

crop production



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June 10, 1971
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HIGHLIGHTS OF U.S. CROP REPORT AS OF JUNE 1, 1971

Winter wheat production, forecast at 1,048 million bushels, is 3 percent (28 million bushels) above the May 1, 1971, forecast as favorable weather improved yield prospects. The forecast is 6 percent (70 million bushels) below a year earlier and 9 percent less than 1969.

Peach production, forecast at 2,907 million pounds, is 3 percent (105 million pounds) below last year and 21 percent (759 million pounds) below 1969.

Citrus production, down slightly from last month, is about 7 percent above last year.

Orange harvest was 82 percent complete by June 1 and is expected to total 193.9 million boxes--down 0.2 percent (0.3 million boxes) from a month earlier. Production is 4 percent (8.2 million boxes) above last year.

Grapefruit production is expected to be 60.4 million boxes, up 0.2 percent (0.1 million boxes) from last month and 12 percent (6.5 million boxes) above last season.

Late Spring Potato production of 21.1 million cwt. is equal to 1970. Harvest is late but good volume is expected for June.

Early Summer Potato production at 12.3 million cwt. is 5 percent less than last year. Most areas expected to start harvesting after mid-June.

The limited forecast procedure announced in February by the Department becomes effective with this month's winter wheat forecast. The winter wheat table shows data for all States, however, the forecasts shown for the 24 major producing States are current while the May 1 forecasts for the 18 minor producing States have been carried forward.

UNITED STATES SUMMARIES

Crop	YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION			
	1969	1970	Ind. 1971	1969	1970	Indicated 1971	
						May 1	June 1
	Bushels			1,000 bushels			
Winter wheat	31.2	33.4	32.1	1,147,194	1,118,039	1,020,566	1,048,134

Acreage

	Harvested		For harvest 1971
	1969	1970	
	1,000 acres		
Winter wheat	36,723	33,453	32,636

Condition June 1

	Av. 1960-69	1970	1971
	Percent		
	Pasture	82	85

POTATOES, IRISH

Seasonal group	ACREAGE			YIELD PER			PRODUCTION			
	HARVESTED		1969	HARVESTED ACRE		1969	1970			Indicated 1971 May June 1
	1970	Ind. 1971		1970	Ind. 1971		1970	May	June 1	
	1,000 acres			Cwt.			1,000 cwt.			
Winter	18.8	17.7	193	191	175	3,828	3,582	3,099	3,099	
Early Spring	29.6	29.4	175	161	131	5,687	4,757	4,196	3,843	
Late Spring	81.1	82.4	241	260	256	21,308	21,104	21,087	21,097	
Early Summer	82.0	77.4	159	159	159	13,487	13,006		12,344	

CITRUS FRUITS, PRODUCTION 1/

Crop	1968-69	1969-70	Indicated 1970-71	
			May 1	June 1
			1,000 boxes	
Oranges	183,880	185,660	194,200	193,900
Grapefruit	54,170	53,910	60,300	60,400
Lemons	15,810	15,520	16,800	16,800

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

NONCITRUS FRUITS

Crop	Production		
	1969	1970	Indicated 1971
Peaches (million lbs.):	3,665.4	3,011.4	2,906.8
Apricots (1,000 tons):	231	176	207
Nectarines (1,000 tons):	66	66	70
Plums-Calif. (1,000 tons):	67	123	105
Prunes (dried)-Calif. (1,000 tons):	130	200	185

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ACTING SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT SUMMARY AS OF JUNE 1, 1971

Winter wheat prospects improved 3 percent during May as timely rains and favorable temperatures aided filling and boosted yields, according to the Crop Reporting Board. Production is now expected to be 6 percent below last year and 9 percent less than 1969.

A cool May resulted in a slow start for spring planted crops. By June 1 growth and development was late in all areas of the Nation. Cotton growers in the South had to replant considerable acreage as record low May temperatures damaged early planted fields. Drought continues to delay planting and crop growth in Texas. By June 1, corn planting was nearing completion in the Corn Belt, and soybeans planting was progressing rapidly in major producing States. Sorghum grain planting is off to a slow start in the Great Plains.

Pasture feed condition on June 1 was below both last year and average but showed improvement since May 1. Hay prospects are fair to good over the Nation. Peach production is forecast 3 percent below last year. Citrus production for the 1970-71 season is expected to be 7 percent above last season. The production forecast of both spring vegetables and spring potatoes is below 1970.

Winter Wheat Prospects Up 3 Percent

Prospective winter wheat production improved 3 percent during May thanks to generally favorable growing weather. Output is now forecast at 1,048 million bushels, 6 percent below last year and 9 percent below 1969. The expected yield per acre is a near-record 32.1 bushels that's exceeded only by the 1970 yield of 33.4 bushels.

Timely rains in most growing areas plus cool temperatures aided filling and boosted crop prospects. Harvest was 7 percent complete in Texas and by June 1 had advanced northward to southern Kansas.

Other Small Grain Prospects

Seeding of spring wheat progressed rapidly with unusually favorable weather. Virtually all intended acreage was seeded by June 1, in sharp contrast to a year ago when wet soils delayed planting. Currently soil moisture is generally adequate and early prospects are favorable.

Seeding of oats and barley was nearly over by June 1 in the major growing areas. Generally adequate moisture helped the crop get a good start.

Harvest was underway in the southern States by June 1 on early planted oats and barley. Barley harvest was active in California.

May Cold

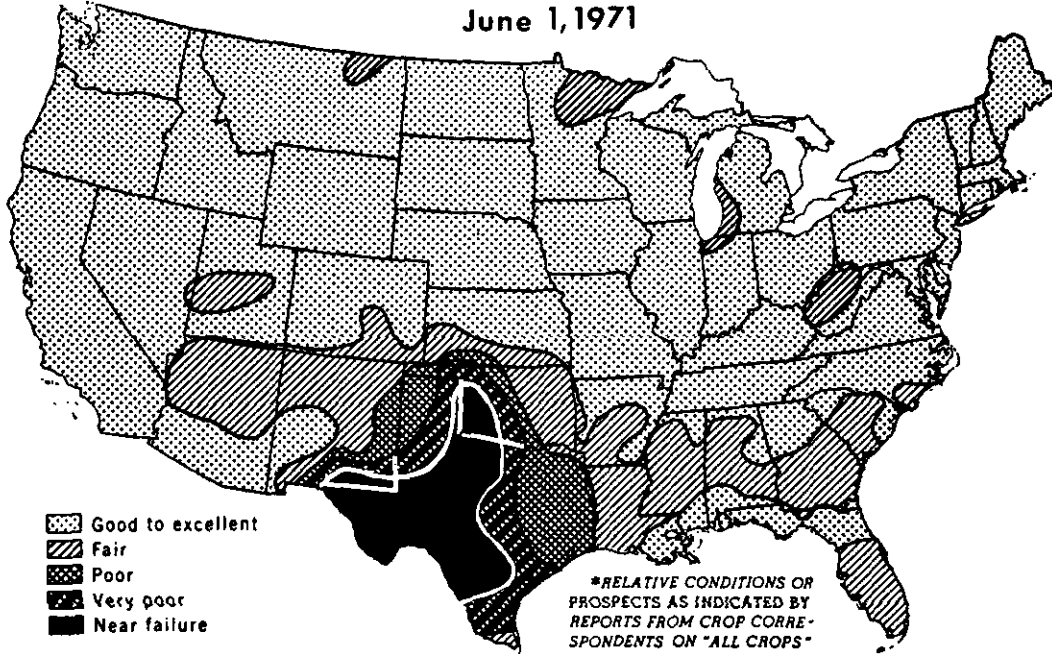
Crop growth and development were slowed by cool weather across the United States during May.

For the second straight month temperatures were below normal across the Nation, mostly 2° to 5° below average. The only areas with warmer temperatures were southern Florida, northern Maine, Texas, and most of Washington, Idaho, and Montana.

May precipitation was highly variable but most regions received 75 to 150 percent of their normal monthly rainfall. Monthly totals exceeded 4.00 inches of rain over much of the Nation's eastern half with some areas recording 6.00 to 8.00 inches. Less than 1 inch of rain fell along the Mexican Border. Rainfall was average or above from the Rocky Mountain States into the Corn Belt. The driest part of this area was southern Michigan. However, light May precipitation allowed farmers to plant at a rapid pace and by June 1 Michigan growers had more acreage planted than in any previous year.

