Crop Production

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PROSPECTIVE PLANTINGS FOR 1966

Corn plantings are expected to total about 68 million acres, up 2 percent from 1965 but 3 percent below the 1960-64 average.

Cotton prospective acreage, at 11 million acres, is 23 percent below last year and 31 percent less than average.

Soybean prospective acreage planted, at 37 million acres, is expected to be the highest of record for the sixth consecutive year, 5 percent above 1965 and 31 percent above average.

Spring wheat plantings may total a little above average with Durum wheat, at 2.3 million acres, about the same as last year but 11 percent greater than average and other spring wheat, at 9.3 million acres, 5 percent lower than last year and 2 percent below average.

Oat prospective plantings, about 25 million acres, are 1 percent below 1965 plantings and indicate a continuation of the general decline in acreage of this crop which started in 1956.

Barley is expected to be planted on 12 million acres, 10 percent more than last year but 19 percent less than average.

Hay acreage for harvest is expected to total 67 million acres, down 1 percent from 1965 but about the same as average.

Tobacco prospective acreage, at 980 thousand acres, is about the same as 1965 plantings but 15 percent below average.

Rice plantings are expected to total 2 million acres, 9 percent more than last year and 14 percent above average.

The purpose of this report is to assist growers generally in making such changes in their acreage plans as may appear desirable. The acreage actually planted in 1966 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
Crop Reporting Board
CrPr 2-4 (3-66)
Washington, D. C.

PROSPECTIVE PLANTINGS FOR 1966

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 1966 based upon reports from farmers in all parts of the country on or about March 1 regarding their acreage plans for the 1966 season. The acreages for 1966 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 1960-64	1965	Indicated 1966	1966 as % of 1965
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Percent
Corn, all	70,334	66,804	68,384	102.4
Durum wheat	2,070	2,296	2,306	100.4
Other spring wheat	9,467	9,815	9,311	94.9
Oats	29,854	24,865	24,714	99.4
Barley	14,396	10,504	11,604	110.5
Flaxseed	3,175	2,856	2,853	99.9
Cotton	15,728	14,152	10,868	76.8
Rice	1,720	1,804	1,961	108.7
Sorghums, all	16,734	17,201	16,821	97.8
Potatoes: 2/				
Winter	21	20	26	132.8
Early spring	27	36	39	108.3
Late spring	119	123	128	103.6
Early summer	91	82	83	100.7
Late summer and fall	1,151	1,174	1,204	102.5
Total	1,408	1,436	1,480	103.1
Sweetpotatoes	204	205	201	97.7
Tobacco 3/	1,159	978	980	100.3
Beans, dry edible	1,486	1,606	1,640	102.1
Peas, dry field	338	241	259	107.5
Soybeans	28,372	35,387	37,121	104.9
Peanuts	1,533	1,551	1,543	99.4
Hay 3/	67,282	68,076	67,245	98.8
Sugar beets	1,207	1,316	1,324	100.6

1/ Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.
2/ Winter and early spring acreage planted; late spring intended acreage as of January 1; early summer as of February 1; and late summer and fall as of March 1.
3/ Acreage harvested.

APPROVED:

John A Schnittker

ACTING SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

PROSPECTIVE PLANTINGS FOR 1966

Planting intentions for the 17 crops included in the March 1 survey total 257 million acres for 1966--about the same as planted last year, according to the Crop Reporting Board.

If growers carry out their plans for the 17 crops, and an allowance is made for other crops not surveyed in March, the indicated acreage to be planted to all crops in 1966 is 305 million acres--2 million less than last year and the second smallest planted acreage since records began in 1929. The record low is 301 million acres planted in 1962.

Of the spring planted crops, soybeans lead in acreage expansion with a 1.7 million acre increase in prospect--5 percent above 1965. Corn is second with an increase of 1.6 million acres--2 percent above 1965. Other spring planted crops expected to have increased acreage are Durum wheat, barley, rice, potatoes, tobacco, dry beans, dry peas, and sugar beets.

The sharpest drop in acreage expected is 3.3 million acres for cotton--23 percent below last year. Smaller acreage totals also are expected for spring wheat other than Durum, and for oats, flaxseed, sorghums, hay, peanuts, and sweetpotatoes. In December acreage decreases of 6 percent in winter wheat and 7 percent in rye were estimated.

Growers' intentions for 1966 crop acreages were reported during the sign-up period for the 1966 Feed Grain, Spring Wheat, and Cotton Programs. A mid-February change in the provision to permit soybeans on feed grain base acreage can affect farmers' plans.

Actual plantings also may be altered by later decisions about Government programs, planting weather, labor prospects, and economic factors present during the spring planting season.

Oilseed Acreage Lower

Cotton growers plan to divert more acreage under the 1966 program and the expected acreage to be planted is the smallest in about 90 years. The intended 1966 acreage is 23 percent less than last year and 31 percent below the 1960-64 average. The sharp decline in cotton acreage dominated the change in oilseed crops. Expected acreage for the four oilseeds of 52.4 million acres is 3 percent smaller than last year.

Soybean acreage is expected to reach a new high for the sixth consecutive year. The largest percentage expansion is expected in the South Central Region. The important North Central Region shows increases in all producing States except Illinois, Indiana and South Dakota. Peanut growers intend to plant slightly less acreage than in 1965. Flaxseed acreage is expected to about equal 1965.

Feed Grain Acreage 2 Percent Larger

If grower plans as of March 1 are realized, the acreage planted to feed grains in 1966 will total 121.5 million acres--2 percent more than last year but 7 percent below the 1960-64 average. Corn acreage is expected to increase in all regions except the South Central. A 10 percent increase is indicated in barley acreage but the expected acreage is 19 percent below average. Much of the increase is expected in the North Central areas growing malting barley. Oats acreage is expected to be 1 percent smaller, continuing a downtrend. Growers plan to seed 2 percent less sorghum acreage, but acreage in the major producing States of Texas and Kansas is expected to be the same as last year.

Government programs affecting Feed Grains are about the same as last year, except that soybeans may be planted on some Feed Grain Program base acreage. This provision was announced in mid-February and some farmers may not have been fully aware of the alternatives when they filled out the March Intentions survey.

Food Grain Acreage Down 5 Percent

Reduced acreage of winter wheat lowered acreage seeded, or to be seeded, to food grains 5 percent below last year. The expected 1966 total equals the 1960-64 average. Seeded acreage of winter wheat, the most important food grain, declined 6 percent. Durum wheat seeding is expected to exceed slightly the 1965 acreage, but other spring wheat acreage is expected to be 5 percent smaller. Rice growers plan to expand acreage 9 percent as allotments for 1966 were raised about 10 percent. Rye acreage is 7 percent below last year.

Winter Grain Prospects Favorable

Most of the winter wheat in the Great Plains States has wintered well. The crop went into the winter with adequate soil moisture and sufficient growth to provide protection from wind erosion. Snow protected most of the crop from low temperatures, and acreage losses are expected to be light. Current subsoil moisture is generally adequate but surface moisture will be needed when spring growth starts, especially in the High Plains area of Texas and eastern New Mexico.

Seeding of winter wheat last Fall was late in the Corn Belt States and many fields entered winter with limited growth. Some growth occurred during breaks in the winter weather and winter damage is expected to be light.

In the southern areas of the Nation, seeding of fall grains was delayed because of dry soils until late November. Winter rains provided good moisture but growth has been slowed by low temperatures. Very little winter kill occurred and rapid spring growth is expected.

Wheat acreage in the Pacific Northwest, off to a slow start last fall, emerged from the relatively moderate winter in good condition. Erosion or flood losses have been light compared with the previous winter.

Winter oats and barley wintered with relatively light losses from low temperatures. Growth was limited and February rains also lowered the use for pasture because of wet fields.

Hay Acreage 1 Percent Less

Farmers plan to reduce acreage cut for hay 1 percent from last year. Smaller hay acreages are indicated for all regions, but only a slight change in expected in the North Atlantic States. Hay production in this region has been lowered by moisture shortage in recent yaars and expansion in corn silage and other forage crops is indicated. Good hay supplies in most areas apparently affected farmers' decisions and only 6 States expect an increase in hay acreage.

Tobacco, Sugar Beets, Dry Beans, and Dry Pea Acreages Larger

Tobacco growers expect to plant slightly more acreage than the low 1965 total. Increases from last year are indicated for flue-cured and Maryland tobaccos but all other major classes are expected to decline. The major changes are a decline in burley acreage because of reduced allotments and an increase in plantings of flue-cured. Prospective acreage of sugar beets is nearly 1 percent larger than last year's planted acreage and second only to the record high 1964 acreage. Dry bean growers plan to increase total acreage 2 percent despite declines in New York and Michigan. Dry pea producers expect to increase acreage about 7 percent over last year.

