

Crop Production

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DECEMBER 1, 1967

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.

CITRUS FRUITS 1/

CROP	PRODUCTION		
	Average 1961-65	1966	Indicated 1967
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	boxes	boxes	boxes
Oranges	119,279	188,610	128,500
Grapefruit	39,918	55,880	41,700
Lemons	15,750	18,110	17,100

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

POTATOES, IRISH 1968 CROP

Seasonal group	ACREAGE			YIELD			PRODUCTION		
	HARVESTED			PER ACRE					
	Average:	1967	1968	Average:	1967	1968	Average:	1967	1968
	1962-66:			1962-66:			1962-66:		
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Winter	21.0	24.7	21.2	194	198	180	4,092	4,894	3,812
	Acreage planted:			Yield per planted acre:			Production		
	Inten- tions :								
E. Spring	31.1	37.0	33.5	147	79	---	4,525	2,940	Apr. 10

MONTHLY MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average 1961-65	1966	1967	Average 1961-65	1966	1967
	Million	Million	Million	Millions	Millions	Millions
	pounds	pounds	pounds	Millions	Millions	Millions
October	9,643	9,333	9,209	5,189	5,595	5,845
November	9,288	9,012	8,861	5,133	5,544	5,700
Jan. - Nov. Incl.	115,819	110,719	110,279	58,687	60,611	64,237

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Statistical Reporting Service
Cr Pr 2-2 (12-67)

Crop Reporting Board
Washington, D. C.

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF DECEMBER 1, 1967

Harvest of the Nation's crops continued to lag behind normal pace. Crops matured slowly and frequent showers seriously delayed harvest operations in the important North Central States from eastern Iowa and Missouri eastward, according to the Crop Reporting Board. Harvest of corn was nearly a month behind normal in some eastern Corn Belt States. Rains were light for the second consecutive month over a large portion of the Great Plains and a general rain is needed for 1968 crop winter wheat development.

The Nation's 1967-68 orange crop is expected to be 32 percent below 1966-67 and the grapefruit crop 25 percent less than last year. Production of both winter potatoes and fresh vegetables also are expected to be less than a year earlier.

November milk production was 2 percent less than a year earlier and 5 percent below average. Egg production totaled 3 percent more than a year earlier because both the rate of lay and average number of layers were up.

New Crop Citrus Production Down

The Nation's 1967-68 orange crop is expected to total 128.5 million boxes, 32 percent less than last season. Both Florida and California expect to harvest about one-third less oranges than last season and Texas' crop is less than one-half the size of last season. The U. S. grapefruit crop is down 25 percent from last season, because of smaller crops in all States except Arizona. The Florida citrus crop is lighter than last season because of frost in late February and near drought in April and May. In California, unfavorable weather during the spring resulted in a light fruit set. The Texas crop was reduced by damage from Hurricane Beulah.

Fall Harvest Still Lags

Harvest of most crops, although later than usual, was well along by December 1 in most areas of the country except the eastern two-thirds of the Corn Belt and most North Atlantic States. In general, fall harvested crops have matured slowly and moisture content of grain has been high. In many instances artificial drying of corn and sorghum grain has been necessary. A shortage of drying facilities has added to the slow pace of fall harvest.

In the eastern two-thirds of the Corn Belt unfavorable weather during November further delayed harvest of corn and soybeans. By December 1, harvest of corn was nearly a month behind the usual pace in

Special Item in This Report

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

Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. In Illinois, two-thirds of the crop was harvested, and in Indiana and Ohio harvest was about half finished. The ground is still wet and many corn fields will not be picked until the ground freezes.

Crop harvest was virtually complete in Minnesota and the Dakotas and nearing completion in Nebraska by the end of November. In Missouri eight-tenths of the soybeans and sorghum grain and seven-tenths of the corn had been harvested. In Kansas, nine-tenths of the sorghum and soybeans and about three-fourths of the corn was harvested.

Weather conditions during October and first three weeks of November favored fall farm activities in most South Atlantic and South Central States. However, harvest of most fall crops was late in starting, because of slow maturity. Although harvest work has progressed well, it is running somewhat behind normal pace in most States. At the end of November, harvest of cotton, corn, and soybeans was about 80 or 90 percent complete.

Most western States enjoyed a favorable fall harvest season and harvest of most crops was complete or winding up by December 1.

