

Archive Master '66

# Crop Production

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DECEMBER 1, 1966

The Crop Reporting Board of the Statistical Reporting Service makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	CITRUS FRUITS 1/			
	PRODUCTION			
	Average	1964	1965	Indicated
	1960-64	1964	1965	1966
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes
Oranges .....	114,730	121,250	141,150	180,300
Grapefruit .....	39,238	41,030	46,700	51,500
Lemons .....	15,464	14,210	16,270	17,500

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

Seasonal group	POTATOES, IRISH 1967 CROP								
	ACREAGE			YIELD			PRODUCTION		
	HARVESTED			PER ACRE					
	Average:	1966	1967	Average:	1966	1967	Average:	1966	1967
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Winter ...	20.6	25.5	23.7	197	199	184	4,069	5,084	4,358
	:Acreage planted:			:Yield per planted acre:			:Production		
	:tions:								
E. Spring ..	28.4	39.0	38.2	158	126	---	4,454	4,924	Apr. 10

MONTH	MONTHLY MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION					
	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	1965	1966	Average	1965	1966
	1960-64	1965	1966	1960-64 1/	1965	1966
	Million	Million	Million	Millions	Millions	Millions
	pounds	pounds	pounds	Millions	Millions	Millions
October	9,634	9,446	9,426	5,024	5,273	5,404
November	9,252	9,106	9,108	4,986	5,166	5,343
Jan. -Nov. Incl.	115,497	115,505	111,909	57,472	59,185	58,961

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Statistical Reporting Service

Cr Pr 2-2 (12-66)

Crop Reporting Board

Washington, D. C.

## GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF DECEMBER 1, 1966

Harvest of the Nation's crops is about on schedule except in the eastern Corn Belt and most South Atlantic and eastern South Central States, according to the Crop Reporting Board. Rains were light over the western Corn Belt, the Great Plains and central and southern Mountain areas. Soaking rains are needed over these areas to stimulate growth of fall seeded small grains.

A record high citrus crop is expected--24 percent more than last year.

November milk production was about the same as a year earlier. Egg production totaled 3 percent more than in November 1965 as both the rate of lay and the average number of layers on farms was up.

Record Citrus Production

The Nation's 1966-67 citrus crop is expected to be the largest of record. The December 1 forecast is 24 percent more than last year's crop and 49 percent above average. Oranges account for most of the increased production; however, other citrus fruits also are expected to be more plentiful than both last year and average.

Harvest Generally Good; Parts of Corn Belt and South Lag

Harvest of 1966 crops was about normal on December 1 except for portions of the eastern Corn Belt and many South Atlantic and South Central States.

Unfavorable drying weather and wet fields slowed harvest in Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan the first half of November. Also, a heavy snow hit parts of these States unusually early causing some lodging of corn and soybeans and hampering harvest. Picking of corn is about two weeks late in southern Illinois due to high moisture and earlier wet fields. Shortages of drying and storing facilities also retarded harvest in some areas. Some farmers will wait until fields are frozen to complete harvest. In western Corn Belt States harvest progressed normally and was nearly complete by the end of November. A mid-October storm in parts of Nebraska and Kansas knocked down some corn and sorghums, slowing harvest and causing more than the usual harvesting losses.

Special Items in This Report

CORN: Plant Population Per Acre and Row Widths  
SOYBEANS: Oil and Protein Content, Varieties  
Grown, and Row Spacing

Crop harvest is virtually complete in the North Atlantic States but in most South Atlantic and eastern South Central States harvest has been slower than usual for a variety of reasons. Frequent showers, slow maturity, high moisture in corn, and lateness of planting in some cases have contributed. At the end of November harvest of cotton was nearing completion, but some corn and soybeans remained to be harvested.

Crop work progressed well in western South Central States, where harvest is generally ahead of the 1965 pace. Harvest is complete or nearly completed for most crops except soybeans in Arkansas. Farmers completed most crop harvest in November in Western States except in New Mexico, Arizona, and California. Heavy rains in Washington, Oregon, and parts of California slowed field work but benefited fall seeded grains.

#### November Generally Warm and Dry

Despite a cold first week, November temperatures averaged above normal throughout most of the country, in contrast to below average temperatures generally in August, September, and October. Exceptions to this mild weather were in the Northern Plains and Atlantic Coastal areas of the Southeast, where temperatures averaged below normal. A freeze November 2-4 caused moderate to severe damage to unopened cotton bolls in many areas of the South.

November was dry in many areas. Precipitation was less than 50 percent of normal in most of the Plains States, and the western half of the Corn Belt. Soil moisture shortages are critical in these heavy wheat producing areas. The highly variable precipitation also was below average in most South Central and South Atlantic States, but, except for parts of South Carolina and Georgia, soil moisture supplies are generally adequate.

Frequent rains and, in some areas, early heavy snow, brought plentiful moisture to Kentucky, Tennessee, most of the eastern Corn Belt and to the Appalachian Mountains. Precipitation was from near to above normal in most North Atlantic States.

Washington, Oregon, and the Northern two-thirds of California received unusually heavy rains. The area of above normal precipitation extended into parts of Nevada, Idaho, and Montana. Elsewhere in the West precipitation was generally below average.