Potato Acreage Expands-Sweetpotatoes Down

Potato acreage intentions as of March 1 are for a 3 percent increase from last year. Intended acreages for each seasonal group are above 1965 plantings. Current intentions for the major late summer and fall potato crop are for a 1 percent increase in Eastern and Central regions and 5 percent in the West. Sweetpotato growers intend to plant 2 percent less acreage in 1966 than last year.

1966 Crop Season Prospects Generally Favorable

Winter storms brought moisture to all areas of the Nation and farmers are generally optimistic about the 1966 crop season. The dry Northeast received below normal precipitation during December and January, but much of the area received above normal moisture in February. Surface moisture was generally adequate by March 1, but subsoil reserves still show the effects of the prolonged drought. Fall seeded grains and new hay seedings wintered in good condition.

The central Corn Belt had a relatively open winter which permitted farmers to do more than the usual amount of field work to prepare for the 1966 season. Spreading lime and fertilizer, chopping stalks, and similar work has made good progress.

Winter precipitation has given adequate soil moisture. States along the northern edge of the Belt were still in the grip of winter on March 1 but winter storms have assured generous moisture supplies to start the 1966 season.

Frequent rains during January and February resulted in above normal amounts of moisture in Southern areas of the Nation from central Texas to southern Virginia. Some field operations are lagging because of wet soils, but the delay is not yet serious. Low temperatures damaged some early tobacco plant beds, and they were reseeded. In western and northern Texas and eastern New Mexico dryland areas have been short of winter precipitation. Rains will be needed after spring growth starts.

Irrigation water is expected to be abundant for 1966 crops in Arizona and most of the southwest. Snowpack has not reached last year's favorable levels in Northern Mountain areas, but good reservoir storage supplies assure adequate water for most irrigated areas.

Production Prospects for 1966

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 projections are given in the commodity comments for those who wish to evaluate the intended acreages in terms of possible production. In the comments, March 1 production for 1966 is based on average yields with an allowance for trend. It represents production levels that can be achieved with a reasonably favorable growing season in 1966. Later reports will appraise prospects as the 1966 crop season unfolds.

CORN: Growers' plans on March 1 point to a 2 percent increase in acreage of corn planted for all purposes in 1966. The indicated total is 68.4 million acres compared with 66.8 in 1965 and the 1960-64 average of 70.3 million. The increase over last year follows two years of declining acreage. If planting intentions are realized the 1966 acreage will be 17 percent less than the average for the two years, 1959-60, used in establishing the Feed Grain Program base.

The pattern of change across the Nation indicates that farmers generally responded to good 1965 corn yields by planning an expansion in 1966. All regions except the South Central indicated an increase. Within the important North Central Region, the largest increases were shown in the Central Corn Belt. States along the northern edge of the Corn Belt that were plagued by production and harvest difficulties in 1965 plan the same or smaller corn acreage in 1966.

In the North Atlantic area, farmers plan to expand corn acreage for silage to help make up for three years of reduced hay output. More corn acreage is indicated in the Atlantic Coastal States from Delaware to the Carolinas, but Gulf Coastal States show a continued decline. In the West, corn acreage changes vary by States, but the regional total is greater than last year. Irrigation water supplies are not as favorable as a year ago, but expected to be adequate in most western areas.

If the intended corn acreage is planted, and if the proportion harvested for grain is about usual, the indicated 1966 corn for grain production, based on an average yield with an allowance for trend, would be 4.4 billion bushels. A crop of this size would be 5 percent above the record 1965 total.

WHEAT: Plantings of all wheat will total 53.8 million acres based on March 1 intentions for all spring wheat and the December 1965 estimate of winter wheat acreage planted. If realized, this will be 6 percent less acreage than last year but slightly above the 1960-64 average. Growers reported their intended spring wheat acreage during the sign-up period for the 1966 Wheat and Feed Grain Programs and these plans may not be final.

The prospective acreage of durum wheat to be seeded this spring is 2,306,000 acres. This is slightly more than last year's 2,296,000 acres but 11 percent above average. Growers in North Dakota, the perennial leader with 86 percent of the 1966 durum acreage, indicated intentions to reduce acreage 1 percent, and Minnesota growers plan a 24 percent reduction. These declines were more than offset by respective increases of 25 and 15 percent in Montana and South Dakota.

Growers' intended seedings of Other spring wheat are the smallest in three years, and total 9,311,000 acres, 5 percent below last year and 2 percent below average. The indicated decline is the result of an expected small abandonment of winter wheat, leaving less acreage for reseeding to spring wheat, and a shift to barley. Also, 1966 all wheat allotments are smaller and a larger minimum diversion is required to participate in the 1966 Wheat Program. Reductions were indicated in most States. Prospective acreage is down one percent from last year in both North and South Dakota and three percent in Montana. The most drastic declines, in excess of 50 percent, were indicated in Oregon, Washington and Colorado, where substantial reseeding of spring wheat on abandoned winter wheat acreage occurred in 1965. Soil moisture is good in most of the spring wheat producing States.

If yields are about average with an allowance for trend, the intended acreage of all spring wheat would produce a crop of about 281 million bushels. Adding this projected production to the December 1 estimate of winter wheat last fall, a total wheat crop of 1,340 million bushels is indicated for 1966. A crop of this size would be 1 percent above 1965 and 10 percent above average.

OATS: Planting of oats is expected to total 24.7 million acres, 1 percent below plantings for harvest in 1965, 17 percent below the 5-year average, and the lowest acreage since records began in 1926. Most regions have favorable soil moisture for seeding spring planted oats, but this is more than offset by a number of other factors. These include the less competitive position of oats as a cash crop, supplies and expected availability of other livestock feed, and diversions of acreage made under the Feed Grain Program.

Growers in the West North Central and North Atlantic States expect to plant about 1 percent less acreage than last year. Acreage in the South Atlantic is expected to be down 2 percent. The greatest change is the 5 percent reduced acreage in the West. Partially offsetting these lower acreages are 1 percent increases in the East North Central and South Atlantic.

Soil moisture at seeding time last fall in most areas where there is fall seeding was sufficient for germination. Dry weather later in the fall slowed growth but winter precipitation replenished soil moisture. Low January temperatures caused some losses but total loss was light.

If an average yield with an allowance for trend is secured and growers' planting intentions are realized, 1966 production would total 914 million bushels, 5 percent less than in 1965 and 9 percent below average. A crop of this size would be the smallest in recent years except for the 880 million bushels harvested in 1964.

SOYBEANS: Growers intend to plant a record high acreage of soybeans for the sixth consecutive year. Prospective soybean acreage planted alone for all purposes totals 37,121,000 acres, 5 percent above 1965 and 31 percent above average. All regions expect acreage increases from a year earlier. The South Central region expects the largest percentage increase at 12 percent. Indicated increase in the South Atlantic is 5 percent; North Central, 3 percent and the minor producing North Atlantic 1 percent.

Farmers in the North Central region account for 70 percent of the Nation's acreage, and intend increases in all States except Illinois, Indiana, and South Dakota. Illinois, the leading soybean producing State, and Indiana, each expect a 1 percent reduction. Changes in other major producing States are upward--led by Missouri, 8 percent; Iowa, 5 percent; Minnesota, 3 percent; and Ohio, 2 percent. Rapid expansion continues in western fringe areas of the Corn Belt, where Nebraska expects a 15 percent increase; North Dakota, 10 percent; and Kansas, 5 percent.

Acreage expansion is expected again this year in the leading soybean States of the South Central region. Arkansas expects 5 percent more soybean acreage, while Mississippi and Tennessee both expect 14 percent more.

The newcomer Louisiana, expects a 45 percent increase. Kentucky, at 4 percent below 1965, is the only State in this region expecting a decrease.

In the South Atlantic region, Delaware and Maryland are the only States not expecting more soybean acreage than last year. The two leading States in this region expect increases: North Carolina 10 percent and South Carolina 3 percent. Approximately 36 million acres of soybeans will be harvested for beans if growers plant the intended acreage and use the usual portion for beans. Anticipating an average yield with allowance for trend, would compute to a record of 882 million bushels. The 1965 production is estimated at 844 million bushels.

BARLEY: The acreage of barley seeded last fall and intended seedings this spring total 11.6 million acres. This is 10 percent above the small acreage seeded for harvest last year but is 19 percent below average. The increase expected this year is due in part to a favorable soil moisture outlook and favorable prices to growers for last year's crop.

All areas of the country except the South Atlantic intend to increase planted acreage. Sharp increases are intended in the North Central areas growing malting barley. North Dakota farmers intend to plant 21 percent more acreage than last year. South Dakota acreage may increase 18 percent. In the West, notable increases are indicated in Montana where planting intentions are up 22 percent, Idaho up 10 percent, Colorado up 25 percent. Other Western States show moderate increases except California and Arizona where acreage is expected to be less than last year.