CROP PROSPECTS*

June 1, 1971



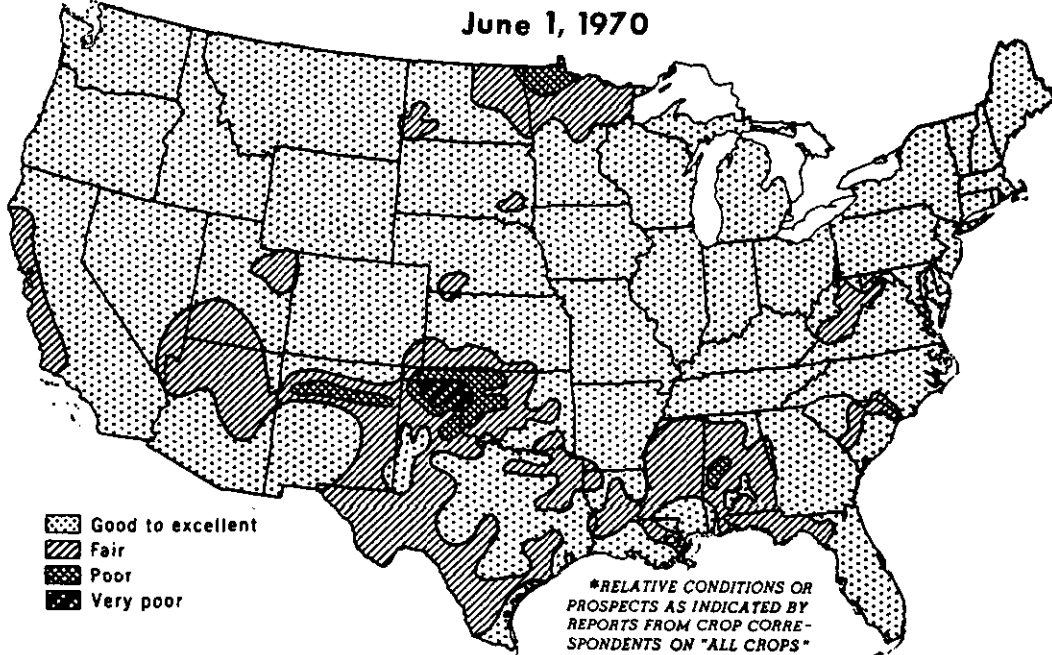
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. SRS 224-71 (6)

STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE

CROP PROSPECTS*

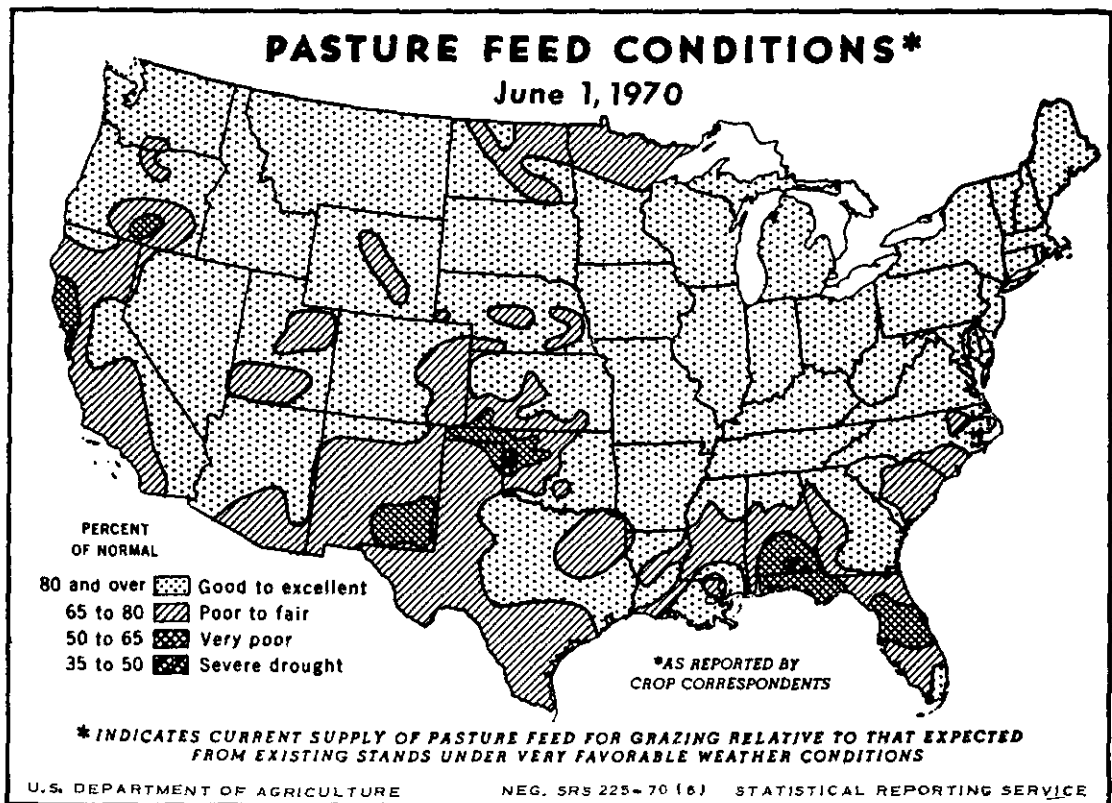
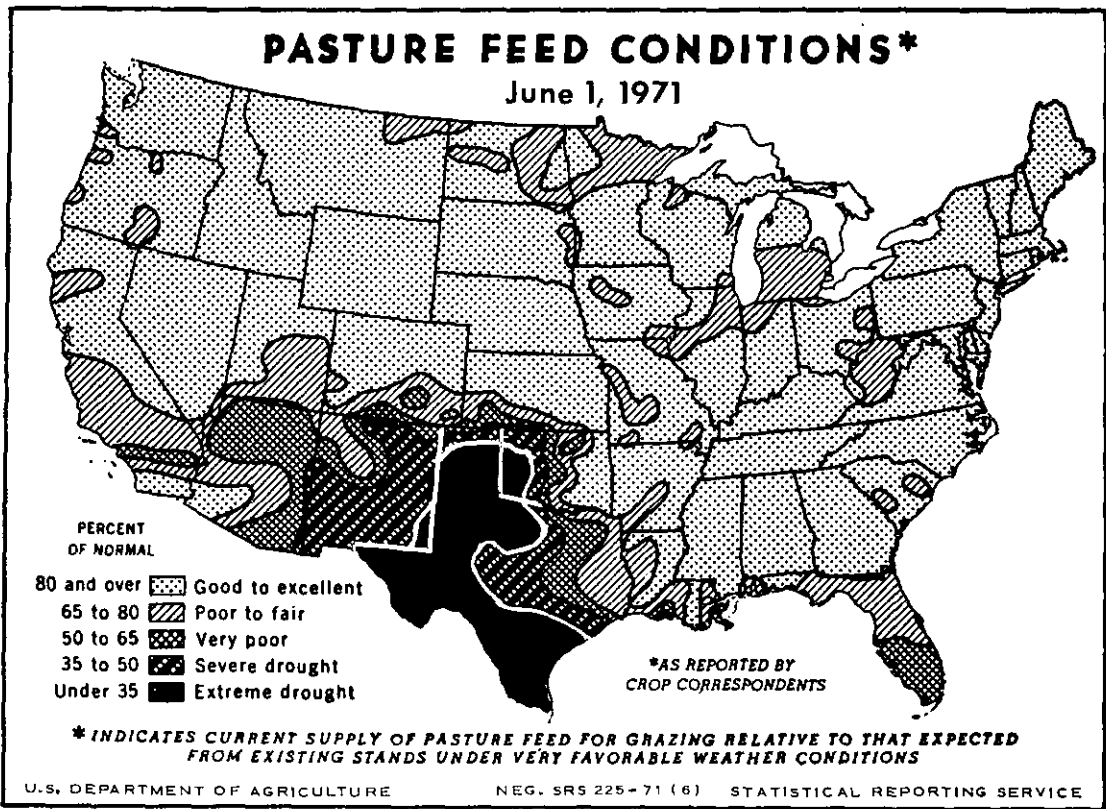
June 1, 1970



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. SRS 224-70 (6)

STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE



In southern Florida, 4 days of heavy rain in mid-May partially relieved the severe drought. Many weather stations recorded 3 to 4 inches of rain during the storm. Pastures improved immediately and heavy irrigation of citrus ended.

Texas and Oklahoma received rains late in May but more rains are needed to break the drought. The rains did help pasture grasses and recently planted crops, and enabled some dryland growers to resume planting. Rains in Texas were too hard and much of the water was lost in run-off. Texas was the hardest hit by drought, and by June 1 planting dates had passed for many crops and significant acreages were left unplanted.

Winter maintained its hold on many States well into May. A record 7 inches of snow fell on Reno, Nev., on May 21. Another record was set at the Paradise Ranger Station, Mt. Ranier, Wash., when the seasonal snowfall reached nearly 85 feet. Record-low temperatures in early May raised havoc with the South's cotton crop and much replanting was necessary. Cotton needs warmer temperatures to start growth.

May was also a month of tornadoes and hail storms. Tornadoes touched down frequently from the central Great Plains into the southern Corn Belt and hit as far southward as a line from Texas to Kentucky. Hail storms were numerous over the central and southern Great Plains with unusually severe crop damage occurring in local areas of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Oklahoma, and Texas.

