of all large-scale farms while partnerships and corporations accounted for 18 and 10 percent, respectively. For all sales ranges (up to $1 million and over), there were percentage increases between 1969 and 1974 in the number of large-scale farms operated by individuals and corresponding percentage decreases in large-scale farms operated by partnerships and corporations (Table 11).

Corporations operated 25 percent of the acreage in large-scale farms compared with 53 percent for individual farms and 20 percent for partnerships. About 73 percent of the individually operated large-scale farms and 61 percent of the partnerships had sales between $100,000 and $200,000. Only 33 percent of the large-scale corporations had sales of less than $200,000.

At the other extreme, there were only 1 percent of individually operated large-scale farms with sales of $1 million and over compared with 3 percent for partnerships and 15 percent for corporations. Corporations also accounted for 75 percent of the large-scale farms with sales of $5 million and over and 80 percent with sales of $10 million and over.

Source of farm sales—Of the various kinds of farm products or commodities sold, the proportion of each produced and sold by corporations varies substantially more than the proportions sold by other types of organization. Corporations account for a disproportionately large percentage of the sales of nursery products (60 percent); vegetables, sweet corn, and melons (37 percent); other field crops (33 percent); cattle and calves (32 percent); fruits, nuts, and berries (32 percent); poultry and poultry products (28 percent); and sheep, lambs, and wool (23 percent). On the other hand, corporations sold less than 5 percent of the grains, hogs, and tobacco and less than 10 percent of dairy products, forest products, and field seeds from farms with sales of $2,500 and over (Table 12).

In contrast to individuals, partnerships, and other organizations, which tend toward more general farming with a reliance on crop production, corporations specialized to a greater extent in livestock or crops which could be readily produced on a large scale, be more highly mechanized, and require large amounts of capital and other inputs. For example, the production of fresh market vegetables, sugarcanes, pineapples, citrus fruit, broilers, turkeys, eggs, and fattened cattle are more easily adaptable to large-scale production. About 52 percent of the sales by corporations came from cattle and calves and poultry products, and another 28 percent from other field crops; vegetables, sweet corn, and melons; fruit, nuts, and berries; and nursery and greenhouse products.

Products produced—Farms operated by corporations sold 47 percent of the cattle fattened on grain and concentrates and 33 percent of all turkeys. They harvested 29 percent of the vegetable acreage.