November Warm, Dry in the West - Cool, Wet in the East

The first week of November brought unusually cool weather to much of the country. Sub-freezing temperatures extended almost to the Gulf and along the southern half of the Atlantic Coast. The severe weather caused considerable damage to immature cotton in northern areas of the central cotton States. Following this cold start, November temperatures generally averaged above normal west of the Mississippi River, in contrast to much of the East, which remained cold to the end of the month.

November was a dry month over much of the country west of the Mississippi River except in scattered areas of eastern Iowa, Missouri, parts of Texas and along the Pacific Coast. Rainfall was light along much of the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts until late in the month. Inland, November precipitation coupled with heavy rains December 1-2 was well above normal, particularly over much of the Ohio Valley and around the Great Lakes. A storm on November 30 dumped 7 to 12 inches of snow in the Washington, D. C. area. November snowfall at Boonville, New York was the heaviest for any month in 19 years of record.

At the end of the month, topsoil moisture supplies were short over much of the Northern and Central Great Plains.

Wheat Growth Slow in Parts of Great Plains

Early planted wheat in the Northern Plains generally got off to a good start and is entering winter in good condition. However, dry soils retarded growth of late planted fields and some stands in South Dakota are spotty. At the end of November topsoils were quite dry throughout much of the area.

Lack of soil moisture also has limited growth and development of wheat in western portions of the Central and Southern Plains. However, conditions there are much better than a year earlier when soil moisture was critically short. Currently the most affected area covers southwest Kansas, southeast Colorado, western Oklahoma, and the Texas High Plains. Seeding of winter wheat is virtually complete except in eastern Kansas where wet soils have delayed planting. As of December 1, a general rain was needed throughout most of the Central and Southern Plains.

Lagging harvests and wet fields delayed seeding of winter wheat in eastern North Central States. However, ample moisture favored growth of early planted fields.

Winter grains made a fair start in most South Atlantic and eastern Southcentral States. Growth has been slow in parts of the area, particularly South Carolina and Georgia, as precipitation was below normal in October and much of November. Recent rains will be extremely beneficial.

Seeding of winter wheat continued throughout November in the Pacific Northwest. Dryland wheat had emerged unevenly but began to improve by the third week of November because of scattered showers and mild temperatures.

Pastures Fair to Good

Dry soils slowed growth and development of wheat on nonirrigated acreage in portions of the central and southern Great Plains limiting grazing of wheat. However, in some areas of the Plains, grazing of wheat was increasing at the end of November. In Oklahoma, 44 percent of the wheat had grown sufficiently to be pastured and one-fourth was being grazed. Texas oats were furnishing excellent grazing. Open weather during November in the Great Plains permitted full use of crop residues.

Pastures in western Corn Belt States were short at the end of November because of dry soils, but open weather facilitated grazing of stalk fields and other crop residue. Ample moisture in eastern North Central States helped maintain good pastures although lateness of harvest and wet soils limited grazing of stalk fields.

Condition of pastures and winter grazing crops declined in most South Atlantic and some eastern Southcentral States because of declining soil moisture supplies in October and the first three weeks of November. Rains over much of the area beginning November 22 will be extremely beneficial to pastures.

Ranges and pastures were generally in fair to good condition in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast States. Temperatures have been above normal and rains in late November will promote growth except at higher elevations.

Less Winter Potatoes and Fresh Vegetables

Production of 1968 winter potatoes is indicated 22 percent less than in 1967. Both California and Florida are expecting smaller volumes this year.

Winter production of spinach is expected to be larger than a year earlier, but winter output of artichokes, broccoli, cabbage, carrots, celery and lettuce is expected to be below last year.

CITRUS: The Nation's 1967-68 orange crop is forecast at 128.5 million boxes, about one-third less than last season's record crop but 8 percent more than average. The decline from 1966-67 is about proportionally distributed between Early, Midseason and Navel varieties, and Valencias. Both Florida and California expect to harvest about one-third less oranges than last season, and Texas' crop is less than one-half of last season's.

Grapefruit production for the 1967-68 season is forecast at 41.7 million boxes, one-fourth less than last season but 4 percent above average. Except in Arizona, grapefruit harvest is expected to be less than last season. Florida's crop is down 25 percent from last season, California's harvest is expected to be 12 percent less, and the Texas crop about one-third the size of 1966-67.

Lemon production in California and Arizona is forecast at 17.1 million boxes, 6 percent less than last season because of a smaller crop in California, although 9 percent above average.

