

crop production



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

Winter wheat production, forecast at 1,192 million bushels, is 4 percent (43 million bushels) above the May 1, 1972, forecast as favorable weather improved yield prospects. The forecast is 2 percent (29 million bushels) above a year earlier and 7 percent above 1970.

Peach production, forecast at 2,553 million pounds, is 12 percent (336 million pounds) below last year and 15 percent (463 million pounds) below 1970.

Orange harvest was 78 percent complete by June 1 and is expected to total 191.8 million boxes -- up 1.0 percent (1.9 million boxes) from a month earlier. Production is 1.2 percent (2.2 million boxes) above last year.

Grapefruit production is expected to be 63.8 million boxes, 1 percent (0.8 million boxes) more than last month and 5 percent (3.2 million boxes) above last season's crop.

Late Spring Potato Production at 17.5 million cwt. is 12 percent (2.4 million cwt.) less than last year and 17 percent (3.6 million cwt.) less than 1970.

Early Summer Potato Production is forecast at 10.7 million cwt., 9 percent (1.1 million cwt.) less than last year and 17 percent (2.2 million cwt.) below the 1970 outturn.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE CROP REPORTING BOARD

CrPr 2-2 (6-72)

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250

UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY AS OF JUNE 1, 1972

Crop	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production			
	Harvested		For	1970		Ind.	1970		Indicated 1972	
	1970	1971	harvest:	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	May 1	June 1
	1,000 acres			Bushels			1,000 bushels			
Winter wheat	33,300	33,049	34,798	33.3	35.2	34.3	1,110,290	1,163,420	1,149,064	1,192,478
	Condition									
	Av. 1961-70									
Pasture and Range (Percent)	81	80	84							

NONCITRUS FRUITS

Crop	Production		
	1970	1971	Indicated 1972
Peaches (million lbs.)	3,016.0	2,888.9	2,552.6
Apricots (1,000 tons)	176	150	132
Nectarines (1,000 tons)	66	69	70
Plums-Calif. (1,000 tons)	123	101	105
Prunes (dried)-Calif. (1,000 tons)	200	131	95

CITRUS FRUITS 1/

Crop	Production			
	1969-70	1970-71	Indicated 1971-72	
			May 1	June 1
	1,000 boxes			
Oranges	185,530	189,560	189,900	191,800
Grapefruit	53,910	60,560	63,000	63,800
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 harvested			Yield per harvested acre			Production			
	1970		Ind.	1970		Ind.	1970		Indicated 1972	
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	May 1	June 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
E. Spring	29.6	29.2	25.8	161	128	140	4,757	3,735	3,763	3,623
L. Spring	81.1	77.9	70.3	260	255	249	21,104	19,899	17,354	17,482
E. Summer	81.8	77.6	71.3	159	153	151	12,972	11,845		10,733

