

crop production



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HIGHLIGHTS OF U. S. CROP REPORT AS OF MAY 1, 1972

Winter Wheat production, forecast at 1,149 million bushels, is 1 percent (14 million bushels) below a year earlier but 3 percent (39 million bushels) more than 1970. This is 11 percent (142 million bushels) below the December 1 forecast.

Citrus production, down 0.1 percent from last month, is expected to total 1.1 percent more than last season. A decline in grapefruit production from last month more than offset a small increase in orange production, while all other citrus remained unchanged.

Orange production for the 1971-72 season is forecast at 189.9 million boxes, up 0.2 million boxes (0.1 percent) from a month earlier and 0.2 percent (0.3 million boxes) above last year.

Grapefruit production is put at 63.0 million boxes, 0.5 million boxes (0.8 percent) below April 1 but 4.0 percent (2.4 million boxes) above last season.

Peach production in the nine southern States is forecast at 584.2 million pounds, 6 percent above last year but 5 percent below 1970.

Early Spring Potato production in Florida and Texas is forecast at 3.8 million cwt., down 6 percent (0.2 mil. cwt.) from last month but about equal to a year ago.

Late Spring Potato production is forecast at 17.4 million cwt., 13 percent (2.5 mil. cwt.) less than last year and 18 percent (3.8 mil. cwt.) less than the 1970 outturn.

Early Summer Potato acreage is estimated at 72,800 acres for harvest, 6 percent less than the 77,600 acres harvested in 1971.

Hay Stocks on farms, estimated at 25.8 million tons, are 16 percent above a year earlier. Disappearance of hay from farms during the 1971-72 feeding season was 127.4 million tons compared with 129.5 million tons a year earlier.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE CROP REPORTING BOARD

CrPr 2-2(5-72)

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250

UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY AS OF MAY 1, 1972

Crop	Yield per harvested acre			Production		
	1970	1971	Indicated 1972	1970	1971	Indicated 1972
	Bushels			1,000 bushels		
Winter wheat	33.3	35.2	33.0	1,110,290	1,163,420	1,149,064
	Percent harvested for Grain 1/			Acreage		
	1970	1971	1972	Harvested		For harvest 1972
				1970	1971	
	Percent			1,000 acres		
Winter wheat	86.8	89.4	82.4	33,300	33,049	34,823

1/ Percent of seeded acres.

Crop	Condition May 1			Production		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	Indicated 1972
	Percent					
Maple Sirup (1,000 gallons)				1,110	962	1,100
Peaches 1/ (million pounds)				616.5	549.4	584.2
	<u>Av. 1961-70</u>					
Pasture and range	81	75	78			

1/ 9 Southern States.

CITRUS FRUITS, PRODUCTION 1/

Crop	1969-70	1970-71	Indicated 1971-72	
			April 1	May 1
1,000 boxes				
Oranges	185,530	189,560	189,700	189,900
Grapefruit	53,910	60,560	63,500	63,000
Lemons	15,120	16,450	17,300	17,300

1/ 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			Yield per harvested acre			Production			
	Harvested		For	1970		Ind. 1971	1970		Ind. 1972	
	1970	1971	harvest 1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	Apr. 1	May 1
	1,000 acres			Cwt.			1,000 cwt.			
Winter	18.8	18.0	15.7	191	172	154	3,582	3,088	2,419	2,419
Early Spring	29.6	29.2	25.9	161	128	145	4,757	3,735	3,996	3,763
Late Spring	81.1	77.9	70.3	260	255	247	21,104	19,899		17,354
Early Summer	81.8	77.6	72.8	159	153	June 9	12,972	11,845		June 9

HAY STOCKS ON FARMS MAY 1

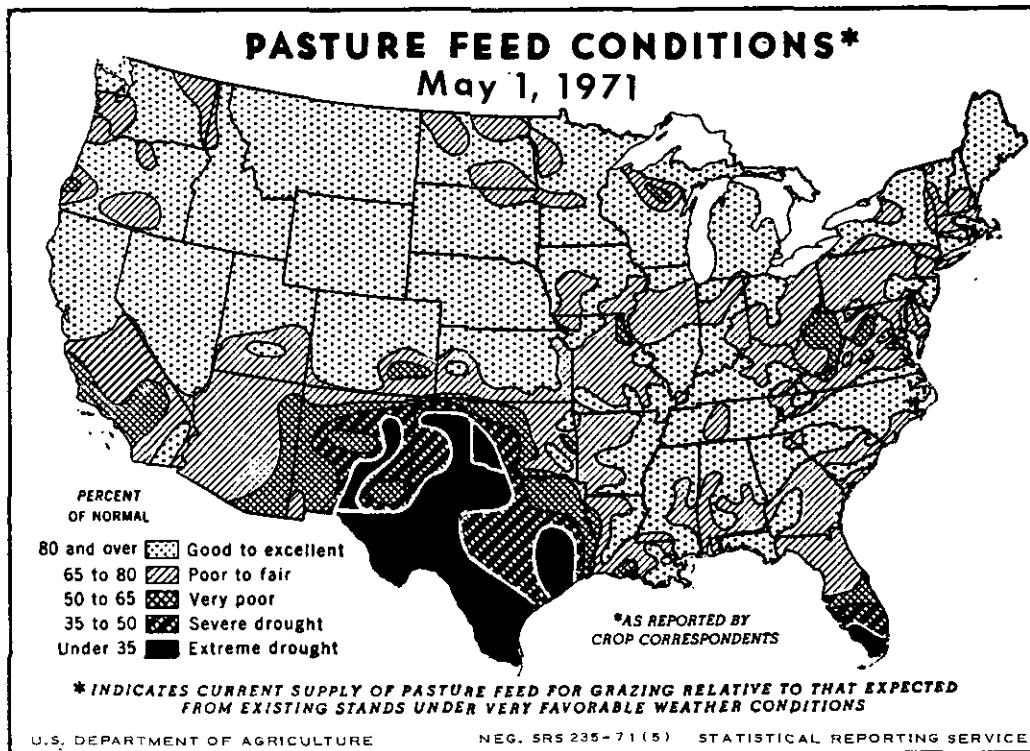
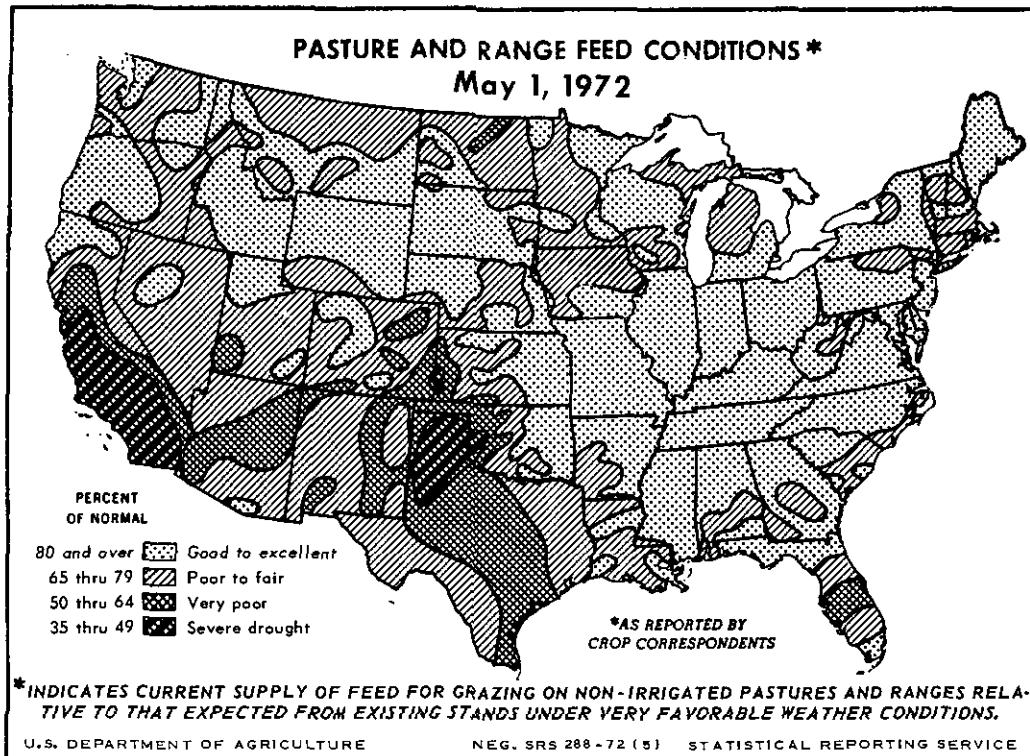
Crop	1970	1971	1972
1,000 tons			
All hay	24,302	22,263	25,805