Production of tangerines in Florida, California and Arizona is forecast at 4.4 million boxes, 31 percent less than last season, although 16 percent above average. A lighter crop in Florida accounts for the decline from 1966-67.

In Florida, irrigation is being used extensively to maintain groves. However, the extreme dry weather has slowed fruit growth. East Coast areas are showing less effects of the drought, but non-irrigated groves are showing wilt and leaf drop. Lightly irrigated groves are showing mid-day wilt. Fruit softening is evident in many groves. Fruit harvested to date has been primarily for fresh market and chilled products. Concentrate processors are expected to start operations by the second week in December, when orange harvest is expected to increase rapidly. Movement of oranges to date is at about the same pace as last season, but grapefruit movement to December 1 was about 10 percent less than a year earlier. Tangerine harvest also is progressing more slowly than a year earlier.

In Arizona, citrus groves are in good condition. Harvest of Navel oranges and grapefruit began about mid-November. Lemon harvest is in full swing. In Texas, fruit is sizing well and harvest is making satisfactory progress. Movement of Early and Midseason oranges is expected to continue until about mid-January. Grapefruit harvest is active.

In California, harvest of Navel oranges is running well behind last season. Fruit has been slow to color and size -- reportedly about 2 sizes below last season. Late November rains have improved grove conditions and growers are hoping that rate of growth will increase. Valencia oranges set a very light crop, and fruit size is below normal for this time of year. California's Desert Valleys grapefruit is developing satisfactorily.

Prospects are for a crop slightly below last season. In California's "Other Areas" trees are in generally good condition and fruit is growing well. Production prospects are for a crop lighter than last season because of a light set from poor weather during bloom. Lemon harvest was delayed by heavy rains during the week of November 19-25. Trees had a heavy fall bloom that set very well, promising a good summer crop.

AVOCADOS: Florida's avocado crop is forecast at 13,600 tons, sharply above last season's 5,800 tons and 42 percent more than the 1961-65 average. Harvest is more than two-thirds complete. California's fall and winter crop is expected to total 18,000 tons, about two-thirds less than the year earlier crop of 53,700 tons. The short crop results from the tree's alternate bearing tendency, coupled with unfavorable spring weather. Harvest of the new crop Fuertes is increasing seasonally as more of the fruit reaches maturity.

POTATOES: Production of 1968 winter potatoes is forecast at 3,812,000 cwt., 22 percent less than the crop of 1967. Both Florida and California are expecting smaller volumes this year. The total acreage for harvest in the two States is down 14 percent and the yield is down from 198 to 180 cwt. per acre. In Florida, harvest of early acreage is expected to start in December. Harvest in California started in Riverside County in late November. In Kern County, digging is expected to begin about mid-December. In all areas volume is expected to increase steadily into January.

Growers in the early spring potato areas of Florida and Texas expect to plant 33,500 acres for 1968 harvest, 3,500 acres less than in 1967. Southern Texas and the Hastings area of Florida expect smaller acreages in 1968 but an increase is expected in other areas of Florida. In the Hastings area, seed is arriving and the earliest planting is expected to begin about the last week of December. Earliest plantings in the other areas of Florida are expected in December in Hillsborough and St. Lucie Counties. In Texas, heavy rains from Hurricane Beulah and during October and November sharply reduced the intended acreage.

POULTRY AND EGGS: The Nation's laying flock produced 5,700 million eggs in November, down 2 percent from the previous month but up 3 percent from a year earlier, and 11 percent more than the 1961-65 November average. The number of layers during November averaged 327.3 million, 1 percent more than a month earlier and 2 percent above a year earlier. The rate of lay this November continued at record levels, 17.42 eggs per layer, which is 1 percent above a year earlier and 5 percent above average. Aggregate egg production, January through November 1967, was 64,237 million eggs, up 6 percent from a year earlier.

Regionally, November egg production was up from a year earlier by 10 percent in the West, 8 percent in the South Atlantic, and 6 percent in the South Central. Production was virtually unchanged in the East North Central, but declined 5 percent in the North Atlantic and the West North Central regions. The rate of lay per 100 birds on December 1 was 58.0 compared with 57.9 a year earlier. The rate was 3 percent more than a year earlier in the South Atlantic and 1 percent in the South Central, but decreased 3 percent in the West North Central and 1 percent in the West. The rates in the North Atlantic and in the East North Central were unchanged.