As of June 1 soil moisture was adequate in the major corn and soybean producing areas. Most corn acreage was planted as fieldwork progressed rapidly in May.

In the West, warm spells were short-lived and crop progress was slow. Warmer temperatures are needed to give crops a boost. Irrigation water is much above average in most western States but will be short in the Southwest.

Fruit Prospects: Peaches Down, Pears Up

While peach production is forecast 3 percent below last year, Bartlett pear output in the three Pacific Coast States is expected to be 39 percent above 1970. Gains from last year are also likely for sweet cherries, up 11 percent in the western States, and apricots up 17 percent. In California the plum crop is forecast 15 percent below last year, prunes are off 8 percent, nectarines are up 6 percent, and almonds up 9 percent. Citrus output in 1970-71 is expected to be 7 percent above last year. The harvest was 82 percent completed for oranges by June 1 and 94 percent over for grapefruit. Prospects for the 1971-72 crop are generally good.

Progress of Corn, Soybean, and Sorghum Planting

Reflecting the early season, corn planting was nearing completion in most Corn Belt States. Planting was over 95 percent complete in Iowa by the third week of May and by June 1 was virtually over in all but the southern part of Illinois, 95 percent complete in Ohio, Indiana and Michigan; 98 percent in Minnesota; and 90 percent in Kansas and Nebraska. Some crusting occurred in Nebraska and earlier heavy rains had necessitated some replanting. Dry, cool weather slowed planting in Wisconsin and progress was only 75 percent complete. Cool weather throughout most of the State slowed germination and subsequent growth during May. However, by month's end, conditions were improving as warmer weather prevailed. Corn planting was nearly complete by June 1 in all areas except in the northeast.

Southern Corn Leaf Blight has been found in localized areas in 52 counties in 12 States, according to the June 8, 1971, report of the National Federal-State Information Center on Corn Blight. These States are: North Carolina, Georgia, Ohio, Illinois, Texas, Alabama, Kentucky, Tennessee, Nebraska, Iowa, Florida, and Mississippi. In the majority of counties reporting blight, infection is confined to volunteer seedlings in an individual field and plants in special research plots. In the few instances where the disease has been identified in corn planted this spring, plant pathologists indicate infection was probably caused by spores from local debris or as a result of on-farm shelling operations. No reports have been received which indicate field-to-field spread of the disease.

Soybean planting moved along at a rapid pace during the month. Illinois growers had 85 percent of the crop in by June 1, compared with only 50 percent a year earlier. In Iowa plantings were 80 percent complete, ahead of the usual rate, while Ohio growers were 75 percent done, 30 percent ahead of normal progress. Elsewhere in the Corn Belt, planting was at a normal to slower than normal pace. Planting progress in the South Central and Southeastern States ranged from somewhat behind to near normal. Moisture was generally adequate. By June 1, about half of the intended acreage had been planted in North and South Carolina, Georgia, and Arkansas. Louisiana's progress, at 60 percent complete, was 15 points behind comparable progress last year.

Sorghum planting was 73 percent complete in Texas by June 1, 10 percent less than a year earlier. Some replanting of irrigated acreage is being carried out as cool soil temperatures resulted in poor stands. In the dryland regions replanting will be started if adequate moisture is received in time. Planting lagged in Oklahoma where farmers had seeded only 50 percent of the intended acreage. In Kansas and Nebraska, growers had planted 36 and 45 percent of the acreage, respectively, due to wet soils.

Cotton Progress Slow

Cool temperatures and poor germination resulted in much replanting of the cotton crop. Unfavorable weather also retarded the rate of growth and plantings were later than a year earlier. Planting was nearing completion in all States on June 1 except Texas where only about 66 percent of the acreage was in, compared with 82 percent on the same date a year ago. Heavy rains swept much of the South during mid-May and delayed planting. Flooding damaged some fields in Arkansas, Louisiana, and South Carolina and replanting was necessary. Some fields have been abandoned in the Coastal Bend area of Texas where severe drought existed. The crop is generally in fair condition and cotton in early planted fields is starting to square.

Progress of Tobacco, Peanuts, and Sugarbeets About Normal

Transplanting of tobacco was underway in all States, except Pennsylvania and Wisconsin. In Pennsylvania transplanting is expected to be about 10 days later than normal. Flue-cured settings in Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia were complete. Stands are good and the crop is making satisfactory progress. Burley transplantings were about 35 percent complete in Virginia, but only 7 percent complete in Kentucky which is considerably behind normal. In Tennessee, settings were 60 percent complete on June 1 but growth has been slow because of cool temperatures.

Peanut planting in the Virginia-Carolina area was virtually over by June 1. Moisture has been adequate and germination was good. In Georgia some replanting was necessary and the condition of the crop is somewhat below the last several years. Planting in the southwest peanut area was later than a year earlier. By the last of May about 25 percent of the acreage had been planted in Texas and Oklahoma.

Planting of sugarbeets was nearly finished on June 1. Michigan growers completed plantings in mid-May. Thinning is well underway in many States and nearing the peak in Utah. Generally moisture has been ample and the crop is progressing satisfactorily.

Pasture and Hay Prospects Improve

Pasture condition on June 1 was good to excellent across Nation except in some southern and southwestern States. U. S. pasture condition at 80 percent of normal was 5 points below last year, 2 points below average, but 6 points above May 1.

Texas reported pasture condition at 45 percent—a record low for the State and lowest of the 48 States for June 1. Pasture conditions declined from a month earlier in Minnesota, Arizona, Montana, New Mexico, and Michigan.

Hay is in fair to good condition over most of the Nation. Some weevil damage to alfalfa occurred in Missouri, Kansas, and Kentucky. Frost damage the crop in parts of North Dakota. Harvest is moving north. The crop should benefit from warmer weather; growth was slowed by cool temperatures during most of May.

Less Spring Fresh Vegetables And Potatoes

Spring fresh vegetable supplies (excluding melons) are 4 percent less than last year and 1 percent below 1969. Smaller crops than last year for asparagus, snap beans, cabbage, carrots, cucumbers, eggplant, cauliflower, lettuce, onions, spinach, strawberries, and sweetcorn larger crops are expected for broccoli, celery, green peppers, and tomatoes.

Spring potato production is expected to be 4 percent below the year before. Both early and late spring crops are smaller.

WINTER WHEAT: The 1971 winter wheat crop is forecast at 1,048 million bushels, 6 percent below a year earlier and 9 percent below the 1969 crop. The June 1 forecast is 28 million bushels above a month earlier largely as a result of improved prospects in Nebraska, Colorado, South Dakota, the Pacific Northwest and eastern Corn Belt States.

Changes in production forecasts between June 1 and harvest have averaged 35 million bushels for the past decade--ranging from negligible to 87 million bushels.

Indicated yield per harvested acre of 32.1 bushels is second to last year's record high of 33.4 bushels and is 0.9 bushels above 1969.

Kansas wheat prospects during May continued excellent except for hail damaged fields and the dry areas of the southwestern part. Over most of the State cool, wet weather during May slowed wheat development, but was ideal for filling. Nearly one-tenth of the crop had turned color by June 1st and harvest started along the Oklahoma border of central Kansas in early June.

Wheat prospects improved slightly in Texas but declined in Oklahoma during May. In Oklahoma, wheat remained poor in the western one-third where much acreage was abandoned. Harvest was underway in the southwest and west central sections. Rain and humid weather delayed progress and Statewide harvest was only about 2 percent complete. Harvest of Texas wheat was 7 percent complete on May 28 compared with 2 percent a year earlier. Combining has reached northward as far as Wichita County in the Northern Low Plains. Reported yields are low with some acreage being cut for hay. Harvest of the drought-reduced acreage is expected to advance quickly.

Nebraska wheat made rapid development during the month and the crop was in excellent condition except for locally severe hail damage in the Panhandle and southwestern counties. Soil moisture was generally adequate. Colorado prospects improved considerably during the month with continued ample moisture. Acreage for harvest was revised upward from the May level as favorable weather held probable abandonment below earlier expectations. Yield prospects improved during May even though less than half the acreage was headed by June 1 compared with two-thirds a year earlier.

Yield prospects in the Pacific Northwest were steady to higher than a month ago. Montana prospects were mostly good and the yield forecast was unchanged. Twenty percent of the crop was in the boot by June 1. Topsoil moisture supplies were generally adequate. In Idaho winter wheat is in the boot to early heading stages. The crop was in good condition but somewhat later than normal.

Prospects improved in Washington and Oregon during May and soil moisture supplies were favorable around June 1. Fields were heading in the central and south central counties of Washington.

Production prospects in Missouri and the eastern Corn Belt improved during May. In Ohio, 40 percent of the crop was headed compared with 65 percent a year ago and the average of 50 percent. Growth and development was slowed by cool temperatures and dry soils. Weather was favorable for wheat growth in Indiana. The crop was 50 percent headed on May 28 and in the southwestern counties some fields were beginning to ripen. Illinois wheat was in excellent condition in most areas. Soil moisture was mostly adequate on June 1 and May temperatures were generally below normal. On June 1, virtually all acreage was headed, but development was slightly behind last year. Michigan was generally cool and dry in wheat growing areas and growth was less than normal. In Missouri, wheat prospects improved during May.