Fall seeded barley is generally in good condition. Abandonment prior to early March has been light and it now appears that reseeding to spring varieties will be less than usual. Soil moisture in the major growing areas is good.

If growers seed their intended acreage of barley this spring and yields per acre are average with an allowance for trend, production of all barley would be 406 million bushels. This compares with the 412 million bushels produced in 1965 when growing conditions were much better than normal.

SORGHUM: Growers currently expect to plant 16.8 million acres of sorghum for all purposes, 2 percent less than last year but 1 percent above average. Planting intentions for sorghum can change considerably because it can be planted later than most other grain and row crops. Acreage actually planted will be influenced by abandonment of fall-sown grains, weather conditions, and available soil moisture.

All regions, except the South Central, intend to plant less acreage than last year. The major producing States of Texas and Kansas expect plantings to be the same as in 1965.

In Texas, plantings started in early February in the Lower Valley but then were delayed by wet soil. Planting resumed the first week of

March with some plantings as far north as the Coastal Bend. Soil moisture supplies are excellent in the eastern half of Texas but are short in western areas of the State.

If growers' intentions to plant sorghums are realized and if the proportion of acreage harvested for grain is about as usual, and average yields with an allowance for trend are secured, production would be 614 million bushels. A crop of this size would be 8 percent below last year's record large production.

FLAXSEED: Farmers plan to seed 2,853,000 acres of flax in 1966, about the same as last year but down 10 percent from the 1960-64 average.

In the main flax area, the Dakotas and Minnesota, acreage will be about the same as in 1965, but plans vary across the region. Farmers in the upper Red River Valley, where flax harvesting was difficult last fall, intend to plant less acreage than in 1965. This decrease is offset by expected increases in spring grains, particularly barley. Throughout the remainder of the main flax region, encouraged by last year's record yields, growers generally are planning some increase of flax seedings.

Flaxseed acreage planted in California is down sharply from 1965. In many cases wet weather in the Imperial Valley hindered planting until it was too late to plant. Increased Texas acreage, with excellent soil moisture, is well into the bloom stage with very good prospects.

If yields are about average with an allowance for trend, the intended acreage of flax could produce a crop of about 31.4 million bushels, or 11 percent less than the 1965 crop.

RICE: Growers intend to plant 1,961,200 acres of rice in 1966 -- 9 percent more than in 1965 and the largest plantings since 1954. The Government announced a 10 percent increase in 1966-crop acreage allotments on February 10. This increased the national allotment from 1,818,638 acres in 1965 to 2,000,502 acres in 1966. Most growers expect to plant all of the increased allotment.

Wet soils during January and February slowed seedbed preparation in the South and in California but weather conditions since March 1 have been better for field work. Seeding in Texas and Louisiana is expected to start in late March.

If growers plant their intended acreage and yields are about average, with an allowance for trend, 1966 production would total 86 million cwt. compared with the 1965 production of 77 million cwt.

DRY BEANS: Farmers are expected to plant 1,640,000 acres of dry beans in 1966, 2 percent more than last year and 10 percent above average.

The largest producing State, Michigan, foresees a 5 percent decline in planted acreage and a 2 percent drop is expected in New York. Expected acreage is above average in both States.

An increase of 8 percent in dry bean acreage is indicated in the Northwest region. Idaho, the leading State, anticipates a 4 percent increase above 1965 acreage, Wyoming, 2 percent, and Washington, 55 percent, but Montana expects no change.

The Pinto bean acreage is expected to be greater than last year. Colorado, the largest producing State, is up 13 percent, Utah up 20 percent and New Mexico expects a 29 percent increase. The Kansas acreage is unchanged. North Dakota expects an 8 percent smaller acreage and the Minnesota plantings may be 44 percent below last year.

California growers intend to plant a 6 percent greater acreage. The lima bean acreage is expected to be up 2 percent and plantings of other beans are expected to be up 7 percent.

If growers realize their intended acreage and yields are about average, allowing for trend, 1966 production would be 22.1 million hundredweight, compared with 16.5 million hundredweight in 1965 and the average of 19.0 million hundredweight.

DRY PEAS: If March 1 intentions are realized, 259,000 acres of dry peas (including seed pea acreage) will be planted in the five States for which estimates are made. This would be nearly 7 percent more than last year but 23 percent below average. Dry pea acreage increases are expected in the major producing States of Washington, up 15 percent; Oregon, 8 percent; and Idaho 3 percent. North Dakota expects 12 percent less acreage than last year, and Minnesota growers expect to plant 43 percent less than in 1965. If the intended plantings materialize, and yields are equal to the average with an allowance for trend, production of dry peas would be 4.0 million hundredweight (clean basis), about the same as the 1965 production but less than the average of 4.2 million hundredweight.

PEANUTS: Peanut growers intend to plant 1,542,600 acres of peanuts alone in 1966, slightly less than the 1,551,300 planted in 1965, but about 1 percent above the average of 1,532,520 acres. Included in the planted alone estimate is acreage for nuts, hay, and hogging off, as well as for other purposes. Peanut acreage allotments by States for 1966 are about the same as last year.

In the Virginia-Carolina area, growers plan to seed 286,000 acres, about the same as in 1965.

At 822,000 acres intended, a reduction of 2 percent is indicated for the Southeast area. Planned decreases in both Alabama and Georgia more than offset the slight increase expected in Florida. Other States in the area show no change from 1965 plantings.

In the Southwest area growers intend to plant 434,600 acres, or 1 percent more than in 1965. All three States, Oklahoma, Texas, and New Mexico, show slight increases.

Applying an average ratio of acreage harvested for nuts and an average yield per acre with an allowance for trend to growers' intended planted acreage, 1966 calculated production would be 2,547 million pounds. Production in 1965 totaled 2,490 million pounds and the 5-year average is 1,913 million pounds.

HAY: Farmers plan to cut hay from 67.2 million acres this year-- down from the 68.1 million acres harvested last year and about the same as average. The intended decrease from 1965 stems from above average January 1 hay stocks on farms and fewer cattle (particularly milk cows) on farms January 1 than a year earlier.

Some cutback in hay acreage is intended in all Regions, although in the North Atlantic the expected decrease is small. January 1 stocks of hay in this Region were up from a year earlier but still well below average as a result of short production following several moisture-short seasons. While some parts of the Region still have dry sub-soil conditions, top soil moisture supplies are generally adequate to favor hay growth.

In all other Regions January 1 hay stocks were above last year and average, and each expects some reduction from 1965 in acreage cut for hay. Prospects for hay across the country are generally favorable. Only 6 States expect some increase this year in harvested acreage of hay. All other States plan the same or less acreage, than in 1965.

If growers carry out their plans, and yield per acre equals the average with an allowance for trend, production of hay from this intended acreage would be 121.0 million tons - down 2 percent from last year.

SUGAR BEETS: Growers currently expect to plant 1,324,000 acres of sugar beets for harvest in 1966, an increase of less than 1 percent from last year. If realized, this year's planted acreage would be the second largest of record, exceeded only by the 1964 crop of 1,460,000 acres.

Prospective plantings, by States, are close to last year's acreage and to this year's allotments. The acreage allocations in 1966 to established areas remain about the same as in 1965. In addition, the 1966 sugar beet acreage program provides allotments for two new localities-- Maine, where this year's expected acreage is small, and Arizona, where the acreage will be fall-planted for harvest next year. Some California growers are saving their proportionate shares for planting this fall.

The outlook for irrigation water is favorable in most major sugar beet producing areas. Carryover of water in Colorado reservoirs last fall was a near record and, even though the snowpack in the mountains is light, sufficient irrigation water is expected for 1966 crops. Limited planting of beets was started about March 1 in Washington but snow and cold weather have slowed progress. Lack of moisture was expected to delay seeding in Oregon until about mid-March. Wet soils delayed the start of seeding and caused concern in Utah. Although a little late because of rain, planting is almost complete in the San Joaquin Valley of California and proceeding satisfactorily in the Sacramento Valley. If weather permits, 95 percent of the Texas beet crop is expected to be seeded by April 1.

If growers plant their intended acreage, and the yield per acre is average with an allowance for trend, the 1966 production of sugar beets would be about 21.8 million tons, 4 percent larger than last year and exceeded only by the crops of 1963 and 1964.

TOBACCO: Producers intend to set 980,100 acres of all types of tobacco for harvest in 1966, slightly above last year's 977,500 acres, which was the lowest since 1891. Acres harvested averaged 1,158,720 during the 1960-64 period. Increases from last year are indicated for flue-cured and Maryland tobaccos. All other major classes are expected to show decreases. All types of tobacco except Maryland, Pennsylvania Seedleaf, cigar wrapper, and Perique are under quotas this year. Basic allotments were cut 15 percent for burley but continued unchanged for other types under allotments.

