

# Crop Production

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March 10, 1969  
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## UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY AS OF MARCH 1, 1969

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

Crop	1966-67		1967-68		Indicated 1968-69
	----- 1,000 boxes -----				
Oranges .....	183,610		124,820		173,300
Grapefruit .....	55,880		44,060		58,000
Lemons .....	17,910		16,550		16,100

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

### POTATOES, IRISH

Seasonal group	Acreage harvested			Yield per harv. acre			Production		
	1967	1968	Ind. 1969	1967	1968	Ind. 1969	1967	1968	Ind. 1969
	----- 1,000 acres -----			----- Cwt. -----			----- 1,000 cwt. -----		
Winter .....	24.7	21.9	20.5	198	177	195	4,894	3,885	3,998
Early Spring	28.0	33.1	33.1	105	152	Apr. 10	2,940	5,019	Apr. 10

### MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

Month	MILK			EGGS <sup>1/</sup>		
	1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969
	----- Million pounds -----			----- Millions -----		
January .....	9,802	9,546	9,407	5,908	5,983	5,716
February .....	9,150	9,207	8,795	5,404	5,636	5,277
Jan.-Feb. Incl. ..	18,952	18,753	18,202	11,313	11,620	10,995

<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 (3-69)

Crop Reporting Board

Washington, D. C. 20250

## GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF MARCH 1, 1969

Late February snow and rain greatly improved outlook for winter grains in the previously dry areas of western Kansas, southwestern Colorado, and the western half of Texas. Elsewhere, precipitation during February was highly variable but on March 1 soil moisture supplies were generally adequate with some areas having surpluses. Cool temperatures and wet soils delayed land preparation in much of the South. Snow and cold continued to plague livestock across much of the northern half of the country.

Production of winter fresh vegetables is expected to be 8 percent above last year and 3 percent above 1967. Prospective planted acreage of green peas and tomatoes plus planted acreage of spinach for processing is 16 percent less than last year and 11 percent below 1967. Winter potato output is forecast 3 percent above a year earlier, but 18 percent below the 1967 crop. February milk production was the lowest for the month since 1953, and 4 percent less than a year earlier. Egg production was 6 percent below last February and 2 percent less than February 1967. Year earlier comparisons for both milk and eggs are affected by the extra day in February last year.

### Citrus Crop Above a Year Earlier

The citrus crop is forecast 32 percent above last year, up slightly from a month earlier. Production of oranges is expected to be 39 percent above last year. Increases from a month earlier in Florida prospects were partly offset by a reduction in the California estimate.

### Weather -- Unsettled During February

Average temperatures during February varied from 9° below normal in parts of Montana to 5° above normal at stations in Wyoming, Wisconsin, and New York. In most of the area from Minnesota and Iowa eastward to Pennsylvania temperatures were above average during February, but about normal in most other Central and South Central States. Cool weather prevailed in the Southeast -- temperatures averaged 3° to 6° below normal in most of Florida, Georgia, and the Carolinas, limiting growth of small grains and early pastures. The western fourth of the Nation had generally below normal temperatures.

Rough winter conditions continued in most areas northward from Nebraska and Iowa and westward into Montana. Except in Montana, temperatures were not unseasonably cold, but intermittent snow, blowing snow, and freezing rain in some areas made care and feeding of livestock difficult. Snowfalls this winter were a record in parts of the Upper Midwest. Northern areas have a deep blanket of snow. Potential flood conditions exist as the accumulated snow is high in water content and soils are already well saturated.

### Soil Moisture Adequate

February precipitation varied regionally, but as of March 1, soil moisture was generally adequate with some surpluses. Rainfall during February was unusually heavy in California, where soils were saturated from heavy January rains, and much of the new moisture couldn't be absorbed. Drying weather and sunshine are urgently needed.

February rainfall was mostly above average in Texas, but was welcome as the 3 month accumulated precipitation continues below normal. However, excessive rainfall in eastern Texas restricted grazing and slowed field operations. Month-earlier moisture shortages in western Kansas, eastern Colorado, and the Oklahoma Panhandle were partly eased by February's rain and snow. Moisture is now generally adequate in the Central Plains and wheat prospects are favorable. Feedlots are extremely muddy from melting snow and rain. Care and feeding livestock have been difficult, and muddy conditions minimized weight gains.