Wheat Growth Limited in Central and Southern Plains

Stands of winter wheat are mostly good in the Great Plains but a severe shortage of moisture has brought growth to a virtual standstill in much of the Central and Southern Great Plains. In Kansas surface moisture is considered short over 90 percent of the State, and brown spots are showing in some wheat fields. Moisture is critically short in the Oklahoma Panhandle and the Texas Plains areas. Dryland wheat in New Mexico is badly in need of moisture and topsoils are drying out in the Plains areas of Colorado. Some wheat fields furnished limited grazing early in the month, but cattle have been withdrawn because of short wheat growth and loose soils. As of December 1, rain was needed throughout the area.

Small grains also badly need moisture in middle and southern Mountain States. Emergence is slow and some stands are spotty. However, rains in the Pacific Northwest and scattered precipitation in Northern Mountain States have benefited wheat, and it is mostly in good condition. Seeding is still active in parts of the Far Southwest and the Pacific Northwest.

Generally adequate surface moisture supplies for the time of year and above normal temperatures have favored small grains in the eastern half of the country. Emerged grains are in good condition. Lagging harvests in parts of the eastern Corn Belt, most South Atlantic and eastern South Central States have delayed seeding of small grains. However, seeding is about complete in most areas.

Winter Grazing Prospects Poor in Southwest

Dry soils limited wheat growth over much of Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and New Mexico, resulting in poor winter grazing prospects. Very little grain is being grazed, except irrigated wheat in New Mexico.

Recent rains have improved ranges in lower elevations and wheat pastures in the Pacific Northwest, Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming. Mild weather melted early November snow in Montana, re-opening ranges. In Idaho grazing permits were extended in some areas. Volunteer wheat, and some drilled wheat, is supplying adequate grazing in Colorado.

Open weather and lack of snow cover permitted farmers to make full use of crop residues in the western Corn Belt States but now supplemental feeding is becoming necessary. Pastures are generally good in the eastern Corn Belt, although an early snow and lagging harvest limited use of stalk fields. Pasture conditions in the North Atlantic States are generally near average. In most South Atlantic and eastern South Central States, pastures are furnishing good grazing.

Winter Potatoes Down - Vegetables Up

Production of 1967 winter potatoes is indicated 14 percent below last year's large crop but 7 percent above average.

Winter vegetable production is expected to be larger than last year. Increases in winter output are indicated for broccoli, cabbage, carrots, celery, lettuce, and spinach. Lower production is expected for escarole.

CITRUS: The Nation's 1966-67 orange crop is expected to be the largest of record.

The December 1 forecast is 180.3 million boxes, 28 percent more than last season, 57 percent above average and 27 percent above the previous record high crop of 142.2 million boxes produced during the 1961-62 season. Early, Mid-season, and Navel oranges are expected to total 93.7 million boxes, 29 percent above last season and 58 percent more than average. The Valencia crop is estimated at 86.6 million boxes, 26 percent more than last season and 56 percent above average. Most of the increase in orange production is in Florida where nearly ideal growing conditions together with an increase in bearing trees have resulted in the highest prospective production of record. Texas also expects production to be up sharply from last season. In California and Arizona, the Navel orange crop is expected to drop below last season, but a larger Valencia crop is forecast.

Grapefruit production for the 1966-67 season is forecast at 51.5 million boxes, up 10 percent from last season and 31 percent above average. Prospects are for larger crops than last season in Florida and Texas to more than offset smaller crops in Arizona and California.

Lemon production is expected to total 17.5 million boxes, 8 percent more than last season and 13 percent above average. Larger crops are in prospect for both California and Arizona. Florida's tangerine crop is forecast at 4.6 million boxes, 28 percent more than last season. Production of Florida tangelos is expected to total 1.8 million boxes, 50 percent more than last season.

In Florida, fruit growth was slowed by the dry weather in October and November, despite the heavy use of irrigation. Leaf wilt is apparent in many unirrigated groves. Fruit drop has been light. Several cool periods have brought on excellent color and induced some dormancy in trees. Movement of fruit although increasing is lagging behind a year ago primarily because of late maturity. Spot picking of tangerines is underway. Harvest of Temple oranges has been very light.

In Arizona, harvest of Navel oranges and tangerines was underway the last half of November. The Valencia crop is growing well. Grapefruit harvest is active in the Salt River Valley and Yuma areas, where both fruit size and color are good. Arizona's lemon harvest is approximately 40 percent complete. In Texas, harvest of both oranges and grapefruit is increasing seasonally.

In California, picking of Navel oranges began early and has increased rapidly. The bulk of the shipments are from the San Joaquin Valley, but movement from Southern California districts will increase during the next few weeks. The Valencia orange crop is developing well, and sizes are reported to be better than last season. Grapefruit in the Desert Valleys is progressing well and the fruit is coloring rapidly. Light harvest is underway in the Coachella Valley. In California's "Other Areas", grapefruit trees set a normal crop and the fruit has been sizing well. Rain has slowed the lemon harvest in Southern California but the moisture has been beneficial for sizing. Picking in the Central and Desert areas continues seasonally, where fruit quality is good.

AVOCADOS: Florida's avocado crop is forecast at 5,200 tons, almost double last year's small crop but about one-half of average. Harvest was more than three-fourths complete by the end of November, and picking of late varieties continues at a fairly rapid pace. California's fall and winter crop is forecast at 40,000 tons, 23 percent more than last year. Harvest is active and movement to date running about 50 percent ahead of last year.

POTATOES: Production of 1967 winter potatoes in Florida and California is estimated at 4,358,000 hundredweight, 14 percent below last year's crop but 7 percent above average.

In Florida, growth and development of the crop has been favorable. Production is expected to total 1,798,000 hundredweight compared with 1,580,000 hundredweight last year. Harvest of some "white" acreage got underway early in December and harvest of "reds" is expected to get underway late in the month.