Prospective production was above a month earlier in Tennessee, North Carolina, and Virginia, and unchanged in Kentucky, Pennsylvania and New York. Generally cool May temperatures retarded development but soil moisture was generally adequate.

ALL SPRING WHEAT: Early prospects for durum and wheat other than durum are favorable. Seeding progressed well and moisture supplies are generally adequate.

Seeding of spring wheat in Minnesota was virtually completed by May 25. Weather has been favorable and growing conditions have been good to excellent. North Dakota's spring wheat seedings were nearly over by June 1, slightly ahead of average and well ahead of a year ago when wet weather slowed planting. Topsoil moisture was mostly adequate as of June 1. Seeding in South Dakota was virtually finished by mid-month as conditions for preparing seedbeds and seeding were favorable. Sufficient soil moisture and timely rains helped bring about good germination. Cool nights have slowed crop growth but also enabled the crop to stool well. Presently, most fields have good color and even stands.

Spring wheat in Montana was nearly all planted by June 1 and the crop condition was generally good. Recent rains benefited the crop. Seeding in Idaho and Washington was virtually complete by mid-May. The crop emerged to good stands and made favorable progress during May.

The first forecast of the season will be included in the July report.

PEACHES: The 1971 crop is forecast at 2,907 million pounds, 3 percent below last year and 21 percent below last year and 21 percent below 1969. Excluding California's Clingstones, used mostly for canning, the forecast is 1,591 million pounds, 1 percent more than last season.

The 9 Southern States expect to produce 545.4 million pounds, down 12 percent from last year and 25 percent from 1969. Prospects declined from May 1 to June 1 in Georgia and Alabama. Harvest of early varieties began in early May in south Texas and was underway in Georgia, Alabama, and South Carolina by the end of May. Volume harvest of mid-season varieties is expected by June 20. In South Carolina, weather favored fruit development. In Georgia, hail storms caused damage in several areas and cool May weather retarded crop development. Rains in Arkansas were favorable for peaches; however, cool nights slowed development. Picking should get underway by mid-June. The drought in Texas caused reduced sizing.

Kentucky's peach prospects are good to excellent with a heavy set in most localities. Thinning is being completed and pits are hardening. In Tennessee, trees have a heavy set.

Virginia's peach production is expected to be slightly below last year. Earliest varieties in the minor southside area should move to market about June 23. Delaware prospects are excellent. Maryland and West Virginia expect smaller crops than last year.

The North Atlantic States expect 23 percent more peaches than last year with only New Hampshire and New York anticipating smaller crops. In the North Central States production is 36 percent above 1970. Kansas is the only State where output may be off from a year earlier.

In Idaho and Colorado production is expected to top last year while in Utah production is expected to be the same. In Oregon, crop prospects are good. Bloom was normal to heavy and set was heavy in the main producing areas. There was only minor winter and spring frost damage to the trees this year. In Washington favorable pollinating weather resulted in a good set.

Temperatures in California have been cool since bloom but have not delayed crop development. Production is expected to be below last year for both the Clingstone and Freestone crops. Clingstone production is expected to total 1,316 million pounds, 9 percent below last year while the Freestone crop is put at 380 million pounds 5 percent below. Harvest of spring Freestone varieties got underway the last week in May.

NOTE: A special report on the California Clingstone peach crop will be released June 18, 1971, at 3:00 p.m., EDT, by the Crop Reporting Board, Statistical Reporting Service, Washington, D. C. and the California Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, Sacramento, Calif. This special report will be based on the objective measurement survey now being conducted and all other indicators available at that time.

BARTLETT PEARS: Production in California, Oregon, and Washington is forecast at 535,000 tons, 39 percent above last year and 10 percent above 1969. Bloom was generally heavy and the set is excellent. With no freezes following bloom, the crop promises to be of good quality.

California's Bartlett crop is forecast at 330,000 tons, 35 percent above last season, but 2 percent less than 1969. The crop bloomed under favorable conditions and a good set is indicated. Temperatures have been cool since bloom and fruit size is good.

Bartlett production in Oregon, at 85,000 tons, is more than double last year's short crop and 4 percent above 1969. Warm days throughout the State around the first of May provided ideal conditions for a heavy bloom and high rate of pollination. Fruit set is heavy and development has been relatively free from weather, insect, or disease problems.

Washington growers are anticipating the largest Bartlett crop since 1947. At 120,000 tons, the crop is 20 percent above 1970 and 72 percent more than 1969. Bloom was very heavy, pollinating weather was ideal, and the set is excellent. There have been no losses from freezes following the bloom period.

ORANGES: The Nation's 1970-71 orange crop is forecast at a record high 193.9 million boxes, as of June 1, 0.3 million boxes less than a month earlier, but up 4 percent from last season and 5 percent from 1968-69. Over the past six seasons, the June 1 forecasts have differed from actual production an average of 1.6 million boxes, ranging from 0.2 to 3.9 million boxes.

Orange production in Florida is forecast at 145.2 million boxes, 0.2 million boxes more than a month earlier and 5 percent above last season. In the past six seasons when comparable forecasting procedures were used, Florida's June 1 forecasts have differed an average of 1.8 million boxes from actual production, ranging from 0.1 to 3.7 million boxes. Harvest of Valencias should be nearly complete by mid-June, though a few processing plants expect to receive small quantities until the end of the month. Rains during May alleviated the drought and tree condition has improved. New crop fruit is sizing well and many oranges are now larger than marbles.

California's orange production is placed at 39.0 million boxes, down 1.0 million boxes from May 1. This is the same as last season but 12 percent less than the 1968-69 crop. Navel orange harvest was completed about mid-May and Valencia harvest is active. More frost-damaged fruit than earlier expected is now showing up in the Central Valley district.

Production of Texas oranges is forecast at 6.2 million boxes, up 0.3 million from last month and 48 percent more than last season. The Valencia harvest was nearly complete by June 1 although light supplies will be available into June. Drought continues to plague citrus areas and irrigation supplies in Falcon Lake are becoming very short.

Arizona's 1970-71 crop is estimated at 3.5 million boxes, 26 percent below last season's output. Harvest of Valencias was active during May with about three-fourths of the fruit going to processors. Set of new fruit is spotty. Trees recovered well from the January freeze, benefiting from the unusually cool spring. Groves are in good condition and new fruit is sizing nicely.

Citrus crop - Utilization to June 1

Crop	1969-70			: Remaining : for harvest	1970-71			: Remaining for harvest
	Utilization				Utilization			
	Fresh	Processed	Total		Fresh	Processed	Total	
	: Thousand boxes							
Oranges	34,747	117,533	152,280	33,380	33,094	125,307	158,401	35,499
Grapefruit	21,251	28,785	50,036	3,874	22,232	34,780	57,012	3,388
Lemons	5,500	4,550	10,050	5,470	5,437	4,412	9,849	6,951

By the end of May, 158.4 million boxes of oranges -- about 82 percent of the U. S. crop -- had been harvested, compared with 152.3 million boxes, 82 percent of the crop, harvested a year earlier. Processors used 79 percent of the oranges harvested by June 1 in contrast to 77 percent last year.

Grapefruit harvest was 94 percent complete by June 1, about the same as last year at this time. To date, processors took 61 percent of the crop harvested compared to 58 percent a year earlier.

About 59 percent of the lemons had been picked by June 1 in contrast to 65 percent last season. Thus far, 45 percent of the crop went to processors, nearly the same proportion as on June 1, 1970.

FLORIDA FROZEN CONCENTRATED ORANGE JUICE YIELD: The projected season average frozen concentrated orange juice yield for Florida, adjusted to reflect current juice factors and plant recovery rates, is 1.21 gallons per box, compared with 1.20 gallons last month and 1.24 gallons per box last season. The projected yield is based on past relationships between pounds solid yield for oranges reported in the "Maturity Test Results" and the season average yield per box of 45 degree Brix frozen concentrated orange juice reported by the Florida Cannery Association. This yield can differ from the final yield because of sampling error, weather, harvest schedule, and changes in juice factors or recovery rates.

GRAPEFRUIT: National output is set at 60.4 million boxes, 0.1 million more than last month, and 12 percent above both last season's crop and 1968-69. Changes between the June 1 forecast and the final production estimate averaged 0.9 million boxes over the past six seasons ranging from 0.1 to 1.9 million boxes.

The crops in Florida, Arizona, and California are unchanged from last month's estimate but output in Texas is up 0.1 million boxes. In Florida rains during May relieved the drought somewhat. New fruit is developing well and has reached golf ball size. On June 1, what little grapefruit remained for harvest, was mostly on the Lower East Coast. Harvest is nearly complete in Texas. Rainfall is still short and irrigation water supplies in Falcon Lake are getting low. Arizona's harvest is nearly over. Trees have recovered well from the January freeze and new crop fruit is sizing well. California's harvest is progressing nicely and most packed fruit is of very good quality from all areas.