Precipitation was below normal over much of Wisconsin and Illinois and eastward through Pennsylvania. The eastern Corn Belt area had relatively mild, clear weather. Surface soils have begun to dry, but moisture is generally adequate. The irrigation water supply outlook is very favorable in the Northwest and in Utah and Nevada. Winter precipitation has been abundant and snowpack is well above average in the Sierras and most other western mountain areas.

#### Winter Wheat Prospects Improve in Great Plains

February precipitation improved winter wheat prospects in the Great Plains. Some top dressing of nitrogen was accomplished but wet fields limited this work. The central and eastern Kansas crop remained in good to excellent condition. The earlier dismal outlook in extreme western counties was greatly improved because late February snow and rain provided much needed soil moisture. Warming temperatures greened the crop.

Prospects for the Oklahoma crop were quite favorable and soil moisture was mostly adequate. The High and Low Plains of Texas benefited greatly from recent moisture but the High Plains will need more soon. Prospects were good in the Blacklands and South Central areas.

Winter wheat was still dormant on March 1 in Nebraska, where snow cover varied over the State. Runoff from melting snow caused ponding. Colorado's crop was in fair condition. A heavy fall of wet snow on March 1 benefited southeastern Colorado, where there had been little new moisture since planting. Wheat in the northern part of the Colorado Plains was in generally good condition but soil moisture was becoming short.

Montana's winter wheat was under a good snow cover although wind caused damage in some wind bared fields. Ice under the snow posed a threat of smothering in some areas. Most of Washington's crop was snow covered on March 1 but it is thought to have wintered well. In Oregon, prospects were good to excellent in the East, but in the West wheat plants were yellow from excessive moisture. By March 1 there was some new growth. Snow mold was observed in fields of Pacific Northwest States.

Winter wheat in the eastern Corn Belt and Missouri ranged from good to fair. Ice covering and heaving had damaged some acreage.

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In Ohio and Michigan a lack of snow cover adversely affected the crop. In the Southeast, the crop showed fair to good prospects. Below normal temperatures limited growth. In the more northern States of this area, cold temperatures without snow cover caused some stress.

#### Land Preparation Slowed

Cool temperatures and wet soil conditions delayed field activity. Although somewhat hampered by wet fields, land breaking, fertilizing, and liming were active in the Southeast and South Central States by March 1. Spring planting was making good progress by March 1, in the most southern areas but wet weather had put land preparation behind schedule in many States. Preparation and planting of tobacco plant beds were underway in the Appalachian and Eastern States as weather permitted. Field work has been minimal in Arkansas and Tennessee due to wet soil conditions.

Cotton, corn, and sorghum were being planted in the southern part of Texas. Planting activity is expected to advance rapidly northward as fields dry. Frequent rain, and wet snow have hampered spring field preparation and seeding in Oklahoma and Kansas. Seeding is barely underway in Kansas. Land preparation was active in New Mexico, but more moisture is needed in most areas. Small grain and safflower planting had been completed by the end of the month in Arizona. Cotton fields were being prepared and irrigated.

Field work is at a standstill in California, except the desert areas. Planting of spring crops is much delayed and some intended acreage may not be planted. Much loss of small grain and other early seeded crops has resulted from flooding and erosion. Snow and below average temperatures in Oregon limited farm activity in February. Weather moderated the last week of the month increasing farm activity. There has been very little field work in Washington, Idaho, Utah, and Nevada.

#### Livestock and Feed Supplies

Snow and cold weather continued to plague livestock across the northern half of the country. Pastures, small grain and stalk fields were snow covered during much of the month severely limiting grazing. Heavy supplemental feeding continued to be necessary. Numerous local shortages of hay and roughages developed. Care and feeding of livestock were difficult because of the snow and muddy feedlots. The adverse conditions limited weight gains of livestock and caused more than the usual death losses of newborn stock in the Pacific Northwest.