Harvest started early in December in the Ferris-Hemet area of California. Some acreage has also been dug in Kern County but shipments from both of these areas will be light until mid-month. Production in the State is expected to total 2,560,000 hundredweight, well under the 1966-67 crop of 3,504,000 hundredweight. Both acreage and expected yield are below 1966.

Prospective plantings of early spring potatoes in Florida and Texas total 38,200 acres, 2 percent below the 39,000 acres planted a year earlier but 35 percent more than average. Plantings in the Hastings area of Florida are expected to reach a new record of 31,100 acres but smaller acreages than in 1966 are in prospect for the "other" Florida areas and the Texas early spring deal.

POULTRY AND EGGS: U.S. egg production totaled 5,343 million eggs during November, down 1 percent from the previous month, but up 3 percent from a year earlier. Layers on hand in November averaged 308.8 million, an increase of 2 percent from both the previous month and the previous year. The rate of lay this November was 17.30 eggs per layer, a new record high for November, 1 percent above a year earlier and 6 percent above the November 1960-64 average. Accumulative egg production January through November 1966 was 58,961 million, down slightly from the period a year earlier.

Regionally, egg production rose 8 percent from a year earlier in the South Atlantic, 7 percent in the South Central, 4 percent in the East North Central, and 2 percent in the North Atlantic. In the West North Central and the West, egg production was unchanged from November 1965.

The rate of lay per 100 layers on December 1 was 57.9 eggs compared with 57.0 eggs a year earlier. The rate was 4 percent above a year earlier in West North Central, 3 percent in the North Atlantic and the East North Central, and 1 percent in the South Atlantic and the West. In the South Central region the December 1 rate of lay was unchanged from a year earlier. The number of layers on hand December 1 is estimated at 311.2 million compared with 306.4 million a month earlier and with 304.5 million a year earlier. Compared with a year earlier, layer numbers on hand December 1 were up 7 percent in South Atlantic and South Central, up 1 percent in the East North Central States, unchanged in the West, down 1 percent in the North Atlantic, and down 3 percent in the West North Central regions.

Pullets not of laying age on December 1 totaled 56.8 million, up 13 percent from a year earlier. The number of pullets not of laying age available for flock replacement is expected to continue above a year earlier for the next few months.

Potential layers (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) on December 1 are estimated at 368.0 million, up 4 percent from a year earlier.

Potential layers increased 9 percent in the South Atlantic and South Central, 2 percent in the East North Central, 1 percent in the North Atlantic and West, but declined 2 percent in the West North Central.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE, POTENTIAL LAYERS AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, DECEMBER 1

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western States	48 States	United States 1/
HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, DECEMBER 1								
	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.
1960-64 (Av.)	47,578	48,258	66,327	44,990	54,456	45,911	307,521	---
1965	45,123	42,667	51,503	51,032	62,346	50,928	303,599	304,496
1966	44,886	42,923	49,936	54,788	66,959	50,797	310,289	311,186
PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, DECEMBER 1								
1960-64 (Av.)	5,800	4,718	5,835	9,830	9,404	7,909	43,498	---
1965	4,989	5,550	5,367	13,280	12,720	8,063	49,969	50,162
1966	5,726	6,497	5,627	15,291	14,680	8,773	56,594	56,792
POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS, DECEMBER 1 2/								
1960-64 (Av.)	53,378	52,976	72,163	54,821	63,860	53,820	351,019	---
1965	50,112	48,217	56,870	64,312	75,066	58,991	353,568	354,658
1966	50,612	49,420	55,563	70,079	81,639	59,570	366,883	367,978
EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, DECEMBER 1								
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
1960-64 (Av.)	56.0	57.2	54.9	54.9	48.9	58.1	54.9	---
1965	57.3	58.1	55.7	57.0	54.8	59.5	56.9	57.0
1966	58.8	59.6	58.1	57.4	54.8	59.9	57.9	57.9

1/ Includes Alaska and Hawaii.

2/ Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.

**MILK PRODUCTION:** November milk production in the United States is estimated at 9,108 million pounds, about the same as a year earlier for the second successive month. Average daily production held practically unchanged from October to November this year, in contrast to an average decline of about 1 percent. November is usually the lowest month for U. S. milk production. For the first 11 months of 1966, milk production totaled about 3 percent less than the year earlier period.

Monthly milk production, November 1966, with comparisons  
(In millions of pounds)

State	Nov. average 1960-64	Nov. 1965	Oct. 1966	Nov. 1966	State	Nov. average 1960-64	Nov. 1965	Oct. 1966	Nov. 1966
Maine	1/	55	58	53	S.C.	43	42	41	40
N.H.	1/	27	28	26	Ga.	78	76	85	79
Vt.	1/	146	152	140	Fla.	110	116	119	119
Mass.	1/	62	62	60	Ky.	183	184	220	185
R.I.	1/	7.7	7.5	7.2	Tenn.	158	164	192	169
Conn.	1/	57	57	57	Ala.	70	70	80	71
N.Y.	799	810	821	786	Miss.	88	88	95	87
N.J.	88	82	80	76	Ark.	66	60	62	59
Pa.	526	534	548	531	La.	1/	82	87	84
Ohio	413	396	405	378	Okla.	108	104	109	106
Ind.	247	243	247	230	Texas	234	242	252	242
Ill.	307	279	267	264	Mont.	32	29	29	28
Mich.	432	441	438	411	Idaho	114	103	111	104
Wis.	1,309	1,326	1,372	1,361	Wyo.	13.0	12.2	13.1	11.6
Minn.	714	665	610	682	Colo.	65	64	66	65
Iowa	421	390	402	390	N.Mex.	1/	24	25	24
Mo.	243	233	261	240	Ariz.	1/	44	46	45
N.Dak.	100	81	92	85	Utah	58	57	58	57
S.Dak.	92	91	99	96	Nev.	9.5	10.5	11.5	10.3
Nebr.	127	121	131	123	Wash.	153	160	163	160
Kans.	151	137	135	140	Oreg.	72	64	71	64
Del.	1/	13.4	13.4	12.6	Calif.	648	656	714	687
Md.	121	126	135	127	Alaska	1.73	1.54	1.53	1.46
Va.	154	150	163	150	Hawaii	11.2	12.6	12.2	11.6
W.Va.	47	43	45	42	U.S.	9,252	9,106	9,426	9,108
N.C.	126	124	134	130					