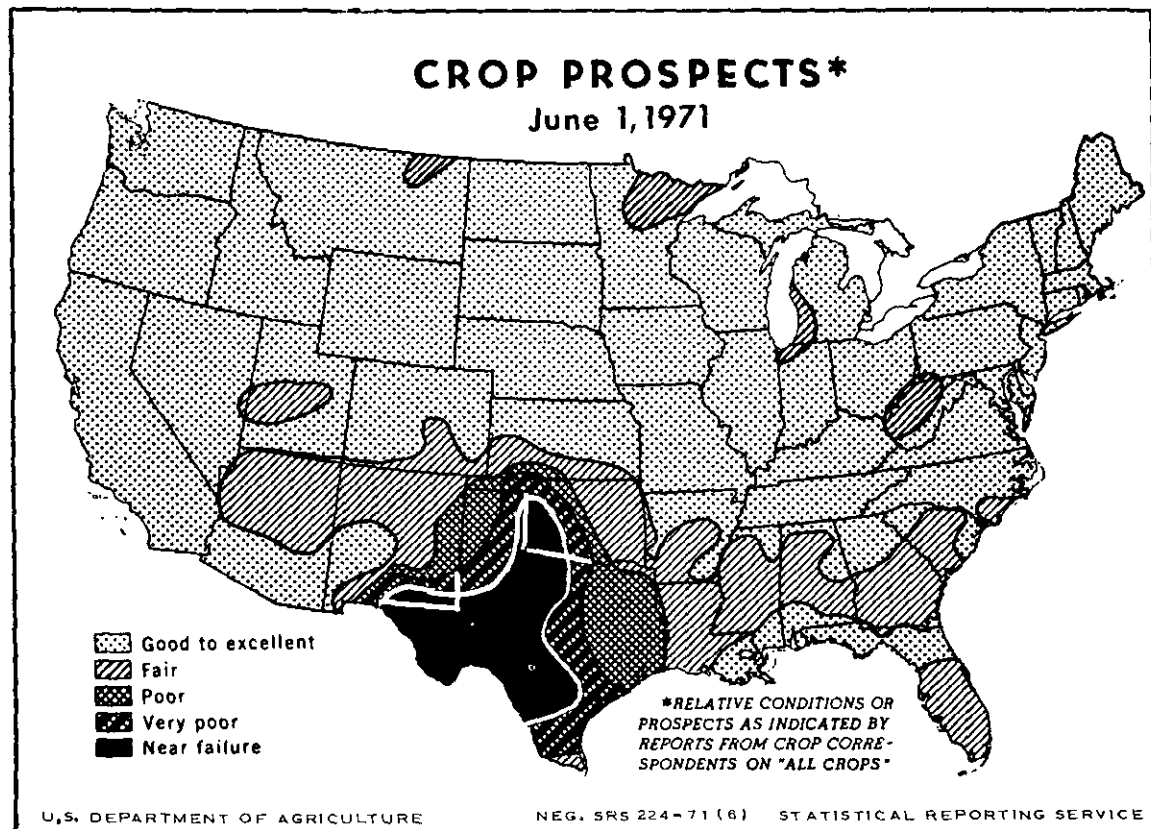
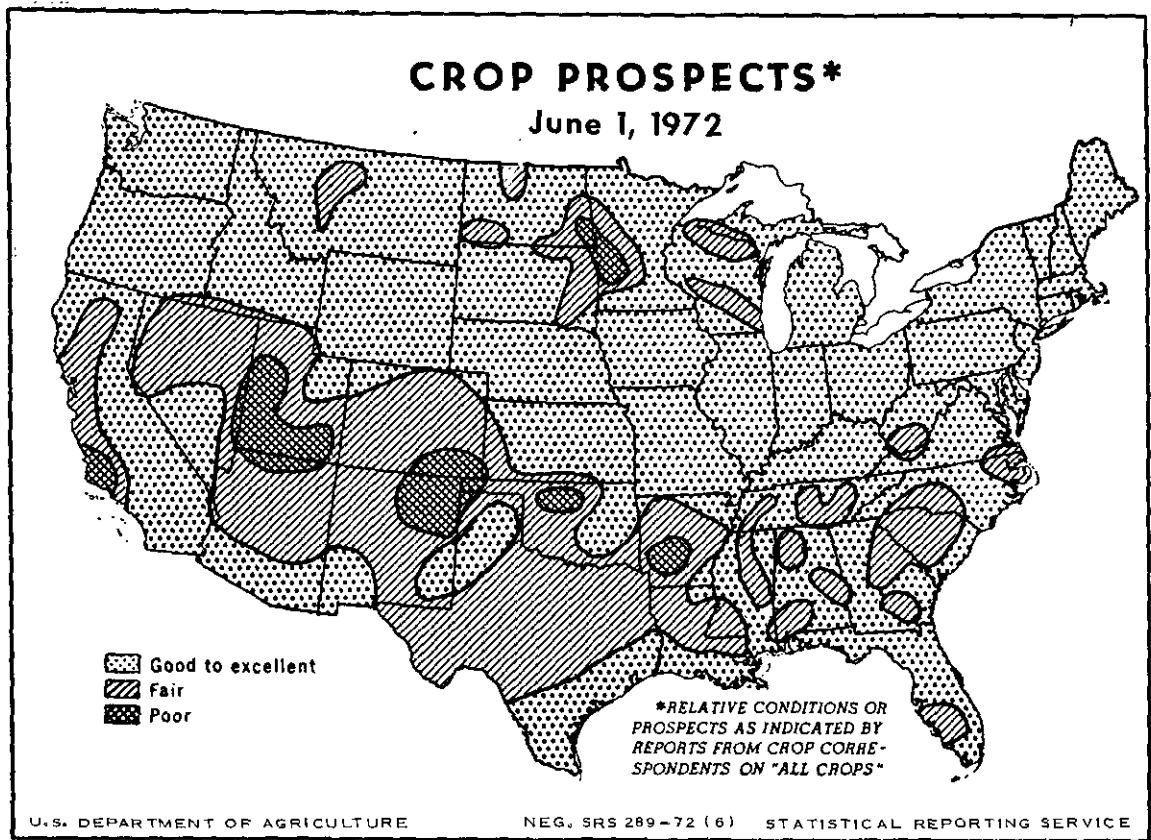
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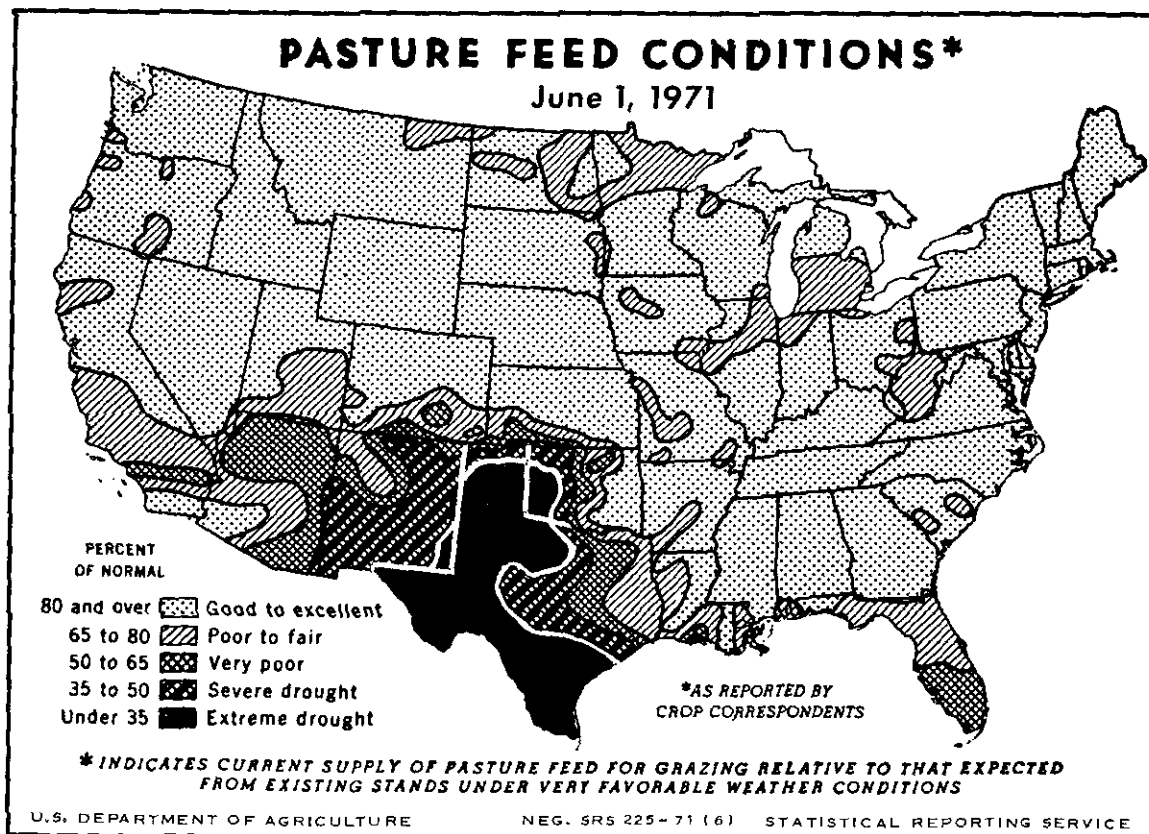
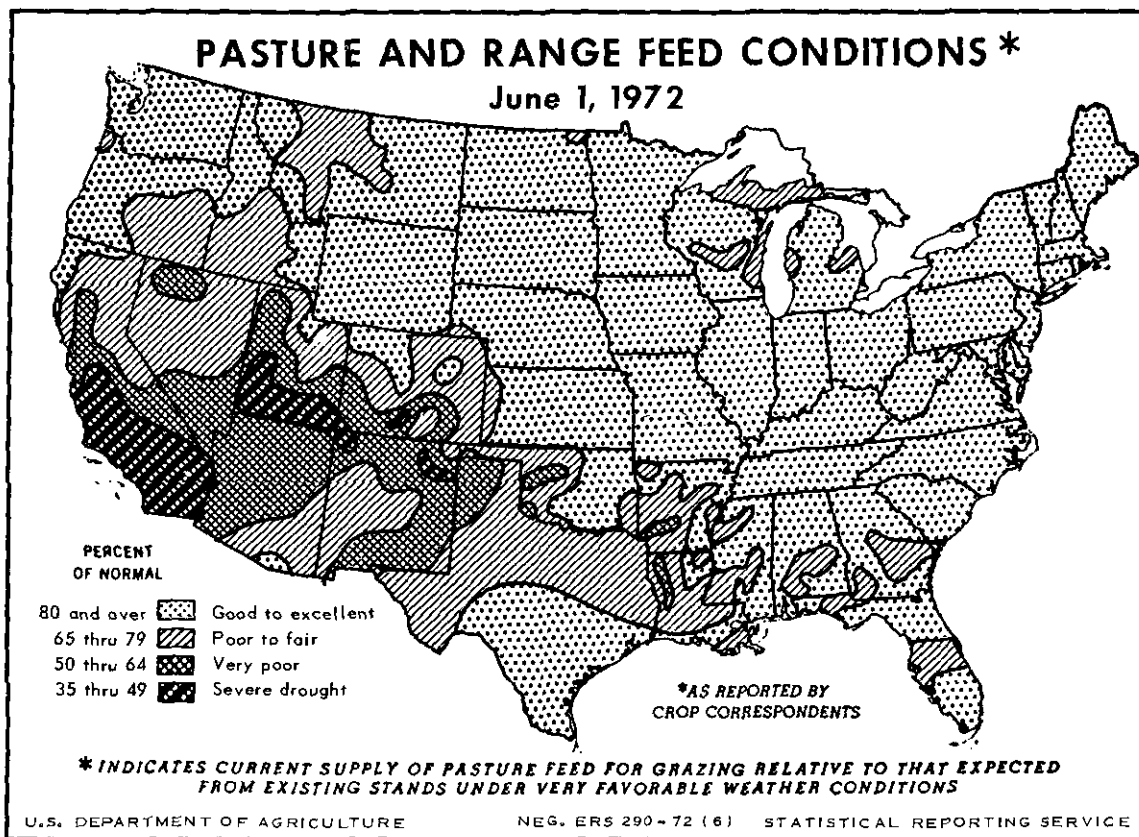


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CROP REPORT SUMMARY AS OF JUNE 1, 1972

Winter wheat prospects improved 4 percent during May as weather favored the crop, according to the Crop Reporting Board. Production at 1.2 billion bushels is 2 percent above last year and 7 percent above 1970.