Winter grains furnished only limited grazing in the Southern Plains. Fields in much of Oklahoma and the eastern half of Texas were too wet to support livestock. However, because of the moisture, prospects for early spring and summer pasture, and range feed are good.

Below normal temperatures slowed growth of pastures and winter grazing crops throughout much of the Southeast and eastern South Central States. Wet fields also limited grazing. Supplemental feeding continued moderate to heavy.

CITRUS: The 1968-69 orange crop is forecast at 39 percent above last season but 6 percent below the 1966-67 crop. Prospects for Early, Midseason and Navel varieties were running below last month's in California and Texas but above last month in Florida. In California effects of bad weather since late December are reducing usable fruit from the Navel crop.

Valencias developed well in February, improving prospects in Florida and Arizona. Production potential remained unchanged in California and Texas. Grapefruit production is about 32 percent above last season.

Lemon prospects are below last month in Arizona but above February 1 in California. The results of a special freeze damage survey of California lemon groves in February revealed a greater share of the crop will be usable than expected a month earlier.

In Florida, Early and Midseason orange harvest is nearing completion, and weekly volume is expected to drop sharply through mid-March. Recorded movement indicates production will be slightly above the estimate of February 1. Harvest of Valencias is confined to groves damaged by the December cold and picking large sizes for processing into sections. Production is now expected to total 57.0 million boxes, up slightly from February 1. Grapefruit harvested to March 1 was running about 19 percent below last year-- mostly because of slow maturity and small sizes.

Condition of citrus trees continued excellent. Lush new growth and bloom buds for the next crop appeared throughout citrus areas the last half of February. Very few groves are in open bloom. Peak bloom is expected in mid-March.

Muddy fields slowed harvest of California's Navel oranges in February. Stems weakened by the December freeze and excessive moisture led to a heavy fruit drop. About half the crop was harvested by the end of February. Valencia oranges are growing and developing normally. Heavy rains caused erosion and flooding of groves except in desert areas. Central California districts are expected to produce a crop larger than last season mostly from increased bearing acreage. Harvest of Valencias is under-way in Desert Areas.

California's "Other Areas" grapefruit has suffered much this season from freeze damage and from excess rain. Important counties for this crop are San Bernardino, Ventura and Riverside, where harvest is at a near standstill and will be very light until most of the Desert Valleys crop is picked.

California's 1968-69 lemon crop is now expected to be 20 percent short of earlier prospects. This results from December's freeze and subsequent rains. Effects of spraying to control brown rot have been limited because of frequent rain.

Erosion and silt has caused some losses of trees and groves in Santa Barbara and Ventura. Mud, rock and other debris washed into groves along flooding streams and rivers. Harvest is virtually complete in the California desert areas, at about the three-quarter mark in Central California, but is at less than one-fourth in the Ventura-Santa Barbara district.

Texas citrus harvest was active the first half of February, but showers and wet fields limited this later in the month. About a fourth of the grapefruit and slightly less than half the oranges harvested before March 1 went to processors. Grapefruit harvest is expected to continue active in March. Harvest of Early and Midseason oranges neared completion by March 1. Movement of Valencias is expected moderate to heavy in March. Fruit sizes are smaller than last season. Citrus trees began blooming in late February and were in full bloom by early March -- several weeks ahead of last season.

In Arizona, picking of Valencia oranges is underway in the Yuma and Salt River Valley areas, and is expected to reach volume proportions in March. Grapefruit harvest has not yet reached peak volume. Lemon harvest was completed the last week in February. Orange and grapefruit sizes are running smaller than normal. Citrus groves have recovered from earlier loss of young tender leaves and are rapidly putting on new growth.

AVOCADOS: California's fall and winter avocado crop will be about double last season's small crop but well below 1966-67 season. The current crop is expected to total 34,000 tons, compared with 16,800 tons last season and 53,700 tons in 1966-67. Harvest was virtually halted in February due to the wet weather. Some tree damage resulted from excess moisture, but production capability does not appear to be severely decreased. Fruit quality was generally good, but supplies limited.

