

# Crop Production

Release:  
March 11, 1968  
3:00 P. M. (E. S. T.)

## UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY AS OF MARCH 1, 1968

### CITRUS FRUITS <sup>1/</sup>

Crop	P R O D U C T I O N		
	Average 1961-65	1966	Indicated 1967
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>
Oranges .....	119,279	188,610	124,000
Grapefruit .....	39,918	55,880	42,700
Lemons .....	15,750	18,110	17,200

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

### POTATOES, IRISH

Seasonal group	Acreage harvested			Yield per harv. acre:			Production		
	Average: 1962-66	1967	Ind.: 1968	Average: 1962-66	1967	Ind.: 1968	Average: 1962-66	1967	Ind.: 1968
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>Cwt.</u>	<u>Cwt.</u>	<u>Cwt.</u>	<u>cwt.</u>	<u>cwt.</u>	<u>cwt.</u>
Winter .....	21.0	24.7	21.9	194	198	179	4,092	4,894	3,929
E. Spring .....	30.2	28.0	33.9	150	105	Apr. 10	4,525	2,940	Apr. 10

### MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

Month	MILK			EGGS <sup>1/</sup>		
	Average 1962-66	1967	1968	Average 1962-66	1967	1968
	Million <u>pounds</u>	Million <u>pounds</u>	Million <u>pounds</u>	Million	Million	Million
January .....	10,196	9,847	9,608	5,425	5,908	5,988
February .....	9,636	9,203	9,249	5,058	5,404	5,642
Jan.-Feb. Incl.:	19,832	19,050	18,857	10,483	11,313	11,630

<sup>1/</sup> Monthly totals may not add to cumulative totals due to differences in rounding.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Statistical Reporting Service  
CrPr 2-2 (3-68)

Crop Reporting Board  
Washington, D. C.

## GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF MARCH 1, 1968

Cold, dry weather during February over the eastern two-thirds of the country slowed growth of winter grains and delayed land preparation, according to the Crop Reporting Board. Prospects for small grains continued fair to good, although precipitation was again light over the dry Central and Northern Plains. Topsoils were drying in the South Atlantic Region and portions of the South Central.

Production of winter fresh vegetables is expected to be 9 percent less than last year and 2 percent below average. Prospective planted acreage for green peas and tomatoes plus acreage of winter spinach planted for processing is forecast 6 percent more than last year and 18 percent above average. Winter potato output is expected to be 20 percent less than last year, but early spring acreage is 21 percent above a year earlier. The Nation's 1967-68 citrus crop is expected to be 30 percent less than last year.

Livestock generally were in good condition but many areas resorted to heavy supplemental feeding. February milk production was up slightly from a year earlier but 4 percent below average for the month. Egg production in February was 4 percent more than a year earlier. Both milk and egg production comparisons are affected by the extra day in February this year.

Citrus Crop Below Last Season

The Nation's 1967-68 citrus crop is expected to be 30 percent smaller than last year, but 6 percent larger than the 5-year average. By the end of February, 50 percent of the orange crop and 59 percent of the grapefruit crop had been harvested, compared with last season's 41 percent for oranges and 48 percent for grapefruit.

In California, above normal temperatures during February advanced development of deciduous fruit and nut trees. Almonds and early varieties of peaches and plums neared the full bloom stage. Perlette grapes are beginning to leaf out in the Coachella Valley.

February Cold In The East

February was a cold month in the eastern two-thirds of the Nation, but temperatures averaged above normal in the West.

The especially cold winter over much of the East showed up in the South Atlantic and eastern South Central States, where weekly average temperatures have been below normal, every week except one, since Christmas. During February, temperatures averaged as much as 8° to 9° below usual in some eastern States. Florida suffered its coldest February in a decade. Frosts occurred February 25, 28, and March 2 in the Everglades slowing growth and causing some damage to tender vegetables. Freezing temperatures pushed as far south as the Gulf Coast each week.

The North Atlantic and most North Central States also were colder than usual during February. Lack of adequate snow cover, and several periods of unusually cold weather since Christmas, have helped to increase frost depth in Minnesota and Wisconsin.