Early May was cold and wet -- thus crop planting was delayed until nice weather arrived about mid-May. Farmers worked long hours to plant their crops and by June 1 planting was about normal but behind last spring's record pace. Soft spongy fields were still slowing fieldwork on June 1 in the Northern Plains, in the Carolinas and in the Northeast. Most other areas of the Nation were becoming dry on June 1 and could use a good rain to replenish diminishing soil moisture.

Pasture and range feed condition improved in May and also was above last June 1. Western ranges are hard hit by dry weather. Spring potato production is turning out 11 percent less than 1971. Spring vegetable production is above last spring. The Nation's 1971-72 orange crop is forecast at a record high. Peach production is forecast 12 percent and 15 percent, respectively, below the last 2 years.

Winter Wheat Prospects Up 4 Percent

Prospective winter wheat production increased 4 percent during May. Rain in major growing areas, and favorable temperatures, boosted prospects. Output is now forecast at 1,192 million bushels, 2 percent above last year and 7 percent above 1970. The expected yield per acre is 34.3 bushels compared with 35.2 bushels in 1971.

Other Small Grain Prospects

Spring wheat is off to a slow start because of wet fields that delayed seeding. Some intended acreage in North Dakota and Minnesota was not seeded by June 1 and growers may divert the acreage to other crops.

Spring seeding of oats and barley is nearly completed except in Minnesota and the Dakotas where delays were caused by wet weather. By June 5, about 83 percent of the oats acreage and 75 percent of the barley acreage had been seeded in Minnesota, 13 and 17 points, respectively, below the five-year average. In North Dakota, about three-fourths of the oats and barley had been seeded by the end of May.

Harvest of early planted oats and barley was active across the South by June 1. Combining of barley in the Plains had advanced as far north as southern Kansas. Harvest continued active in California.

Cold, Wet Weather Engulfs the East -- West Remains Dry

Cool, wet weather in early May slowed fieldwork, and retarded seed germination and plant growth in many areas of the Nation. The exception was in the West where high temperatures and scant rainfall allowed farmers to plant crops on schedule. Late May saw the weather improve in most U. S. areas, and farmers resumed planting. Two weeks of fine weather allowed growers to make rapid headway in seeding their crops.

May temperatures were just the reverse of April--being above normal in the North, and below normal across the South. Northern averages were generally 1 to 2 degrees above normal, however in Minnesota and Wisconsin, temperatures were 3° to 9° above normal. Thus winter turned directly into summer, "bypassing spring". June 1 crop prospects are generally good to excellent in the North-Central States. Dry soils slowed soybean germination in Illinois. Cold May temperatures chilled the South, especially the Southeast where readings were 3° to 5° below normal. Cotton progress is behind normal because the cold retarded seed germination and plant growth. Cotton and vegetables, especially vine crops, are maturing slowly and need warmer temperatures. Twice the normal amount of rain fell in May from Virginia to northern Florida, adding to the woes of growers.

Many fields are too wet to enter, thus weeds, diseases and insects have gained a big lead because control measures were limited. Moisture was also plentiful in May on the Northern Great Plains -- delaying crop planting. Seeding of small grains and corn is off to one of its slowest starts in South Dakota history. Growers hope for sunshine to dry up wet fields and allow fieldwork to resume.

Spring didn't arrive until mid-May in the Northeast--thus crop planting and early season growth are about 2 weeks behind normal. Soft spongy fields limited livestock grazing until mid-month. The other wet area in the Nation was southeast Texas, where early May rains caused widespread flooding and necessitated replanting of some cotton, sorghum and corn. However, these rains brought relief to many drought stricken areas. Farmers and ranchers were not as fortunate in the New Mexico, Arizona and Southern California region as moisture bypassed their area for the 5th consecutive month. No measurable precipitation fell during May in Arizona--this set a new all-time State record. Rangelands are providing only scant grazing and ranchers are feeding hay to maintain the body weight of livestock. Except for non-irrigated pastures and cropland, May weather favored California crops.

The Southwest was not the only dry area because May rainfall was also light, less than 1 inch, in most western States. Precipitation was also below 75 percent of normal from central Texas, Oklahoma and northern Louisiana northeastward to the Great Lakes.

On May 1 water available for irrigation in the 11 Western States varied. Supplies were much below average in the Southwest, notably from central California to central Colorado. No shortages should occur in the Northwest--reservoirs are much above average.

Fruit Prospects: Peaches and Pears Down

Peach production is forecast 12 percent below last year and Bartlett pear output in the three Pacific Coast States is expected to be 21 percent below 1971. Spring freezes caused considerable damage to several fruit crops. Sweet cherry production is down 40 percent in the Western States and apricots are down 12 percent. Nectarine production is up 1 percent, plums 4 percent, and almonds 16 percent. Citrus output in 1971-72 is expected to be 2 percent above last year. Harvest was 78 percent complete for oranges and 92 percent for grapefruit by June 1. Prospects for the 1972-73 crop are generally excellent.

Progress of Corn, Soybean and Sorghum Planting

Corn planting gained momentum during the third week of May after a slow start caused by cold, wet weather. In the North Central States, planting is over 90 percent completed, compared with about 99 percent last year. Planting is virtually complete in the Eastern Corn Belt except for a few fields in Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan. In the Western Corn Belt planting is nearing 90 percent completion. Progress is behind last year and normal in Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas. Planting is only 66 percent complete in South Dakota, 80 percent in Minnesota, 93 percent in Nebraska and 91 percent in Kansas. In the South Central and South Atlantic States, planting is nearly complete. Acreage is emerging well; however, the ample subsoil moisture and warmer weather promoted weed growth.

Soybean planting started a few days later than usual because of cold, wet spring weather. However, seeding gained momentum during late May as the weather turned warm and dry from the Deep South to the Great Lakes. By June 5, about 75 percent of the intended soybean acreage was seeded in the North Central States compared with about 85 percent planted a year earlier. However, in Illinois and Iowa, the Nation's leading soybean producing States, planting progress is about equal a year earlier. Many southern growers began planting soybeans about mid-May as they finished with cotton. About two-thirds of the acreage is seeded in the South Central States. Arkansas growers had 70 percent of their acreage planted, compared with 62 percent a year earlier. Mississippi's progress, at 66 percent complete, was 10 points ahead of last year's.

Sorghum planting is on schedule in Texas, Oklahoma and Colorado but behind a year earlier in Kansas and Nebraska. Texas growers have about 80 percent of their acreage seeded, Oklahoma 50 percent and Colorado 69 percent. Planting is 38 percent completed in Kansas and 64 percent in Nebraska.

Cotton, Tobacco, and Peanuts

Cotton planting is virtually complete in most States except in Texas and Oklahoma where planting was 88 and 75 percent complete as of June 2. Hot weather continued to aid the crop in the Southwest, but cool temperatures slowed development in Southeast.