POTATOES: The winter potato crop is estimated at 3,998,000 hundredweight, up 3 percent from 1968 but 18 percent below the 1967 crop.

Harvest was underway in early March in Dade County, Florida, where most of the crop is "red" varieties. Growers in the Ft. Myers-Immokalee area started harvesting "whites" the first week of March.

In California, wet fields continued to slow harvest in the San Joaquin Valley. About one-half of the acreage remains to be harvested. Digging is expected to be active during March.

The early spring crop is estimated at 33,100 acres for harvest in 1969, equal to last year, but 18 percent more than 1967. A reduction this year in the Hastings, Florida area was offset by larger acreages in "other" Florida early spring areas and in Texas. The Florida crop has generally developed well despite recurring cold weather in February. Planting was practically completed by mid-February in the Hastings area. The Texas crop has developed well in fairly mild February weather. Harvest is expected to get underway about April 10, a week earlier than last year.

**POULTRY AND EGGS:** February egg production was 8 percent less than a month earlier, production totaled 5,277 million eggs, down 6 percent from a year earlier. February had one less day this year which accounted for about 3 percent of the decrease from a year earlier. Layer numbers for February totaled 314.7 million, down 1 percent from a month earlier and 3 percent below a year earlier. February rate of lay averaged 16.77 eggs per layer, 7 percent below January and 4 percent less than a year earlier.

Production was below a year earlier in all regions; decreasing in West North Central, 15 percent; East North Central, 9 percent; South Central, 6 percent; West, 5 percent; North Atlantic, 3 percent; and South Atlantic, 1 percent.

Layers on farms March 1 totaled 313.0 million, 1 percent less than a month earlier and 3 percent below a year earlier. Layer numbers decreased from a year earlier except the South Atlantic Region where they advanced 2 percent. Regional decreases were: West North Central, 8 percent; East North Central and South Central, 4 percent; North Atlantic and West, 1 percent.

The rate of lay on March 1 averaged less than 1 percent above a year earlier and 5 percent above January 1969. Rate of lay increased from a year earlier in 4 of the 6 regions. Increases of 3 percent occurred in the West and South Atlantic Regions. Rate of lay was less than 1 percent above a year earlier in the North Atlantic and South Central but decreased 4 percent in the West North Central and 1 percent in the East North 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	48 States	United States 1/
HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, MARCH 1								
	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.
1967	45,293	44,652	52,600	58,818	65,869	48,782	316,014	316,961
1968	44,657	44,228	48,559	62,202	69,522	51,575	320,743	321,725
1969	44,237	42,249	44,653	63,138	66,965	50,828	312,070	313,031
EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS								
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
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	60.3	60.0	61.0	61.0
1969	61.0	61.6	61.0	62.0	60.4	61.6	61.3	61.3

1/ Includes Alaska and Hawaii.

**MILK PRODUCTION:** Milk production in February is estimated at 8,795 million pounds, 4 percent less than a year earlier and the smallest February production since 1953. Most of the decrease from a year earlier was due to leap year day in 1968. Daily average February production was 1 percent less than a year earlier.

MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION. FEBRUARY 1969, WITH COMPARISONS

(In millions of pounds)