In sharp contrast to the East, the West generally has enjoyed well above normal temperatures the past 6 weeks.

Precipitation Generally Below Normal

Precipitation during February generally was below normal east of the Rocky Mountains except in parts of Michigan, Texas, and Florida. Much of this area received less than half its normal moisture. February precipitation over most of the western third of the Nation was above normal.

In the Central and Northern Plains and much of Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, moisture supplies are quite low. Precipitation there has been generally below normal during the fall and winter. Additional moisture will be needed for crop growth, land preparation, and spring planting. Moisture supplies generally were adequate in the Southern Plains, eastern Kansas, in Missouri and across the lower Mississippi Valley. Topsoils were drying over much of Kentucky, Tennessee, and the South Atlantic States following seven weeks of low precipitation.

Much needed moisture was received in the Pacific Northwest the latter part of February. However, rain is badly needed in the central coast and south coastal areas in California. Outlook for irrigation water supply is satisfactory in most major irrigated areas of the west. Although snowfall accumulation was below average for the first half of the season, favorable reservoir supplies follow last year's heavy streamflow. Shortages could develop in some areas if deficient snowfall persists.

Small Grains Continue Fair to Good

Small grain prospects on March 1 were about the same as a month earlier. A lack of snow cover and below normal temperatures caused some concern in northern States, particularly for late seeded fields. Top dressing was active in all parts of the country when weather permitted.

The Oklahoma Panhandle, eastern Colorado, the western two-thirds of Kansas, Nebraska and South Dakota remained dry as February precipitation was very light. Early spring moisture will be needed to start growth. Small grains generally are in good to excellent condition in the Southern Great Plains. Frequent snows and rain during January and February have supplied adequate moisture. However, below normal temperatures and snow cover in February delayed growth and development.

Small grains in the Pacific Northwest responded well to much needed moisture received the latter part of February. Some eroded fields were being reseeded as were fields with irregular stands because of earlier dry weather. Subsoil moisture was still short in the dryland wheat area of North Central Oregon. In the Corn Belt, winter wheat is in fair to good condition. Cold weather during February slowed growth and development of small grains in the South Atlantic Region and in eastern South Central States. Topsoils are dry throughout much of this area.

Cold Weather Slows Land Preparation in South

Cold weather restricted farm work in the South Atlantic and eastern South Central States during February and topsoils were dry at the end of the month over much of the area. Land preparation generally lagged behind usual pace. In Mississippi, land preparation for spring

planting was 22 percent complete compared with 28 percent a year earlier. Tobacco seeding had extended into Virginia by March 1. Tobacco seed beds were in excellent condition in Florida and fair to good in Georgia. Germination and plant growth has been slow in South Carolina. Harvest of sugarcane was on schedule in Florida. Open weather permitted harvest of late corn, cotton, and soybeans.

Cold, wet weather delayed land preparation and planting of spring crops in Texas. A few fields of cotton, sorghum, and corn were planted in the southern part of the State. Slightly more than half of the spring oats had been seeded in Oklahoma by March 4. Seeding of spring oats and barley were underway in Kansas with 9 percent of the oats planted by March 2.

Farmers in eastern portions of the Corn Belt made good progress in finishing late corn harvest. By month's end most corn had been harvested. Other than this, farm work in the Corn Belt and the Northeast was largely confined to spreading fertilizer and manure, shredding stalks, and seeding grasses and legumes.

In the West, farm work was limited to usual winter chores in the northern Mountain States. In the Pacific Northwest, spring plowing and field preparation for sugarbeets, peas, and cereals were beginning the last of February. Alfalfa, sugarbeets, and safflower generally were in good condition in California. Some small grain and alfalfa had been cut for green chop in the Desert area, and the first planting of milo had been made in the San Joaquin Valley. Land preparation was behind schedule in New Mexico, delayed by wet soils. Planting of small grains was underway in Arizona.