Layers on December 1 totaled 328.4 million compared with 323.3 million a year earlier. Regionally, the number of layers were above a year earlier, 12 percent in the West, 4 percent in the South Atlantic, 3 percent in the South Central, and less than one-half percent in the East North Central. Layer numbers were down 5 percent in both the North Atlantic and West North Central Regions.

Pullets 3 months old and older, not of laying age, on December 1 totaled 48.2 million, down 17 percent from a month earlier and 2 percent less than a year earlier. Potential layers (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets 3 months old and older not of laying age) on December 1 are estimated at 376.6 million compared with 372.7 million on December 1, 1966. Potential layers increased 10 percent in the West, 3 percent in the South Central, and 2 percent in both the East North Central and South Atlantic. Potential layers decreased from a year earlier, 7 percent in the North Atlantic and 5 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 DECEMBER 1

Year	North Atlantic	E. North: Central	W. North: Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	48 States	United States ^{1/}
HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE								
	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.
1961-65 (Av.)	47,944	47,515	62,897	49,670	56,770	45,055	309,852	310,687
1966	46,959	45,618	54,011	60,325	66,917	48,511	322,341	323,263
1967	44,595	45,706	51,150	62,621	69,061	54,312	327,445	328,404
PULLETS 3 MONTHS OLD AND OLDER NOT OF LAYING AGE								
1965	5,730	5,410	5,160	10,390	10,500	7,580	44,770	44,963
1966	6,320	6,080	5,230	12,080	11,650	7,870	49,230	49,428
1967	5,210	7,020	5,190	11,320	11,480	7,810	48,030	48,215
POTENTIAL LAYERS ^{2/}								
1965	52,615	49,525	59,454	65,040	71,786	54,578	352,998	354,095
1966	53,279	51,698	59,241	72,405	78,567	56,381	371,571	372,691
1967	49,805	52,726	56,340	73,941	80,541	62,122	375,475	376,619
EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS								
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
1961-65 (Av.)	56.6	57.7	55.4	55.8	51.2	58.5	55.7	55.7
1966	58.9	59.6	58.3	57.4	54.9	59.8	57.9	57.9
1967	58.9	59.6	56.3	59.3	55.4	59.1	58.0	58.0

^{1/} Includes Alaska and Hawaii.

^{2/} Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets 3 months old and older not of laying age on farms.

MILK PRODUCTION: U. S. milk production during November is estimated at 8,861 million pounds, 2 percent less than a year earlier and 5 percent below the average for the month. Daily production in November averaged 1 percent less than in October. Total 1967 milk production, January 1 through November 30 was about the same as a year earlier.

Monthly milk production, November 1967, with comparisons
(In millions of pounds)

State	Nov. : average : 1961-65 :	Nov. : 1966 :	Oct. : 1967 :	Nov. : 1967 :	State	Nov. : average : 1961-65 :	Nov. : 1966 :	Oct. : 1967 :	Nov. : 1967 :
Maine	52	46	50	47	S.C.	43	41	43	41
N.H.	31	29	29	29	Ga.	78	84	88	87
Vt.	148	145	155	145	Fla.	111	119	126	126
Mass.	63	59	59	57	Ky.	182	180	205	179
R.I.	8.3	7.0	6.9	6.6	Tenn.	153	163	186	164
Conn.	57	56	57	55	Ala.	73	69	69	69
N.Y.	808	777	811	773	Miss.	87	85	91	83
N.J.	85	75	71	68	Ark.	60	52	54	52
Pa.	545	544	534	504	La.	78	86	89	86
Ohio	412	368	380	356	Okla.	107	102	106	103
Ind.	241	209	198	194	Texas	236	239	253	251
Ill.	298	259	256	247	Mont.	30	27	27	27
Mich.	435	393	402	380	Idaho	110	105	110	101
Wis.	1,328	1,361	1,357	1,345	Wyo.	12.9	12.1	12.5	12.0
Minn.	722	687	632	681	Colo.	66	65	68	65
Iowa	444	399	421	389	N.Mex.	22	24	26	26
Mo.	240	228	243	221	Ariz.	41	44	45	44
N.Dak.	94	80	80	76	Utah	58	57	60	58
S.Dak.	99	104	105	103	Nev.	9.8	10.3	10.9	10.3
Nebr.	137	121	128	116	Wash.	148	151	160	146
Kans.	147	137	130	133	Oreg.	73	70	73	70
Del.	12.9	11.7	11.8	11.2	Calif.	657	688	718	682
Md.	122	125	128	122	Alaska	1.68	1.46	1.46	1.36
Va.	147	143	157	142	Hawaii	11.1	11.6	12.0	13.5
W.Va.	43	37	39	36	U.S.	9,288	9,012	9,209	8,861
N.C.	121	125	134	127					