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 1,947 million pounds. In 1965, production was about 1,913 million pounds.

For flue-cured tobacco, growers intentions point to 606,600 acres, an increase of 8 percent from 1965 but a 12 percent drop from the 5-year average. Adjustments due to net under-marketings of the 1965 poundage quotas under the acreage-poundage program, and an earlier announcement of actual allotments this season, primarily account for the increase in acreage over 1965. Assuming an average yield per acre, with an allowance for trend, applied to intended acreage, Brightleaf production would be 1,198 million pounds, compared with 1,088 million in 1965.

Burley plantings are expected to total 241,200 acres in 1966, 13 percent below 1965 and the lowest since 1927. The 1960-64 average is 319,660 acres. The drop in prospective acreage from last season is somewhat less than the 15 percent cut in basic allotments because of the floor placed on many small allotments by the "burley minimum provision" of the quota program. Applying an average yield per acre, with an allowance for trend to expected plantings, would indicate production of 543 million pounds.

In absence of allotments, Southern Maryland growers expressed intentions to set about 34,000 acres this season, slightly more than the 33,500 acres harvested in 1965 but less than the 5-year average of 38,400 acres. Assuming an average yield with an allowance for trend, about 37.4 million pounds would be produced from this year's intended acreage.

Growers of fire-cured types intend to plant 29,200 acres this year, compared with 30,900 acres harvested in 1965 and the average of 34,220. Using an average yield with an allowance for trend, the outturn from this year's intended acreage would be 48.9 million pounds.

Dark air-cured producers expect to set 12,200 acres of types 35-37 this season, 7 percent below 1965 and 20 percent below average. Assuming an average yield with an allowance for trend, production this season would be 20.7 million pounds.

At 28,500 acres, cigar-filler growers plan the smallest crop since records began in 1919. Last year, about 30,700 acres were harvested and the 5-year average is 33,540 acres. Production from this year's intended acreage, assuming an average yield with an allowance for trend, would be 52.0 million pounds.

Reports from cigar binder producers indicate 13,300 acres for harvest in 1966, the lowest in nearly 5 decades of records for this class of leaf. Binder was harvested from about 13,500 acres last year and from 15,380 acres on the average. An average yield adjusted for trend applied to this year's intentions would put production at 24.6 million pounds.

Plantings of cigar wrapper types (including fire-cured wrapper) are expected to drop to 14,800 acres from an all-time high of 15,600 acres last year. Wrapper acreage averaged 13,580 during the 1960-64 period. Production in 1966 would be 22.6 million pounds if the average yield with trend allowance is produced on the intended acreage.

COTTON: Growers generally appear to favor the 35 percent diversion plan this year and currently expect to plant 10,868,000 acres of cotton, the smallest in about 90 years. If these plans materialize, the 1966 acreage would be 23 percent less than the 14,152,000 acres planted last year and about 1.5 million below the acreage planted in 1958. In that year about 5 million acres were in the Soil Bank program. The 1960-64 average planted acreage is 15,728,000.

The upland cotton acreage allotment this year of 16.2 million acres is the same as last year but payments for reducing plantings are considerably higher. Allotments for American-Egyptian cotton of 81,000 acres are up 5 percent with growers planning to plant 81,000 acres compared with 77,300 acres last year.

In response to the multiple-choice program in effect for upland cotton this year, based on current plans, most growers in Southeastern States are electing to divert up to 35 percent of thier allotments, and indicated plantings are down sharply from last year. The choice of the 35 percent option appears relatively heavy in most Central Cotton States and Arizona, and sizeable reductions in plantings are indicated. In Tennessee, Missouri, New Mexico, and California growers are showing some preference in their plans for the 12.5 percent option, and prospective plantings are down less than in other States.

In Southeastern and Central Cotton States, winter rains replenished soil moisture but cold, wet weather has delayed some preparation of land. However, with power equipment available and some open weather ahead, ample time remains for catching up. Conditions of soil moisture are very favorable in Oklahome and the eastern half of Texas, but west Texas soil moisture is very short. Rain will be needed there to get planting of dryland crops underway.

Below normal temperatures have delayed preparation of land in New Mexico. In Arizona water supplies in storage reservoirs are excellent in all areas and preparations for early planting are underway. Harvest of the 1965 crop was materially delayed in California where growers were still gleaning fields while preparing for the new crop.

POTATOES: Prospective plantings of late summer and fall potatoes in 1966 are expected to total 1,204,200 acres--3 percent more than 1965 plantings. Expected acreage in the Eastern and Central regions is up 1 percent from 1965 and a 5 percent increase is expected in the West.

The four largest producing States--Maine, Minnesota, North Dakota, and Idaho, account for over half of the acreage in these two seasonal groups and show a combined increase of just over 19,000 acres, or 3 percent. Most of the increase is in North Dakota and Idaho. Ten of the other 29 late summer and/or fall potato States are expected to increase plantings over 1965. The total increase for these States more than offsets, by about 11,000 acres, the decline reported for 12 States. Seven States expect no change from 1965.

In the eastern area, increased planted acreages of late summer and fall potatoes are expected in Maine, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and North Carolina. Upstate New York farmers expect to plant the same acreage as last year, while on Long Island acreage is expected to be down 3 percent. In the central area, a 5 percent increase is expected for North Dakota and about the same acreage as in 1965 is expected in the other important States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan. Planted acreage in most other Central States is expected to decrease moderately. All Western States except California are expected to have the same or larger planted acreages than in 1965, ranging from a 3 percent increase in Wyoming and Colorado to 16 percent in Washington. Last year the increase in Washington was 33 percent. Idaho plantings are expected to up 4 percent.

If an average yield per planted acre, with an allowance for trend, is secured, production from the expected plantings of late summer and fall potatoes would be 241 million hundredweight, about 1 percent less than in 1965.

The acreage planted for winter harvest totaled 25,900 acres, 33 percent more than a year earlier. There were 39,000 acres planted for early spring harvest, 8 percent more than for 1965 harvest. On January 1, growers indicated 127,700 acres would be planted for late spring harvest, 4 percent above 1965. Growers on February 1 indicated 83,100 acres of early summer potatoes would be planted for the smallest increase of any seasonal group--less than 1 percent.

For all seasonal groups, 1,479,900 acres will be planted if expectations are carried out, 3 percent above the total planted in 1965. Based on average yields, with an allowance for trend for all seasonal groups except winter, which is based on current crop prospects, total production from the 1966 expected acreage could be 290 million hundredweight compared with 289 million last year and 239 million in 1964.

SWEETPOTATOES: Growers intend to plant 200,600 acres of sweetpotatoes in 1966--2 percent less than in 1965 and the 1960-64 average plantings.

All major producing States expect to have the same or smaller planted acreages than a year earlier. Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, and South Carolina are unchanged from last year. In other major States the planted acreages are expected to be from 2 to 13 percent below last year.

Based on an average yield per planted acre with an allowance for trend, the production of sweetpotatoes from this year's expected acreage could be 17.1 million hundredweight. This is 5 percent under the 1965 production.

Planted and Harvested Acreage of Certain Crops, United States 1/, 1949-66

Year	Corn		Spring Wheat			
			Durum		Other	
	Planted	Harvested for grain	Planted	Harvested for grain	Planted	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	3,767	3,570	18,961	17,926
1950	82,859	72,398	2 918	2,829	15,970	15,528
1951	83,275	71,191	2,586	2,518	19,793	19,262
1952	82,230	71,353	2,328	2,174	19,320	18,061
1953	81,574	70,738	2,103	1,865	19,741	19,042
1954	82,185	68,668	1,637	1,309	14,285	13,829
1955	80,932	68,462	1,385	1,348	12,564	12,235
1956	77,828	64,877	2,489	2,318	13,748	11,918
1957	73,180	63,065	2,370	2,286	10,053	9,798
1958	73,351	63,549	938	906	11,405	11,118
1959	82,742	72,091	1,217	1,141	11,940	11,078
1960	81,711	71,649	1,673	1,642	10,557	10,258
1961	66,771	58,449	1,781	1,617	10,474	9,235
1962	65,750	56,609	2,418	2,351	7,981	7,614
1963	69,995	60,549	2,047	1,992	8,959	8,645
1964	67,441	57,291	2,432	2,382	9,365	9,064
1965	66,804	57,049	2,296	2,234	9.815	9,625
1966 2/	68,384	---	2,306	---	9,311	---