1/ Averages not available.

CROP REPORTING BOARD



## CITRUS FRUITS 1/

Crop and State	P R O D U C T I O N					
	Average 1960-64	1,000 Boxes 1965	2/ Indicated 1966	Average 1960-64	Equivalent tons 1965	Indicated 1966
ORANGES:						
EARLY, MIDSEASON & NAVEL VARIETIES 3/						
Calif.	12,020	19,050	15,000	450,800	714,000	562,000
Fla., all	45,520	51,500	76,400	2,048,600	2,317,000	3,438,000
Temple	3,560	4,500	4,400	160,200	202,000	198,000
Other	41,960	47,000	72,000	1,888,400	2,115,000	3,240,000
Texas	879	880	1,400	39,534	39,600	63,000
Ariz.	692	1,140	900	25,960	42,800	33,800
La.	114	4/	4/	5,140	4/	4/
Total Above Varieties	59,225	72,570	93,700	2,570,034	3,113,400	4,096,800
VALENCIA:						
Calif.	15,600	17,800	18,000	585,000	668,000	675,000
Fla.	38,300	48,900	66,000	1,723,200	2,200,000	2,970,000
Texas	513	420	1,000	23,085	18,900	45,000
Ariz.	1,092	1,460	1,600	40,940	54,800	60,000
Total Valencia	55,505	68,580	86,600	2,372,225	2,941,700	3,750,000
ALL ORANGES:						
Calif.	27,620	36,850	33,000	1,035,800	1,382,000	1,237,000
Fla.	83,820	100,400	142,400	3,771,800	4,517,000	6,408,000
Texas	1,392	1,300	2,400	62,619	58,500	108,000
Ariz.	1,784	2,600	2,500	66,900	97,600	93,800
La.	114	4/	4/	5,140	4/	4/
U.S., All Oranges	114,730	141,150	180,300	4,942,259	6,055,100	7,846,800
GRAPEFRUIT:						
Fla., all	30,960	34,900	39,500	1,315,600	1,483,000	1,679,000
Seedless	20,880	23,700	26,000	887,200	1,007,000	1,105,000
Pink	8,020	9,300	10,500	340,800	395,000	446,000
White	12,860	14,400	15,500	546,400	612,000	659,000
Other	10,080	11,200	13,500	428,400	476,000	574,000
Texas	2,414	3,800	5,400	96,560	152,000	216,000
Ariz.	2,562	3,050	1,800	82,020	97,600	57,600
Calif., all	3,302	4,950	4,800	107,960	161,700	156,600
Desert Valleys	1,802	2,750	2,800	57,680	88,000	89,600
Other Areas	1,500	2,200	2,000	50,280	73,700	67,000
U.S., All Grapefruit	39,238	46,700	51,500	1,602,140	1,894,300	2,109,200
LEMONS:						
Calif.	14,380	14,300	15,000	546,600	543,000	570,000
Ariz.	1,084	1,970	2,500	41,180	74,900	95,000
U.S. Lemons	15,464	16,270	17,500	587,780	617,900	665,000
LIMES:						
Fla.	412	415	420	16,480	16,600	16,800
TANGELOS:						
Fla.	830	1,200	1,800	37,360	54,000	81,000
TANGERINES:						
Fla.	3,680	3,600	4,600	174,800	171,000	218,000

1/ The crop year begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year. Includes quantities not harvested, or harvested but not utilized, on account of economic conditions, and quantities donated to charity. 2/ Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows: Oranges - California and Arizona, 75 lbs.; Florida and other States, 90 lbs.; Grapefruit - California, Desert Valleys and Arizona, 64 lbs.; other California areas, 67 lbs.; Florida 85 lbs. and Texas 80 lbs.; Lemons - 76 lbs.; Limes - 80 lbs.; Tangelos - 90 lbs. and Tangerines - 95 lbs. 3/ Navel and Miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and Midseason varieties in Florida and Texas. All varieties in Louisiana. For all States except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines. 4/ Production too small to warrant a quantitative estimate.