CROP REPORTING BOARD

CITRUS FRUITS 1/

Crop and State	P R O D U C T I O N					
	Average 1961-65	1,000 boxes 1966	Indicated 1967	Average 1961-65	Equivalent tons 1966	Indicated 1967
ORANGES:						
EARLY, MIDSEASON & NAVAL VARIETIES 3/						
Calif.	13,740	17,400	13,000	515,200	652,000	488,000
Fla., All	45,620	78,200	54,400	2,053,000	3,519,000	2,448,000
Temple	3,660	5,000	4,400	164,600	225,000	198,000
Other	41,960	73,200	50,000	1,888,400	3,294,000	2,250,000
Texas	655	1,700	700	29,454	76,500	31,500
Ariz.	4/768	860	1,000	4/28,800	32,200	37,500
La.	59	5/	5/	2,660	5/	5/
Total Above Varieties	60,842	98,160	69,100	2,629,114	4,279,700	3,005,000
VALENCIAS:						
Calif.	15,960	20,000	12,000	598,600	750,000	450,000
Fla.	40,940	66,300	44,000	1,842,000	2,984,000	1,980,000
Texas	297	1,100	600	13,365	49,500	27,000
Ariz.	1,240	3,050	2,800	46,500	114,000	105,000
Total Valencia	58,437	90,450	59,400	2,500,465	3,897,500	2,562,000
ALL ORANGES:						
Calif.	29,700	37,400	25,000	1,113,800	1,402,000	938,000
Fla.	86,560	144,500	98,400	3,895,000	6,503,000	4,428,000
Texas	952	2,800	1,300	42,819	126,000	58,500
Ariz.	4/2,008	3,910	3,800	4/75,300	146,200	142,500
La.	59	5/	5/	2,660	5/	5/
U.S., All Oranges	119,279	188,610	128,500	5,129,579	8,177,200	5,567,000
GRAPEFRUIT:						
Fla., All	31,620	43,600	32,500	1,343,600	1,853,000	1,381,000
Seedless	21,780	30,100	22,500	925,400	1,279,000	956,000
Pink	8,420	11,500	9,000	357,800	489,000	382,000
White	13,360	18,600	13,500	567,600	790,000	574,000
Other	9,840	13,500	10,000	418,200	574,000	425,000
Texas	1,814	5,600	1,800	72,560	224,000	72,000
Ariz.	2,720	1,680	3,000	87,080	53,800	96,000
Calif., All	3,764	5,000	4,400	122,980	163,400	143,500
Desert Valleys	2,104	2,700	2,600	67,340	86,400	83,200
Other Areas	1,660	2,300	1,800	55,640	77,000	60,300
U.S., All Grapefruit	39,918	55,880	41,700	1,626,220	2,294,200	1,692,500
LEMONS:						
Calif.	14,380	15,300	14,000	546,600	581,000	532,000
Ariz.	1,370	2,810	3,100	52,060	107,000	118,000
U.S. Lemons	15,750	18,110	17,100	598,660	688,000	650,000
LIMES:						
Fla.	433	420	600	17,320	16,800	24,000
TANGELOS:						
Fla.	970	1,800	2,100	43,660	81,000	94,500
TANGERINES:						
Fla.	3,420	5,600	3,500	162,400	266,000	166,000
Ariz.	6/160	200	200	6/6,000	7,500	7,500
Calif.	302	600	700	11,340	22,500	26,200
Total Tangerines	3,786	6,400	4,400	176,140	296,000	199,700

1/ Crop year begins with bloom of 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.; other States, 90 lbs.; Grapefruit - California Desert Valleys and Arizona, 64 lbs.; Other California areas, 67 lbs.; Florida, 85 lbs.; Texas, 80 lbs.; Lemons, 76 lbs.; Limes, 80 lbs.; Tangelos, 90 lbs.; and Tangerines - California and Arizona, 75 lbs.; Florida, 95 lbs. 3/ Navel and Miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and Midseason varieties in Florida and Texas. All varieties in Louisiana. Includes small quantities of tangerines in Florida and Louisiana. 4/ Includes small quantities of tangerines prior to the 1964-65 season. 5/ Production too small to warrant quantitative estimate. 6/ 1964-65 average.