#### Livestock Generally in Satisfactory Condition

The absence of snow cover over much of the country, except extreme Northern areas and high mountains, permitted increased use of available grazing in February. However, temperatures continuing below normal in the eastern two-thirds of the Nation, limited growth of small grains, grasses, and winter grazing crops. Hay and feed supplies generally were adequate and livestock were kept in good condition. No unusual losses of newborn stock were reported.

In the South Atlantic and eastern South Central States, small grains and winter grazing crops provided limited grazing because of the cold, and in some cases, dry soils. Supplemental feed requirements were heavy. Generally open weather and lack of severe storms favored care and feeding of livestock in the North Central States. Below normal temperatures the last three weeks of the month kept the ground frozen and permitted grazing of stalk fields and other crop residues.

Condition of pastures and ranges improved in the Western States during February. Temperatures averaged above normal and ranges were generally free of snow except in higher elevations and the extreme northern Plains. Small grain fields in the Plains States provided only limited grazing because of wet soils in southern portions and limited growth in central and northern portions.

CITRUS: The Nation's 1967-68 orange crop is forecast at 124.0 million boxes, 34 percent below last season's record high crop but 4 percent above average. The slight decline from last month's estimate results from a further decline in the California Valencia crop, severely damaged by freezes in mid-December and early January. At the end of February about half of the total orange crop had been harvested, compared with 41 percent a year earlier.

Early, Midseason, and Navel varieties are expected to total 68.3 million boxes, down 30 percent from last season but 12 percent above average. These varieties account for about 55 percent of the total orange crop. Harvest of Early and Midseason varieties is nearing completion in Florida and Texas. Arizona Navel crop was completed in January and more than half of California's crop had been picked by March 1. In the Central Valley areas, only about one-fourth to one-third of the crop has been for fresh market since the freeze. Freeze damage was lighter in Southern California.

Production of Valencia oranges is expected to total 55.7 million boxes, 38 percent below last season and 5 percent below average. In February Valencia prospects improved in Florida because of better moisture supplies, light droppage and less splitting. By the end of February, about 4 percent of the crop had been harvested, compared with 3 percent a year earlier. Harvest of Valencias is underway in Arizona and Texas. In California, freeze damage was so general over Central Valley areas that practically all of the crop will be used for by-products. The Southern California crop suffered little freeze damage and recent rains have improved the condition of the crop.

Grapefruit production is forecast at 42.7 million boxes, down 24 percent from last season but 7 percent more than average. Florida's crop is forecast at 32.5 million boxes, down 25 percent from last season. About 59 percent of the U. S. crop had been harvested by the end of February, compared with 48 percent a year earlier. Around 65 percent of the Florida grapefruit crop had been picked by the end of February and the Texas harvest was 86 percent complete. In Arizona, only about 25 percent had been picked and in California 16 percent of the crop was off the trees.

Lemon production is forecast at 17.2 million boxes, 5 percent below last season but 9 percent above average. Arizona growers harvested their largest crop of record by the end of February. California prospects improved during February and about 19 percent of the crop has been picked.

Florida experienced an abnormally cool February. Periods of near to slightly below freezing temperatures occurred during the month. Although temperatures were not low enough to cause damage to fruit or trees, chill did retard bloom and new growth. Much needed rain beginning on February 18 brought the citrus areas about two inches, improving tree and fruit condition. By March 1, there was little open bloom, except along portions of the Indian River and in extreme southern interior counties. Heavy bloom is expected with the return of a few days of warm weather. Peak bloom is now expected around mid-March. Harvest was active during February, totalling 12.5 million boxes of oranges and over 5 million boxes of grapefruit. Tangerine and tangelo harvests are nearing completion.

In California, harvest of Central Valley Navel oranges progressed as rapidly as salvage operations permitted following the damaging December freeze. Only a small amount of fruit is suitable for shipping. The remainder is expected to go into by-products. Harvest in Southern California is at about half-way and more than 90 percent of the crop is moving to fresh markets. The Central California Valencia crop also suffered severe freeze damage. Only an estimated one-fourth of the remaining fruit will meet shipping grades. The Southern California Valencia crop is growing well, but sizes are small. Lemon prospects have improved. Harvest in the Central Valley is completed. Nearly all of the lemons left in this area after the December freeze were diverted to by-products. Picks in Southern California are increasing steadily and peak activity is expected in May. Desert Valley grapefruit harvest continues normal. Fruit set is a little below last season, but better sizes are holding up the tonnage. Desert Valleys grapefruit have not been freeze damaged this season. Weather during February generally favored development of grapefruit in California's Other Areas.