POTATOES, IRISH 1967 CROP									
Seasonal group and State	Acreage			Yield per harv. acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-			
	1961-65	1966	1967	1961-65	1966	1967	1961-65	1966	1967
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres				cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Winter:									
Florida	8.5	10.9	10.9	156	145	165	1,312	1,580	1,798
California	12.1	14.6	12.8	228	240	200	2,756	3,504	2,560
Total	20.6	25.5	23.7	197	199	184	4,069	5,084	4,358

POTATOES, IRISH 1967 CROP - Continued									
Seasonal group and State	Acreage			Yield per			Production		
	planted	Indi-	planted	planted	planted	planted	Average	1966	1967
	Average	1966	1967	Average	1966	1967	1961-65	1966	1967
	1961-65	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
E. Spring:									
Florida									
Hastings	23.6	30.5	31.1	168	143	---	3,957	4,350	Apr. 10
Other	2.8	3.0	2.7	120	121	---	326	364	"
Texas	2.0	5.5	4.4	101	38	---	172	210	"
Total	28.4	39.0	38.2	158	126	---	4,454	4,924	"

AVOCADOS 1/				
State and seasonal group	Production 2/		Indicated	
	Average	1964	1965	1966
	1960-64			
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
California, All	39,260	24,000	58,000	6/
Fall and Winter 3/	5/	12,800	32,500	40,000
Spring and Summer 4/	5/	11,200	25,500	6/
Florida	2,380	13,400	2,800	5,200
United States	48,640	37,400	60,800	6/

1/ Crop year begins with bloom of the year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year. 2/ Includes quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions, and excess cullage of harvested fruit. 3/ Includes "Fuerte" and other fall and winter varieties. 4/ Includes "Hass" and other spring and summer varieties. 5/ Not available. 6/ First forecast for California "Spring and Summer" varieties, California "All" and U.S. to be released as of April 1, 1967.

CROP PRODUCTION, December 1966

Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

State and division	November Egg Production							
	Number of layers on hand during Nov.		Eggs per 100 layers		Total eggs produced			
	1965	1966	1965	1966	During November: Jan.-Nov. incl. 1/			
	Thou.	Thou.	Number	Number	1965	1966	1965	1966
				Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	
Maine	4,400	4,598	1,860	1,890	82	87	858	900
N.H.	1,539	1,658	1,836	1,890	28	31	301	328
Vt.	641	662	1,866	1,806	12.0	12.0	132	132
Mass.	2,616	2,565	1,746	1,794	46	46	506	499
R.I.	382	380	1,725	1,734	6.6	6.6	73	73
Conn.	3,640	3,730	1,755	1,770	64	66	679	710
N.Y.	9,952	10,420	1,734	1,758	173	183	1,849	1,930
N.J.	7,127	6,416	1,578	1,620	112	104	1,385	1,196
Pa.	14,564	14,235	1,680	1,764	245	251	2,981	2,793
N. Atl.	44,861	44,664	1,714	1,762	769	787	8,764	8,561
Ohio	10,497	10,124	1,734	1,803	182	183	2,115	2,050
Ind.	10,278	10,501	1,716	1,752	176	184	2,054	1,990
Ill.	8,410	8,942	1,668	1,710	140	153	1,628	1,631
Mich.	6,182	6,531	1,785	1,815	110	119	1,255	1,270
Wis.	7,054	6,522	1,734	1,794	122	117	1,454	1,320
E. N. Cent.	42,421	42,620	1,721	1,774	730	756	8,506	8,261
Minn.	10,771	10,012	1,710	1,758	184	176	2,290	2,025
Iowa	15,789	14,464	1,680	1,755	265	254	3,314	2,994
Mo.	6,150	6,321	1,551	1,587	95	100	1,191	1,144
N.Dak.	1,696	1,729	1,425	1,428	24	25	315	294
S.Dak.	6,226	6,236	1,584	1,680	99	105	1,208	1,179
Nebr.	5,996	5,750	1,548	1,617	93	93	1,183	1,054
Kans.	4,437	4,671	1,620	1,635	72	76	861	838
W. N. Cent.	51,065	49,183	1,629	1,686	832	829	10,362	9,528
Del.	578	578	1,677	1,629	9.7	9.4	115	110
Md.	1,282	1,156	1,584	1,605	20	19	247	224
Va.	5,916	5,639	1,695	1,728	100	97	1,111	1,069
W.Va.	1,575	1,588	1,617	1,683	25	27	294	288
N.C.	11,652	12,252	1,674	1,704	195	209	2,190	2,267
S.C.	5,083	5,358	1,788	1,800	91	96	1,023	1,043
Ga.	17,466	19,452	1,656	1,650	289	321	3,249	3,483
Fla.	7,488	8,377	1,848	1,860	138	156	1,455	1,692
S. Atl.	51,040	54,400	1,701	1,717	868	934	9,684	10,176
Ky.	5,254	5,290	1,404	1,470	74	78	925	908
Tenn.	5,115	5,550	1,485	1,476	76	82	903	931
Ala.	10,725	11,090	1,782	1,728	191	192	2,052	2,080
Miss.	11,592	12,854	1,788	1,764	207	227	2,228	2,376
Ark.	11,250	12,482	1,716	1,740	193	217	2,164	2,371
La.	3,150	3,007	1,506	1,536	47	46	556	543
Okla.	2,398	2,510	1,566	1,536	38	39	446	431
Texas	12,540	13,583	1,620	1,611	203	219	2,341	2,364
S. Cent.	62,024	63,366	1,659	1,657	1,029	1,100	11,615	12,004
Mont.	977	994	1,572	1,668	15	17	171	182
Idaho	1,157	1,139	1,770	1,866	20	21	243	236
Wyo.	280	274	1,590	1,680	4.5	4.6	54	52
Colo.	1,326	1,293	1,608	1,626	21	21	251	244
N.Mex.	774	711	1,614	1,626	12.5	11.6	138	143
Ariz.	983	1,050	1,665	1,692	16.4	17.8	175	192
Utah	1,130	1,117	1,788	1,776	20	20	228	238
Nev.	43	36	1,344	1,380	0.6	0.5	8	7
Wash.	4,803	4,682	1,764	1,800	85	84	989	962
Oreg.	2,453	2,486	1,800	1,824	44	45	488	493
Calif.	36,823	36,893	1,854	1,842	683	680	7,329	7,505
West.	50,749	50,675	1,817	1,819	922	922	10,074	10,254
48 States	302,160	307,908	1,704	1,730	5,150	5,328	59,005	58,784
Alaska	48	40	1,767	1,932	0.8	0.8	8	9
Hawaii	842	852	1,812	1,707	15.3	14.2	172	168
U. S.	303,050	308,800	1,705	1,730	5,166	5,343	59,185	58,961