Tobacco transplanting was well advanced in most areas. Flue-cured is mostly all set. Dry warm weather is needed to reduce Blue Mold in Virginia and the Carolinas. Burley setting is near normal.

Peanut planting is nearing completion in the Virginia - Carolina area. In Georgia, fields are mostly good but thrip control has been difficult due to wet weather. Plantings in the Southwest peanut area are progressing satisfactorily.

Pasture and Range Prospects Up

Pasture and range feed conditions in the 48 States averaged 84 percent of normal--up 6 points from May 1 and 4 points more than last June 1. Pastures in the eastern half of the Nation are in good to excellent condition. Grazing is good in the East as late month warm temperatures stimulated grass growth. Virginia cattlemen are blessed with a pasture condition of 97 percent-- highest in the Nation.

Western ranges are in poor condition as May rain was scant and did little to improve grass growth. The biggest decline was in Utah where condition dropped 10 points during May. California pasture and range condition is the lowest in the country--55 percent of normal. The best grazing in the West is found in Wyoming where a 90 percent condition exists.

Some More Spring Fresh Vegetables But Fewer Potatoes

Spring fresh vegetable supplies (excluding melons and strawberries) are slightly more than last year but 2 percent below 1970. Larger crops than last year are expected for asparagus, broccoli, cabbage, sweet corn, cucumbers, carrots, celery, eggplant and green peppers. Smaller crops are expected for cauliflower, snap beans, lettuce, onions, spinach and tomatoes. Larger supplies of watermelons and cantaloups are expected. Strawberry production is expected to be below a year ago.

Spring potato production is expected to be 11 percent less than last year mainly because of smaller late spring production in California and Arizona.

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WINTER WHEAT: Winter wheat production is forecast at 1,192 million bushels, 2 percent above a year earlier and 7 percent above the 1970 crop. The June 1 forecast is 43 million bushels above a month earlier largely because of improved prospects in the Plains, Eastern Corn Belt and Montana. Adequate moisture supplies and favorable temperatures helped improved production prospects.

Changes in production forecasts between June 1 and harvest have averaged 41 million bushels for the past decade, ranging from negligible to 115 million bushels.

Indicated yield per harvested acre is 34.3 bushels, compared with last year's record high yield of 35.2 bushels and the 1970 average of 33.3.

Condition of winter wheat improved considerably in May in South Dakota because of precipitation and warmer weather. Thirty percent of the crop was headed by June 1, slightly ahead of last year but about normal for the date. In Nebraska soil moisture conditions were much better than a month ago but portions of the Panhandle were still dry. Most of the acreage was headed. Wheat streak mosaic was in evidence especially in the south central area. Colorado's winter wheat condition ranged from poor to fair in the Southwest and Southeast to good and very good in other areas. About one-tenth of the acreage was turning color by June 1.

Timely early May rains in Kansas and favorable temperatures during much of the month improved wheat condition except in the east central and southeast districts where May moisture was below normal. The early April freeze damage became more apparent in some central and southern counties. About 36 percent of the acreage was turning, compared with 21 percent a year earlier and the average of 34 percent. Harvest was expected to start in southern counties around June 10.

The Oklahoma wheat harvest, underway in mid-May in southwestern counties, was nearing completion in that area by June 1, and pushing northward. Green sucker heads brought on by late April-early May rains were complicating harvest operations in several localities. Early reports indicate protein content in southwestern Oklahoma has been good and test weights have averaged above a year earlier. Wheat harvest in Texas had reached 25 percent completion on June 2 compared with 14 percent a year ago. Harvest was getting underway on the northern High Plains around the first of June.

Winter wheat prospects in Montana improved during the month as much-needed precipitation was received in the important north-central area. Prospects in Idaho were the same as a month earlier as recent rains were beneficial. Yield prospects were also maintained in Washington. Moisture supplies were favorable and warm weather the latter half of the month promoted growth. Some southeastern fields were showing areas with light stands. Prospects in Oregon declined slightly in May with some areas indicating a shortage of soil moisture around June 1. Wheat in Missouri was in good condition and 47 percent of the crop was turning and heading was well ahead of last year. Soil moisture was adequate in most areas of the State. The Illinois crop was in good to excellent condition. Virtually all of the acreage was heading by June 5. A fourth of the crop was turning, about average for this date. In Indiana, 90 percent of the crop was headed. Soil moisture was short to adequate after having been adequate to surplus earlier. About 80 percent of the Ohio crop was headed by June 5 compared with 70 percent a year earlier. Yield per acre prospects were unchanged in Michigan but acreage for harvest is down from the May 1 level as additional winter injury became apparent.

Prospective production declined in New York, North Carolina and Kentucky from a month earlier. Prospects were improved in Pennsylvania, Virginia and Arizona and unchanged in Tennessee, Arkansas, and California.

ALL SPRING WHEAT: Seeding of this year's spring wheat crop was delayed in the major growing area by wet fields. Some acreage in the Dakotas and Minnesota may not be seeded.

Excess moisture and cold temperatures in early May delayed planting of the Minnesota crop. In many areas of the State, the week of May 7th was the first full week in which field work was possible. As of June 5, about 83 percent of State's spring wheat acreage was seeded, compared with the normal 91 percent. Conditions in the upper Red River Valley were very good but further south, fields were very wet, particularly in Wilkin, Grant and Traverse Counties, where some farmers were reportedly seeding crops by airplane.

Excess moisture continued to hamper seeding in North Dakota, where on May 30 about 75 percent of the hard wheat had been seeded, compared with 98 percent a year earlier and the 10-year average of 95 percent. Sixty-seven percent of the durum had been seeded, compared with 96 percent last year and the 92-percent average. Wheat that has emerged is in good condition and growth is excellent.

The South Dakota spring wheat crop was about 2 weeks later than usual, with seeding seriously delayed by abnormal rainfall in most areas. However, soil moisture supplies were the best in years, and with warmer weather and sunshine the crop should develop rapidly.

Seeding was virtually complete by June 1 in Montana, about one week later than normal. Seedings made normal progress except in important northeastern Montana where heavy precipitation prolonged seeding operations. As of June 1, soil moisture was generally adequate and the crop was growing well.

Weather conditions did not favor most dry land spring wheat plantings in Idaho. In north Idaho, persistent wet and cold weather delayed planting and held back growth. In the East, cold temperatures and lack of rain delayed seeding and hampered plant growth. By the end of May, unseasonal hot weather enabled the crop to progress rapidly, especially in northern areas where moisture was not limiting. In southwest and southcentral Idaho, nearly 10 percent of the crop had headed and was growing well under irrigation.

Planting of spring wheat in Washington began about March 15, a little later than usual. Seeding picked up rapidly in most counties, but was slowed with cool, wet weather in April. Seeding, active in May, was completed by the end of the month. The crop grew well in late May.

The first forecast of spring wheat production will be included in the July report.

PEACHES: The 1972 crop is forecast at 2,553 million pounds, 12 percent less than last year and 15 percent below 1970. Excluding California's Clingstones, used mostly for canning, the forecast is 1,253 million pounds, 22 percent less than last season.

Production in the 9 southern States is expected to total 590.7 million pounds, 8 percent above last year but 4 percent below 1970. Prospects improved in Alabama and Texas during May. In early May harvest of early varieties began in south Texas and by the end of May was underway in Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina. Weather during May was near normal for peach development in the Carolinas, but Georgia had hail damage in some areas. In Arkansas, moisture is needed for the fruit to size.