Year	Oats		Barley		Sorghums	
	Planted	Harvested for grain	Planted	Harvested for grain	Planted	Harvested for grain
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
1949	43,132	37,794	11,132	9,872	11,064	6,602
1950	45,044	39,306	13,010	11,155	16,055	10,346
1951	41,015	35,233	10,790	9,424	15,028	8,544
1952	42,341	37,012	9,190	8,236	12,289	5,326
1953	43,220	37,536	9,615	8,680	14,590	6,295
1954	46,898	40,551	14,740	13,370	20,148	11,718
1955	47,494	39,027	16,293	14,523	23,921	12,891
1956	44,205	33,333	14,732	12,852	21,384	9,209
1957	41,840	34,065	16,398	14,872	26,886	19,682
1958	37,699	31,247	16,150	14,791	20,675	16,524
1959	35,108	27,793	16,817	14,918	19,502	15,402
1960	31,538	26,646	15,614	13,939	19,588	15,592
1961	32,514	23,994	15,773	12,946	14,292	10,957
1962	29,874	22,675	14,636	12,430	15,042	11,536
1963	28,749	21,683	13,869	11,566	17,832	13,582
1964	26,595	20,432	12,090	10,624	16,918	11,977
1965	24,865	19,106	10,504	9,478	17,201	13,323
1966 2/	24,714	---	11,604	---	16,821	---

See footnotes at end of table

Planted and Harvested Acreage of Certain Crops, United States 1/, 1949-1966--Continued

Year	Tobacco	Flaxseed		Cotton		Rice	
	Harvested	Planted	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	1,623	5,348	5,048	28,283	27,439	1,884	1,858
1950	1,599	4,274	4,090	18,866	17,843	1,653	1,637
1951	1,780	4,116	3,904	29,353	26,949	2,031	1,996
1952	1,772	3,445	3,304	28,065	25,921	2,041	1,997
1953	1,633	4,759	4,570	26,872	24,341	2,204	2,159
1954	1,668	5,947	5,663	20,052	19,251	2,605	2,550
1955	1,495	5,148	4,914	17,991	16,928	1,846	1,826
1956	1,364	5,786	5,473	17,077	15,615	1,602	1,569
1957	1,122	5,481	4,793	14,310	13,558	1,370	1,340
1958	1,078	3,862	3,679	12,379	11,849	1,439	1,415
1959	1,153	3,268	2,932	15,833	15,117	1,607	1,586
1960	1,142	3,437	3,342	16,080	15,309	1,614	1,595
1961	1,174	2,975	2,514	16,588	15,634	1,618	1,589
1962	1,224	3,102	2,808	16,293	15,569	1,789	1,773
1963	1,176	3,391	3,183	14,843	14,212	1,785	1,771
1964	1,078	2,972	2,831	14,836	14,057	1,797	1,786
1965	978	2,856	2,763	14,152	13,621	1,804	1,793
1966 2/	980	2,853	---	10,868	---	1,961	---

Year	Sugar Beets		Potatoes		Sweetpotatoes	
	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	768	687	1,775	1,755	478	472
1950	1,014	925	1,713	1,698	498	489
1951	758	691	1,373	1,348	320	312
1952	719	665	1,417	1,397	332	322
1953	794	745	1,563	1,536	351	343
1954	964	876	1,431	1,413	342	332
1955	798	740	1,452	1,405	352	342
1956	831	785	1,392	1,371	281	276
1957	916	878	1,404	1,359	280	274
1958	935	891	1,461	1,428	261	256
1959	955	905	1,359	1,336	267	257
1960	977	957	1,410	1,397	200	196
1961	1,129	1,077	1,527	1,496	201	197
1962	1,182	1,103	1,408	1,376	229	224
1963	1,285	1,235	1,362	1,347	204	196
1964	1,460	1,395	1,334	1,294	187	183
1965	1,316	1,252	1,436	1,403	205	202
1966 2/	1,324	---	1,480	---	201	---

See footnotes at end of table.

Planted and Harvested Acreage of Certain Crops, United States 1/
1949-1966--Continued

Year	Beans, dry edible		Peas, dry field		Soybeans	
	Planted	Harvested	Planted	Harvested	Planted	Harvested for beans
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
1949	1,936	1,885	383	354	11,872	10,482
1950	1,655	1,511	261	238	15,048	13,807
1951	1,513	1,403	333	300	15,176	13,615
1952	1,299	1,253	224	208	15,958	14,435
1953	1,418	1,379	277	258	16,394	14,829
1954	1,668	1,533	279	259	18,541	17,047
1955	1,602	1,502	335	300	19,674	18,620
1956	1,476	1,423	387	366	21,700	20,620
1957	1,451	1,379	315	294	21,938	20,857
1958	1,660	1,616	248	223	25,108	23,993
1959	1,543	1,460	368	348	23,349	22,631
1960	1,472	1,434	321	298	24,449	23,655
1961	1,480	1,449	355	334	27,815	27,008
1962	1,519	1,467	354	339	28,448	27,604
1963	1,450	1,416	338	319	29,459	28,580
1964	1,509	1,452	322	306	31,688	30,754
1965	1,606	1,533	241	232	35,387	34,551
1966 2/	1,640	---	259	---	37,121	---

Year	Peanuts		All Hay	17 Crops 3/	
	Planted	Harvested for nuts	Harvested	Planted	Harvested
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
1949	2,762	2,308	72,821	297,527	290,384
1950	2,633	2,262	75,150	293,695	285,424
1951	2,510	1,982	75,063	300,681	288,715
1952	1,838	1,443	75,147	293,159	283,662
1953	1,796	1,515	74,997	297,310	286,868
1954	1,824	1,387	73,721	302,085	291,863
1955	1,882	1,669	74,956	302,550	290,783
1956	1,834	1,384	72,292	293,306	274,088
1957	1,746	1,481	71,912	287,620	277,176
1958	1,702	1,516	70,547	276,267	268,224
1959	1,598	1,453	66,274	280,388	270,876
1960	1,542	1,410	67,246	276,554	270,085
1961	1,539	1,410	67,159	260,708	248,622
1962	1,531	1,412	67,646	256,490	247,109
1963	1,529	1,409	66,738	260,910	251,734
1964	1,521	1,405	67,619	256,938	249,193
1965	1,551	1,441	68,076	257,578	250,788
1966 2/	1,543	---	67,245	257,181	---

See footnotes at end of table.

Planted and Harvested Acreage of Certain Crops, United States 1/, 1949-1966--Continued

Year	Winter Wheat		Other Crops 4/		Total 59 crops	
	Planted in preceding fall	Harvested	Planted	Harvested	Planted	Harvested
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
1949	61,177	54,414	6,786	7,488	365,490	352,286
1950	52,399	43,250	7,152	7,763	353,246	336,437
1951	56,145	40,093	6,096	7,271	362,922	336,079
1952	56,997	50,895	5,937	6,756	356,093	341,313
1953	57,087	46,933	6,064	6,859	360,461	340,660
1954	46,617	39,218	6,074	7,103	354,776	338,184
1955	44,297	33,707	6,868	7,412	353,715	331,902
1956	44,418	35,532	5,635	6,624	343,359	316,244
1957	37,420	31,670	5,831	6,718	330,871	315,564
1958	43,674	41,023	5,651	6,465	325,592	315,712
1959	43,615	39,562	5,603	6,095	329,606	316,533
1960	42,689	39,996	5,698	6,167	324,941	316,248
1961	43,409	40,699	5,497	5,996	309,614	295,317
1962	38,733	33,576	5,982	6,451	301,205	287,136
1963	41,983	34,572	5,621	6,067	308,514	292,373
1964	43,268	37,675	5,682	6,216	305,888	293,084
1965	44,831	37,454	4,933	5,879	307,342	294,121
1966 2/	42,138	---	---	---	5/ 305,042	---

1/ Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.

2/ As indicated by March 1 reports from farmers on acreage intended, except for winter wheat as published in December.

3/ The planted acreage is the sum of the planted acreages listed plus tobacco and non-duplicated hay acreage harvested. The harvested acreage of the 17 crops 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 harvested for nuts.

4/ Total of other crop acreages not listed but included in the 59 crops total which includes commercial vegetables, sugarcane, rye, broomcorn, cowpeas for peas, timothy seed and sweetclover seed.

5/ Interpolations of acreage planted have been made for some crops not estimated at this time.