State	Feb. 1967	Feb. 1968	Jan. 1969	Feb. 1969	State	Feb. 1967	Feb. 1968	Jan. 1969	Feb. 1969
Maine	43	44	46	43	S. C.	41	41	42	40
N. H.	28	28	30	27	Ga.	79	82	88	79
Vt.	132	139	151	136	Fla.	128	132	134	125
Mass.	58	56	59	55	Ky.	173	170	176	166
R. I.	6.7	6.4	6.4	5.9	Tenn.	138	148	148	143
Conn.	55	54	57	52	Ala.	63	63	65	62
N. Y.	814	810	847	774	Miss.	79	80	87	78
N. J.	73	67	66	61	Ark.	45	47	50	46
Pa.	553	527	563	523	La.	81	82	91	80
Ohio	361	346	353	327	Okla.	97	98	102	95
Ind.	202	193	192	186	Texas	227	238	232	222
Ill.	259	245	240	231	Mont.	26	27	26	25
Mich.	361	349	374	336	Idaho	107	106	114	107
Wis.	1,428	1,467	1,471	1,376	Wyo.	12.0	11.8	12.4	11.1
Minn.	899	935	913	879	Colo.	63	65	69	65
Iowa	427	415	405	381	N. Mex.	24	25	26	24
Mo.	212	216	213	212	Ariz.	42	46	48	45
N. Dak.	98	93	84	83	Utah	57	57	62	59
S. Dak.	123	133	128	124	Nev.	10.0	10.4	11.0	10.5
Nebr.	128	129	125	120	Wash.	141	144	151	141
Kans.	135	137	139	129	Oreg.	63	65	67	63
Del.	11.0	10.4	10.2	9.7	Calif.	651	667	711	647
Md.	117	117	127	117	Alaska	1.44	1.42	1.41	1.33
Va.	121	125	132	119	Hawaii	11.6	11.1	10.8	10.2
W. Va.	32	32	32	30					
N. C.	113	116	119	113	U. S.	9,150	9,207	9,407	8,795

CROP REPORTING BOARD



**CITRUS FRUITS, PRODUCTION 1/**

Crop and State	1966-67	1967-68	Indicated:	1966-67	1967-68	Indicated
	1968-69	1968-69	1968-69	Equivalent tons	Equivalent tons	1968-69
	1,000 boxes 2/			Equivalent tons		
<b>ORANGES:</b>						
<b>EARLY, MIDSEASON &amp; NAVEL VARIETIES: 3/</b>						
Calif.	17,400	9,300	19,000	652,000	349,000	712,000
Fla.	73,200	51,400	67,000	3,294,000	2,313,000	3,015,000
Texas	1,700	970	2,900	76,500	43,600	130,000
Ariz.	860	880	1,200	32,200	33,000	45,000
<b>Total Above Varieties</b>	<b>93,160</b>	<b>62,550</b>	<b>90,100</b>	<b>4,054,700</b>	<b>2,738,600</b>	<b>3,902,000</b>
<b>VALENCIAS:</b>						
Calif.	20,000	10,100	21,000	750,000	379,000	788,000
Fla.	66,300	49,100	57,000	2,984,000	2,210,000	2,565,000
Texas	1,100	830	1,900	49,500	37,400	85,500
Ariz.	3,050	2,240	3,300	114,000	84,000	124,000
<b>Total Valencias</b>	<b>90,450</b>	<b>62,270</b>	<b>83,200</b>	<b>3,897,500</b>	<b>2,710,400</b>	<b>3,562,500</b>
<b>ALL ORANGES:</b>						
Calif.	37,400	19,400	40,000	1,402,000	728,000	1,500,000
Fla.	139,500	100,500	124,000	6,278,000	4,523,000	5,580,000
Texas	2,800	1,800	4,800	126,000	81,000	215,500
Ariz.	3,910	3,120	4,500	146,200	117,000	169,000
<b>U. S., All Oranges</b>	<b>183,610</b>	<b>124,820</b>	<b>173,300</b>	<b>7,952,200</b>	<b>5,449,000</b>	<b>7,464,500</b>
<b>GRAPEFRUIT:</b>						
Fla., All	43,600	32,900	43,500	1,853,000	1,399,000	1,849,000
Seedless	30,100	23,700	30,000	1,279,000	1,008,000	1,275,000
Pink	11,500	9,400	12,000	489,000	400,000	510,000
White	18,600	14,300	18,000	790,000	608,000	765,000
Other	13,500	9,200	13,500	574,000	391,000	574,000
Texas	5,600	2,800	6,500	224,000	112,000	260,000
Ariz.	1,680	3,740	3,000	53,800	120,000	96,000
Calif., All	5,000	4,620	5,000	163,400	150,400	162,300
Desert Valleys	2,700	2,920	3,200	86,400	93,400	102,000
Other Areas	2,300	1,700	1,800	77,000	57,000	60,300
<b>U. S., All Grapefruit</b>	<b>55,880</b>	<b>44,060</b>	<b>58,000</b>	<b>2,294,200</b>	<b>1,781,400</b>	<b>2,367,300</b>
<b>LEMONS:</b>						
Calif.	15,100	13,300	12,500	574,000	505,000	475,000
Ariz.	2,810	3,250	3,600	107,000	124,000	137,000
<b>U. S. Lemons</b>	<b>17,910</b>	<b>16,550</b>	<b>16,100</b>	<b>681,000</b>	<b>629,000</b>	<b>612,000</b>
<b>LIMES: Fla.</b>						
	420	720	670	16,800	28,800	26,800
<b>TANGELOS: Fla.</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>81,000</b>	<b>76,500</b>	<b>81,000</b>
<b>TANGERINES:</b>						
Fla.	5,600	2,800	4,300	266,000	133,000	204,000
Ariz.	200	150	200	7,500	5,620	7,500
Calif.	600	600	700	22,500	22,500	26,200
<b>Total Tangerines</b>	<b>6,400</b>	<b>3,550</b>	<b>5,200</b>	<b>296,000</b>	<b>161,120</b>	<b>237,700</b>
<b>TEMPLES: Fla.</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>225,000</b>	<b>202,000</b>	<b>202,000</b>