POTATOES, IRISH 1968 Crop									
Seasonal group and State	Acreage			Yield per harv. acre			Production		
	Harvested	For harvest	Indi-cated	Average	1967	1968	Average	1967	Indi-cated
	1962-66	1967	1968	1962-66	1967	1968	1962-66	1967	1968
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres				cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Winter:									
Florida	8.8	11.9	10.7	158	180	160	1,366	2,142	1,712
California	12.3	12.8	10.5	223	215	200	2,726	2,752	2,100
Total	21.0	24.7	21.2	194	198	180	4,092	4,894	3,812

POTATOES, IRISH 1968 CROP - Continued									
Seasonal group and State	Acreage planted			Yield per planted acre			Production		
	Average	1967	Indi-cated	Average	1967	1968	Average	1967	1968
	1962-66		1968	1962-66	1967	1968	1962-66	1967	1968
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres				cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
E. Spring:									
Florida									
Hastings	25.5	30.0	28.0	158	79	---	4,029	2,376	Apr. 10
Other	2.7	3.0	3.5	115	87	---	296	260	"
Texas	3.0	4.0	2.0	81	76	---	200	304	"
Total	31.1	37.0	33.5	147	79	---	4,525	2,940	"

AVOCADOS 1/			
State and seasonal group	Average		Production 2/
	1961-65	1966	Indicated 1967
	Tons	Tons	Tons
California, All	43,760	74,500	6/
Fall and Winter 3/	5/	53,700	18,000
Spring and Summer 4/	5/	20,800	6/
Florida	9,580	5,800	13,600
United States	53,340	80,300	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, 1968.

CROP PRODUCTION, December 1967.

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.			
	1966	1967	1966	1967	During November		Jan.-Nov. incl. 1/	
	Thou.	Thou.	Number	Number	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
Maine	5,125	5,296	1,890	1,815	97	96	991	1,069
N. H.	1,774	1,739	1,890	1,830	34	32	354	349
Vt.	618	606	1,806	1,884	11.2	11.4	123	125
Mass.	2,476	2,460	1,794	1,806	44	44	484	485
R. I.	380	370	1,734	1,740	6.6	6.4	73	73
Conn.	4,015	3,874	1,770	1,755	71	68	765	771
N. Y.	11,232	10,780	1,758	1,773	197	191	2,094	2,112
N. J.	5,934	4,839	1,620	1,653	96	80	1,095	1,050
Pa.	15,125	14,353	1,764	1,782	267	256	2,926	2,892
N. Atl.	46,679	44,317	1,765	1,771	824	785	8,905	8,926
Ohio	10,507	10,135	1,803	1,800	189	182	2,089	2,165
Ind.	11,842	12,428	1,752	1,719	207	214	2,220	2,330
Ill.	8,921	8,828	1,710	1,755	153	155	1,641	1,755
Mich.	7,406	7,687	1,806	1,830	134	141	1,430	1,518
Wis.	6,608	6,360	1,794	1,800	119	114	1,272	1,290
E. N. Cent.	45,284	45,438	1,771	1,774	802	806	8,652	9,058
Minn.	11,172	10,336	1,758	1,794	196	185	2,161	2,179
Iowa	16,274	15,738	1,755	1,746	286	275	3,289	3,291
Mo.	6,708	6,944	1,587	1,551	106	108	1,229	1,345
N. Dak.	1,622	1,582	1,428	1,389	23	22	280	284
S. Dak.	6,592	6,104	1,680	1,614	111	99	1,233	1,275
Nebr.	6,061	5,898	1,617	1,554	98	92	1,114	1,181
Kans.	4,730	4,398	1,635	1,644	77	72	866	899
W. N. Cent.	53,159	51,000	1,687	1,673	897	853	10,172	10,454
Del.	658	586	1,629	1,749	10.7	10.2	120	117
Md.	1,514	1,306	1,605	1,650	24	22	286	273
Va.	5,270	5,208	1,731	1,749	91	91	990	1,026
W. Va.	1,639	1,622	1,683	1,710	28	28	300	316
N. C.	13,287	14,105	1,704	1,815	226	256	2,480	2,734
S. C.	5,425	5,432	1,800	1,776	98	96	1,012	1,132
Ga.	23,012	24,394	1,650	1,740	380	424	4,098	4,531
Fla.	9,107	9,850	1,860	1,845	169	182	1,820	1,980
S. Atl.	59,912	62,503	1,714	1,774	1,027	1,109	11,104	12,109
Ky.	3,522	3,110	1,494	1,566	53	49	618	617
Tenn.	5,542	6,157	1,476	1,488	82	92	925	1,067
Ala.	11,589	11,932	1,728	1,734	200	207	2,152	2,284
Miss.	11,420	11,336	1,764	1,800	201	204	2,136	2,292
Ark.	13,021	14,555	1,743	1,764	227	257	2,460	2,848
La.	4,059	3,896	1,536	1,698	62	66	690	722
Okla.	2,694	2,742	1,536	1,542	41	42	464	505
Texas	14,508	15,361	1,611	1,626	234	250	2,494	2,808
S. Cent.	66,352	69,089	1,658	1,689	1,100	1,167	11,939	13,143
Mont.	944	1,019	1,668	1,635	15.7	16.7	171	184
Idaho	1,008	1,001	1,836	1,806	19	18	203	203
Wyo.	211	204	1,680	1,755	3.5	3.6	42	40
Colo.	1,214	1,415	1,626	1,614	20	23	225	278
N. Mex.	728	795	1,626	1,536	11.8	12.2	141	136
Ariz.	1,194	1,187	1,692	1,734	20	21	207	233
Utah	1,350	1,223	1,776	1,725	24	21	258	258
Nev.	46	36	1,356	1,374	0.6	0.5	8	7
Wash.	4,530	5,506	1,800	1,848	82	102	924	1,057
Oreg.	2,370	2,416	1,824	1,773	43	43	467	491
Calif.	34,708	39,154	1,842	1,794	639	702	7,013	7,473
West.	48,303	53,956	1,818	1,785	878	963	9,659	10,360
48 States	319,692	326,303	1,729	1,742	5,528	5,683	60,431	64,050
Alaska	41	34	1,932	1,686	0.8	0.6	9	9
Hawaii	880	923	1,707	1,740	15.0	16.1	171	178
U. S.	320,613	327,260	1,729	1,742	5,544	5,700	60,611	64,237