CORN, ALL

State	Acreage planted: Average 1960-64	1965	Indicated 1966	1966 as percent of 1965
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
Maine	12	17	18	106
N.H.	11	13	14	108
Vt.	43	46	48	104
Mass.	27	33	35	106
R.I.	5	6	6	100
Conn.	35	41	44	107
N.Y.	641	735	779	106
N.J.	133	127	126	99
Pa.	1,192	1,225	1,225	100
Ohio	3,119	3,185	3,249	102
Ind.	4,763	5,134	5,442	106
Ill.	9,242	9,993	10,693	107
Mich.	1,926	2,024	1,984	98
Wis.	2,644	2,726	2,726	100
Minn.	6,016	5,750	5,635	98
Iowa	10,917	10,467	10,781	103
Mo.	3,585	3,379	3,413	101
N.Dak.	1,112	912	803	88
S.Dak.	3,703	3,399	3,399	100
Nebr.	5,563	4,216	4,469	106
Kans.	1,625	1,289	1,341	104
Del.	147	200	216	108
Md.	490	593	623	105
Va.	699	751	781	104
W.Va.	105	87	80	92
N.C.	1,611	1,504	1,579	105
S.C.	622	494	514	104
Ga.	2,223	1,875	1,856	99
Fla.	480	459	445	97
Ky.	1,290	1,205	1,277	106
Tenn.	1,157	1,018	1,018	100
Ala.	1,495	1,188	1,105	93
Miss.	890	629	591	94
Ark.	233	115	109	95
La.	295	217	206	95
Okla.	165	85	90	106
Texas	1,088	638	574	90
Mont.	80	57	57	100
Idaho	79	79	72	91
Wyo.	57	52	53	102
Colo.	419	420	441	105
N.Mex.	34	36	36	100
Ariz.	29	29	28	97
Utah	42	37	36	97
Nev.	5	6	7	117
Wash.	66	60	62	103
Oreg.	48	39	41	105
Calif.	173	214	257	120
U. S.	70,334	66,804	68,384	102.4

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

State	Acreage planted			
	Average 1960-64	1965	Indicated 1966	1966 as percent of 1965
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
Wis.	20	15	17	113
Minn.	841	732	769	105
N.Dak.	4,550	4,883	4,834	99
S.Dak.	1,495	1,554	1,538	99
Mont.	1,748	1,589	1,541	97
Idaho	409	333	266	80
Wyo.	34	33	31	94
Colo.	24	55	22	40
Utah	50	49	46	94
Nev.	17	12	9	75
Wash.	180	356	160	45
Oreg.	81	204	78	38
U.S.	9,467	9,815	9,311	94.9

DURUM WHEAT

State	Acreage planted			
	Average 1960-64	1965	Indicated 1966	1966 as percent of 1965
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
Minn.	48	70	53	76
N.Dak.	1,684	1,992	1,972	99
S.Dak.	125	105	121	115
Mont.	204	124	155	125
Calif.	9	5	5	100
U.S.	2,070	2,296	2,306	100.4

RICE

State	Acreage planted			
	Average 1960-64	1965	Indicated 1966	1966 as percent of 1965
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
Mo.	4.5	4.8	5.2	108
Miss.	48	51	56	110
Ark.	415	438	477	109
La.	494	517	558	108
Texas	447	464	506	109
Calif.	312	329	359	109
U. S.	1,720	1,803.8	1,961.2	108.7

OATS 1/

State	Acreage planted: Average 1960-64	1965	Indicated 1966	1966 as percent of 1965
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
Maine	57	55	51	93
Vt.	50	39	39	100
N. Y.	643	573	573	100
N. J.	29	21	21	100
Pa.	637	586	574	98
Ohio	882	693	721	104
Ind.	718	447	420	94
Ill.	1,970	1,298	1,298	100
Mich.	762	566	634	112
Wis.	2,264	2,106	2,106	100
Minn.	3,558	3,238	3,303	102
Iowa	3,889	2,934	2,817	96
Mo.	601	339	332	98
N. Dak.	2,144	2,148	2,148	100
S. Dak.	2,765	2,590	2,590	100
Nebr.	1,122	847	796	94
Kans.	505	259	246	95
Del.	7	5	5	100
Md.	55	46	45	98
Va.	131	115	105	91
W. Va.	44	32	30	94
N. C.	360	216	216	100
S. C.	423	286	269	94
Ga.	352	260	278	107
Fla.	89	98	93	95
Ky.	131	123	116	94
Tenn.	234	185	166	90
Ala.	309	231	219	95
Miss.	364	164	161	98
Ark.	183	112	106	95
La.	88	70	63	90
Okla.	660	407	362	89
Texas	2,036	1,994	2,114	106
Mont.	405	397	389	98
Idaho	169	165	147	89
Wyo.	135	136	135	99
Colo.	168	209	163	78
N. Mex.	33	32	29	91
Ariz.	23	25	23	92
Utah	32	38	39	103
Nev.	10	12	13	108
Wash.	164	150	159	106
Oreg.	239	225	207	92
Calif.	413	393	393	100
U. S.	29,854	24,865	24,714	99.4

1/ Includes acreage planted in preceding fall.

BARLEY 1/

State	Acreage planted			
	Average 1960-64	1965	Indicated 1966	1966 as percent of 1965
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
N. Y.	21	17	16	94
N. J.	40	32	31	97
Pa.	181	180	191	106
Ohio	50	22	20	90
Ind.	46	22	15	68
Ill.	58	24	18	75
Mich.	60	34	34	100
Wis.	31	26	28	108
Minn.	798	620	670	108
Iowa	16	5	5	100
Mo.	123	40	32	80
N. Dak.	3,293	2,642	3,197	121
S. Dak.	429	230	271	118
Nebr.	218	75	68	90
Kans.	880	232	220	95
Del.	22	29	25	86
Md.	102	102	100	98
Va.	126	128	133	104
W. Va.	11	11	10	91
N. C.	79	74	72	97
S. C.	26	21	20	95
Ga.	15	20	15	75
Ky.	80	59	54	92
Tenn.	46	33	30	91
Ark.	33	12	11	92
Okla.	780	354	496	140
Texas	474	248	211	85
Mont.	1,756	1,366	1,667	122
Idaho	628	615	676	110
Wyo.	125	137	140	102
Colo.	609	335	419	125
N. Mex.	58	53	55	104
Ariz.	181	196	169	86
Utah	155	156	159	102
Nev.	14	19	21	110
Wash.	663	334	351	105
Oreg.	489	439	470	107
Calif.	1,681	1,562	1,484	95
U. S.	14,396	10,504	11,604	110.5

1/ Includes acreage planted in preceding fall.

SORGHUMS, ALL

State	Acreage planted			
	Average 1960-64	1965	Indicated 1966	1966 as percent of 1965
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
Ind.	18	20	14	70
Ill.	11	16	12	75
Iowa	37	56	38	68
Mo.	364	348	341	98
N. Dak.	19	24	19	79
S. Dak.	326	602	445	74
Nebr.	1,975	2,760	2,650	96
Kans.	4,511	4,048	4,048	100
Va.	21	17	17	100
N. C.	79	66	60	91
S. C.	31	25	25	100
Ga.	49	46	42	91
Ky.	25	21	19	90
Tenn.	53	32	34	105
Ala.	43	48	45	94
Miss.	52	52	52	100
Ark.	50	70	76	109
La.	17	21	26	124
Okla.	1,111	987	1,007	102
Texas	6,558	6,281	6,281	100
Wyo.	6	5	4	80
Colo.	682	835	710	85
N. Mex.	297	310	326	105
Ariz.	146	187	206	110
Calif.	252	324	324	100
U. S.	16,734	17,201	16,821	97.8

FLAXSEED 1/

State	Acreage planted			
	Average 1960-64	1965	Indicated 1966	1966 as percent of 1965
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
Wis.	4	3	2	67
Minn.	565	452	402	89
Iowa	11	10	7	70
N. Dak.	1,809	1,690	1,707	101
S. Dak.	589	571	594	104
Texas	151	103	118	115
Mont.	28	22	20	91
Calif.	19	5	3	60
U. S.	3,175	2,856	2,853	99.9

1/ Includes acreage planted in preceding fall.