Kentucky's peach prospects are poor from winter injury and spring freezes just prior to bloom. The Tennessee crop has a normal set.

Virginia's crop was sharply reduced by winter kill and spring freeze damage. Picking of the earliest varieties will start late in June. Delaware and Maryland crops also suffered winter freeze damage.

The North Atlantic States expect 47 percent fewer peaches than last year and only New Hampshire expects a larger crop. Production in the North Central States is expected to be 69 percent less than last year. Missouri is the only State not showing a drop off.

Freezes during late March and early April practically wiped out the 1972 crop in Idaho, Colorado and Utah. In Oregon, mid-April freezes damaged the peach crop moderately to severely. Washington production prospects are down from 1971 due to frosts in the Yakima Valley.

Harvest of the early Freestone peaches in California was underway the first of May with the early white flesh fruit being harvested. Harvest will peak in mid-July. Freestone production is down from last year, but the Clingstone crop, at 1,300 million pounds, is expected to be 2 percent above last year.

BARTLETT PEARS: Production in California, Oregon and Washington is forecast at 389,000 tons, 21 percent below last year but 1 percent greater than 1970. Frost and poor pollination indicate a substantial drop from last year's production. California's Bartlett crop is forecast at 250,000 tons, 17 percent below last year but 2 percent greater than 1970. Although some minor pear blight has been noted, growth and development of the crop has been good to date. Sets in the Sacramento Valley districts appear reasonably good but are well below 1971. Harvest in the early districts should commence about July 10.

The Oregon Bartlett crop is forecast at 47,000 tons, 40 percent less than 1971 but 21 percent above 1970. Mid-April freezes hit Bartlett pears severely in unprotected orchards. Both the Medford area and Hood River area show varying degrees of damage.

Bartlett production in Washington, at 92,000 tons, is 18 percent less than last year and 8 percent below 1970. Wenatchee area prospects are for an excellent crop, but are below last year in the remaining areas (including the largest producing area, the Yakima Valley) because of frosts and poor pollination.

ORANGES: The Nation's 1971-72 orange crop is forecast at a record 191.8 million boxes, as of June 1, 1.9 million boxes more than a month earlier. This is 1 percent above last season's output and 3 percent more than the 1969-70 crop. Over the last 7 seasons, June 1 forecast has differed from actual production an average of 2.0 million boxes, ranging from 0.2 to 4.3 million boxes.

Orange production in Florida is forecast at 138.5 million boxes, 2.0 million boxes above a month earlier, but 3 percent below last season. Over the past 7 seasons, Florida's June 1 forecast has differed from actual production an average of 1.9 million boxes, ranging from 0.1 to 3.7 million boxes. Picking of Valencias was active during May but is expected to decline rapidly by the end of June. Citrus trees in Florida are in excellent condition as soil moisture supplies were mostly adequate during May.

California's orange production is placed at 43.0 million boxes, unchanged from May 1. This is 15 percent above last season and 10 percent more than was utilized during the 1969-70 season. Navel harvest is nearing completion. Harvest of Valencias is well underway and should continue active during June.

Production of Texas oranges is forecast at 5.8 million boxes, down 0.1 million boxes from last month and 6 percent less than last season. Harvest was completed in late May. Rains during May kept most groves in excellent condition and very little irrigation was required. The set for next year's crop is good to excellent.

Arizona's 1971-72 crop is estimated at 4.5 million boxes, unchanged from May 1 but more than one-fourth larger than last season's crop. Navel harvest is complete and prospects are generally favorable for next year's crop. Harvest of Valencias was active during May with heaviest movement to processing plants. Groves are in good condition and new crop fruit is making satisfactory growth.

Citrus crop - Utilization to June 1

Crop	1970-71			: Remaining : for : harvest	1971-72			: Remaining : for : harvest
	Utilization				Utilization			
	Fresh	Processed	Total		Fresh	Processed	Total	
	: Thousand boxes							
Oranges	32,562	125,901	158,463	31,097	35,525	113,208	148,733	43,067
Grapefruit	22,435	34,936	57,371	3,189	23,819	34,834	58,653	5,147
Lemons	6,927	5,090	12,017	4,433	7,866	6,176	14,042	3,258

By the end of May, 148.7 million boxes of oranges, about 78 percent of the U. S. crop, had been harvested. This compares with 158.5 million boxes, 84 percent of the crop, harvested a year earlier. Processors used 76 percent of the oranges harvested by June 1 in contrast to 79 percent last year.

Grapefruit harvest was 92 percent complete by June 1, compared with 95 percent last year. To date, processors have used 59 percent of the crop harvested in contrast to 61 percent last year.

About 81 percent of the lemons had been picked by June 1 in contrast to 73 percent last season. Thus far, processors have taken 44 percent of the crop compared with 42 percent on June 1 last year.

FLORIDA FROZEN CONCENTRATED ORANGE JUICE YIELD: Florida's June 1 maturity and juice yield tests indicate a yield of 1.29 gallons of 45° Brix frozen concentrated orange juice per box for the 1971-72 season, down from the 1.31 gallons projected on May 1. Last season's final was 1.21 gallons per box. Indicated yield can differ from the final because of weather and of industry decisions regarding juice factors and recovery rates.

GRAPEFRUIT: The U. S. output is set at 63.8 million boxes, 0.8 million more than last month, 5 percent above last season's crop and 18 percent more than the 1969-70 crop. Changes between the June 1 forecast and the final production estimate averaged 0.8 million boxes during the past 7 seasons, ranging from 0.1 to 1.9 million boxes.

The Florida crop is up 1.0 million boxes from last month but in Texas is down 0.2 million. Arizona and California crops are unchanged. Changes between the Florida June 1 estimate and final production have averaged 0.4 million boxes over the past 7 seasons, from 0.1 to 1.1 million boxes. In Florida, soil moisture was mostly adequate in May, trees are in excellent condition, and new fruit is developing well. Harvest was slow during May and supplies came mostly from the Indian River groves. Harvest is complete in Texas, where rains have kept most groves in excellent condition. Arizona's harvest, uninterrupted during May, has passed the peak. Trees are in good condition and new fruit is making good size growth. Harvest, active in California, is expected to continue so most of the summer.

LEMONS: Production in California and Arizona is forecast at 17.3 million boxes, unchanged from last month and 5 percent above last season. Harvest is finished in Arizona. In California, picking has been active and is expected to continue lively for another month. Temperatures have been normal in the major producing areas. Fruit is maturing rapidly and quality is good.

APRICOTS: The 1972 crop is forecast at 132,100 tons, 12 percent less than utilized in 1971 and 25 percent less than 1970. California's output is placed at 130,000 tons, down 10 percent from last year's utilized production and 24 percent below 1970. The March freeze reduced production in the central coast region, but is expected to be normal in the other areas. The season is about two weeks earlier than normal. Harvest of early varieties became active the latter part of May, and picking of Tiltons is gaining in the Patterson-Tracey area.

Washington apricots are forecast at 2,100 tons, down somewhat from last year and sharply below 1970. Production is down because of tree removal in all areas, frost damage, and poor pollination in the Yakima area. Production in the Wenatchee area is expected to be above last year. Harvest is expected to start about July 1, in all areas. In Utah, apricots were hit by freezing temperatures the last week of March and during May. As a result, virtually no apricots are expected to be harvested in Utah this season.