Harvest of Texas grapefruit was active in February. Fruit continued to size well because of adequate soil moisture and less fruit per tree. Grapefruit supplies are expected to continue into April. Light supplies of Early and Mid-season fresh oranges were available in February and most remaining tonnage went for processing. Harvest of Valencia oranges was active during February and will continue through March. Trees are in generally good condition, despite wetness in some groves. There has been no severe freeze this season and trees are beginning to bloom.

Harvest of Arizona Navel and Miscellaneous oranges was completed in January. Valencia orange harvest was about mid-February and is nearing volume proportions. Grapefruit harvest has been limited by unfavorable weather, poor market conditions, and small sizes. Recent rains have begun to improve sizing and quality is high. Lemon harvest was completed in late February.

AVOCADOS: Production of fall and winter varieties of avocados in California is expected to total 17,000 tons, less than one-third of last year's large crop of 53,700 tons. Fuerte harvest is progressing with over 60 percent of the crop harvested. Size and quality of the fruit is good. Harvest is just beginning on the Hass variety and volume will be increasing during the next several months.

POTATOES: Production of winter potatoes is estimated at 3,929,000 cwt., 20 percent less than 1967 production and 4 percent below average. Prospects in Florida were reduced from a month ago by unfavorable weather. Harvest continues in the Ft. Myers area. In Dade County, a good portion of the crop has matured and vines are being killed in preparation for harvest. Harvest in this county is expected to continue active through March and into April. In California, harvest continues slow in the southern San Joaquin Valley and in Riverside County. Moderate supplies are expected to be available through March.

Early spring potato acreage is placed at 33,900 acres for harvest in 1968, compared with 28,000 acres harvested last year and the average of 30,200 acres. In the Hastings area of Florida, covering shielded most of the crop from possible damage resulting from intermittent cold in February and early March. Damage has been mainly to burned tops of

exposed plants. In "other" Florida areas, although frost damaged some relatively young plants in the Everglades area, they are expected to recover. The crop in the central areas is in fair to good condition. Acreage in west Florida was planted in late February. In Texas, about 80 percent of the acreage is "red" and the remainder "white" varieties. Cold weather has slowed development. Harvest is expected to start about mid-April.

**POULTRY AND EGGS:** The Nation's laying flock produced 5,642 million eggs in February, down 6 percent from the previous month but 4 percent above February 1967. February had one more day this year, accounting for 3 percent of the increase over the same month last year. February production was 12 percent above the 1962-66 average for the month. The number of layers during February averaged 323.0 million, down 1 percent from a month earlier but 1 percent above a year earlier. The rate of lay in February was 17.47 eggs per layer, 3 percent above a year earlier and 6 percent above average.

February egg production was up from a year earlier in each region except the West North Central where it was down 4 percent. Regional increases from a year earlier were: in the West 9 percent; South Atlantic, 8 percent; East North Central, 6 percent; South Central, 5 percent, and North Atlantic, 3 percent.

The number of layers on March 1 totaled 321.7 million compared with 317.0 million a year earlier. Regionally, the number of layers was above a year earlier as follows: in the South Atlantic and West, both 6 percent; South Central, 2 percent and in the East North Central, 1 percent. March 1 layer numbers remained practically the same in the North Atlantic but were down 6 percent in the West North Central.