APPROVED :

For Paareberg

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CROP REPORT SUMMARY AS OF MAY 1, 1972

Prospective production of winter wheat is expected to be 1 percent below last year but 3 percent more than produced in 1970, according to the Crop Reporting Board. April was extremely wet in the Corn Belt and corn planting was moving at a slow pace compared with last spring's rapid headway by May 1. April precipitation was below normal in the South and West and spring planting was on schedule in these two regions. Several cold spells during April injured winter wheat on the Great Plains and damaged fruit crops in the Pacific Northwest. Moisture on May 1 was generally plentiful, but some shortages exist in the Deep South and drouth persists in the Southwest.

Peach prospects in the nine Southern States were 6 percent above last year. The Nation's 1971-72 citrus production is still slightly above last year. Pasture and range condition at 78 percent of normal was 3 percentage points more than last May 1. May 1 hay stocks were 16 percent above the same date a year ago, due mainly to milder winter weather.

Winter Wheat Prospects Down 1 Percent From Last Year

Winter wheat production is expected to be 1 percent less than last year but 3 percent above 1970. The decline from 1971 is a result of lower yields which were only partially offset by a 5 percent increase in acreage slated for harvest as grain.

The current forecast is 11 percent below the December 1, 1971 forecast. At 82.4 percent of planted area, acreage to be harvested for grain is the lowest since 1963. The Government's additional wheat set-aside program announced in January along with drouth and freeze damage, were important factors in this large abandonment.

Fruit and Nut Prospects

Peach production in the nine Southern States is forecast 6 percent above last year, but 5 percent below 1970. South Carolina's production is expected to be 21 percent less than the preceding year, but this is more than offset by a 67-percent increase in Georgia. North Carolina, Arkansas, and Oklahoma expect smaller crops but the remaining Southern States expect output to be up.

California's almond crop is placed at a record 155,000 tons, 16 percent above last year's output and 25 percent more than 1970. Nut set is good in nearly all areas. Some orchards were hit by the late March freeze but overall damage is light.

The 1971-72 orange crop is now forecast at 189.9 million boxes, up 0.2 million boxes from last month. Florida's valencia crop is unchanged but early and midseason oranges are 0.5 million boxes above last month. California's crop is unchanged but Texas is off 0.1 million and Arizona 0.2 million boxes. Harvest was about 65 percent complete by May 1. Grapefruit production is expected to total 63.0 million boxes, 0.5 million below a month earlier. The Texas crop is down 0.8 million boxes from a month earlier, while Florida's crop is up 0.3 million boxes. Arizona and California are unchanged. About 14 percent of the crop remained for harvest by May 1. Lemon prospects remained unchanged from April 1 at 17.3 million boxes, 5 percent more than last year. Harvest had passed the two-thirds mark by May 1. Forecasts for Tangerines, Tangelos, and Temples remain the same as a month ago as harvest is complete.

Spring Vegetable and Potato Production Down

Production of spring vegetables (excluding melons) for fresh market in 1972 is expected to be 1 percent less than in 1971 and 4 percent less than 1970. Output is expected to be down from last year for snapbeans, cauliflower, sweet corn, lettuce, onions, tomatoes, celery, and spinach. Production is expected to be up for cabbage, broccoli, cucumbers, asparagus, carrots, eggplant, and green peppers. Strawberry prospects are 14 percent below 1971. Early spring potato production is about the same as 1971 but late spring output is 13 percent below last year.

April Hot and Dry in the South, Cold and Wet in North

April brought only limited showers to the drought-ravaged Southwest. For the fourth straight month only traces of precipitation were received from southern California to western Texas. Phoenix, Arizona received no measurable precipitation in the last 123 days, the driest January-April period in history. Dryland crops in California and New Mexico are showing effects of low soil moisture and nonirrigated grain fields are being pastured out in both States. Cold, wintry weather kept its grip on northern regions most of the month.

April rainfall was below normal over the southern half of the Nation. Dry soils permitted active fieldwork with cotton and corn planting off to a fast start by May 1. Precipitation was below 50 percent of normal from Louisiana to North Carolina. Rainfall was heavy in the North in sharp contrast to last April. Weekly rains held up fieldwork in the Corn Belt and by May 1 corn planting was just getting underway, in marked contrast to last May 1 when much of the corn crop was already in. Extremely heavy rains fell in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Iowa--improving the moisture supply. April 1972 was one of the wettest Aprils on record in Kentucky and Tennessee and many lowland fields were flooded and unworkable.

April temperatures varied considerably on the Great Plains. Temperatures dropped into the teens April 4 in Kansas and Oklahoma and soared into the high 90's in Kansas and low 100's in Oklahoma April 12. Considerable damage to wheat is showing up in south central Kansas and Oklahoma due to the freezing temperatures April 4. Scorching temperatures rapidly depleted soil moisture about mid-month. However, late April rains greatly improved the moisture supply. Rain combined with below-normal temperatures in late April eased dry conditions and improved crop and pasture prospects.

Temperatures were quite changeable across the Nation in April. In general, the West was warm and the East cool the first week. The reverse was true the second and third weeks. Cool weather prevailed over most of the Nation the last week of the month. Overall for April, above normal temperatures generally followed the same pattern as below normal rainfall--occurring mainly in the South. One ridge of warmer weather extended over the western edge of the Great Plains from Montana to Texas. In the South, cooler nighttime temperatures late in the month slowed seed germination and plant growth. Northern temperatures averaged slightly on the cool side and did not aid drying of wet fields.

Winter refused to quit during April and lingered in the North through the month. Snow fell in the central Rocky Mountains and the western edge of the Great Plains the last half of April. On April 26, a snow storm hit Colorado and dumped 12 inches of snow in Denver. April temperatures were not springlike in the Northwest. Orchardmen spent many nights operating orchard heating equipment to minimize freeze damage. Some orchards were damaged extensively in spite of frost control measures.

On April 1, the reservoir water supply in the 11 western States was average or above in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming. However, water available for irrigation in the Southwest is well below average and some localized shortages are expected for water users on natural streamflow.

Spring Planting Lags in North Central and North Atlantic States

In the North Atlantic States, spring fieldwork is about 2 weeks behind usual due to cool, wet weather. In late April, plowing and seeding had started in southern areas of New England and New Jersey. In Pennsylvania, seeding of oats was one-third completed by May 1, compared with two-thirds seeded by the same date last year. Corn planting was just beginning in southeastern counties of Pennsylvania.