SOYBEANS

State	Acreage planted			
	Average 1960-64	1965	Indicated 1966	1966 as percent of 1965
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
N.Y.	6	5	6	120
N.J.	48	49	50	102
Pa.	20	15	14	93
Ohio	1,745	2,108	2,150	102
Ind.	2,698	2,983	2,953	99
Ill.	5,526	6,076	6,015	99
Mich.	313	471	485	103
Wis.	116	165	173	105
Minn.	2,396	3,217	3,314	103
Iowa	3,462	4,864	5,107	105
Mo.	2,674	3,200	3,456	108
N.Dak.	161	214	235	110
S.Dak.	152	339	339	100
Nebr.	333	736	846	115
Kans.	767	930	976	105
Del.	210	175	173	99
Md.	262	218	209	96
Va.	391	417	425	102
N.C.	717	926	1,019	110
S.C.	678	932	960	103
Ga.	120	187	211	113
Fla.	48	76	78	102
Ky.	280	350	336	96
Tenn.	563	818	933	114
Ala.	172	198	206	104
Miss.	1,206	1,530	1,744	114
Ark.	2,747	3,266	3,429	105
La.	306	642	931	145
Okla.	171	190	243	128
Texas	79	90	105	117
U. S.	28,372	35,387	37,121	104.9

PEAS, DRY FIELD

State	Acreage planted			
	Average 1960-64	1965	Indicated 1966	1966 as percent of 1965
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
Minn.	9	7	4	57
N.Dak.	9	8	7	88
Idaho	115	93	96	103
Wash.	180	121	139	115
Oreg.	15	12	13	108
U. S.	338	241	259	107.5

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Acreage planted			
	Average 1960-64	1965	Indicated 1966	1966 as percent of 1965
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
New York	96	111	109	98
Michigan	573	665	632	95
Minnesota	2/15	9	5	56
North Dakota	2/27	25	23	92
Nebraska	81	85	94	110
Kansas	16	13	13	100
Montana	13	14	14	100
Idaho	126	146	152	104
Wyoming	58	51	52	102
Colorado	232	228	258	113
New Mexico	10	7	9	129
Utah	9	8	10	120
Washington	30	22	34	155
California				
Lima	74	59	60	102
Other	160	163	175	107
Total California	234	222	235	106
United States	1,486	1,606	1,640	102.1

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.
2/ 1964 only.

PEANUTS

State	Acreage planted			
	Average 1960-64	1965	Indicated 1966	1966 as percent of 1965
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
Virginia	106	105	105	100
North Carolina	181	181	181	100
Total (Va.-N.C. area)	287	286	286	100.0
South Carolina	12	11	11	100
Georgia	514	523	518	99
Florida	89	83	86	104
Alabama	212	214	203	95
Mississippi	5	4	4	100
Total (S.E. area)	832	835	822	98.4
Oklahoma	119	130	131	101
Texas	288	292	295	101
New Mexico	7	8.3	8.6	104
Total (S.W. area)	414	430.3	434.6	101.0
United States	1,533	1,551.3	1,542.6	99.4

ALL HAY

State	Acreage harvested			
	Average 1960-64	1965	Indicated 1966	1966 as percent of 1965
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
Maine	453	413	401	97
N. H.	177	147	144	98
Vt.	706	662	649	98
Mass.	206	187	180	96
R. I.	20	18	17	94
Conn.	168	155	147	95
N. Y.	2,922	2,838	2,895	102
N. J.	195	191	187	98
Pa.	2,096	2,102	2,081	99
Ohio	1,929	1,863	1,826	98
Ind.	1,319	1,253	1,215	97
Ill.	2,019	1,739	1,669	96
Mich.	1,763	1,759	1,724	98
Wis.	3,941	4,145	4,145	100
Minn.	3,637	3,527	3,527	100
Iowa	3,416	3,081	3,050	99
Mo.	2,940	3,117	3,086	99
N. Dak.	3,811	3,652	3,615	99
S. Dak.	4,548	4,624	4,532	98
Nebr.	4,958	4,984	4,984	100
Kans.	2,235	2,542	2,491	98
Del.	42	39	39	100
Md.	383	367	356	97
Va.	1,183	1,130	1,107	98
W. Va.	647	641	622	97
N. C.	699	579	556	96
S. C.	326	281	281	100
Ga.	495	528	528	100
Fla.	100	108	114	106
Ky.	1,629	1,630	1,646	101
Tenn.	1,326	1,307	1,294	99
Ala.	509	519	514	99
Miss.	640	617	617	100
Ark.	700	763	748	98
La.	382	395	379	96
Okla.	1,455	1,710	1,710	100
Texas	1,923	2,181	2,116	97
Mont.	2,256	2,540	2,464	97
Idaho	1,233	1,254	1,241	99
Wyo.	1,138	1,168	1,168	100
Colo.	1,611	1,980	1,861	94
N. Mex.	230	271	274	101
Ariz.	256	230	228	99
Utah	565	578	578	100
Nev.	324	350	357	102
Wash.	833	867	867	100
Oreg.	1,002	1,057	1,068	101
Calif.	1,935	1,987	1,947	98
U. S.	67,282	68,076	67,245	98.8

COTTON

State	Acreage planted			
	Average 1960-64	1965	Indicated 1966	1966 as percent of 1965
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
N. C.	406	387	280	72
S. C.	571	501	385	77
Ga.	680	593	460	78
Tenn.	532	508	410	81
Ala.	886	829	600	72
Mo.	384	341	280	82
Miss.	1,573	1,471	1,060	72
Ark.	1,346	1,248	960	77
La.	554	516	375	73
Okla.	654	585	480	82
Texas	6,650	5,850	4,500	77
N. Mex.	207	184	145	79
Ariz.	405	345	265	77
Calif.	827	744	630	85
Other States 1/	53	50	38	76
U. S.	15,728	14,152	10,868	76.8
Amer.-Egypt. 2/				
Texas	33.9	27.6	29.0	105
N. Mex.	19.3	15.7	16.4	104
Ariz.	41.2	33.5	35.0	104
Calif.	.6	.5	.6	115
Total A.-E.	95.0	77.3	81.0	104.8

1/ Virginia, Florida, Illinois, Kentucky and Nevada.
2/ Included in State and United States totals.

SUGAR BEETS

State	Acreage Planted			
	Average 1960-64	1965	Indicated 1966	1966 as percent of 1965
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
N. Y.	---	20.4	29.0	142
Ohio	28.6	32.4	32.0	99
Mich.	78.8	79.6	80.0	101
Minn.	107.8	126.2	126.0	100
N. Dak.	50.0	67.1	68.0	101
Nebr.	83.0	72.2	72.0	100
Kans.	16.0	21.0	23.0	110
Texas	7.0	28.7	28.0	98
Mont.	66.6	62.1	63.0	101
Idaho	137.3	159.6	161.0	101
Wyo.	54.5	55.0	56.0	102
Colo.	177.3	156.7	161.0	103
Utah	28.8	33.1	35.0	106
Wash.	54.7	56.6	57.0	101
Oreg.	20.6	19.3	20.0	104
Calif. 1/	275.7	318.1	300.0	94
Other States	6.4	8.4	13.0	---
U. S.	1,206.6	1,316.5	1,324.0	100.6

1/ Relates to year of harvest. Includes some acreage carried over to the following spring.

TOBACCO

State	Acreage harvested			
	Average 1960-64	1965	Indicated 1966	1966 as percent of 1965
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Percent
Mass.	3,020	3,200	3,200	100
Conn.	8,000	8,700	8,500	98
Pa.	29,400	27,000	25,000	93
Ohio	14,040	12,300	11,100	90
Ind.	7,600	6,700	5,900	88
Wis.	12,400	10,900	10,700	98
Mo.	3,100	2,600	2,300	89
Md.	38,400	33,500	34,000	102
Va.	89,600	75,200	75,900	101
W. Va.	2,660	2,300	2,200	96
N. C.	466,320	384,000	412,800	108
S. C.	79,200	66,000	69,000	105
Ga.	70,960	56,200	62,900	112
Fla.	18,120	15,500	17,300	112
Ky.	235,400	203,400	176,300	87
Tenn.	79,680	69,200	62,100	90
Ala.	470	500	600	120
La.	300	280	280	100
U. S. 1/	1,158,700	977,500	980,100	100.3

1/ U. S. totals rounded to hundreds.

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and type	Type No.	Acreage harvested: Average 1960-64	1965	Indicated 1966	1966 as percent of 1965
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Percent
CLASS 1, FLUE-CURED:					
Va.	11	69,200	55,800	58,000	104
N. C.	11	179,600	147,000	154,000	105
Total Old and Middle Belts	11	248,800	202,800	212,000	105
Eastern North Carolina Belt	12	221,400	182,000	202,000	111
N. C.	13	55,000	46,000	48,500	105
S. C.	13	79,200	66,000	69,000	105
Total N.C. Border and S.C. Belt	13	134,200	112,000	117,500	105
Ga.	14	69,700	54,700	61,500	112
Fla.	14	13,840	10,700	13,000	121
Ala.	14	470	500	600	120
Total Georgia-Florida Belt	14	84,030	65,900	75,100	114
Total All Flue-cured Types	11-14	688,430	562,700	606,600	108
CLASS 2, FIRE CURED:					
Virginia Belt	21	7,260	7,600	7,400	97
Ky.	22	6,100	5,400	5,200	97
Tenn.	22	13,380	11,300	10,500	93
Total Eastern District	22	19,480	16,700	15,700	94
Ky.	23	6,180	5,400	5,000	93
Tenn.	23	1,300	1,200	1,100	90
Total Western District	23	7,480	6,600	6,100	92
Total All Fire-Cured Types	21-23	34,220	30,900	29,200	94
CLASS 3, AIR-CURED:					
3A Light Air-Cured					
Ohio	31	9,900	8,600	7,600	88
Ind.	31	7,600	6,700	5,900	88
Mo.	31	3,100	2,600	2,300	89
Va.	31	11,280	10,000	8,900	89
W. Va.	31	2,660	2,300	2,200	96
N. C.	31	10,320	9,000	8,300	92
Ky.	31	211,800	183,000	157,000	86
Tenn.	31	63,000	55,000	49,000	89
Total Burley Belt	31	319,660	277,200	241,200	87
Southern Maryland Belt	32	38,400	33,500	34,000	102
Total All Light Air-cured Types	31-32	358,060	310,700	275,200	89