NECTARINES: The California output is forecast at 70,000 tons, 1 percent above 1971 and 6 percent more than in 1970. Crop development is ahead of normal, and harvest of early varieties was underway in early May in Fresno, Tulare and Kern Counties. Picking is still relatively slow but should gain by mid-June and be heavy in July and August. Growers expect a good quality fruit.

PRUNES AND PLUMS: The first forecast of California's 1972 prune crop is 95,000 tons (dried basis), 27 percent below 1971 and less than half the size of the large 1970 crop. Near record temperatures during bloom caused heavier than normal fruit droppage and bloom period was short. These conditions plus a dry and cold winter resulted in poor sets in most areas. Fruit is expected to size more this year, partially compensating for the lighter set.

California's plum crop, forecast at 105,000 tons, is 4 percent more than last year, but 15 percent below 1970. Crop progress is generally two weeks ahead of normal. Sizes are about normal and quality good. Harvest is underway in most producing districts and should be active during June.

ALMONDS: California's almond forecast continues at a record 155,000 tons in-shell, 16 percent more than last year and 25 percent above the 1970 output. Prospects continue very good except in areas hit by late March freeze. Some orchards in Fresno County have light crops, others have normal crops. Sets in other areas of the State are good to excellent, except for spotty cases of frost damage.

CHERRIES: Production of sweet cherries in the Western States is expected to total 65,240 tons, 40 percent less than last year and 32 percent below 1970. All States expect smaller crops because of spring freezes. Utah's production is expected to be a near-failure. Some sweet cherries will be produced, but production is too small for a quantitative estimate. In Montana, cherry trees wintered very well with little injury and with only slight spring frost damage. Heavy frost in Idaho practically decimated the cherry crop. Despite smudging, freezing damage was extensive in both the Emmet and Sunny Slope areas. Colorado's sweet cherry prospects were reduced substantially during two periods of freezing temperatures March 28-30 and May 1-2. In Washington, nearly all orchards were reporting a poor crop. Harvest is expected to start during the first week of June in the Yakima area and near June 15 in the Wenatchee area. Oregon's sweet cherry conditions vary greatly -- orchard to orchard -- depending on the degree of frost protection. Total production is expected to be less than last year. Weather conditions in California have favored development of sweet cherries. The season is 2 to 3 weeks ahead of normal, and reports indicate excellent quality with few doubles or spurred fruit.

Tart cherry production in the Western States is forecast at 4,400 tons, 67 percent less than last year and 44 percent below 1970. Colorado, Utah and Oregon report decreased production, mostly from freezing spring temperatures.

SUGAR CROPS (1970 and 1971 Revised): Sugarbeet production in 1971 totaled 27,046,900 tons, 3 percent more than the 1970 crop of 26,377,700 tons, but 2 percent below the 1969 record crop of 27,736,000 tons. A record yield of 20.2 tons per acre was harvested on 1,339,610 acres in 1971. Acreage harvested during 1970 totaled 1,413,280 acres, at an average 18.7 tons per acre.

Production of sugarcane for sugar in 1971 totaled 23,145,000 tons, slightly above the 23,055,000 tons produced in 1970. Sugarcane for sugar production in 1971 was harvested from 606,700 acres yielding an average of 38.1 tons per acre. In Florida production of sugarcane for sugar totaled 6,022,000 tons, 6 percent above 1970. Louisiana's production, at 6,438,000 tons, was 7 percent below 1970. Hawaiian production, at 10,685,000 tons, was 2 percent above the 1970 crop.

Total sugar production (raw value) was 5,878,000 tons, 4 percent more than the 5,625,000 tons in 1970. Production (raw value) from cane totaled 2,436,000 tons, and production from beets was 3,442,000 tons.

The 1971 sugarbeet crop value was \$419.2 million (excluding Sugar Act payments), compared with \$390.8 million in 1970. Value of sugarcane production harvested for sugar in Florida and Louisiana was \$139.4 million, compared with \$132.3 million in 1970.

POTATOES: The first forecast for the 1972 crop of early summer potatoes places production at 10,733,000 cwt., 9 percent less than the 1971 crop of 11,845,000 cwt.

The Eastern Shore of Virginia crop is estimated at 3,645,000 cwt., down 11 percent from the 1971 production of 4,076,000 cwt. Heavy rains caused some acreage losses in Accomack County. Harvest is expected to get underway after mid-June and reach volume levels by early July. Plantings were late, and the cool weather this spring has slowed crop growth in Delaware and Maryland. Crop development in the Sand Mountain area of Alabama is at least a week behind normal. Moisture and warm weather are needed for more rapid growth.

Production in the High Plains and Trans-Pecos areas of Texas is forecast at 2,717,000 cwt., 6 percent below last year. Digging is expected to start about July 1.

The late spring potato crop is estimated at 17,482,000 cwt., 12 percent less than the 19,899,000 cwt. produced last year. California's crop of 11,388,000 cwt. is down 15 percent from last year. Digging is active in Kern County and shipments to June 1 were far ahead of last year when harvest was delayed several weeks. Harvest is expected to continue active during June. Shipments of Kennebecs to processing plants has been active in Arizona.

Harvest was past the peak about June 1 in the Baldwin area of Alabama. Yields per acre and quality have been exceptionally good. Light harvesting started in early June in Northeast North Carolina and digging is expected to be active by mid-month. Digging is underway in the San Antonio and Munday areas of Texas and the Pearsall area has finished harvesting.

Early spring potato production is estimated at 3,623,000 cwt., compared with a 1971 crop of 3,735,000 cwt. Heavy rains throughout the crop season reduced prospects in the Hastings area of Florida. Harvest will be completed by mid-June. Much of the crop moved as bulk shipments to chip plants. In Texas rains in early May delayed harvest and reduced yields per acre.

PASTURE AND RANGE: Reported pasture and range feed condition on June 1, 1972 in the 48 States was 84 percent of normal, increasing 6 percentage points from May 1, 4 points above last year and 3 points above the 1961-70 average for the date. Good to excellent conditions with only scattered poor to fair areas were reported for States east of the Mississippi and Great Plains. The South Central and Southwest are still very dry although some rains occurred during May.

Declines from May 1 in pasture and range feed condition were reported in only 8 States. All of the decline was in the South Central and Western Regions, from 1 point in Alabama to 10 points in Utah.

Condition on June 1 in the North Atlantic States varied from 84 percent in Maine to 93 in Pennsylvania. North Central States ranged from 85 percent in Wisconsin to 96 in the Dakotas. In the South Atlantic Region 81 percent was reported for Florida. The highest condition of all States, 97 percent, was for Virginia.