In the North Central Region, land preparation and planting is lagging well behind last year's fast pace. Cool, wet weather kept farmers out of the fields during much of April. By May 8, approximately 10 percent of the intended corn acreage in the Corn Belt States had been planted. This is far behind the 60 percent planted by May 7 last year when dry weather allowed farmers to begin seeding earlier than usual. Planting will advance rapidly once fields dry, as a large portion of the plowing was done last fall. In Iowa and Illinois, the two leading corn States, 10 percent of the intended acreage was planted by May 8, compared with last spring's progress of 55 percent and 60 percent, respectively. Corn planting is most advanced in Kansas and Missouri where 33 and 30 percent, respectively, is in the ground. Planting is just starting in the northern Corn Belt States. Ohio farmers have a few fields of soybeans in but few have been seeded in other North Central States.

Spring planting was active in the lower South Atlantic States during the past month. Dry fields permitted farmers from southern Virginia to Florida to make good progress in corn and cotton planting. Soybean and sorghum planting was just beginning in these States. Fieldwork lagged in Delaware and Maryland as fields have been too wet much of the time.

Fieldwork progressed rapidly during April in most South Central States except Kentucky and Tennessee where delays were caused by heavy precipitation. There was considerable flooding and soil erosion in Kentucky and western areas of Tennessee. Planting was behind schedule in both States and is the latest in Kentucky since 1965, when progress was comparable to this spring. Dry spring weather across the Deep South allowed farmers to match last year's rapid planting schedule. Many Southern growers have finished corn planting for the year and cotton planting dominates farm activity. The cotton crop is about three-fourths seeded in the area from Mississippi to South Carolina. While dry surface soils delayed seedbed preparation in many localities of Oklahoma, overall progress is close to normal. Moderate to heavy rains in late April brought much needed precipitation to most of Texas and moisture is now available to plant remaining acreages of cotton, corn, and sorghum in the Blacklands, east and south-central Texas. Wheat harvest has started in south Texas.

In the Western States, land preparation and seeding are generally on schedule or slightly ahead of last year. Barley and wheat harvesting is underway in the desert areas of California. Cutting of alfalfa hay is active in Arizona and California.

Pasture and Range Feed Conditions Improve

Pasture and range feed conditions in the 48 contiguous States averaged 78 percent of normal on May 1, 3 percentage points above last year but 3 points below the 1961-70 average. Growth was delayed by cool temperatures in the North Atlantic region while more rain was needed in South Carolina and Florida. Conditions over the Great Plains benefited from late April rains. Although the situation has improved from a year ago in the Southwest (Southern California to west Texas), supplemental feeding has been required as pasture feed conditions are poor.

Hay growth lagged with the crop needing more warm weather in many areas of the Nation. First cuttings of alfalfa were underway in the South Central region. In California growers started second cuttings in the San Joaquin Valley and completed first cuttings in the Sacramento Valley. Farmers were spraying to control infestations of alfalfa weevil in Kansas, Missouri, and Kentucky.

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WINTER WHEAT: Winter wheat production is forecast at 1,149 million bushels, 1 percent below a year earlier but 3 percent above the 1970 crop. Prospective production is down 11 percent from the December 1 forecast chiefly because of drought in the Southern Plains, freeze damage in Oklahoma and Kansas, and the additional set-aside feature of the wheat program announced in early January after seedings were virtually complete. Reduced prospects in most major States were only partially offset by improved conditions in Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Colorado, Washington, Oregon, and several minor producing States. Changes in production between the May 1 forecast and harvest have averaged 40 million bushels for the past decade--ranging from 8 million to 142 million bushels.

The indicated yield per harvested acre is 33.0 bushels, 2.2 bushels below the record high 1971 yield and 0.3 bushels below 1970. Acreage expected for grain harvest is 34.8 million, 5 percent above both last year and the 1970 crop. Indicated grain acreage is 82.4 percent of the planted acreage, compared with 85.4 percent in 1971 and 86.8 two years ago.

Rains the last week of April in South Dakota greatly improved winter wheat prospects in major producing areas. Considerable damage to fields in central and south central areas occurred in early April when freezing rain and several nights of frost were received.

The Nebraska crop has made adequate growth but below normal temperatures since mid-April slowed development. Rains received the last week of the month were quite beneficial. Some fields were becoming weedy but most farmers sprayed for control. Both soil-borne and streak mosaic have been identified in widespread areas but the potential damage will not be evident until warmer weather prevails.

Kansas wheat prospects are good to excellent over eastern and northern areas but much acreage in south central and southwestern sections has suffered from spring drought and/or freeze damage. Greenbugs, cutworms, and other insects are present in a number of fields but overall damage has been relatively light. Wind damage caused scattered acreage losses in western and north central Kansas during late February and March. Soil-borne and streak mosaic caused some concern, but little abandonment has resulted to date. Development of the State's winter wheat crop was ahead of normal on May 1.

Rains during April 26-28 improved Oklahoma wheat prospects, but many fields, severely damaged by earlier freeze and drought, failed to make substantial improvement. Most benefit will come through improved fill of heads. Crop development continues 7 to 10 days ahead of a year earlier. By May 1 nearly four-fifths of the crop was heading and one-tenth was in the dough stage. First wheat harvest is expected about May 20.

Irrigated wheat prospects on the High Plains of Texas are good to excellent. Dryland wheat prospects range from poor to only fair over the State with the poorest prospects in the High and Low Plains. Fall moisture conditions were good but rainfall has been light since January. Much dryland acreage is being grazed as prospects for grain production were dimmed by drought. Wheat harvest is making good progress in south Texas.

During late April, sufficient moisture was received in most Colorado wheat fields to temporarily relieve stress. However, more moisture is needed in all areas to carry the crop through the remainder of the growing period. By the first of May, approximately 50 percent of the acreage was jointed, compared to 44 percent a year ago.

In New Mexico, lack of moisture and dry soils are a major concern. Much of the dryland wheat is being pastured. Prospective production of remaining acreage is in question, particularly in moisture if not forthcoming. Irrigated wheat is in good condition and starting to head out.

Prospective production in Montana declined sharply from the December 1 forecast. Chief reasons for the decline were a shortage of soil moisture and heavier than usual winterkill in the important north central district. Prospects declined slightly in Idaho but improved in Washington and Oregon. Cool April weather slowed growth in the Pacific Northwest. Soil moisture supplies were generally good even though rapid drying occurred in late April in Washington and Oregon.

Cool, wet weather was general over most of Missouri and the eastern Corn Belt during April. Production forecasts were above December 1 in Missouri, Illinois, and Ohio but down in Indiana and Michigan. Prospective production in the South Atlantic and South Central States east of the Mississippi River was below the December 1 forecast. Rust has caused some acreage to be abandoned in southern portions of Georgia and Alabama as well as western Florida. A few reports of rust have been received in Mississippi. Less than one fifth of Kentucky's wheat was headed on May 1 while the crop in southern Georgia was approaching maturity.

HAY STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks on May 1 totaled 25.8 million tons, 16 percent above the same date a year ago, which reflects the milder winter experienced over much of the country.

Stocks were above last year in all regions of the Nation. However, within the North Central region, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, and Missouri had lower stocks than last year. Other States showing declines were: Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, Louisiana, Montana, New Mexico, Rhode Island, Utah, and Wyoming.

Disappearance of hay from farms during the 1971-72 feeding season totaled 127.4 million tons compared with 129.5 million tons during the same period a year earlier.

TOBACCO, 1970 and 1971 CROPS REVISED: Estimated production of all types of tobacco in 1971 totaled 1,709 million pounds, 10 percent less than in 1970 and the smallest crop produced since 1957. The crop was harvested from 840,240 acres, down 7 percent from the 899,330 acres harvested in 1970. Yields averaged 2,034 pounds per acre, compared with 2,121 pounds for the 1970 crop.

The 1971 crop is valued at \$1,342 million based on a record-high average price of 78.5 cents per pound. Marketings from the 1970 crop brought growers \$1,390 million, averaging 72.8 cents per pound.