LEMONS: Production in California and Arizona is forecast at 16.8 million boxes, unchanged from last month and 8 percent above last season. Harvest is complete in Arizona. Rains during late May in California helped growth and the fruit is now maturing and coloring rapidly. Harvest in California is about half finished.

APRICOTS: The 1971 crop is forecast at 207,200 tons, 17 percent more than 1970 but 10 percent less than 1969. California output is forecast at 200,000 tons, up 18 percent from last season but down 10 percent from 1969. The crop bloomed under generally favorable conditions. The important area around Patterson and Tracy has a very heavy set. Harvesting of Derby Royals got underway in the Winters area late in May and continued into June; Regular Royals are being harvested at present. Harvest of Tiltons should get underway toward the end of June.

Washington apricots are forecast at 3,200 tons, down 27 percent from last year. In the Yakima Valley, the major producing area, Riland did not set as well as expected. Harvesting should begin after July 4 and become general the second week of July. Frost damage in Utah was light and a good crop of 4,000 tons is likely.

NECTARINES: California output is forecast at 70,000 tons, 6 percent above the past two years. Although crop development is 4 to 7 days later than normal, harvest of early varieties got underway the third week of May. Picking is accelerating and shipments should be heavy in July and August.

PRUNES AND PLUMS: The first forecast of California's 1971 prune crop is 185,000 tons (dried basis), 8 percent less than last year's large crop but 42 percent larger than in 1969. The crop is developing normally, although somewhat later than usual because of the cool spring. Presently, the crop is of good size and quality.

California's plum crop, forecast at 105,000 tons, is 15 percent less than last year but 57 percent above 1969. Set is good, hail damaged some orchards in Fresno and Tulare Counties. Thinning during May eliminated much of the damaged fruit. Harvest of early varieties was underway by June 1.

ALMONDS: California's 1971 almond crop is forecast at 140,000 tons in-shell, 9 percent more than last season's output and 15 percent above 1969. The set is heavy in the lower San Joaquin Valley but early varieties in localized areas of the upper San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys were hit by freezing temperatures. The crop is developing well but recent winds in the Sacramento Valley blew over some trees and caused limb breakage.

CHERRIES: Production of sweet cherries in the Western States is expected to total 107,400 tons, 11 percent above crops the past 2 years. Larger crops are expected in all Western States except Oregon where, at 38,000 tons, the crop is 2,000 tons less than last year but 3,000 tons larger than in 1969. Winter damage was minor and confined to higher elevation orchards in the Willamette Valley. Bloom was normal to heavy with generally favorable weather. Washington's sweet cherry trees bloomed heavily and a good crop is expected in all areas. Harvest is expected to start about mid-June but not reach volume until late in June. In Montana, there was no winter damage and a large crop is expected. Bloom was heavy in Idaho and, despite somewhat low temperatures for best pollination, the trees have a heavy set. Freezing temperatures during bloom in Colorado reduced prospects; however, production is expected to be up slightly from last year. A near-average crop is expected in Utah despite frosts and freezes that reduced the potential crop. Weather was favorable in California for crop development although continued cool spring temperatures caused harvest to get underway later than usual. Picking of Bings is well underway in the Stockton-Lodi-Linden area. Recent rains caused some splitting and losses.

The first forecast for 1971 production of sweet cherries in New York, Pennsylvania, and Michigan will be released June 21, 1971, 3:00 P.M., EDT.

Tart cherry production in the Western States is forecast at 11,950 tons, 35 percent more than last year. Oregon and Colorado expect larger crops but Utah's output is down from a year ago. Estimates have been discontinued for Washington and Idaho.

The first forecast for 1971 production of tart cherries in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin will be released June 21, 1971, 3:00 P.M., EDT.

SUGAR CROPS (1969 and 1970 Revised): Sugarbeet production in 1970 was 26.2 million tons, 5 percent below the 1969 record of 27.7 million tons. Last year's crop was harvested from 1.4 million acres yielding an average of 18.6 tons of beets per acre. The 1969 crop was produced from 1.5 million acres with a per acre yield of 18.0 tons. California, the major producing State, produced 8.2 million tons from 319,500 acres.

Production of sugarcane for sugar in 1970 totaled 23.1 million tons--6 percent above the 21.7 million tons in 1969 but 10 percent below the record 1967 crop. Florida's output totaled 5.7 million tons--9 percent above 1969. Louisiana's production, at 6.9 million tons, was 22 percent greater than the 1969 total of 5.7 million tons. Production in Hawaii totaled 10.4 million tons, compared with 10.8 million in 1969. Sugarcane for sugar production in 1970 was harvested from 551,100 acres with an average yield of 41.8 tons.

Total sugar production (raw value) amounted to 5.6 million tons--slightly more than 1969. Production from cane totaled 2.4 million pounds while production from beets amounted to 3.2 million pounds (raw value).

The 1970 sugarbeet crop was valued at \$390.4 million (excluding Sugar Act payments) compared with \$352.9 million in 1969. Value of production of sugarcane harvested for sugar in Florida and Louisiana was \$132.5 million compared with \$108.1 million in 1969.

POTATOES: The first forecast of 1971 production of early summer potatoes places the crop at 12,344,000 cwt., 5 percent less than the 1970 crop of 13,006,000 cwt.

Production for Virginia's Eastern Shore area is estimated at 4,133,000 cwt. compared with 3,718,000 cwt. last year. The crop developed well during May and light digging is expected to start about mid-June.

The Texas crop of 3,200,000 cwt. is 10 percent smaller than last year. Digging may start in late June with harvest becoming general in early July. The Delaware crop is placed at 1,512,000 cwt., equal to 1970. Some light digging is expected to start in late June on California's 1,260,000 cwt. crop, which is down 24 percent from 1970. In Alabama, Sand Mountain production is estimated at 979,000 cwt., 13 percent less than last year. Cool, dry weather has slowed development and harvest won't get underway until after July 1--a week later than last year.

The late spring potato crop is estimated at 21,097,000 cwt., slightly less than the 21,104,000 cwt. produced last year. The California crop, at 14,763,000 cwt., is up 2 percent from last year. Digging was becoming general by June 1 as most fields were meeting maturity regulations. Volume supplies are expected throughout June. The Arizona crop is estimated at 2,475,000 cwt., down 9 percent from 1970 because of reduced acreage. Supplies are expected to be available until mid-July. Production for the 8 northeastern counties of North Carolina is estimated at 1,600,000 cwt., up 10 percent from last year. The crop has made good growth. Harvest started the first week of June on early fields and active movement is expected after mid-June. The Alabama crop is estimated at 1,001,000 cwt., compared with 1970 production of 1,027,000 cwt. Harvest began in mid-May, a little later than usual, but has moved along rapidly. Tuber sizes were reduced by dry weather but crop quality has been good. The Texas crop is estimated at 500,000 cwt., 13 percent below last year. By early June, digging was underway in the Munday area but was generally completed in the Pearsall and San Antonio areas.

Production of early spring potatoes is estimated at 3,843,000 cwt., 19 percent less than last year. Per acre yields were well below 1970 averages because of persistent dry weather in both Florida and Texas. By June 1, harvest was 90 percent completed on the Hastings, Fla., crop. At 3,132,000 cwt., this was 23 percent less than 1970 production of 4,043,000 cwt. In Texas harvest was generally completed by June 1 in the Lower Rio Grande Valley. The Texas crop totaled 399,000 cwt., 11 percent smaller than last year.

PASTURE: Pasture condition for June 1 was reported good to excellent except in some southern and southwestern States. At 80 percent of normal, June 1 condition was 5 percentage points below a year ago, 2 points below average, but 6 points above the low condition reported on May 1. Warmer temperature and rains in many areas have improved pasture growth. Only five States reported lower condition than a month ago: Minnesota and Arizona, 1 point each, Montana 3, New Mexico 5 and Michigan 6 points.

All States in the North Atlantic and East and West North Central Regions reported pasture condition 80 percent or above on June 1. Conditions varied from 80 percent in North Dakota to 95 percent in Nebraska.

Condition in the South Atlantic States ranged from 68 in Florida, where rains have helped but more are needed, to 90 percent in Virginia and North Carolina. Virginia and West Virginia were each 18 points above May 1 reported condition.

In the South Central States, pasture condition in Texas was 45 percent, a 52-year low for the State on that date and lowest of the 48 States. Oklahoma reported 57 percent, third lowest on record for the State for June 1. Louisiana, at 77 percent, was above last month and above average but 5 points below a year ago. Kentucky reported 90 percent, highest June 1 condition in this region.