1/ Cumulative State totals based on unrounded monthly data.

SOYBEANS: Oil and Protein Content, Varieties Grown, and Row Spacing--1967

Random plots used in objective yield surveys are selected from a scientifically drawn sample of soybean fields in 15 specified States. Enumerators visit these plots monthly from about August 1 through harvest to make plant and pod counts for progress of crops and yields as the season progresses. Just before harvest the pods from these plots are harvested and sent to a Central laboratory for analysis.

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

Oil content of the 1,277 samples analyzed for the 1967 crop in 15 States was 21.0 percent and the protein content was 41.8 percent. This compares with the 1966 oil content of 20.4 percent and a protein content of 42.2 percent for the same States. Highest oil content, at 22.2 percent, was found in Kansas; the highest protein content, at 43.0 percent, in Ohio. The 15 States (identified in the following table) account for 91 percent of the 1967 production in the United States.

Lee was the leading soybean variety grown in the 15 States, and accounted for 15.5 percent of their soybean acreage. This variety is found mainly in the Delta and Southeastern States. Harosoy (including Harosoy 63) which is found chiefly in the 9 North Central States was the second leading variety with 14.6 percent of the total soybean acreage in the 15 States. Clark (including Clark 63), grown throughout southern areas of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and into Missouri and Kansas, was the third leading variety in the 15 States.

Row spacing data for the 6 major North Central States shows a narrowing of rows from last year. Considerably smaller row spacing in Ohio results from more acreage drill-planted either solid or with alternate drill holes 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 show averages of sample data. The map following the table on row spacing locates selected crop reporting districts in States where averages are shown. The publication, "Crop Production December 1966", shows similar data on oil and protein analysis for the 1966 soybean crop.