Flue-cured production in 1971 was 1,078 million pounds, down 10 percent from the previous year. The 1971 production includes about 16.6 million pounds carryover for sale next season but excludes 15.5 million pounds of 1970 leaf sold during the 1971 marketing season. Acreage harvested totaled 525,790 acres, down 10 percent from the 584,070 acres in 1970. Yields per acre for types 11-14 averaged 2,050 pounds per acre compared with 2,042 pounds in 1970.

Burley production in 1971, at 472.6 million pounds, was 16 percent below the 1970 output of 560.5 million pounds and was the smallest crop produced since 1958. Production for 1971 includes about .6 million pounds of carryover for sale during the next marketing season. There were 213,500 acres harvested with an average yield of 2,213 pounds, down sharply from the record yield of 2,590 pounds in 1970.

Southern Maryland type 32 production in 1971 is estimated at 29.7 million pounds, 1 percent more than the 1970 crop. The 1971 average yield is estimated at 1,060 pounds per acre.

Fire-cured growers produced 43.5 million pounds on 24,510 acres during 1971, realizing an average of 1,775 pounds per acre. About 37.1 million pounds were produced in 1970 on 22,680 acres.

The 1971 dark air cured crop weighed 16.8 million pounds, 2 percent above the 1970 production. The crop was harvested from 9,450 acres with an average yield of 1,774 pounds per acre.

Cigar-filler production is estimated at 30.5 million pounds, down 12 percent from 1970 production. The 1971 crop was harvested from a record low 18,900 acres. Yield per acre averaged 1,615 pounds.

Binder tobacco is estimated at 25.5 million pounds, up 19 percent from the 21.4 million pounds produced in 1970. Harvested acreage in 1971 at 12,210 acres was up 17 percent from a year earlier and accounted for most of the increase in production.

Wrapper output in 1971 was 12.4 million pounds, down 17 percent from the 14.9 million pounds produced in 1970. Harvested acres totaled 7,680 and yield per acre averaged 1,614 pounds.

MAPLE SIRUP: Production of maple sirup in 1972 is estimated at 1,100,000 gallons in the nine States for which estimated are made. This is 14 percent above the 962,000 gallons produced last year but 1 percent below the 1970 output of 1,110,000 gallons.

The season was slowed by cold weather during March in all producing States. However, conditions improved during the later part of the season and speeded the flow of sap. In New England, April was much colder than normal which allowed the season to extend into early May. Continued cold weather and snow cover hampered operations in New York and Michigan. Nearly all States indicated the 1972 sirup produced was of high quality.

ORANGES: The U. S. 1971-72 orange crop is forecast at 189.9 million boxes as of May 1, 0.2 million more than a month earlier, slightly more than last season and 2 percent more than the 1969-70 crop. Over the past 7 seasons, May 1 forecasts have differed from actual production an average 1.9 million boxes, ranging from 0.3 to 4.6 million boxes.

Florida orange production is forecast at 136.5 million boxes, 0.5 million boxes more than a month earlier, 4 percent less than last season, and 1 percent below the 1969-70 production. In the past 7 seasons, Florida's May 1 forecasts have differed from actual production an average 2.6 million boxes, ranging from 0.9 to 3.9 million boxes. Valencia harvest was in full swing the end of April with utilization exceeding 5 million boxes per week. Ratios are higher than normal for this time of year because of the low acid level. By mid-April, most orange groves had passed peak open bloom. Groves remained in good to excellent condition throughout April as late March rains improved soil moisture levels. Newly set fruit is growing well.

California's orange production is placed at 43.0 million boxes, unchanged from last month. This is 15 percent above last season's output, and 10 percent more than 1969-70 crop. Navel harvest is nearing completion in both the Central Valley and southern areas. Valencia harvest is increasing in both the Central and southern districts. Sizes are smaller than normal but growth improved during the past month.

Production of Texas oranges is forecast at 5.9 million boxes, down 0.1 million boxes from last month and 5 percent less than last season. Picking of Valencia oranges was winding up by May 1. Orange trees had a good uniform bloom this year, in contrast to the erratic bloom of last year, resulting in a good to excellent set for the 1972-73 crop. Recent rains were beneficial and water supplies are ample for irrigating.

Arizona's 1971-72 orange crop is forecast at 4.5 million boxes, down 0.2 million from April but 26 percent above last season. Harvest of Valencias continued active during April. Considerable freeze damage fruit is showing up, particularly in the Yuma area. About 44 percent of the Valencias had been harvested by May 1. Bloom was moderate and new fruit are beginning to form.

Citrus Crop - Utilization to May 1

Crop	1970-71			: Remaining : : for : : harvest :	1971-72			: Remaining : : for : : harvest :
	Utilization				Utilization			
	Fresh	Processed	Total		Fresh	Processed	Total	
	Thousand boxes							
Oranges	29,667	105,770	135,437	54,123	32,232	90,624	122,856	67,044
Grapefruit	20,719	33,719	54,438	6,122	21,454	32,750	54,204	8,796
Lemons	6,088	4,757	10,845	5,605	6,409	5,475	11,884	5,416

By the end of April, 122.9 million boxes of oranges -- about 65 percent of the U. S. crop-- had been harvested, compared with 135.4 million boxes or 71 percent of the crop harvested to the same date a year earlier. Processors had used 74 percent of the oranges harvested by May 1, compared with 78 percent a year earlier.

Grapefruit harvest was 86 percent complete by May 1, somewhat behind last year when 90 percent of the crop had been picked. To date, processors have utilized 60 percent of the crop harvested, compared with 62 percent a year earlier.

About 69 percent of the lemons had been picked by May 1, in contrast to 66 percent last season. Thus far, processors have taken about 46 percent of the crop, compared with 44 percent by May 1, 1971.

FLORIDA FROZEN CONCENTRATED ORANGE JUICE YIELD: Florida's May 1 maturity and juice yield tests indicate a yield of 1.31 gallons of 45° Brix frozen concentrated orange juice per box for the 1971-72 season, the same as last month. This compares with last season's final yield of 1.21 gallons per box. Indicated yield can differ from the final yield because of weather and decisions within the citrus industry regarding juice factors and recovery rates.

GRAPEFRUIT: The Nation's grapefruit crop is forecast at 63.0 million boxes, 0.5 million boxes less than on April 1. This is 4 percent above last season's production and 17 percent more than the 1969-70 crop. A reduction in the Texas crop more than offset a small increase in Florida. Changes between the U. S. May 1 forecast and final production have averaged 1.3 million boxes over the past 7 seasons, ranging from 0.1 to 3.1 million boxes.

Florida's crop is forecast at 46.0 million boxes, 0.3 million more than a month earlier, 7 percent above last season, and 23 percent more than produced during 1969-70. Changes between the Florida May 1 forecast and final production during the past 7 seasons have averaged 0.9 million boxes, ranging from 0.1 to 2.6 million boxes. Harvest was nearing completion by May 1. Most of the remaining fruit is in the Indian River area. Groves remained in good to excellent condition throughout April. Grapefruit bloom was erratic with some groves showing a good full bloom and others a spotty bloom. Newly set fruit is growing well.

The Texas crop is set at 9.4 million boxes, down 0.8 million from the April 1 forecast, 7 percent less than last season but 16 percent above the 1969-70 season. Harvest was in the final stages by May 1; however, light supplies should be available until mid-May. Grapefruit trees had a good uniform bloom this year and have a good to excellent set for next season's crop. Recent rains have been beneficial and irrigation water supplies are ample.

Arizona's grapefruit prospects, at 2.4 million boxes, are unchanged from last month and 5 percent below last season. Harvest is increasing slightly as Florida and Texas wind up harvest. About half of Arizona's fruit had been harvested by May 1. Extremely warm weather has caused some regreening of fruit. Bloom was relatively heavy and prospects are good for next season's crop.