The rate of lay on March 1 averaged 61.0 eggs per 100 layers, about the same as a year earlier. The rate was 2 percent more than a year earlier in the East North Central and 1 percent in the North Atlantic. The rate was down 2 percent in the West and 1 percent each in the West North Central and South Atlantic Regions, but was practically unchanged in the South Central.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE AND EGGS LAID  
PER 100 LAYERS, MARCH 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, MARCH 1								
	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.
1962-66(Av.)	46,189	46,361	60,900	49,650	56,158	44,494	303,752	304,583
1967	45,293	44,652	52,600	58,818	65,869	48,782	316,014	316,961
1968	45,079	45,118	49,689	62,105	67,188	51,550	320,729	321,711
EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS								
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
1962-66(Av.)	58.6	60.7	62.8	59.8	57.9	61.2	60.2	60.2
1967	60.2	61.1	63.9	61.1	59.9	61.5	61.3	61.2
1968	60.6	62.1	63.3	60.2	60.1	60.2	61.0	61.0

1/ Includes Alaska and Hawaii.

MILK PRODUCTION: United States milk production for February is estimated at 9,249 million pounds. This is 0.5 percent more than the 9,203 million pounds a year earlier but 4 percent below the 1962-66 average for the month. The increase over a year earlier was because of the extra day in February this year. On a daily average basis milk production for the month was down 3 percent from February 1967.

## MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION, FEBRUARY 1968, WITH COMPARISONS

(In millions of pounds)

State	Feb. Av. :1962-66	Feb. :1967	Jan. :1968	Feb. 1/ :1968	State	Feb. Av. :1962-66	Feb. :1967	Jan. :1968	Feb. 1/ :1968
Maine	50	46	49	47	S. C.	40	41	43	41
N. H.	31	30	32	31	Ga.	75	77	89	82
Vt.	147	138	156	146	Fla.	111	128	140	134
Mass.	63	58	61	57	Ky.	164	165	166	164
R. I.	8.3	6.6	7.0	6.6	Tenn.	137	138	154	144
Conn.	56	55	58	55	Ala.	66	62	67	63
N. Y.	850	814	855	815	Miss.	80	78	85	79
N. J.	86	72	69	67	Ark.	50	45	49	46
Pa.	559	538	539	517	La.	72	81	86	81
Ohio	402	366	376	357	Okla.	100	97	105	101
Ind.	231	202	187	188	Texas	228	235	259	247
Ill.	312	261	258	252	Mont.	29	26	27	27
Mich.	420	361	373	347	Idaho	113	107	109	106
Wis.	1,487	1,467	1,549	1,471	Wyo.	13.1	12.0	13.1	12.4
Minn.	968	899	946	918	Colo.	64	63	66	64
Iowa	483	438	447	439	N. Mex.	21	24	26	25
Mo.	238	219	210	224	Ariz.	41	42	45	44
N. Dak.	121	99	96	96	Utah	56	57	58	57
S. Dak.	124	121	130	130	Nev.	9.3	10.0	10.6	10.4
Nebr.	141	124	128	130	Wash.	138	141	149	143
Kans.	138	137	139	138	Oreg.	67	61	65	64
Del.	12.4	11.0	10.7	10.4	Calif.	621	651	698	666
Md.	122	120	120	119	Alaska	1.70	1.44	1.46	1.42
Va.	130	121	135	126	Hawaii	10.8	11.6	12.0	11.4
W. Va.	39	32	34	32					
N. C.	111	113	120	116	U. S.	9,636		9,608	
							9,203		9,249

1/ Extra day in February 1968 added 3.6 percent to monthly output.