South Central States reported feed conditions ranging from 76 percent in Louisiana to 92 in Kentucky. Western States have the greatest differences in reported pasture and range feed condition. California with 55 percent was lowest of the 48 States. In Wyoming excellent conditions prevail with 90 percent.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

WINTER WHEAT

STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	HARVESTED		FOR HARVEST 1972	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	41.0	6,579	5,200	6,683
N J 1/	32	33	35	38.0	47.0	41.0	1,216	1,551	1,435
PA	298	286	303	33.0	36.0	37.0	9,834	10,296	11,211
OHIO	971	981	1,059	37.0	43.5	45.0	35,927	42,674	47,655
IND	774	735	838	38.5	45.0	47.0	29,799	33,075	39,386
ILL	993	983	1,160	36.0	44.0	47.0	35,748	43,252	54,520
MICH	565	570	575	39.0	36.0	38.0	22,035	20,520	21,850
WISC 1/	26	29	29	38.0	41.0	38.0	988	1,189	1,102
MINN 1/	22	31	26	27.0	28.0	28.0	594	868	728
IOWA 1/	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 1/	48	68	76	26.0	30.0	30.0	1,248	2,040	2,280
S DAK	522	553	705	27.0	36.0	37.0	14,094	19,908	26,085
NEBR	2,558	2,558	2,558	38.0	42.0	37.0	97,204	107,436	94,646
KANS	9,061	9,061	9,000	33.0	34.5	34.0	299,013	312,605	306,000
DEL 1/	21	25	27	38.0	39.0	39.0	798	975	1,053
MD 1/	113	110	115	37.0	40.0	40.0	4,181	4,400	4,600
VA	165	190	192	44.0	44.0	45.0	7,260	8,360	8,640
W VA 1/	14	13	14	33.0	33.0	33.0	462	429	462
N C	198	270	225	43.0	43.0	42.0	8,514	11,610	9,450
S C 1/	81	126	132	35.0	40.0	34.0	2,835	5,040	4,488
GA 1/	100	215	161	36.0	38.0	28.0	3,600	8,170	4,508
FLA 1/	38	67	56	29.0	30.0	25.0	1,102	2,010	1,400
KY	170	190	234	36.0	40.0	37.0	6,120	7,600	8,658
TENN	217	250	288	34.0	35.0	36.0	7,378	8,750	10,368
ALA 1/	83	120	110	28.0	29.0	27.0	2,324	3,480	2,970
MISS 1/	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 1/	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	22.0	98,202	69,500	81,796
TEXAS	2,267	1,496	1,850	24.0	21.0	22.0	54,408	31,416	40,700
MONT	1,548	1,827	1,750	27.0	30.0	28.0	41,796	54,810	49,000
IDAHO	723	701	813	46.0	51.0	49.0	33,258	35,751	39,837
WYO 1/	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	24.0	65,550	69,552	60,816
N MEX 1/	184	160	178	28.0	25.0	25.0	5,152	4,000	4,450
ARIZ	150	173	170	69.0	68.0	67.0	10,350	11,764	11,390
UTAH 1/	179	174	193	26.5	29.0	28.0	4,744	5,046	5,404
NEV 1/	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	40.0	26,404	32,016	32,440
CALIF	525	455	400	41.0	43.0	40.0	21,525	19,565	16,000
U S	33,300	33,049	34,798	33.3	35.2	34.3	1,110,290	1,163,420	1,192,478

1/ ESTIMATES FOR 1972 ARE CARRIED FORWARD FROM PREVIOUS REPORT.

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

State	Average	1971	1972	State	Average	1971	1972
	1961-70				1961-70		
	Percent				Percent		
Maine	87	90	84	N. C.	83	90	94
N. H.	86	89	85	S. C.	79	86	89
Vt.	87	88	87	Ga.	78	84	84
Mass.	84	90	88	Fla.	66	68	81
R. I.	87	90	91	Ky.	90	90	92
Conn.	84	90	90	Tenn.	85	87	90
N. Y.	85	89	88	Ala.	75	86	82
N. J.	81	87	89	Miss.	78	87	86
Pa.	84	89	93	Ark.	82	86	77
Ohio	88	86	92	La.	75	77	76
Ind.	91	86	91	Okla.	80	65	80
Ill.	90	84	91	Texas	76	52	77
Mich.	89	79	88	Mont.	83	84	85
Wis.	86	89	85	Idaho	86	91	80
Minn.	86	86	94	Wyo.	81	92	90
Iowa	88	88	92	Colo.	74	84	70
Mo.	84	84	91	N. Mex.	69	52	57
N. Dak.	80	80	96	Ariz.	77	65	63
S. Dak.	81	89	96	Utah	81	85	65
Nebr.	79	93	93	Nev.	82	88	71
Kans.	75	85	90	Wash.	84	89	86
Del.	82	88	93	Oreg.	83	87	82
Md.	81	88	92	Calif.	78	76	55
Va.	85	90	97				
W. Va.	80	79	91	U. S.	81	80	84

PEACHES

STATE	PRODUCTION					
	MILLION POUNDS			48 POUND EQUIVALENTS		
	1970	1971	INDI- CATED 1972	1970	1971	INDI- CATED 1972
	1,000 UNITS					
NEW HAMPSHIRE	.9	1.0	1.1	19	21	23
MASSACHUSETTS	4.0	4.4	3.5	83	92	73
RHODE ISLAND	.6	.6	.4	13	13	8
CONNECTICUT	5.4	7.0	5.8	113	146	121
NEW YORK	19.2	20.0	18.0	400	417	375
NEW JERSEY	91.0	125.0	40.0	1,896	2,604	833
PENNSYLVANIA	84.0	105.0	70.0	1,750	2,188	1,458
OHIO	17.0	28.0	3.0	354	583	63
INDIANA	8.5	11.0	.2	177	229	4
ILLINOIS	19.5	23.3	12.0	406	485	250
MICHIGAN	75.0	82.0	15.0	1,563	1,708	313
MISSOURI	20.1	20.1	20.1	419	419	419
KANSAS	8.0	6.0	1.7	167	125	35
DELAWARE	3.0	4.0	2.0	63	83	42
MARYLAND	23.0	23.0	14.0	479	479	292
VIRGINIA	42.5	42.0	25.0	885	875	521
WEST VIRGINIA	24.0	26.0	17.0	500	542	354
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
KENTUCKY	12.5	15.5	6.0	260	323	125
TENNESSEE	6.8	8.2	8.1	142	171	169
ALABAMA	40.0	27.0	35.0	833	563	729
MISSISSIPPI 1/	16.0	15.0	17.0	333	313	354
ARKANSAS	40.0	43.0	42.0	833	896	875
LOUISIANA 1/	6.5	6.0	8.0	135	125	167
OKLAHOMA 1/	9.0	8.4	6.2	188	175	129
TEXAS	33.0	5.0	27.5	688	104	573
IDAHO	9.0	15.0	2.0	188	313	42
COLORADO	20.5	22.9	8.0	427	477	167
UTAH	13.0	13.0	2.0	271	271	42
WASHINGTON	40.0	40.5	32.0	833	844	667
OREGON	10.0	14.0	5.0	208	292	104
CALIFORNIA-FREESTONE	400.0	404.0	350.0	8,333	8,417	7,292
TOTAL ABOVE	1,574.0	1,610.9	1,252.6	32,792	33,564	26,099
CALIFORNIA-CLINGSTONE 2/	1,442.0	1,278.0	1,300.0	30,042	26,625	27,083
UNITED STATES 2/	3,016.0	2,888.9	2,552.6	62,834	60,189	53,182

1/ ESTIMATES FOR 1972 ARE CARRIED FORWARD FROM PREVIOUS REPORT.

2/ INCLUDES CULLS AND CANNERY DIVERSIONS AS FOLLOWS IN MILLION POUNDS:
1970-196.0; 1971-122.0.