1/ Cumulative State totals based on unrounded monthly data.

CORN: Plant Population Per Acre and Row Widths

The Statistical Reporting Service obtains information on corn yields based on counts and measurements in a sample of fields. In this procedure, random plots are selected in a scientifically drawn sample of corn fields in specified States. These plots are visited monthly from about August 1 through harvest to obtain various counts and measurements that are indications of crop development and yield of corn for grain per acre.

The information is presented to illustrate important changes that are occurring in corn production practices. The tables present sample data and averages for a limited number of States and for selected State groupings and are not official estimates of the Crop Reporting Board.

Based on these counts, plant population per acre in fields of corn for grain has shown a steady increase since 1963. In 1966, the number of plants per acre in the North Central group of States averaged 15 percent more than in 1963. In the same period, plant population increased 18 percent in the South Atlantic group, 20 percent in the East South Central and 12 percent in the West South Central group of States.

A distribution of average row widths of corn for grain shows a trend towards narrowing of row widths in the period from 1963 to 1966. The trend has been most apparent in the North Central group of States.

Plant Population Per Acre of Corn for Grain for Selected States and Groups of States, 1963 - 1966

State and State Groups	Corn Plant Population Per Acre <sup>1/</sup>			
	1963	1964	1965	1966
Ohio	15,100	14,100	14,500	15,300
Indiana	13,700	14,100	15,500	16,100
Illinois	14,100	14,200	15,500	16,500
Iowa	13,600	14,300	15,000	15,800
North Central <sup>2/</sup>	13,000	13,400	14,400	14,900
South Atlantic <sup>3/</sup>	8,700	8,600	9,300	10,300
East So. Central <sup>4/</sup>	8,600	8,900	9,700	10,300
West So. Central <sup>5/</sup>	6,600	6,900	7,100	7,400

<sup>1/</sup> Population based on stalk count in sample plots selected for objective yield determinations.

<sup>2/</sup> Excludes North Dakota.

<sup>3/</sup> Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia.

<sup>4/</sup> Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi.

<sup>5/</sup> Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas.

CROP PRODUCTION, December 1966

Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

MEASURED ROW SPACING OF CORN FOR GRAIN: Percentage Distribution and Average

----- Width for Selected States and Groups of States, 1963-1966 1/ -----  
 State, group : Number : Row width groups (inches) : Average  
 and year : of : 34.5 & : 34.6 - : 36.6 - : 38.6 - : 40.6 & : width  
 : samples : less : 36.5 : 38.5 : 40.5 : greater : -----

	Number of samples	Percent of Samples					Average width	Inches
		less than 34.5	34.5 to 34.6	34.6 to 36.6	36.6 to 38.6	38.6 to 40.6		
<b>Ohio</b>								
1963	116	0.9	3.4	26.7	53.5	15.5	39.0	
1964	111	0	2.7	23.4	53.2	20.7	39.4	
1965	130	0.7	7.7	28.5	47.7	15.4	39.2	
1966	125	8.8	9.6	39.2	28.0	14.4	37.9	
<b>Indiana</b>								
1963	111	0	3.6	22.5	63.1	10.8	39.3	
1964	107	0.9	0.9	30.9	54.2	13.1	39.2	
1965	136	.7	4.4	40.5	45.6	8.8	38.6	
1966	137	7.3	2.9	48.9	36.5	4.4	37.9	
<b>Illinois</b>								
1963	182	0	1.0	18.1	69.9	11.0	39.4	
1964	188	0.5	0	23.9	64.4	11.2	39.3	
1965	188	2.6	2.7	35.7	48.4	10.6	38.8	
1966	159	6.3	6.9	32.1	40.2	14.5	38.3	
<b>Iowa</b>								
1963	189	0.5	0	7.4	61.4	30.7	40.0	
1964	191	0	0	5.2	62.3	32.5	40.2	
1965	188	1.0	0.6	11.7	64.9	21.8	39.6	
1966	170	2.4	3.5	20.7	58.8	14.7	39.1	
<b>No. Central 2/</b>								
1963	1,463	.8	2.1	16.8	58.4	21.9	39.6	
1964	1,527	1.6	1.4	16.9	57.4	22.7	39.6	
1965	1,573	2.6	3.2	23.3	52.2	18.7	39.2	
1966	1,509	4.9	5.0	28.4	46.5	15.2	38.6	
<b>S. Atlantic 3/</b>								
1963	570	2.0	9.6	18.1	27.0	43.3	40.5	
1964	564	1.6	8.7	22.7	25.5	41.5	40.5	
1965	527	1.9	9.9	23.3	24.9	40.0	40.2	
1966	482	3.7	11.4	27.9	25.0	32.0	39.7	
<b>E.S. Central 4/</b>								
1963	609	.8	5.4	23.7	40.2	29.9	39.7	
1964	523	1.8	4.8	25.4	38.0	30.0	39.8	
1965	531	1.2	5.8	27.3	37.3	28.4	39.6	
1966	468	1.9	9.3	28.0	33.2	27.6	39.2	
<b>W.S. Central 5/</b>								
1963	441	1.1	9.3	28.4	29.9	31.3	40.1	
1964	401	.8	11.7	23.2	25.9	38.4	40.5	
1965	323	1.2	14.9	24.8	22.9	36.2	40.5	
1966	350	.1	6.1	29.6	39.8	24.4	40.3	

1/ Spacings based on row measurements in sample plots selected for objective yield determinations. 2/ Excludes North Dakota. 3/ Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia. 4/ Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi. 5/ Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas.