CROP REPORTING BOARD



CROP PRODUCTION, March 1968

Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

CITRUS FRUITS 1/

Crop and State	PRODUCTION					
	1,000 boxes 2/		Equivalent tons			
	Average 1961-65	1966	Indicated 1967	Average 1961-65	1966	Indicated 1967
<b>ORANGES:</b>						
EARLY, MIDSEASON & NAVEL VARIETIES 3/						
Calif.	13,740	17,400	10,000	515,200	652,000	375,000
Fla., All	45,620	78,200	56,400	2,053,000	3,519,000	2,538,000
Temple	3,660	5,000	4,400	164,600	225,000	198,000
Other	41,960	73,200	52,000	1,888,400	3,294,000	2,340,000
Texas	655	1,700	1,000	29,454	76,500	45,000
Ariz.	4/768	860	900	4/28,800	32,200	33,800
La.	59	5/	5/	2,660	5/	5/
Total Above Varieties	60,842	98,160	68,300	2,629,114	4,279,700	2,991,800
<b>VALENCIAS:</b>						
Calif.	15,960	20,000	10,000	598,600	750,000	375,000
Fla.	40,940	66,300	42,000	1,842,000	2,984,000	1,890,000
Texas	297	1,100	900	13,365	49,500	40,500
Ariz.	1,240	3,050	2,800	46,500	114,000	105,000
Total	58,437	90,450	55,700	2,500,465	3,897,500	2,410,500
<b>ALL ORANGES</b>						
Calif.	29,700	37,400	20,000	1,113,800	1,402,000	750,000
Fla.	86,560	144,500	98,400	3,895,000	6,503,000	4,428,000
Texas	952	2,800	1,900	42,819	126,000	85,500
Ariz.	4/2,008	3,910	3,700	4/75,300	146,200	138,800
La.	59	5/	5/	2,660	5/	5/
U.S., All Oranges	119,279	188,610	124,000	5,129,579	8,177,200	5,402,300
<b>GRAPEFRUIT:</b>						
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	2,800	72,560	224,000	112,000
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	42,700	1,626,220	2,294,200	1,732,500
<b>LEMONS:</b>						
Calif.	14,380	15,300	14,000	546,600	581,000	532,000
Ariz.	1,370	2,810	3,200	52,060	107,000	122,000
U.S., Lemons	15,750	18,110	17,200	598,660	688,000	654,000
<b>LIMES:</b>						
Fla.	433	420	700	17,320	16,800	28,000
<b>TANGELOS:</b>						
Fla.	970	1,800	1,800	43,660	81,000	81,000
<b>TANGERINES:</b>						
Fla.	3,420	5,600	2,800	162,400	266,000	133,000
Ariz.	6/160	200	200	6/6,000	7,500	7,500
Calif.	302	600	650	11,340	22,500	24,400
Total Tangerines	3,782	6,400	3,650	176,140	296,000	164,900

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 per 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 Texas 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.

AVOCADOS 1/

State and Seasonal Group	Production 2/		
	Average 1961-65	1966	Indicated 1967
	Tons	Tons	Tons
California, All	43,760	74,500	6/
Fall and Winter 3/	5/	53,700	17,000
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.

POTATOES, IRISH

Seasonal group and State	Acreage harvested			Yield per harv. acre			Production		
	Average 1962-66	1967	Indi- cated 1968	Average 1962-66	1967	Indi- cated 1968	Average 1962-66	1967	Indi- cated 1968
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
<u>Winter:</u>									
Fla.	8.8	11.9	11.4	158	180	165	1,366	2,142	1,881
Calif.	12.3	12.8	10.5	223	215	195	2,726	2,752	2,048
Total	21.0	24.7	21.9	194	198	179	4,092	4,894	3,929
<u>Early Spring:</u>									
Fla.-Hastings	25.4	21.6	28.0	159	110	Apr. 10	4,029	2,376	Apr. 10
-Other	2.5	2.6	3.3	123	100	"	296	260	"
Texas	2.4	3.8	2.6	90	80	"	200	304	"
Total	30.2	28.0	33.9	150	105	"	4,525	2,940	"