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, 1967 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	34	20.9	42.8	State	28	21.4	39.2
2	14	20.2	43.2	Kansas			
4	18	20.5	42.7	State	26	22.2	38.8
5	22	20.2	43.0	North Carolina			
State 2/	98	20.5	43.0	Dist. 3	15	20.0	43.4
Indiana				6	20	20.3	43.2
Dist. 1	19	20.5	42.8	9	16	20.8	42.3
2 & 3	25	20.8	42.6	State 2/	64	20.4	42.4
5	20	21.1	42.2	South Carolina			
State 2/	106	20.9	42.5	Dist. 3	24	21.3	40.4
Illinois				5	34	21.0	40.9
Dist. 1 & 3	17	20.4	42.3	8	19	21.7	40.6
4 & 5	32	21.0	42.4	State 2/	83	21.2	40.5
6	25	20.9	42.6	Tennessee			
4a	23	20.8	42.5	Dist. 1	26	21.7	41.4
6a	27	20.8	42.2	2	36	21.6	41.9
State 2/	141	20.8	42.4	State 2/	74	21.4	41.9
Michigan				Mississippi			
State	21	20.0	42.8	Dist. 1	35	21.9	40.4
Minnesota				2 & 3	24	21.9	40.2
Dist. 4	28	19.8	42.4	4	35	21.9	41.3
5	20	19.9	42.3	State 2/	111	22.0	40.8
7	16	21.1	41.2	Arkansas			
8	28	20.2	41.9	Dist. 3	45	21.2	41.5
State 2/	108	20.2	42.0	6	46	21.2	42.2
Iowa				9	29	21.9	41.7
Dist. 1	18	21.4	41.4	State 2/	126	21.3	41.8
2	18	19.7	42.8	Louisiana			
4	18	21.1	41.0	Dist. 3	25	21.8	42.7
5	16	20.9	41.4	5	24	22.2	42.2
7,8 & 9	24	21.1	40.0	7	16	22.2	42.0
State 2/	106	20.8	41.4	State 2/	72	22.1	42.2
Missouri				North Central 3/	747	20.8	41.8
Dist. 1 & 4	20	21.5	39.9	North and South			
3	18	20.1	43.2	Carolina	147	20.8	41.4
9	42	21.0	40.8	Tenn., Miss.,			
State 2/	113	20.9	41.2	Ark., and La.	383	21.6	41.6
				15 States 4/	1,277	21.0	41.8

1/ Location of Crop Reporting Districts are shown on the map on page 15. 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, 1967 Crop 1/

State	Leading Varieties by Percent of Acreage Harvested					
	First		Second		Third	
	Name	Percent	Name	Percent	Name	Percent
Ohio	Harosoy	65.7	Wayne	6.7	Clark	6.0
Indiana	Harosoy	40.1	Wayne	27.9	Clark	12.2
Illinois	Harosoy	27.0	Wayne	21.0	Clark	21.0
Minnesota	Chippewa	71.5	Merit	6.0	Traverse	5.6
Iowa	Hawkeye	23.2	Wayne	12.9	Harosoy	12.8
Missouri	Clark	52.0	Hill	22.1	Wayne	7.4
North Carolina	Lee	51.4	Bragg	24.3	Hampton	11.2
South Carolina	Hampton	83.2	Bragg	7.5	Hardee	2.2
Tennessee	Lee	54.0	Hood	26.7	Ogden	8.0
Mississippi	Lee	50.4	Bragg	34.7	Hill	8.6
Arkansas	Lee	63.5	Hill	9.8	Hood	8.2
Louisiana	Lee	47.8	Bragg	24.0	Hood	7.5

1/ Reported for the sample fields used for obtaining objective yield data, except for Illinois 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, 1967 Crop 1/

Variety	North Central	North and	Tenn., Miss.,	15 States
	2/	South Carolina:	Ark. and La.	5/
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Lee	4/	27.0	56.5	15.5
Harosoy	20.8	---	---	14.6
Clark	18.6	---	---	13.1
Chippewa	13.3	---	---	9.3
Wayne	12.6	---	---	8.9
Hawkeye	8.8	---	---	6.2
Bragg	4/	16.1	16.2	4.8
Hill	3.1	1.3	8.4	4.3
Hampton	---	46.2	1.4	3.1
Amsoy	3.9	---	---	2.7
Lindarin	3.8	---	---	2.7
Hood	4/	4/	8.8	2.5
Ford	3.0	---	---	2.1
Shelby	2.8	---	---	2.0
A-100	1.9	---	---	1.3
All Other	7.4	9.4	8.7	6.9
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, Arkansas, and Louisiana.

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