California's grapefruit crop remains at 5.2 million boxes, 3 percent more than last season but 1 percent below the 1969-70 crop. Movement of the Desert Valleys crop is expected to become very active during May. Harvest of the "Other Areas" crop is also expected to increase during May. Harvest is well underway in central California and significant shipments are now coming from the southern coastal area.

LEMONS: Production in California and Arizona is forecast at 17.3 million boxes, the same as a month ago and 5 percent above last season's crop. Harvest is complete in Arizona. In California, fruit was aided in sizing by near or slightly above normal temperatures during April. Quality of the fruit is good.

PEACHES: Production in the nine southern States is forecast at 584.2 million pounds, 6 percent above last year but 5 percent less than 1970. Late spring freezes in North Carolina, South Carolina, Oklahoma, and northwestern Arkansas reduced the 1972 crop potential. Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas expect larger crops than last year, more than offsetting the decline in the other States.

In South Carolina, peach trees came through the winter in good shape and received ample chilling hours to break dormancy. Some freeze damage occurred in late spring, particularly in the important Piedmont area. Weather since the last freeze has been favorable for development of the crop. Weather has been normal in North Carolina since peaches began to bloom. Below freezing temperatures of relatively short duration did little damage to the North Carolina crop except for a few varieties in low areas.

Georgia's peach crop has a good set. Trees in South Georgia were late in breaking dormancy because of insufficient chilling hours. Harvest is expected to begin later than usual in the southern area of the State. In Alabama movement of early maturing varieties is expected to get underway the last of May.

Mississippi experienced no hard freezes to cause undue damage to the crop. In Louisiana, harvest of the earliest varieties is expected to start in mid-May. Late March freezes reduced Oklahoma's prospects. Most areas of Texas anticipate a sharp increase in production over last year's extremely poor crop. Peach prospects in the major producing areas of Arkansas are good this year.

ALMONDS: The first forecast for the 1972 California almond crop is placed at a record 155,000 tons in-shell. This is 16 percent above last year's output and 25 percent more than was produced in 1970. Bloom this year was even and pollination conditions excellent. Nut set is as good or better than last year in nearly all areas. Some orchards were hit by the late March freeze but overall freeze damage is light. Development of the crop to date appears good.

POTATOES: Production of early spring potatoes is estimated at 3,763,000 cwt., slightly more than the 3,735,000 cwt. harvested last year. Frequent rains in late April and early May curtailed digging in the Hastings, Florida area and reduced crop prospects. Supplies in good volume for both fresh market and chipping are expected during May. Quality has been good but sizes have averaged smaller than normal. In the "Other" Florida areas, digging of both reds and whites is active. Supplies from the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas peaked in late April and harvest will continue until mid-May.

The late spring potato crop is forecast at 17,354,000 cwt., 13 percent smaller than the 1971 crop and 18 percent less than the 1970 outturn. The California crop is forecast at 11,388,000 cwt., 15 percent less than last year and 22 percent below 1970 production. Both acreage for harvest and the forecast average yield per acre are down. Spring frosts delayed the start of harvest in California. Supplies in good volume are expected after May 10. Harvest in Arizona should be underway by mid-May. In Baldwin County, Alabama, digging was underway by May 1 on a good crop. Harvest started in late April in the Pearsall area of Texas.

The early summer crop is estimated at 72,800 acres for harvest, down 6 percent from the 77,600 acres harvested last year and 11 percent smaller than the 1970 crop of 81,800 acres. Plantings on the Eastern Shore of Virginia at 28,500 acres, are the same as the preceding year. Planting was completed on schedule in Northampton County but continued past May 1 in Accomack County as rains slowed fieldwork in this northern area. The Texas crop, at 14,300 acres, is down 11 percent from the 16,000 acres harvested in 1971. Early plantings were up to good stands by May 1. Wet weather delayed planting in the Sand Mountain area of Alabama, where 8,000 acres planted compared with 8,700 acres last year. Cold, wet weather during April slowed fieldwork in Delaware and more acreage than usual remained to be planted after May 1.

PASTURE AND RANGE FEED: Reported condition of pasture and range feed on May 1, 1972 for the 48 contiguous States was 78 percent of normal. This is 3 percentage points above a year ago but 3 points below the 1961-70 average for the date.

In most North Atlantic States pasture growth has been delayed by cool temperatures and condition is below average.

Reported pasture and range feed condition on May 1 was better than in comparable States a month earlier for all States east of the Mississippi except South Carolina and Florida. More rain is needed in the latter two States. All States west of the Mississippi reported a lower condition except Missouri, while Kansas and Arkansas showed no change.

Kentucky, at 92 percent, reported the highest condition of the 48 States while California at 52 was lowest. Texas, at 62 percent, reported the second lowest condition but was 15 points above a year earlier. Rains during the first week of May should improve pastures in Texas. Parts of the southwest received little rain in the first 4 months of 1972. From southern California to western Texas range feed conditions are poor.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

WINTER WHEAT

STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	HARVESTED		FOR HARVEST	1970	1971	INDI-CATED 1972	1970	1971	INDI-CATED 1972
	1970	1971							
	1,000 ACRES			BUSHEL			1,000 BUSHEL		
N Y	153	130	163	43.0	40.0	43.0	6,579	5,200	7,009
N J	32	33	35	38.0	47.0	41.0	1,216	1,551	1,435
PA	298	286	303	33.0	36.0	36.0	9,834	10,296	10,908
OHIO	971	981	1,059	37.0	43.5	42.0	35,927	42,674	44,478
IND	774	735	838	38.5	45.0	44.0	29,799	33,075	36,872
ILL	993	983	1,160	36.0	44.0	44.0	35,748	43,252	51,040
MICH	565	570	600	39.0	36.0	38.0	22,035	20,520	22,800
WISC	26	29	29	38.0	41.0	38.0	988	1,189	1,102
MINN	22	31	26	27.0	28.0	28.0	594	868	728
IOWA	40	36	40	35.0	37.0	37.0	1,400	1,332	1,480
MO	932	848	950	33.5	40.5	39.0	31,222	34,344	37,050
N DAK	48	68	76	26.0	30.0	30.0	1,248	2,040	2,280
S DAK	522	553	705	27.0	36.0	33.0	14,094	19,908	23,265
NEBR	2,558	2,558	2,558	38.0	42.0	35.0	97,204	107,436	89,530
KANS	9,061	9,061	9,000	33.0	34.5	32.0	299,013	312,605	288,000
DEL	21	25	27	38.0	39.0	39.0	798	975	1,053
MD	113	110	115	37.0	40.0	40.0	4,181	4,400	4,600
VA	165	190	192	44.0	44.0	44.0	7,260	8,360	8,448
W VA	14	13	14	33.0	33.0	33.0	462	429	462
N C	198	270	225	43.0	43.0	43.0	8,514	11,610	9,675
S C	81	126	132	35.0	40.0	34.0	2,835	5,040	4,488
GA	100	215	161	36.0	38.0	28.0	3,600	8,170	4,508
FLA	38	67	56	29.0	30.0	25.0	1,102	2,010	1,400
KY	170	190	234	36.0	40.0	39.0	6,120	7,600	9,126
TENN	217	250	288	34.0	35.0	36.0	7,378	8,750	10,368
ALA	83	120	110	28.0	29.0	27.0	2,324	3,480	2,970
MISS	145	171	182	34.0	30.0	30.0	4,930	5,130	5,460
ARK	325	306	326	33.0	31.5	31.0	10,725	9,639	10,106
LA	33	45	44	29.0	23.0	23.0	957	1,035	1,012
OKLA	3,777	3,475	3,718	26.0	20.0	20.0	98,202	69,500	74,360
TEXAS	2,267	1,496	1,850	24.0	21.0	21.0	54,408	31,416	38,850
MONT	1,548	1,827	1,750	27.0	30.0	26.0	41,796	54,810	45,500
IDAHO	723	701	813	46.0	51.0	49.0	33,258	35,751	39,837
WYO	196	204	246	29.0	33.0	29.0	5,684	6,732	7,134
COLO	2,300	2,484	2,534	28.5	28.0	25.0	65,550	69,552	63,350
N MEX	184	160	178	28.0	25.0	25.0	5,152	4,000	4,450
ARIZ	150	173	170	69.0	68.0	65.0	10,350	11,764	11,050
UTAH	179	174	193	26.5	29.0	28.0	4,744	5,046	5,404
NEV	9	6	7	70.0	75.0	70.0	630	450	490
WASH	2,100	2,198	2,505	45.0	50.0	47.0	94,500	109,900	117,735
OREG	644	696	811	41.0	46.0	41.0	26,404	32,016	33,251
CALIF	525	455	400	41.0	43.0	40.0	21,525	19,565	16,000
U. S.	33,300	33,049	34,823	33.3	35.2	33.0	1,110,290	1,163,420	1,149,064