SOYBEANS: Oil and Protein Content, Varieties Grown, and Row Spacing--1966

Random plots used in conducting objective yield surveys are selected from a scientifically drawn sample of soybean fields in specified States. Enumerators visit these plots monthly from about August 1 through harvest to make plant and pod counts for an indication of crop development and yield per acre. Just prior to harvest the pods from these plots are harvested and sent to a laboratory for analysis.

The samples used for this report were analyzed for weight and moisture content by the Statistical Reporting Service Laboratory in Springfield, Illinois. The samples for the 15 States concerned were then forwarded to the Division of Grain Inspection, Illinois Department of Agriculture, Chicago, Illinois, where a chemical analysis for oil and protein content was made on a dry weight basis.

Oil content of the 1,242 samples analyzed for the 1966 crop in 15 States was 20.4 percent and the protein content was 42.2 percent. Highest oil content, 21.5 percent, was found in South Carolina and Louisiana, while the highest protein content was 44.1 percent in Ohio. The 15 States (identified in the following table) account for 94 percent of the 1966 production in the United States.

Illinois, the leading soybean producing State, had the highest average oil content in the 9 North Central States, with 21.1 percent followed closely by Indiana with 21.0 percent. Ohio samples had the highest protein content, averaging 44.1 percent, followed by Indiana with 43.7 percent. These compared with the average for the 9 North Central States of 20.4 percent oil and 42.4 percent protein.

Harosoy (including Harosoy 63) was the leading soybean variety grown in 14 States which accounted for 90 percent of the total 1966 U. S. acreage harvested. Harosoy accounted for 19.7 percent of the soybean acreage in the 14 States. This variety which is found chiefly in the 9 North Central States accounted for 26.1 percent of the total acreage harvested there. Clark (including Clark 63) which is grown throughout southern areas of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and into Missouri and Kansas was the second leading variety in the 14 States with 14.7 percent of the total soybean acreage.

Lee was the most common soybean variety found in the Mississippi Delta and surrounding areas and made up 14.0 percent of the 14 State acreage. The information on varieties was obtained when the enumerator interviewed the farm operator of the fields selected for the objective yield counts.

Row spacing data for the 6 major North Central States indicated a narrowing of rows from 1965 to 1966. The considerably smaller row spacing in Ohio is the result of more acreage being planted with a grain drill (drilled either solid or with alternate drill hole plugged) than in the other States shown in the table on row spacing.

The following tables are not official estimates of the Crop Reporting Board, but rather represent averages of sample data. Location of the selected crop reporting districts within States for which averages are shown can be determined from the map shown following the table on row spacing.

SOYBEANS: Oil and Protein Content for Selected Crop Reporting Districts or Groups of Districts, for selected States and Groups of States, Percent Dry Weight Basis, 1966 crop 1/

Crop Reporting District, State, and Group	Number of Samples	Oil Content Percent	Protein Content Percent	Crop Reporting District, State, and Group	Number of Samples	Oil Content Percent	Protein Content Percent
Ohio				Nebraska			
Dist. 1	51	19.9	44.4	State	22	20.5	39.2
2	16	19.9	44.0	Kansas			
4	23	20.3	44.3	State	28	20.5	41.4
5	26	19.6	44.5	North Carolina			
State <u>2/</u>	127	20.1	44.1	Dist. 2,5,&8:	13	19.0	41.2
Indiana				3	18	19.0	44.9
Dist. 1	24	21.1	43.5	6	19	20.0	43.9
2 & 3	26	21.2	44.2	9	21	20.4	41.9
4	15	20.8	44.0	State <u>2/</u>	78	19.8	43.0
5	22	21.0	44.2	South Carolina			
State <u>2/</u>	118	21.0	43.7	Dist. 3	17	21.2	40.8
Illinois				5	24	21.2	40.7
Dist. 1 & 3	19	20.5	43.4	8	11	22.4	42.0
4 & 5	24	21.3	42.1	State <u>2/</u>	59	21.5	40.8
6	21	21.4	43.4	Tennessee			
4a	20	20.5	42.4	Dist. 1	27	20.5	39.9
6a	22	21.7	42.5	2	29	20.2	39.9
State <u>2/</u>	118	21.1	42.6	State <u>2/</u>	67	20.1	40.2
Michigan				Mississippi			
State	24	19.2	43.4	Dist. 1	37	20.9	41.1
Minnesota				2 & 3	22	20.0	42.0
Dist. 4	22	19.5	41.6	4	35	20.8	42.0
5	15	19.0	42.9	State <u>2/</u>	105	20.7	41.7
7	18	19.6	42.1	Arkansas			
8	27	19.7	42.8	Dist. 3	41	19.7	42.1
State <u>2/</u>	101	19.4	42.5	6	43	19.9	41.2
Iowa				9	28	20.0	41.6
Dist. 1	18	20.2	41.9	State <u>2/</u>	116	19.8	41.7
2	15	19.3	43.3	Louisiana			
4	15	21.1	41.1	Dist. 3	23	21.2	41.4
5	22	20.0	42.0	5	14	21.5	42.9
7,8 & 9	25	21.0	40.6	7	15	22.2	39.5
State <u>2/</u>	108	20.3	41.9	State <u>2/</u>	53	21.5	41.5
Missouri				North Central <u>3/</u>	764	20.4	42.4
Dist. 1 & 4	22	20.4	41.2	North and South			
2	15	20.1	41.1	Carolina	137	20.7	41.8
3	20	19.8	42.0	Tenn., Miss.,			
5 & 6	17	21.0	40.8	Ark., and La.	341	20.3	41.5
9	42	19.4	40.9	15 States <u>4/</u>	1,242	20.4	42.2
State <u>2/</u>	118	20.0	41.2				