The Western States varied most in reported pasture condition. New Mexico reported 46 percent of normal which was below last month, last year, and average. Wyoming, at 97 percent, reported its highest condition for this date since 1924.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

WINTER WHEAT

STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	HARVESTED		FOR HARVEST 1971	1969	1970	INDI CATED 1971	1969	1970	INDI- CATED 1971
	1969	1970							
	1,000 ACRES			BUSHEL			1,000 BUSHEL		
N. Y.	182	153	135	40.0	43.0	40.0	7,280	6,579	5,400
N. J. 1/	34	32	31	38.0	38.0	38.0	1,292	1,216	1,178
PA.	327	298	283	35.5	33.0	34.0	11,609	9,834	9,622
OHIO	1,067	971	971	37.0	37.0	38.0	39,479	35,927	36,898
IND.	870	774	712	39.0	38.5	39.0	33,930	29,799	27,768
ILL.	1,273	993	983	37.0	36.0	38.0	47,101	35,748	37,354
MICH.	628	565	559	40.0	39.0	38.0	25,120	22,035	21,242
WIS. 1/	31	26	28	35.0	38.0	40.0	1,085	988	1,120
MINN. 1/	18	22	29	26.0	27.0	28.0	468	594	812
IOWA 1/	40	40	36	33.0	35.0	35.0	1,320	1,400	1,260
MO.	1,035	932	839	32.0	33.5	33.0	33,120	31,222	27,687
N. DAK 1/	96	48	70	25.5	26.0	29.0	2,448	1,248	2,030
S. DAK	622	522	538	25.5	27.0	30.0	15,861	14,094	16,140
NEBR.	2,780	2,558	2,532	31.5	38.0	38.0	87,570	97,204	96,216
KANS.	9,849	9,061	8,880	31.0	33.0	30.0	305,319	299,013	266,400
DEL. 1/	20	21	23	38.0	38.0	38.0	760	798	874
MD. 1/	117	113	106	39.0	37.0	38.0	4,563	4,181	4,028
VA.	157	165	190	43.0	44.0	45.0	6,751	7,260	8,550
W. VA. 1/	14	14	13	30.0	33.0	32.0	420	462	416
N. C.	198	184	236	42.0	43.0	43.0	8,316	7,912	10,148
S. C. 1/	82	81	103	37.0	35.0	36.0	3,034	2,835	3,708
GA. 1/	86	100	202	34.0	36.0	35.0	2,924	3,600	7,070
FLA. 1/	43	38	67	28.0	29.0	30.0	1,204	1,102	2,010
KY.	183	170	180	34.0	36.0	35.0	6,222	6,120	6,300
TENN.	224	217	228	32.0	34.0	34.0	7,168	7,378	7,752
ALA. 1/	85	83	125	29.0	28.0	28.0	2,465	2,324	3,500
MISS. 1/	125	145	177	31.0	34.0	32.0	3,875	4,930	5,664
ARK.	301	325	289	30.0	33.0	31.0	9,030	10,725	8,959
LA. 1/	38	33	37	23.0	29.0	23.0	874	957	851
OKLA.	4,150	3,777	3,286	28.5	26.0	18.5	118,275	98,202	60,791
TEX.	2,869	2,267	1,542	24.0	24.0	19.0	68,856	54,408	29,298
MONT.	2,311	1,548	1,796	26.0	27.0	31.0	60,086	41,796	55,676
IDAHO	822	723	694	45.0	46.0	48.0	36,990	33,258	33,312
WYO. 1/	220	196	194	20.0	29.0	29.0	4,400	5,684	5,626
COLO.	2,133	2,368	2,557	21.0	28.5	29.0	44,793	67,488	74,153
N. MEX 1/	159	184	184	27.0	30.0	23.0	4,293	5,520	4,232
ARIZ.	73	150	165	62.0	69.0	75.0	4,526	10,350	12,375
UTAH 1/	197	179	175	24.0	26.5	27.0	4,728	4,744	4,725
NEV. 1/	5	9	6	60.0	70.0	70.0	300	630	420
WASH.	2,177	2,155	2,220	41.0	45.5	45.0	89,257	98,053	99,900
OREG.	732	688	716	38.5	42.0	38.0	28,182	28,896	27,208
CALIF.	350	525	499	34.0	41.0	39.0	11,900	21,525	19,461
U S	36,723	33,453	32,636	31.2	33.4	32.1	1,147,194	1,118,039	1,048,134

1/ ESTIMATES ARE NOT BASED ON CURRENT INDICATIONS BUT ARE CARRIED FORWARD FROM PREVIOUS REPORT.

June 1 pasture feed condition as percent of normal, by States

State	Average 1960-69	1970	1971	State	Average 1960-69	1970	1971
Percent				Percent			
Maine	87	89	90	N. C.	83	90	90
N. H.	87	91	89	S. C.	78	78	86
Vt.	88	95	88	Ga.	78	80	84
Mass.	84	91	90	Fla.	67	65	68
R. I.	87	92	90	Ky.	88	95	90
Conn.	84	90	90	Tenn.	85	89	88
N. Y.	85	94	89	Ala.	78	75	87
N. J.	80	89	87	Miss.	79	81	88
Pa.	84	93	89	Ark.	82	82	88
Ohio	88	94	86	La.	74	82	77
Ind.	91	95	85	Okla.	79	76	57
Ill.	90	95	85	Texas	74	78	45
Mich.	89	93	81	Mont.	81	90	85
Wis.	86	95	90	Idaho	87	88	92
Minn.	86	88	86	Wyo.	79	83	97
Iowa	88	92	87	Colo.	71	83	86
Mo.	85	92	84	N. Mex.	63	70	46
N. Dak.	80	80	80	Ariz.	85	80	71
S. Dak.	79	87	88	Utah	82	79	87
Nebr.	78	86	95	Nev.	82	92	90
Kans.	75	85	84	Wash.	86	86	90
Del.	82	95	88	Oreg.	88	87	89
Md.	81	90	88	Calif.	82	72	82
Va.	84	95	90	U. S.	82	85	80
W. Va.	80	84	78				

PEACHES

State	Production					
	Million pounds			48 pound equivalents		
	1969	1970	Indicated 1971	1969	1970	Indicated 1971
1,000 units						
N. H.	0.1	0.9	0.7	2	19	15
Mass.	2.6	4.0	4.0	54	83	83
R. I.	.7	.6	.7	15	13	15
Conn.	6.3	5.4	7.0	131	113	146
N. Y.	20.8	19.2	18.0	433	400	375
N. J.	104.5	86.4	110.0	2,177	1,800	2,292
Pa.	120.0	84.0	106.0	2,500	1,750	2,208
Ohio	28.0	17.0	28.0	583	354	583
Ind.	11.0	8.5	11.0	229	177	229
Ill.	25.2	19.5	25.0	525	406	521
Mich.	97.0	75.0	110.0	2,021	1,563	2,292
Mo.	21.6	20.1	21.5	450	419	448
Kans.	9.5	8.0	5.8	198	167	121
Del.	4.0	3.0	4.0	83	63	83
Md.	22.0	23.0	21.0	458	479	438
Va.	44.7	42.5	42.0	931	885	875
W. Va.	27.4	24.0	23.0	571	500	479
N. C.	56.0	42.0	36.0	1,167	875	750
S. C.	338.0	270.0	250.0	7,042	5,625	5,208
Ga.	175.2	160.0	140.0	3,650	3,333	2,917
Ky.	16.5	12.5	16.5	344	260	344
Tenn.	9.4	6.8	8.2	196	142	171
Ala.	50.0	40.0	30.0	1,042	833	625
Miss. 1/	17.5	16.0	15.0	365	333	313
Ark.	42.0	40.0	42.0	875	833	875
La. 1/	7.5	6.5	7.0	156	135	146
Okla. 1/	12.0	9.0	8.4	250	188	175
Texas	32.3	33.0	17.0	673	688	354
Idaho	15.0	9.0	15.0	313	188	313
Colo.	32.8	20.5	23.0	683	427	479
Utah	15.0	13.0	13.0	313	271	271
Wash.	4.8	40.0	34.0	100	833	708
Oreg.	16.0	10.0	18.0	333	208	375
Calif.,						
Freestone	480.0	400.0	380.0	10,000	8,333	7,917
Total above	1,865.4	1,569.4	1,590.8	38,863	32,696	33,144
Calif.						
Clingstone 2/	1,800.0	1,442.0	1,316.0	37,500	30,042	27,417
U. S.	3,665.4	3,011.4	2,906.8	76,363	62,738	60,561

1/ Estimates are not based on current indications but are carried over from previous report. 2/ Includes culls and cannery diversions as follows (Million pounds): 1969-228.0; 1970-196.0.