1/ The crop year begins with the bloom of the first 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.; Tangerines - California and Arizona, 75 lbs.; Florida, 95 lbs.; and Temples - 90 lbs. 3/ Navel and Miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and Midseason varieties in Florida and Texas, including small quantities of tangerines in Texas.

AVOCADOS <sup>1/</sup>

State and Seasonal Group	Production <sup>2/</sup>		
	1966	1967	Indicated 1968
	Tons	Tons	Tons
California, All	74,500	37,400	5/
Fall and Winter <sup>3/</sup>	53,700	16,800	34,000
Spring and Summer <sup>4/</sup>	20,800	20,600	5/
Florida	5,800	14,700	12,000
United States	80,300	52,100	5/

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

<sup>2/</sup> Includes quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions, and excess cullage of harvested fruit.

<sup>3/</sup> Includes "Fuerte" and other fall and winter varieties.

<sup>4/</sup> Includes "Hass" and other spring and summer varieties.

<sup>5/</sup> First forecast for California "Spring and Summer" varieties, California "All" and U. S. to be released as of April 1, 1969.

POTATOES, IRISH

Seasonal group and State	Acreage			Yield per harv. acre			Production		
	Harvested	Indi- cated	Indi- cated	1967	1968	Indi- cated	1967	1968	Indi- cated
	1967	1968	1969						
	- - 1,000 acres - -			- - Cwt. - -			- - 1,000 cwt. - -		
<u>Winter:</u>									
Fla.	11.9	11.4	11.7	180	175	165	2,142	1,995	1,930
Calif.	12.8	10.5	8.8	215	180	232	2,752	1,890	2,068
Total	24.7	21.9	20.5	198	177	197	4,894	3,885	3,998
<u>Early Spring:</u>									
Fla.-Hastings	21.6	27.4	26.7	110	160	Apr. 10	2,376	4,384	Apr. 10
-Other	2.6	3.1	3.3	100	125	"	260	388	"
Texas	3.8	2.6	3.1	80	95	"	304	247	"
Total	28.0	33.1	33.1	105	152	"	2,940	5,019	"