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE (Continued)

Class and type	Type No.	Acreage harvested: Average 1960-64	1965	Indicated 1966	1966 as percent of 1965
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Percent
3B Dark Air-cured					
Kentucky	35	6,840	5,800	5,600	97
Tennessee	35	2,000	1,700	1,500	88
Total One Sucker Belt	35	8,840	7,500	7,100	95
Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	4,480	3,800	3,500	92
Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	1,860	1,800	1,600	89
Total All Dark Air-cured Types	35-37	15,180	13,100	12,200	93
CLASS 4, CIGAR FILLER:					
Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	29,400	27,000	25,000	93
Ohio Miami Valley Types	42-44	4,140	3,700	3,500	94
Total Cigar Filler Types	41-44	33,540	30,700	28,500	93
CLASS 5, CIGAR BINDER:					
Connecticut--Conn. Valley Broadleaf	51	1,800	1,900	1,900	100
Mass.--Conn. Valley Havana Seed	52	970	700	700	100
Total Connecticut Valley Binder	51-52	2,980	2,600	2,600	100
Southern Wisconsin	54	5,040	4,700	4,700	100
Northern Wisconsin	55	7,360	6,200	6,000	97
Total Wisconsin Binder	54-55	12,400	10,900	10,700	98
Total Cigar Filler Types	51-55	15,380	13,500	13,300	99
CLASS 6, CIGAR WRAPPER:					
Mass.	61	2,060	2,500	2,500	100
Conn.	61	5,980	6,800	6,600	97
Total Connecticut Valley Shade-grown	61	8,040	9,300	9,100	98
Ga.	62	1,260	1,500	1,400	93
Fla.	62	4,280	4,800	4,300	90
Total Georgia - Florida Shade-grown 1/	62	5,540	6,300	5,700	90
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	13,580	15,600	14,800	95
Total All Cigar Types	41-62	62,500	59,800	56,600	95
CLASS 7, MISCELLANEOUS:					
Louisiana Perique	72	320	280	280	100
United States 2/	All	1,158,700	977,500	980,100	100.3

1/ Includes fire-cured wrapper.
2/ U. S. totals rounded to hundreds.

POTATOES

Seasonal group and State	Acreage planted			
	Average 1960-64	1965	Indicated 1966	1966 as percent of 1965
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
WINTER: 1/ 2/				
Florida	8.7	10.1	11.3	112
California	12.5	9.4	14.6	155
Total	21.1	19.5	25.9	132.8
EARLY SPRING: 2/				
Florida-Hastings	22.7	27.8	30.5	110
-Other	2.9	3.9	3.0	77
Texas	1.3	4.3	5.5	128
Total	26.8	36.0	39.0	108.3
LATE SPRING: 3/				
North Carolina				
8 N.E. Counties	12.3	10.8	11.4	106
Other Counties	3.5	3.2	3.2	100
South Carolina	4.2	3.0	3.2	107
Georgia	.4	.3	.3	100
Alabama-Baldwin	14.6	15.3	17.0	111
-Other	7.0	6.3	6.9	110
Mississippi	3.3	2.9	3.0	103
Arkansas	4.5	4.2	4.3	102
Louisiana	3.9	3.8	4.0	105
Oklahoma	1.6	1.1	.9	82
Texas	6.0	7.0	8.4	120
Arizona	9.5	11.0	10.7	97
California	47.7	54.4	54.4	100
Total	118.5	123.3	127.7	103.6
EARLY SUMMER: 4/				
Missouri	4.8	4.5	4.5	100
Kansas	2.5	2.1	2.1	100
Delaware	9.5	8.0	7.6	95
Maryland	3.0	2.4	2.3	96
Virginia-Eastern Shore	22.3	22.0	22.5	102
-Norfolk	.9	.3	.3	100
-Other	3.9	3.7	3.7	100
North Carolina	5.5	4.3	4.1	95
Georgia	.8	.6	.5	84
Kentucky	9.5	8.0	8.0	100
Tennessee	7.8	7.2	7.2	100
Texas	11.7	11.9	13.7	115
California	8.8	7.5	6.6	88
Total	91.0	82.5	83.1	100.7

See footnotes at end of table.

POTATOES (Cont.)

Seasonal group and State	Acreage planted			
	Average 1960-64	1965	Indicated 1966	1966 as percent of 1965
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
LATE SUMMER AND FALL: 5/				
Maine	146.4	151.0	153.0	101
New Hampshire	1.7	1.5	1.5	100
Vermont	2.3	2.0	1.9	95
Massachusetts	7.0	6.5	6.4	98
Rhode Island	5.5	5.4	5.4	100
Connecticut	6.6	6.7	6.4	96
New York-Long Island	41.0	37.0	36.0	97
-Upstate	43.0	40.0	40.0	100
Pennsylvania	39.6	38.0	39.0	103
Ohio	14.9	13.6	13.4	99
Indiana	7.8	7.3	7.0	96
Illinois	3.1	2.5	2.5	100
Michigan	47.3	52.9	53.0	100
Wisconsin	54.8	61.0	61.0	100
Minnesota	114.6	108.4	108.6	100
Iowa	3.3	3.0	2.8	93
North Dakota	118.2	108.0	113.0	105
South Dakota	6.1	5.1	5.0	98
Nebraska	13.0	11.4	10.9	96
New Jersey	17.8	16.6	17.3	104
Maryland	1.5	1.0	1.0	100
Virginia	2.8	2.7	2.6	96
West Virginia	8.5	7.5	7.0	93
North Carolina	3.0	3.0	3.2	107
Montana	8.1	8.0	8.6	107
Idaho-10 S.W. Co.	13.2	33.0	35.0	106
-Other Co.	241.6	250.0	260.0	104
Wyoming	3.8	3.8	3.9	103
Colorado	55.1	48.5	50.0	103
New Mexico	2.7	2.3	2.5	109
Utah	9.2	9.5	9.5	100
Nevada	1.5	1.0	1.0	100
Washington	37.9	50.0	58.0	116
Oregon-Malheur Co.	11.3	12.5	12.5	100
-Other Co.	25.1	28.0	30.8	110
California	31.5	35.6	34.5	97
Total Late Summer and Fall	1,150.7	1,174.3	1,204.2	102.5
United States	1,408.2	1,435.6	1,479.9	103.1

1/ *Includes acreage planted in preceding fall.*
2/ Acreage planted.
3/ Intended acreage for 1966 as of January 1.
4/ Intended acreage for 1966 as of February 1.
5/ Intended acreage for 1966 as of March 1.

SWEETPOTATOES

State	Acreage planted			
	Average 1960-64	1965	Indicated 1966	1966 as percent of 1965
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
New Jersey	13.3	11.5	10.0	87
Missouri	1.1	1.1	1.3	118
Kansas	1.5	1.6	1.6	100
Maryland	3.9	3.9	3.5	90
Virginia	19.3	20.0	19.6	98
North Carolina	23.2	22.0	21.0	95
South Carolina	8.3	8.5	8.5	100
Georgia	14.0	15.0	14.0	93
Florida	1.8	1.5	1.3	86
Kentucky	2.0	1.6	1.5	94
Tennessee	5.2	4.2	4.2	100
Alabama	9.2	9.0	9.0	100
Mississippi	14.0	15.0	15.0	100
Arkansas	4.1	4.0	3.8	95
Louisiana	56.0	60.0	60.0	100
Oklahoma	1.5	1.3	1.2	92
Texas	15.7	16.0	16.0	100
New Mexico	1.4	.8	.9	112
California	8.9	8.4	8.2	98
United States	204.2	205.4	200.6	97.7

ALASKA

Crop	Acreage planted		
	1965	Indicated 1966	1966 as percent of 1965
	Acres	Acres	Percent
Oats, all	1,800	1,800	100
Barley, all	1,900	1,900	100
Mixed Grain Crops	4,000	3,900	98
Grain Hay or Silage 1/ 2/	4,000	4,500	112
Grass Hay or Silage 2/	6,800	8,000	118
Potatoes	800	850	106

1/ Included in the above grain crop estimates.
2/ Acreage harvested.

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