State and division	FEBRUARY EGG PRODUCTION							
	Number of layers on hand during February		Eggs per 100 layers		Total eggs produced			
	1967	1968	1967	1968	During February		Jan.-Feb., incl. 1/	
	Thous.	Thous.	Number	Number	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
Maine	5,190	5,536	1,792	1,833	93	101	198	208
N. H.	1,740	1,655	1,722	1,792	30	30	64	62
Vt.	568	534	1,758	1,842	10.0	9.8	21	21
Mass.	2,460	2,289	1,702	1,775	42	41	89	86
R. I.	376	354	1,702	1,740	6.4	6.2	14	13
Conn.	4,034	3,914	1,694	1,723	68	67	144	139
N. Y.	10,922	11,285	1,694	1,763	185	199	389	411
N. J.	5,787	5,308	1,540	1,592	89	85	186	179
Pa.	14,646	14,414	1,680	1,749	246	252	523	526
N. Atl.	45,723	45,289	1,682	1,747	769	791	1,628	1,645
Ohio	10,608	10,133	1,708	1,769	181	179	376	370
Ind.	11,873	12,904	1,688	1,792	200	231	423	469
Ill.	8,768	8,754	1,669	1,775	146	155	306	319
Mich.	7,213	7,394	1,708	1,775	123	131	257	274
Wis.	6,442	6,034	1,708	1,786	110	108	234	228
E.N.Cent.	44,904	45,219	1,692	1,778	760	804	1,596	1,660
Minn.	11,242	10,638	1,803	1,885	203	201	428	414
Iowa	15,956	15,194	1,837	1,868	293	284	624	585
Mo.	6,700	6,732	1,669	1,578	112	106	229	210
N. Dak.	1,590	1,474	1,568	1,566	25	23	53	47
S. Dak.	6,624	6,118	1,806	1,769	120	108	252	221
Nebr.	6,179	5,786	1,747	1,786	108	103	223	213
Kans.	4,548	4,176	1,697	1,784	77	74	157	154
W.N.Cent.	52,839	50,118	1,775	1,794	938	899	1,966	1,844
Del.	636	626	1,635	1,668	10.4	10.4	21	22
Mi.	1,482	1,572	1,722	1,769	26	28	53	58
Va.	5,176	5,175	1,688	1,757	87	91	182	186
W. Va.	1,569	1,588	1,730	1,728	27	27	57	57
N. C.	13,285	13,752	1,658	1,752	220	241	460	492
S. C.	5,482	5,343	1,756	1,749	96	93	199	194
Ga.	22,385	23,906	1,669	1,711	374	409	785	858
Fla.	2,024	10,282	1,820	1,812	164	186	346	384
S. Atl.	59,039	62,244	1,701	1,743	1,004	1,085	2,103	2,251
Ky.	3,388	3,420	1,604	1,595	54	55	112	112
Tenn.	5,718	5,836	1,523	1,665	87	97	177	197
Ala.	11,454	12,154	1,730	1,711	198	208	416	437
Miss.	11,259	11,218	1,686	1,844	190	207	398	428
Ark.	14,022	14,268	1,691	1,728	237	247	488	503
La.	3,814	3,820	1,568	1,723	60	66	125	134
Okla.	2,570	2,590	1,646	1,618	42	42	85	84
Texas	13,971	13,842	1,604	1,644	224	228	466	466
S. Cent.	66,196	67,148	1,650	1,713	1,092	1,150	2,267	2,361
Mont.	952	1,011	1,691	1,717	16.1	17.4	33	35
Idaho	1,007	940	1,742	1,821	18	17	37	36
Wyo.	202	202	1,666	1,711	3.4	3.5	7	7
Colo.	1,394	1,432	1,613	1,566	22	22	45	45
N. Mex.	686	724	1,574	1,711	10.8	12.4	23	25
Ariz.	1,157	1,168	1,585	1,757	18	21	38	42
Utah	1,370	1,304	1,702	1,653	23	22	49	45
Nev.	42	40	1,221	1,215	0.5	0.5	1	1
Wash.	4,584	4,823	1,792	1,868	82	90	168	183
Oreg.	2,284	2,425	1,786	1,812	41	44	85	90
Calif.	35,322	37,956	1,669	1,702	590	646	1,234	1,326
West.	49,000	52,025	1,684	1,722	825	896	1,720	1,835
48 States	317,701	322,043	1,696	1,747	5,388	5,625	11,280	11,596
Alaska	47	34	1,742	1,754	0.8	0.6	2	1
Hawaii	891	948	1,672	1,676	14.9	15.9	31	33
U. S.	318,639	323,025	1,696	1,747	5,404	5,642	11,313	11,630

1/ Cumulative State totals based on unrounded monthly data.

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