wisconsin	54	5,400	4,600	4,800	104
Northern Wisconsin	55	8,160	6,100	6,400	105
Total Wisconsin Binder	54-55	13,560	10,700	11,200	105
Total Cigar Binder Types	51-55	16,900	13,500	14,000	104
CLASS 6, CIGAR WRAPPER:					
Mass.	61	1,940	2,000	2,000	100
Conn.	61	6,060	5,800	5,800	100
Total Connecticut Valley Shade-grown	61	8,000	7,800	7,800	100
Ga.	62	1,240	2/ 1,200	2/ 1,200	100
Fla.	62	4,380	2/ 3,900	2/ 4,100	105
Total Georgia - Florida Shade-grown	62	5,620	2/ 5,100	2/ 5,300	104
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	13,620	12,900	13,100	102
Total All Cigar Types	41-62	65,120	57,400	57,200	100
CLASS 7, MISCELLANEOUS:					
Louisiana Perique	72	280	1/ 250	1/ 250	100
UNITED STATES	All	1,154,240	1,175,300	1,075,900	91.5

1/ Rounded to hundred acres for inclusion in types and United States totals.
2/ Includes fire-cured wrapper.

POTATOES

Seasonal group and State	Acreage planted: Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated 1964	1964 as percent of 1963
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
WINTER: 1/ 2/				
Florida	11.5	8.4	7.6	90
California	14.9	12.0	10.9	91
Total	26.4	20.4	18.5	90.7
EARLY SPRING: 2/				
Florida-Hastings	22.3	24.6	24.0	98
-Other	4.2	2.2	1.6	73
Texas	.8	1.8	1.7	94
Total	27.4	28.6	27.3	95.5
LATE SPRING: 3/				
North Carolina				
8 N.E. Counties	14.1	11.6	11.0	95
Other Counties	4.4	3.2	3.2	100
South Carolina	5.6	3.5	3.0	86
Georgia	.6	.5	.5	100
Alabama-Baldwin	15.0	15.0	13.0	87
-Other	7.2	6.3	6.1	97
Mississippi	4.3	3.0	2.8	93
Arkansas	5.7	4.1	3.9	95
Louisiana	4.3	4.6	4.6	100
Oklahoma	2.1	1.3	1.1	85
Texas	6.8	5.8	5.8	100
Arizona	9.3	10.2	8.5	83
California	52.3	45.7	38.0	83
Total	131.7	114.8	101.5	88.4
EARLY SUMMER: 4/				
Missouri	5.3	4.5	4.3	95
Kansas	2.8	2.4	2.2	91
Delaware	9.8	9.5	9.2	97
Maryland	3.1	3.0	3.0	100
Virginia-Eastern Shore	22.1	22.5	21.5	96
-Norfolk	1.6	.5	.4	80
-Other	4.3	3.6	3.3	92
North Carolina	7.0	4.5	4.5	100
Georgia	1.1	.8	.8	100
Kentucky	10.7	9.0	8.5	94
Tennessee	9.0	7.5	7.0	93
Texas	12.0	11.7	10.3	88
California	9.8	8.0	7.4	92
Total	98.7	87.5	82.4	94.2

See footnotes at end of table.

POTATOES (Cont.)

Seasonal group and State	Acreage planted			
	Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated 1964	1964 as percent of 1963
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
LATE SUMMER AND FALL: 5/				
Maine	146.6	142.0	142.0	100
New Hampshire	1.8	1.6	1.6	100
Vermont	2.5	2.1	2.0	95
Massachusetts	7.2	6.6	6.5	98
Rhode Island	5.6	5.1	5.3	104
Connecticut	6.6	6.5	6.7	103
New York-Long Island	45.0	37.0	37.0	100
-Upstate	42.9	44.0	42.0	95
Pennsylvania	40.8	38.0	37.0	97
Ohio	16.5	14.5	14.4	99
Indiana	8.3	7.7	7.1	92
Illinois	3.1	3.1	3.1	100
Michigan	48.6	46.8	45.8	98
Wisconsin	52.8	54.0	54.0	100
Minnesota	108.8	112.1	107.2	96
Iowa	3.8	3.0	2.8	93
North Dakota	115.0	116.0	118.0	102
South Dakota	7.0	5.6	5.1	91
Nebraska	14.8	13.3	11.7	88
New Jersey	18.7	17.0	17.3	102
Maryland	1.7	1.4	1.4	100
Virginia	3.1	2.8	2.6	93
West Virginia	9.4	8.0	9.0	112
North Carolina	3.1	3.0	2.6	87
Montana	8.3	8.1	7.5	93
Idaho	242.8	245.5	230.0	94
Wyoming	4.5	3.4	3.6	106
Colorado	59.4	56.0	53.0	95
New Mexico	3.0	2.5	1.8	72
Utah	9.5	9.0	8.5	94
Nevada	1.6	1.8	2.7	150
Washington	38.8	38.0	38.0	100
Oregon	37.5	36.5	37.0	101
California	30.0	32.6	33.9	104
Total Late Summer and Fall	1,148.9	1,124.6	1,098.2	97.7
United States	1,433.1	1,375.9	1,327.9	96.5

1/ Includes acreage planted in preceding fall.
2/ Acreage planted.
3/ Intended acreage for 1964 as of January 1.
4/ Intended acreage for 1964 as of February 1.
5/ Intended acreage for 1964 as of March 1.

SWEETPOTATOES

State	Acreage planted			
	Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated 1964	1964 as percent of 1963
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
New Jersey	14.4	13.0	12.0	92
Missouri	1.2	1.1	1.1	100
Kansas	1.4	1.5	1.5	100
Maryland	4.2	4.0	4.0	100
Virginia	18.9	20.0	19.0	95
North Carolina	27.0	21.0	21.0	100
South Carolina	10.4	8.5	8.0	94
Georgia	15.4	13.0	12.0	92
Florida	2.0	1.7	1.7	100
Kentucky	2.4	1.9	1.8	95
Tennessee	6.5	5.0	4.0	80
Alabama	11.3	8.6	8.0	93
Mississippi	16.2	14.0	12.0	86
Arkansas	4.5	4.3	3.8	88
Louisiana	63.8	63.0	58.0	92
Oklahoma	1.7	1.6	1.5	94
Texas	18.3	14.5	14.0	97
New Mexico	1/ 1.6	1.3	1.2	92
California	10.6	9.7	8.9	92
United States	231.5	207.7	193.5	93.2

1/ Short-time average.

ALASKA

Crop	Acreage planted		
	1963	Indicated 1964	1964 as percent of 1963
	Acres	Acres	Percent
Oats, all	2,200	2,200	100
Barley, all	2,600	2,900	112
Mixed Grain Crops	4,800	5,100	106
Grain Hay or Silage 1/ 2/	5,600	5,900	105
Grass Hay or Silage 2/	8,700	8,200	94
Potatoes	780	880	113

1/ Included in the above grain crop estimates.

2/ Acreage harvested.

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