ALL HAY

Stocks on farms, May 1				Stocks on farms, May 1			
State	1970	1971	1972	State	1970	1971	1972
1,000 tons				1,000 tons			
Maine	71	61	86	N. C.	123	93	112
N. H.	30	31	33	S. C.	69	49	84
Vt.	141	118	174	Ga.	165	78	156
Mass.	34	31	38	Fla.	27	23	69
R. I.	2	4	3	Ky.	436	612	778
Conn.	27	30	43	Tenn.	394	428	489
N. Y.	939	1,044	1,089	Ala.	107	103	136
N. J.	55	40	51	Miss.	100	170	222
Pa.	871	835	914	Ark.	113	229	189
Ohio	407	350	445	La.	49	91	55
Ind.	401	375	423	Okla.	392	365	702
Ill.	834	743	655	Texas	414	525	1,111
Mich.	706	652	595	Mont.	776	822	589
Wis.	2,847	2,226	2,519	Idaho	677	435	647
Minn.	1,428	1,305	1,250	Wyo.	319	556	479
Iowa	2,130	1,866	1,874	Colo.	598	637	484
Mo.	1,124	1,273	1,219	N. Mex.	138	115	98
N. Dak.	853	1,059	1,064	Ariz.	132	105	102
S. Dak.	1,269	1,217	1,252	Utah	311	287	278
Nebr.	1,668	1,080	1,762	Nev.	106	67	83
Kans.	1,125	697	1,209	Wash.	380	175	310
Del.	14	14	11	Oreg.	400	213	478
Md.	126	110	138	Calif.	525	544	744
Va.	298	267	406				
W. Va.	151	113	157	U. S.	24,302	22,263	25,805

MAY 1 PASTURE AND RANGE FEED CONDITION AS PERCENT OF NORMAL, BY STATES

State	Average 1961-70	1971	1972	State	Average 1961-70	1971	1972
Percent				Percent			
Maine	86	90	80	N. C.	86	85	90
N. H.	86	76	77	S. C.	81	82	82
Vt.	87	78	76	Ga.	80	77	83
Mass.	86	76	77	Fla.	70	64	73
R. I.	86	80	75	Ky.	87	80	92
Conn.	86	79	78	Tenn.	84	80	89
N. Y.	87	81	84	Ala.	79	79	83
N. J.	80	73	85	Miss.	81	83	84
Pa.	84	75	85	Ark.	83	78	82
Ohio	88	76	88	La.	80	72	78
Ind.	89	79	90	Okla.	81	62	74
Ill.	89	79	90	Texas	78	47	62
Mich.	90	86	79	Mont.	78	85	80
Wis.	86	91	81	Idaho	84	87	83
Minn.	85	87	76	Wyo.	78	85	86
Iowa	86	82	76	Colo.	76	83	69
Mo.	84	75	88	N. Mex.	71	57	66
N. Dak.	72	78	76	Ariz.	79	66	68
S. Dak.	77	84	83	Utah	81	84	75
Nebr.	82	86	80	Nev.	79	85	74
Kans.	80	79	81	Wash.	83	79	81
Del.	87	75	91	Oreg.	81	78	80
Md.	84	73	86	Calif.	79	74	52
Va.	83	72	91				
W. Va.	80	60	82	U. S.	81	75	78

TOBACCO BY STATES, 1970 AND 1971 (REVISED)

STATE	ACREAGE HARVESTED		YIELD PER ACRE 1/		PRODUCTION	
	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971
	ACRES		POUNDS		1,000 POUNDS	
MASS	2,220	1,610	1,605	1,758	3,562	2,879
CONN	5,500	4,700	1,574	1,655	8,657	7,780
PA	18,000	17,000	1,775	1,600	31,950	27,200
OHIO	8,350	8,600	2,496	1,984	20,844	17,060
IND	5,400	5,400	2,700	2,235	14,580	12,069
WIS	8,800	10,600	2,095	2,125	18,436	22,525
MO	2,000	2,100	2,600	2,400	5,200	5,040
MD	27,000	28,000	1,090	1,060	29,430	29,680
VA	68,300	67,300	1,843	1,750	125,844	118,365
W VA	1,700	1,400	1,915	1,460	3,256	2,044
N C	391,100	346,000	2,085	2,102	815,520	727,145
S C	67,500	63,000	2,090	2,115	141,075	133,245
GA	66,750	59,630	1,997	1,931	133,305	115,119
FLA	15,000	13,150	1,928	1,949	28,923	25,630
KY	157,100	159,200	2,622	2,236	411,871	356,322
TENN	53,830	51,760	2,123	2,040	114,269	105,605
ALA	570	590	1,565	1,754	892	1,035
LA	210	200	900	850	189	170
U. S.	899,330	840,240	2,121	2,034	1,907,803	1,708,913

TOBACCO BY STATES, 1970 AND 1971 (REVISED)

STATE	SEASON AVERAGE PRICE PER POUND RECEIVED BY FARMERS		VALUE OF PRODUCTION	
	1970	1971	1970	1971
	CENTS		1,000 DOLLARS	
MASS	331.3	324.9	11,800	9,354
CONN	315.0	299.8	27,269	23,328
PA	31.0	36.0	9,905	9,792
OHIO	67.3	73.2	14,025	12,488
IND	71.4	81.1	10,410	9,788
WIS	51.1	54.9	9,427	12,356
MO	68.0	80.5	3,536	4,057
MD	78.6	2/	23,132	24,694
VA	69.5	76.4	87,478	90,383
W VA	71.0	80.0	2,312	1,635
N C	71.7	77.5	584,755	563,559
S C	71.9	75.8	101,433	101,000
GA	76.7	79.1	102,260	91,054
FLA	104.7	103.8	30,278	26,616
KY	70.7	78.9	291,349	281,255
TENN	69.6	75.7	79,577	79,983
ALA	71.0	73.0	633	756
LA	80.0	82.0	151	139
U S	72.8	78.5	1,389,730	1,342,237

1/ YIELDS ARE DERIVED.

2/ EVALUATED AT 83.2 CENTS PER POUND, THE AVERAGE OF AUCTION SALES THROUGH MAY 8.