1/ Location of Crop Reporting Districts are shown on the map on page 17. 2/ Includes samples for unpublished districts. 3/ Includes Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas. 4/ Includes 9 States in footnote 3 plus North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana.

SOYBEANS: Distribution of Major Varieties, Selected States,  
Percent of Acreage Harvested, 1966 Crop 1/

State	Leading Varieties by Percent of Acreage Harvested					
	First		Second		Third	
	Name	Percent	Name	Percent	Name	Percent
Ohio	:Harosoy	70.8	Clark	5.8	Shelby	4.4
Indiana	:Harosoy	59.0	Clark	18.9	Lindarin	7.1
Illinois	:Harosoy	36.0	Clark	28.0	Hawkeye	12.0
Minnesota	:Chippewa	69.9	Merit	7.8	A-100	5.9
Iowa	:Hawkeye	35.6	Ford	15.0	Chippewa	10.9
Missouri	:Clark	59.4	Hill	19.3	Lee	4.5
North Carolina	:Lee	61.5	Hampton	11.0	Bragg	8.8
South Carolina	:Hampton	79.4	Bragg	11.8	Jackson	4.4
Tennessee	:Lee	52.7	Hood	33.8	Ogden	9.5
Mississippi	:Lee	69.5	Bragg	15.0	Hill	5.7
Arkansas	:Lee	61.7	Hill	14.4	Hood	7.1

1/ Reported for the sample fields used for obtaining objective yield data, except for Illinois and Iowa which are estimates of planted acreage developed with supplemental data from other surveys. Harosoy, Clark, Hawkeye, and Lindarin include varieties designated "63" while Chippewa includes Chippewa "64."

SOYBEANS: Distribution of Major Varieties, Groups of States, Percent of  
Acreage Harvested, 1966 Crop 1/

Variety	North Central <u>2/</u>	North and	Tenn., Miss.,	14 States <u>5/</u>
	Percent	South Carolina	and Ark.	Percent
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Harosoy <u>3/</u>	26.1	---	---	19.7
Clark <u>3/</u>	19.5	---	---	14.7
Lee	<u>4/</u>	30.8	62.7	14.0
Chippewa <u>3/</u>	11.7	---	---	8.8
Hawkeye <u>3/</u>	11.7	---	---	8.8
Hill	3.2	2.2	10.3	4.5
Shelby	5.8	---	---	4.3
Lindarin <u>3/</u>	4.7	---	---	3.6
Ford	4.7	---	---	3.5
Hampton	---	45.1	<u>4/</u>	2.7
Hood	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	9.2	2.1
A-100	2.1	---	---	1.6
Bragg	---	10.3	4.9	1.5
Jackson	---	3.9	4.6	1.1
Ogden	<u>4/</u>	---	2.9	1.0
All Other	10.5	7.7	5.4	8.1
All Varieties	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ Reported for the sample fields used for obtaining objective yield data.

2/ Includes Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, and Kansas. 3/ Harosoy, Clark, Hawkeye, and Lindarin include varieties designated "63" while Chippewa includes Chippewa "64." 4/ Included in all other less than 1 percent. 5/ Includes 9 States in footnote 2 plus North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Arkansas.



MEASURED ROW SPACING OF SOYBEANS: Percentage Distribution  
and Average Width for Selected States, 1965-1966 1/

State and Year	Number of Samples	Row width groups (inches)			Average width
		28.5 & less 2/	28.6-34.5	34.6 & greater	
			<u>Percent of Samples</u>		<u>Inches</u>
Ohio 1965	141	24.2	10.6	65.2	31.8
Ohio 1966	134	21.6	20.1	58.3	31.2
Indiana 1965	145	1.4	4.8	93.8	37.8
Indiana 1966	127	2.4	7.9	89.7	36.8
Illinois 1965	125	1.6	5.6	92.8	37.9
Illinois 1966	134	3.7	11.1	85.2	36.9
Minnesota 1965	117	1.7	4.3	94.0	38.3
Minnesota 1966	104	5.0	14.4	79.8	36.5
Iowa 1965	97	1.0	3.1	95.9	38.8
Iowa 1966	111	2.7	9.9	87.4	38.0
Missouri 1965	124	6.4	2.4	91.2	37.1
Missouri 1966	132	4.5	10.7	84.8	36.9

1/ Spacings based on row measurements in sample plots selected for objective yield determinations.  
2/ Includes soybeans planted with a grain drill.

CROP REPORTING DISTRICTS - Selected States







UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

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