FEBRUARY EGG PRODUCTION

State and division	Number of layers on hand during February		Eggs per 100 layers		Total eggs produced			
	:		:		:			
	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969
	Thous.	Thous.	Number	Number	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
Maine	5,536	5,760	1,833	1,792	101	103	208	219
N. H.	1,655	1,719	1,792	1,742	30	30	62	63
Vt.	534	600	1,842	1,756	9.8	10.5	21	22
Mass.	2,289	2,362	1,775	1,666	41	39	86	82
R. I.	354	357	1,740	1,635	6.2	5.8	13	12
Conn.	3,914	4,116	1,723	1,691	67	70	139	147
N. Y.	11,285	10,696	1,763	1,691	199	181	411	382
N. J.	4,894	4,264	1,589	1,546	78	66	165	139
Pa.	14,614	14,668	1,749	1,730	252	254	526	538
N. Atl.	45,075	44,542	1,739	1,704	784	759	1,631	1,604
Ohio	10,133	9,460	1,769	1,708	179	162	370	334
Ind.	12,904	12,896	1,792	1,652	231	213	469	442
Ill.	8,452	8,366	1,775	1,691	150	141	307	296
Mich.	6,808	6,366	1,775	1,730	121	110	253	231
Wis.	5,260	5,312	1,786	1,733	106	92	225	195
E. N. Cent.	44,257	42,400	1,778	1,693	787	718	1,624	1,498
Minn.	10,638	9,682	1,885	1,775	201	172	414	363
Iowa	14,417	13,340	1,868	1,716	269	229	554	474
Mo.	6,732	6,463	1,578	1,498	106	97	210	195
N. Dak.	1,474	1,217	1,566	1,470	23	18	47	38
S. Dak.	5,750	4,811	1,769	1,630	102	78	212	165
Nebr.	5,786	5,012	1,786	1,562	103	78	213	164
Kans.	4,176	4,152	1,784	1,736	74	72	154	151
W. N. Cent.	48,973	44,677	1,793	1,665	878	744	1,804	1,550
Del.	626	600	1,668	1,574	10.4	9.4	22	20
Md.	1,579	1,548	1,769	1,669	28	26	58	54
Va.	5,175	5,121	1,757	1,700	91	87	186	180
W. Va.	1,588	1,550	1,728	1,613	27	25	56	51
N. C.	13,794	13,726	1,754	1,669	242	229	493	468
S. C.	5,343	5,096	1,749	1,658	93	84	194	180
Ga.	23,906	24,839	1,711	1,714	409	426	858	888
Fla.	10,282	11,009	1,812	1,722	186	190	384	394
S. Atl.	62,293	63,489	1,743	1,695	1,086	1,076	2,251	2,235
Ky.	3,424	3,272	1,601	1,613	55	53	113	108
Tenn.	5,836	5,516	1,665	1,588	97	88	197	182
Ala.	12,626	12,300	1,726	1,635	218	201	452	414
Miss.	11,422	11,182	1,844	1,669	211	187	436	394
Ark.	15,209	15,520	1,728	1,719	263	267	537	552
La.	3,820	3,889	1,723	1,683	66	65	134	135
Okla.	2,590	2,578	1,618	1,585	42	41	84	84
Texas	14,536	12,974	1,641	1,641	239	213	489	440
S. Cent.	69,463	67,231	1,715	1,658	1,191	1,115	2,442	2,309
Mont.	1,011	1,013	1,717	1,585	17.4	16.1	35	34
Idaho	940	844	1,824	1,680	17	14	36	30
Wyo.	202	200	1,711	1,554	3.5	3.1	7	6
Colo.	1,459	1,468	1,566	1,624	23	24	47	50
N. Mex.	724	788	1,711	1,770	12.4	13.9	25	28
Ariz.	1,168	1,112	1,749	1,663	20	18	41	38
Utah	1,329	1,270	1,656	1,663	22	21	45	45
Nev.	38	22	1,218	1,271	0.5	0.3	1	1
Wash.	4,805	4,503	1,830	1,711	88	77	181	160
Oreg.	2,415	2,326	1,827	1,680	44	39	90	83
Calif.	37,956	37,832	1,702	1,646	646	623	1,326	1,290
West.	52,047	51,378	1,718	1,652	894	849	1,834	1,765
48 States:	322,108	313,717	1,745	1,677	5,620	5,261	11,586	10,961
Alaska	34	30	1,754	1,462	0.6	0.4	1	1
Hawaii	948	926	1,676	1,683	15.9	15.6	33	33
U. S.	323,090	314,673	1,744	1,677	5,636	5,277	11,620	10,995

1/ Cumulative State total based on unrounded data.

CROP PRODUCTION, March 1969

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