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE, 1970 and 1971 (Revised)

Class and type	Type No.	Acreage harvested:		Yield per acre:		Production		Season av. price:		Value of	
		1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971
		Acres		Pounds		1,000 pounds		Cents		1,000 dollars	
CLASS 1, FLUE-CURED:											
Virginia	11	54,000	53,400	1,805	1,775	97,470	94,785	70.3	77.3	68,521	73,269
North Carolina	11	147,000	136,000	1,860	1,915	273,420	260,440	70.1	77.3	191,667	201,320
Total Old and Middle Belts	11	201,000	189,400	1,845	1,876	370,890	355,225	70.2	77.3	260,188	274,589
Eastern North Carolina Belt	12	187,000	159,000	2,235	2,230	417,945	354,570	72.7	78.0	303,846	276,565
North Carolina	13	49,800	44,000	2,120	2,220	105,576	97,680	71.7	75.9	75,698	74,139
South Carolina	13	67,500	63,000	2,090	2,115	141,075	133,245	71.9	75.8	101,433	101,000
Total N. C. Border and S. C. Belt	13	117,300	107,000	2,103	2,158	246,651	230,925	71.8	75.8	177,131	175,139
Georgia	14	66,000	59,000	2,000	1,935	132,000	114,165	74.8	77.5	98,736	88,478
Florida	14	12,200	10,800	2,015	2,025	24,583	21,870	75.5	77.0	18,560	16,840
Alabama	14	570	590	1,565	1,755	892	1,035	71.0	73.0	633	756
Total Georgia-Florida Belt	14	78,770	70,390	1,999	1,947	157,475	137,070	74.9	77.4	117,929	106,074
Total All Flue-cured Types	11-14	584,070	525,790	2,042	2,050	1,192,961	1,077,790	72.0	77.2	859,094	832,367
CLASS 2, FIRE-CURED:											
Virginia Belt	21	5,000	5,000	1,230	1,180	6,150	5,900	52.0	54.8	3,198	3,233
Kentucky	22	4,800	5,400	1,810	1,930	8,688	10,422	54.4	60.6	4,726	6,316
Tennessee	22	8,800	9,800	1,785	1,985	15,708	19,453	55.0	61.2	8,639	11,905
Total Eastern District	22	13,600	15,200	1,794	1,965	24,396	29,875	54.8	61.0	13,365	18,221
Kentucky	23	3,400	3,650	1,620	1,850	5,508	6,753	53.4	60.4	2,941	4,079
Tennessee	23	680	660	1,500	1,490	1,020	983	51.6	58.1	526	571
Total Western District	23	4,080	4,310	1,600	1,795	6,528	7,736	53.1	60.1	3,467	4,650
Total All Fire-cured Types	21-23	22,680	24,510	1,635	1,775	37,074	43,511	54.0	60.0	20,030	26,104
CLASS 3, AIR-CURED:											
3A Light Air-cured											
Ohio	31	6,700	6,700	2,680	2,050	17,956	13,735	72.0	81.0	12,928	11,125
Indiana	31	5,400	5,400	2,700	2,235	14,580	12,069	71.4	81.1	10,410	9,788
Missouri	31	2,000	2,100	2,600	2,400	5,200	5,040	68.0	80.5	3,536	4,057
Virginia	31	8,300	8,000	2,545	2,075	21,124	16,600	71.8	80.1	15,167	13,297
West Virginia	31	1,700	1,400	1,915	1,460	3,256	2,044	71.0	80.0	2,312	1,635
North Carolina	31	7,300	7,000	2,545	2,065	18,579	14,455	72.9	79.8	13,544	11,535
Kentucky	31	142,000	143,000	2,710	2,280	384,820	326,040	72.2	81.2	277,840	264,744
Tennessee	31	43,000	39,900	2,210	2,070	95,030	82,593	72.8	80.2	69,182	66,240
Total Burley Belt	31	216,400	213,500	2,590	2,213	560,545	472,576	72.2	80.9	404,919	382,421
Southern Maryland Belt	32	27,000	28,000	1,090	1,060	29,430	29,680	78.6	1/	23,132	24,694
Total All Light Air-cured Types	31-32	243,400	241,500	2,424	2,080	589,975	502,256	72.6	81.1	428,051	407,115

See footnotes at end of table.

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE, 1970 and 1971 (Revised)

Class and type	Type No.	Acres		Yield per acre		Production		Season av. price per lb. received by farmers		Value of production	
		1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971
		Pounds		Cents		1,000 pounds		1,000 dollars			
3B Dark Air-cured											
Kentucky	35	4,500	4,700	1,870	1,840	8,415	8,648	47.0	46.8	3,955	4,047
Tennessee	35	1,350	1,400	1,840	1,840	2,511	2,576	49.0	49.2	1,230	1,267
Total One Sucker Belt	35	5,850	6,100	1,868	1,840	10,926	11,224	47.5	47.3	5,185	5,314
Green River Belt (Ky)	36	2,400	2,450	1,850	1,820	4,440	4,459	42.5	46.4	1,887	2,069
Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	1,000	900	1,100	1,200	1,100	1,080	53.8	54.1	592	584
Total All Dark Air-cured Types	35-37	9,250	9,450	1,780	1,774	16,466	16,763	46.5	47.5	7,664	7,967
CLASS 4, CIGAR FILLER:											
Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	18,000	17,000	1,775	1,600	31,950	27,200	31.0	36.0	9,905	9,792
Ohio Miami Valley Types	42-44	1,650	1,900	1,750	1,750	2,888	3,325	38.0	41.0	1,097	1,363
Total Cigar Filler Types	41-44	19,650	18,900	1,773	1,615	34,838	30,525	31.6	36.5	11,002	11,155
CLASS 5, CIGAR BINDER:											
Conn.-Conn. Valley Broadleaf	51	1,300	1,300	1,700	1,800	2,210	2,340	67.0	67.0	1,481	1,568
Mass.-Conn. Valley Havana Seed	52	370	310	1,950	2,050	722	636	61.0	60.0	440	382
Total Connecticut Valley Binder	51-52	1,670	1,610	1,756	1,848	2,932	2,976	65.5	65.5	1,921	1,950
Southern Wisconsin	54	4,400	5,300	2,135	2,270	9,394	12,031	50.3	55.6	4,725	6,689
Northern Wisconsin	55	4,400	5,300	2,055	1,980	9,042	10,494	52.0	54.0	4,702	5,667
Total Wisconsin Binder	54-55	8,800	10,600	2,095	2,125	18,436	22,525	51.1	54.9	9,427	12,356
Total Cigar Binder Types	51-55	10,470	12,210	2,041	2,089	21,368	25,501	53.1	56.1	11,348	14,306
CLASS 6, CIGAR WRAPPER:											
Massachusetts	61	1,850	1,300	1,535	1,725	2,840	2,243	400.0	400.0	11,360	8,972
Connecticut	61	4,200	3,400	1,535	1,600	6,447	5,440	400.0	400.0	25,788	21,760
Total Conn. Valley Shade-grown	61	6,050	4,700	1,535	1,635	9,287	7,683	400.0	400.0	37,148	30,732
Georgia	62	750	630	1,740	1,515	1,305	954	270.0	270.0	3,524	2,576
Florida	62	2,800	2,350	1,550	1,600	4,340	3,760	270.0	260.0	11,718	9,776
Total Ga.-Fla. Shade-grown 2/	62	3,550	3,980	1,590	1,582	5,645	4,714	270.0	262.0	15,242	12,352
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	9,600	7,680	1,555	1,614	14,932	12,397	350.9	348.0	52,390	43,084
Total All Cigar Types	41-62	39,720	38,790	1,791	1,764	71,138	68,423	105.1	100.2	74,740	68,545
CLASS 7, MISCELLANEOUS:											
Louisiana Perique	72	210	200	900	850	189	170	80.0	82.0	151	139
UNITED STATES	All	899,330	840,240	2,121	2,034	1,907,803	1,708,913	72.8	78.5	1,389,730	1,342,237

1/ Evaluated at 83.2 cents per pound, the average of auction sales through May 8. 2/ Includes fire-cured wrapper.