CITRUS FRUITS, PRODUCTION 1/

Crop and State	1968-69	1969-70	Indicated: 1970-71	1968-69	1969-70	Indicated 1970-71
ORANGES:	1,000 boxes 2/			Equivalent tons		
EARLY, MIDSEASON & NAVEL VARIETIES: 3/:						
Calif.	18,600	21,200	18,000	698,000	795,000	675,000
Fla.	69,700	72,900	82,200	3,136,000	3,281,000	3,699,000
Texas	2,800	2,800	4,000	126,000	126,000	180,000
Ariz.	1,270	1,120	900	47,600	42,000	33,800
Total Above Varieties	92,370	98,020	105,100	4,007,600	4,244,000	4,587,800
VALENCIAS:						
Calif.	25,700	17,800	21,000	964,000	668,000	788,000
Fla.	60,000	64,800	63,000	2,700,000	2,916,000	2,835,000
Texas	1,700	1,400	2,200	76,500	63,000	99,000
Ariz.	4,110	3,640	2,600	154,000	137,000	97,500
Total Valencias	91,510	87,640	88,800	3,894,500	3,784,000	3,819,500
ALL ORANGES:						
Calif.	44,300	39,000	39,000	1,662,000	1,463,000	1,463,000
Fla.	129,700	137,700	145,200	5,836,000	6,197,000	6,534,000
Texas	4,500	4,200	6,200	202,500	189,000	279,000
Ariz.	5,380	4,760	3,500	201,600	179,000	131,300
U. S., All Oranges	183,880	185,660	193,900	7,902,100	8,028,000	8,407,300
GRAPEFRUIT:						
Fla., All	39,900	37,400	43,000	1,695,000	1,590,000	1,828,000
Seedless	27,700	27,900	31,200	1,177,000	1,186,000	1,326,000
Pink	10,700	10,200	10,900	455,000	434,000	463,000
White	17,000	17,700	20,300	722,000	752,000	863,000
Other	12,200	9,500	11,800	518,000	404,000	502,000
Texas	6,700	8,100	10,100	268,000	324,000	404,000
Ariz.	2,510	3,160	2,500	80,300	101,000	80,000
Calif., All	5,060	5,250	4,800	165,300	171,500	156,800
Desert Valleys	3,260	2,950	2,700	105,000	94,400	86,400
Other Areas	1,800	2,300	2,100	60,300	77,100	70,400
U. S., All Grapefruit	54,170	53,910	60,400	2,208,600	2,186,500	2,468,800
LEMONS:						
Calif.	12,300	12,700	13,500	468,000	483,000	513,000
Ariz.	3,510	2,820	3,300	134,000	107,000	125,000
U. S. Lemons	15,810	15,520	16,800	602,000	590,000	638,000
TANGELOS: Fla.	1,800	2,500	2,700	81,000	113,000	122,000
TANGERINES:						
Fla.	3,400	3,000	3,700	162,000	143,000	176,000
Ariz.	170	220	200	6,380	8,250	7,500
Calif.	640	760	800	24,000	28,500	30,000
Total Tangerines	4,210	3,980	4,700	192,380	179,750	213,500
TEMPLES: Fla.	4,500	5,200	5,000	202,000	234,000	225,000

1/ The crop year begins with the bloom of the first year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year. 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.; 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 Mid-season varieties in Florida and Texas, including small quantities of tangerines in Texas.

APRICOTS AND CALIFORNIA NECTARINES, PLUMS, PRUNES, AND ALMONDS

Crop and State	Production		
	1969	1970	Indicated 1971
	Tons		
APRICOTS:			
Utah	4,500	2,000	4,000
Washington	3,050	4,400	3,200
California	223,000	170,000	200,000
United States	230,550	176,400	207,200
NECTARINES:			
California	66,000	66,000	70,000
PLUMS:			
California	67,000	123,000	105,000
PRUNES: 1/			
California	130,000	200,000	185,000
ALMONDS:			
California	122,000	128,000	140,000

1/ Dried basis: The drying ratio is 2-1/2 pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

BARTLETT PEARS

State	Production		
	1969	1970	Indicated 1971
	Tons		
Washington	69,700	99,800	120,000
Oregon	82,000	39,000	85,000
California	336,000	245,000	330,000

CHERRIES

Variety and State	Production		
	1969	1970	Indicated 1971
	Tons		
Sweet Varieties: 1/			
Montana	350	1,270	2,100
Idaho	3,200	1,600	3,000
Colorado	650	280	300
Utah	3,300	2,300	3,000
Washington	23,800	25,800	31,000
Oregon	35,000	40,000	38,000
California	30,600	25,400	30,000
7 Western States	96,900	96,650	107,400
Tart Varieties: 2/			
Idaho	950	500	3/
Colorado	1,760	1,010	1,350
Utah	6,180	4,900	4,600
Washington	700	450	3/
Oregon	6,200	2,000	6,000
5 Western States	15,790	8,860	11,950

1/ The first sweet cherry forecast for the 3 Great Lakes States (New York, Pennsylvania, and Michigan) will be made as of June 15 and released June 21.

2/ The first tart cherry forecast for the 5 Great Lakes States (New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin) will be made as of June 15 and released June 21.

3/ Discontinued.

SUGARBEETS

State	Acreage planted			Acreage harvested			Yield per harvested acre		
	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970
	Acres						Tons		
Ohio	36,500	38,900	41,000	36,000	38,100	39,100	19.0	17.2	18.8
Mich.	91,200	93,500	93,200	90,000	92,600	89,900	19.0	16.2	21.3
Minn.	163,700	165,600	155,600	161,400	164,300	150,500	13.5	14.3	12.0
N. Dak.	88,300	95,700	94,900	87,200	95,100	93,300	12.9	14.0	11.5
Nebr.	75,800	92,800	85,200	71,800	87,300	78,700	17.0	19.2	17.3
Kans.	41,200	49,000	45,300	39,100	40,400	43,900	15.3	17.2	16.1
Texas	40,000	49,700	30,800	37,900	37,500	28,800	21.7	19.1	20.0
Mont.	67,500	68,900	58,000	65,700	67,500	56,900	15.7	17.9	16.2
Idaho	196,300	207,500	175,100	182,300	185,600	168,900	18.0	18.2	18.4
Wyo.	64,500	68,800	61,200	62,100	67,400	59,000	16.2	18.6	16.2
Colo.	179,200	204,000	159,000	168,200	180,700	145,200	15.5	17.8	16.4
Ariz.	19,600	33,600	20,100	16,900	30,800	19,100	20.0	18.1	14.3
Utah	30,300	35,200	31,700	29,300	31,800	29,100	16.9	17.5	16.5
Wash.	61,200	66,000	67,200	54,900	64,000	61,600	25.2	26.4	19.4
Oreg.	22,300	25,600	22,200	22,000	23,800	20,300	23.8	23.7	20.9
Calif. 1/	263,700	320,000	327,000	254,200	305,000	319,500	23.9	19.8	25.6
Other 2/	34,800	32,300	10,200	31,100	28,600	8,000	8.7	11.6	14.8
U. S.	1,476,100	1,647,100	1,477,700	1,410,100	1,540,500	1,411,800	18.0	18.0	18.6
	Other States 2/								
Maine	25,500	12,500	520	22,300	10,800	520	5.0	6.4	8.5
N. Y.	3,250	8,150		3,150	7,820		16.9	13.9	
N. J.		1,150	2,100		1,040	1,300		16.8	19.5
Pa.		1,300	1,380		1,290	1,350		17.7	15.0
Iowa	1,600	1,890	1,890	1,520	1,730	1,710	12.5	11.4	13.7
Mo. 9/		310	200		300	100		10.0	8.0
N. Mex.	4,400	7,000	4,100	4,120	5,600	3,000	21.1	16.4	14.4

State	Production			Price per ton 3/		Value of production 3/		1969 Sugar Act Payment 4/ 5/	
	1968	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	Per ton	Total
	1,000 tons			Dollars		1,000 dollars		Dollars	1,000 dollars
Ohio	684	654	735	12.10		7,913		2.14	1,400
Mich.	1,708	1,504	1,913	13.10		19,702		2.36	3,544
Minn.	2,177	2,352	1,811	13.90		32,693		2.22	5,222
N. Dak.	1,125	1,331	1,070	13.90		18,501		2.29	3,045
Nebr.	1,222	1,673	1,365	11.60		19,407		1.97	3,289
Kans.	597	696	706	8.40		5,846		1.64	1,139
Texas	824	718	575	7.60		5,457		1.45	1,040
Mont.	1,034	1,206	922	13.90		16,763		2.22	2,679
Idaho	3,288	3,373	3,104	14.50		48,909		2.22	7,482
Wyo.	1,003	1,254	955	13.70		17,180		2.13	2,675
Colo.	2,611	3,224	2,383	8.70		28,049		1.82	5,881
Ariz.	338	557	274	10.00		5,570		1.75	973
Utah	495	558	479	13.80		7,700		2.24	1,248
Wash.	1,383	1,692	1,197	15.00		25,380		2.13	3,610
Oreg.	523	565	424	14.20		8,023		2.08	1,175
Calif. 1/	6,081	6,046	8,167	13.50		81,621		1.82	11,000
Other 2/	270	333	118	12.50		4,154		1.98	658
U. S.	25,363	27,736	26,198	12.72	6/14.90	352,868	390,350	7/2.02	56,060
	Other States 2/								
Maine	111.5	69.4	4.4	16.10		1,117		2.17	151
N. Y.	53.3	108.9		8/13.00		1,416		2.24	244
N. J.		17.5	25.4	13.00		228		2.02	35
Pa.		22.8	20.3	13.00		296		1.72	39
Iowa	19.0	19.8	23.5	14.00		277		2.04	40
Mo. 9/		3.0	.8	12.90		39		2.34	7
N. Mex.	86.5	91.9	43.3	8.50		781		1.55	142

1/ Relates to year of harvest. Includes some acreage carried over to the following spring. 2/ Sums of acreage and production for "Other States" rounded for inclusion in United States totals. 3/ Excludes Sugar Act Payments. 4/ Excludes abandonment and deficiency payments. 5/ The 1968 Sugar Act Payment rate for California was revised to \$1.91 and total payment to \$11,592, and U.S. total to \$54,876. 6/ Preliminary. 7/ Approximately \$2.16 per ton for the 1970 crop. 8/ The 1968 price per ton should be \$13.00. 9/ Includes small acreage in Arkansas.