MAPLE SIRUP 1/

State	Production			State	Production		
	1970	1971	1972		1970	1971	1972
	1,000 gallons				1,000 gallons		
Maine	10	8	8	Pa.	94	94	96
N. H.	51	38	50	Ohio	92	110	95
Vt.	305	240	340	Mich.	94	86	83
Mass.	32	25	28	Wis.	100	56	60
N. Y.	332	305	340	U. S.	1,110	962	1,100

1/ Includes sirup later made into sugar. Does not include production on non-farm lands in Somerset County, Maine.

PEACHES

STATE	PRODUCTION					
	MILLION POUNDS			48 POUND EQUIVALENTS		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
	1,000 UNITS					
NORTH CAROLINA	42.0	35.0	25.0	875	729	521
SOUTH CAROLINA	270.0	290.0	230.0	5,625	6,042	4,792
GEORGIA	160.0	120.0	200.0	3,333	2,500	4,167
ALABAMA	40.0	27.0	30.0	833	563	625
MISSISSIPPI	16.0	15.0	17.0	333	313	354
ARKANSAS	40.0	43.0	42.0	833	896	875
LOUISIANA	6.5	6.0	8.0	135	125	167
OKLAHOMA	9.0	8.4	6.2	188	175	129
TEXAS	33.0	5.0	26.0	688	104	542
9 STATES	616.5	549.4	584.2	12,843	11,447	12,172

ALMONDS

STATE	PRODUCTION		
	1970	1971	INDICATED 1972
	TONS		
CALIFORNIA	124,000	134,000	155,000

CITRUS FRUITS, PRODUCTION 1/

Crop and State	1969-70	1970-71	Indicated 1971-72	1969-70	1970-1971	Indicated 1971-72
	1,000 boxes 2/			Equivalent tons		
ORANGES:						
EARLY, MIDSEASON & NAVEL VARIETIES: 3/						
Calif.	21,200	17,900	22,000	795,000	671,000	825,000
Fla.	72,900	82,100	69,500	3,281,000	3,695,000	3,128,000
Texas	2,800	4,000	3,800	126,000	180,000	171,000
Ariz.	990	760	800	37,100	28,500	30,000
Total Above Varieties	97,890	104,760	96,100	4,239,100	4,574,500	4,154,000
VALENCIAS:						
Calif.	17,800	19,600	21,000	668,000	735,000	788,000
Fla.	64,800	60,200	67,000	2,916,000	2,709,000	3,015,000
Texas	1,400	2,200	2,100	63,000	99,000	95,000
Ariz.	3,640	2,800	3,700	137,000	105,000	139,000
Total Valencias	87,640	84,800	93,800	3,784,000	3,648,000	4,037,000
ALL ORANGES:						
Calif.	39,000	37,500	43,000	1,463,000	1,406,000	1,613,000
Fla.	137,700	142,300	136,500	6,197,000	6,404,000	6,143,000
Texas	4,200	6,200	5,900	189,000	279,000	266,000
Arizona	4,630	3,560	4,500	174,100	133,500	169,000
U. S., All Oranges	185,530	189,560	189,900	8,023,100	8,222,500	8,191,000
GRAPEFRUIT:						
Fla., All	37,400	42,900	46,000	1,590,000	1,824,000	1,956,000
Seedless	27,900	31,100	35,000	1,186,000	1,322,000	1,488,000
Pink	10,200	10,900	12,000	434,000	463,000	510,000
White	17,700	20,200	23,000	752,000	859,000	978,000
Other	9,500	11,800	11,000	404,000	502,000	468,000
Texas	8,100	10,100	9,400	324,000	404,000	376,000
Ariz.	3,160	3,520	2,400	101,000	80,600	76,800
Calif., All	5,250	5,040	5,200	171,500	164,600	169,000
Desert Valleys	2,950	3,260	3,200	94,400	105,000	102,000
Other Areas	2,300	1,780	2,000	77,100	59,600	67,000
U. S., All Grapefruit	53,910	60,560	63,000	2,186,500	2,473,200	2,577,800
LEMONS: 4/						
Calif.(Nov. 1-Oct 31):	12,700	13,500		483,000	513,000	
Calif.(Aug.1-July 31):	12,300	13,300	14,000	468,000	506,000	532,000
Ariz.	2,820	3,150	3,300	107,000	120,000	125,000
U. S. Lemons	15,120	16,450	17,300	575,000	626,000	657,000
TANGELOS: Fla.	2,500	2,700	3,800	113,000	122,000	171,000
TANGERINES						
Fla.	3,000	3,700	3,300	143,000	176,000	157,000
Ariz.	350	390	300	13,100	14,600	11,300
Calif.	760	1,140	600	28,500	42,800	22,500
Total Tangerines	4,110	5,230	4,200	184,600	233,400	190,800
TEMPLES: Fla.	5,200	5,000	5,500	234,000	225,000	248,000

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 Midseason varieties in Florida and Texas, including small quantities of tangerines in Texas. 4/ Beginning with the 1971-72 crop, the crop year for California lemons was changed from (November 1-October 31) to (August 1-July 31) of each year. Data for prior years are presented on both the new and old basis.

IRISH POTATOES

Seasonal group and State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For	1970	1971	Indi- cated 1972	1970	1971	Indi- cated 1972
	1970	1971	harvest 1972						
	1,000 acres			Cwt.			1,000 cwt.		
<u>Winter:</u>									
Fla.	10.3	10.9	10.0	158	140	145	1,627	1,526	1,450
Calif.	8.5	7.1	5.7	230	220	170	1,955	1,562	969
Total	18.8	18.0	15.7	191	172	154	3,582	3,088	2,419
<u>Early Spring:</u>									
Fla.-Hastings	24.5	23.0	21.0	165	132	150	4,043	3,036	3,150
Other	1.9	2.4	2.1	140	125	125	266	300	263
Texas	3.2	3.8	2.8	140	105	125	448	399	350
Total	29.6	29.2	25.9	161	128	145	4,757	3,735	3,763
<u>Late Spring:</u>									
N.C.-8 N.E.Co.	10.0	9.6	8.8	145	150	150	1,450	1,440	1,320
-Other Co.	2.4	2.2	2.2	135	130	130	324	286	286
Ala.	7.9	8.7	9.0	130	115	150	1,027	1,001	1,350
Miss.	2.5	2.0	2.0	85	85	90	213	170	180
Ark.	1.4	1.4	1.4	65	65	70	91	91	98
La.	2.6	2.7	2.9	75	70	84	195	189	244
Texas	4.8	5.0	4.3	120	100	110	576	500	528
Ariz.	11.3	10.1	8.0	240	280	245	2,712	2,828	1,960
Calif.	38.2	36.2	31.2	380	370	365	14,516	13,394	11,388
Total	81.1	77.9	70.3	260	255	247	21,104	19,899	17,354
<u>Early Summer:</u>									
Mo.	.7	.7	.6	110	120	June 9	77	84	June 9
Kans.	1.2	1.3	1.0	100	95	"	120	124	"
Del.	7.2	7.0	6.8	210	200	"	1,512	1,400	"
Md.	1.5	1.5	1.4	170	180	"	255	270	"
Va.-Eastern Shore	28.6	28.5	28.5	130	143	"	3,718	4,076	"
-Other	2.0	1.8	1.5	100	105	"	200	189	"
N. C.	2.0	2.0	2.2	110	115	"	220	230	"
Ky.	2.5	2.5	2.5	66	67	"	165	168	"
Tenn.	3.8	4.1	3.9	95	95	"	361	390	"
Ala.	9.0	8.7	8.0	125	93	"	1,125	809	"
Texas	18.3	16.0	14.3	195	180	"	3,569	2,880	"
Calif.	5.0	3.5	2.1	330	350	"	1,650	1,225	"
Total	81.8	77.6	72.8	159	153	"	12,972	11,645	"

1/ Does not include 1,369,000 hundredweight not harvested because of economic conditions.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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