SUGAR, MOLASSES, AND BEET PULP PRODUCTION 1/

State	Sugar, raw value						Sugar production refined basis		
	Production			Yield per ton of cane or beets					
	1968	1969	1970 2/	1968	1969	1970 2/	1968	1969	1970 2/
	1,000 tons			Pounds			1,000 tons		
SUGARCANE									
Florida	546	535	652	203	206	230	510	500	609
Louisiana	669	537	602	181	189	174	625	502	563
Hawaii	1,232	1,182	1,162	218	218	222	1,151	1,105	1,086
United States	2,447	2,254	2,416	204	208	210	2,286	2,107	2,258
SUGARBEET									
United States	3,483	3,330	3,209	275	240	245	3,255	3,112	2,999
CANE AND BEET									
United States	5,930	5,584	5,625				5,541	5,219	5,257

State and Product	Unit	1968	1969	1970 2/
Thousands				
SUGARCANE PRODUCTS				
Blackstrap molasses-80° Brix 3/				
Florida	Gallon	36,501	34,589	37,722
Louisiana	Gallon	50,620	39,550	45,798
Hawaii	Gallon	62,936	58,198	55,143
United States	Gallon	150,057	132,337	138,663
Edible molasses				
Louisiana	Gallon	2,532	2,121	2,517
United States	Gallon	2,532	2,121	2,517
SUGARBEET PRODUCTS -- U. S.				
Molasses	Gallon	136,694	162,314	4/
Pulp				
Molasses	Ton	1,292	1,359	4/
Dried	Ton	251	255	4/
Wet	Ton	1,248	1,139	4/

1/ Based on data from ASCS.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Includes high test molasses from frozen cane.

4/ Not available.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Acreage			Yield of cane			Cane		
	harvested			per acre			production		
	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970
	1,000 acres			Tons			1,000 tons		
FOR SUGAR:									
Florida	181.4	153.6	171.3	29.6	33.8	33.1	5,368	5,199	5,671
Louisiana	282.4	236.0	266.0	26.1	24.1	26.0	7,377	5,676	6,927
Hawaii	113.5	113.2	113.8	99.4	95.8	91.9	11,280	10,839	10,457
United States:	577.3	502.8	551.1	41.6	43.2	41.8	24,025	21,714	23,055
FOR SEED:									
Florida	5.7	6.5	7.1	29.6	33.8	33.1	169	220	235
Louisiana	17.4	21.0	20.0	26.1	24.1	26.0	454	506	520
Hawaii	5.4	5.3	5.7	32.8	33.0	32.6	177	175	186
United States:	28.5	32.8	32.8	28.1	27.5	28.7	800	901	941
FOR SUGAR AND SEED:									
Florida	187.1	160.1	178.4	29.6	33.8	33.1	5,537	5,419	5,906
Louisiana	299.8	257.0	286.0	26.1	24.1	26.0	7,831	6,182	7,447
Hawaii	118.9	118.5	119.5	96.4	92.9	89.1	11,457	11,014	10,643
United States:	605.8	535.6	583.9	41.0	42.2	41.1	24,825	22,615	23,996

State	:Price per ton:		Value of production 1/				:1969 Sugar Act	
	: for sugar 1/:		For sugar		:For sugar and seed 2/:		: Payments 3/	
	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	:Per ton:	Total
	Dollars		1,000 dollars				4/	1,000 dollars
Florida	10.24	11.90	53,238	67,485	55,491	70,281	0.99	5,145
Louisiana	9.66	9.39	54,830	65,045	59,718	69,927	1.36	7,666
Florida and Louisiana	9.94	10.52	108,068	132,530	115,209	140,208	5/1.18	12,811

1/ Excludes Sugar Act Payments.

2/ Price per ton of cane sugar used in evaluating production for seed.

3/ Excludes abandonment and deficiency payments.

4/ Sugarcane for sugar.

5/ Approximately \$1.16 per ton for the 1970 crop.

IRISH POTATOES

Seasonal group and State	Acreage harvested			Yield per harv. acre			Production		
	1969	1970	Ind. 1971	1969	1970	Ind. 1971	1969	1970	Ind. 1971
	1,000 acres			Cwt.			1,000 cwt.		
WINTER:									
Florida	11.0	10.3	10.6	180	158	145	1,980	1,627	1,537
California	8.8	8.5	7.1	210	230	220	1,848	1,955	1,562
Total	19.8	18.8	17.7	193	191	175	3,828	3,582	3,099
EARLY SPRING:									
Fla.-Hastings	26.3	24.5	23.2	185	165	135	4,866	4,043	3,132
-Other	3.1	1.9	2.4	135	149	130	418	266	312
Texas	3.1	3.2	3.8	130	140	105	403	448	399
Total	32.5	29.6	29.4	175	161	131	5,687	4,757	3,843
LATE SPRING:									
North Carolina									
8 N.E. Counties	10.0	10.0	10.0	135	145	160	1,350	1,450	1,600
Other Counties	2.4	2.4	2.4	120	135	135	288	324	324
Alabama	10.0	7.9	8.7	112	130	115	1,120	1,027	1,001
Mississippi	2.5	2.5	2.3	80	85	75	200	213	173
Arkansas	1.8	1.4	1.4	70	65	75	126	91	105
Louisiana	3.0	2.6	2.6	75	75	60	225	195	156
Texas	5.0	4.8	5.0	100	120	100	500	576	500
Arizona	12.8	11.3	10.1	230	240	245	2,944	2,712	2,475
California	41.0	38.2	39.9	355	380	370	14,555	14,516	14,763
Total	88.5	81.1	82.4	241	260	256	21,308	21,104	21,097
EARLY SUMMER:									
Missouri	1.0	.7	.5	110	110	100	110	77	50
Kansas	1.2	1.2	1.2	90	100	95	108	120	114
Delaware	8.0	7.2	7.2	210	210	210	1,680	1,512	1,512
Maryland	1.8	1.7	1.2	160	170	160	288	289	192
Va.-East. Shore	28.4	28.6	28.5	127	130	145	3,607	3,718	4,133
-Other	2.3	2.0	1.8	100	100	100	230	200	180
North Carolina	2.0	2.0	2.0	115	110	100	230	220	200
Kentucky	2.7	2.5	2.5	73	66	70	197	165	175
Tennessee	3.8	3.8	4.1	93	95	85	353	361	349
Alabama	9.0	9.0	8.9	130	125	110	1,170	1,125	979
Texas	19.1	18.3	16.0	185	195	200	3,534	3,569	3,200
California	5.5	5.0	3.5	360	330	360	1,980	1,650	1,260
Total	84.8	82.0	77.4	159	159	159	13,487	13,006	12,344

ERRATA

CROP PRODUCTION, May 10, 1971, CrPr 2-2(5-71), should be changed as follows:

Page 15 - Tobacco by States, 1969 and 1970 (Revised)

	Yield per acre 1969	Produc- tion 1969	Value of Production 1969
Wisconsin	1,778 1,775	13,154 13,135	5,503 5,494
United States		1,804,184 1,804,165	1,295,769 1,295,760

Page 17 - Tobacco by class and type, 1969 and 1970 (Revised)

	Type No.	Yield per acre 1969	Produc- tion 1969	Price per lb. 1969	Value of production 1969
Northern Wisconsin	55	1,815 1,810	6,716 6,697		2,915 2,906
Total Wisconsin Binder	54-55	1,778 1,775	13,154 13,135	41.8 41.4	5,503 5,494
Total Cigar Binder Types	51-55	1,716 1,714	15,448 15,429		6,838 6,829
Total All Cigar Types	41-62	1,708 1,707	71,632 71,613		73,195 73,186
United States	All		1,804,184 1,804,165		1,295,769 1,295,760



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