CITRUS FRUITS, PRODUCTION 1/

Crop and State	1969-70	1970-71	Indicated	1969-70	1970-71	Indicated
	1,000 boxes 2/			Equivalent tons		
	1971-72		1971-72		1971-72	
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	69,000	2,916,000	2,709,000	3,105,000
Texas	1,400	2,200	2,000	63,000	99,000	90,000
Ariz.	3,640	2,800	3,700	137,000	105,000	139,000
Total Valencias	87,640	84,800	95,700	3,784,000	3,648,000	4,122,000
ALL ORANGES:						
Calif.	39,000	37,500	43,000	1,463,000	1,406,000	1,613,000
Fla.	137,700	142,300	138,500	6,197,000	6,404,000	6,233,000
Texas	4,200	6,200	5,800	189,000	279,000	261,000
Ariz.	4,630	3,560	4,500	174,100	133,500	169,000
U. S., All Oranges	185,530	189,560	191,800	8,023,100	8,222,500	8,276,000
GRAPEFRUIT:						
Fla., All	37,400	42,900	47,000	1,590,000	1,824,000	1,998,000
Seedless	27,900	31,100	36,000	1,186,000	1,322,000	1,530,000
Pink	10,200	10,900	12,000	434,000	463,000	510,000
White	17,700	20,200	24,000	752,000	859,000	1,020,000
Other	9,500	11,800	11,000	404,000	502,000	468,000
Texas	8,100	10,100	9,200	324,000	404,000	368,000
Ariz.	3,160	2,520	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	63,800	2,186,500	2,473,200	2,611,800
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	5,400	234,000	225,000	243,000

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.

APRICOTS AND CALIFORNIA NECTARINES, PLUMS, PRUNES, AND ALMONDS

CROP AND STATE	PRODUCTION		
	1970	1971	INDICATED 1972
	TONS		
APRICOTS			
UTAH	2,000	3,200	0
WASHINGTON	4,400	2,350	2,100
CALIFORNIA	170,000	144,000	130,000
UNITED STATES	176,400	149,550	132,100
NECTARINES			
CALIFORNIA	66,000	69,000	70,000
PLUMS			
CALIFORNIA	123,000	101,000	105,000
PRUNES 1/			
CALIFORNIA	200,000	131,000	95,000
ALMONDS			
CALIFORNIA	124,000	134,000	155,000

1/ DRIED BASIS.

BARTLETT PEARS

STATE	PRODUCTION		
	1970	1971	INDICATED 1972
	TONS		
WASHINGTON	99,800	112,000	92,000
OREGON	39,000	78,000	47,000
CALIFORNIA	245,000	301,000	250,000

CHERRIES

VARIETY AND STATE	PRODUCTION		
	1970	1971	INDICATED 1972
	TONS		
SWEET VARIETIES 1/			
MONTANA	1,270	2,840	2,100
IDAHO	1,600	2,800	600
COLORADO	280	300	40
UTAH 2/	2,300	4,600	
WASHINGTON	25,800	33,900	19,500
OREGON	40,000	32,700	23,000
CALIFORNIA	25,400	32,000	20,000
7 WESTERN STATES	96,650	109,140	65,240
TART VARIETIES 1/			
COLORADO	1,010	1,610	600
UTAH	4,900	6,700	1,800
OREGON	2,000	5,000	2,000
3 WESTERN STATES	7,910	13,310	4,400

1/ THE FIRST CHERRY FORECAST FOR THE GREAT LAKES STATES-NEW YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, AND MICHIGAN-FOR SWEET VARIETIES PLUS OHIO AND WISCONSIN FOR TART VARIETIES WILL BE MADE AS OF JUNE 15 AND RELEASED JUNE 23.

2/ THE 1972 CROP WILL BE A NEAR FAILURE BECAUSE OF SPRING FREEZE. ALTHOUGH A FEW SWEET CHERRIES WILL BE PRODUCED, THE PRODUCTION IS TOO SMALL TO WARRANT A QUANTITATIVE ESTIMATE.

SUGARBEETS

State	Acreage planted			Acreage harvested			Yield per harvested acre		
	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971
	Acres						Tons		
Ohio	38,900	41,000	42,400	38,100	39,100	41,300	17.2	18.8	21.7
Mich.	93,500	93,200	91,000	92,600	89,900	82,600	16.2	21.3	17.1
Minn.	165,600	155,600	114,600	164,300	150,500	111,500	14.3	12.0	15.9
N. Dak.	95,700	94,900	76,600	95,100	93,300	73,700	14.0	11.5	16.3
Nebr.	92,800	85,200	88,400	87,300	78,700	77,700	19.2	17.3	18.3
Kans.	49,000	45,300	41,200	40,400	43,900	39,000	17.2	16.1	17.9
Texas	49,700	30,800	22,600	37,500	28,800	20,200	19.1	20.0	22.5
Mont.	68,900	58,000	50,300	67,500	56,900	46,700	17.9	16.2	19.6
Idaho	207,500	175,100	171,700	185,600	168,900	163,800	18.2	18.4	19.5
Wyo.	68,800	61,200	64,200	67,400	59,000	61,700	18.6	16.2	20.0
Colo.	204,000	159,000	148,600	180,700	145,200	138,900	17.8	16.4	18.0
Ariz.	33,600	20,600	11,700	30,800	19,600	10,700	18.1	14.2	21.2
Utah	35,200	31,700	25,500	31,800	29,100	24,800	17.5	16.5	18.7
Wash.	66,000	67,200	80,500	64,000	61,600	78,200	26.4	19.4	25.3
Oreg.	25,600	22,200	20,600	23,800	20,300	20,100	23.7	20.9	23.1
Calif. 1/	320,000	327,200	352,000	305,000	320,500	346,500	19.8	26.0	23.6
Other 2/	32,300	10,200	2,400	28,600	8,000	2,200	11.6	14.7	16.7
U. S.	1,647,100	1,478,400	1,404,300	1,540,500	1,413,300	1,339,600	18.0	18.7	20.2
	Other States 2/								
Maine	12,500	520		10,800	520		6.4	8.5	
N. Y.	8,150			7,820			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	1,890	1,890	1,730	1,730	1,710	1,610	11.4	13.7	14.6
Mo. 7/	310	200		300	100		10.0	8.0	
N. Mex.	7,000	4,100	700	5,600	3,000	600	16.4	14.4	22.3

State	Production			Price per		Value of		1970 Sugar Act	
	1969	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	Per	Total
	1,000 tons			Dollars		1,000 dollars		Dollars	1,000 dollars
Ohio	654	735	896	12.00		8,820		2.09	1,538
Mich.	1,504	1,913	1,415	12.20		23,339		2.09	4,003
Minn.	2,352	1,811	1,774	14.30		25,897		2.22	4,018
N. Dak.	1,331	1,070	1,204	14.60		15,622		2.25	2,408
Nebr.	1,673	1,365	1,425	14.80		20,202		2.12	2,888
Kans.	696	706	697	14.20		10,025		1.90	1,344
Texas	718	575	454	12.60		7,245		1.86	1,070
Mont.	1,206	922	916	15.20		14,014		2.17	2,002
Idaho	3,373	3,104	3,197	15.60		48,422		2.21	6,869
Wyo.	1,254	955	1,234	15.20		14,516		2.16	2,063
Colo.	3,224	2,383	2,501	14.90		35,507		2.09	4,979
Ariz.	557	279	227	12.60		3,515		1.86	520
Utah	558	479	463	15.50		7,425		2.22	1,062
Wash.	1,692	1,197	1,975	17.00		20,349		2.17	2,598
Oreg.	565	424	464	15.50		6,572		2.10	892
Calif. 1/	6,046	8,342	8,168	15.40		128,467		1.92	16,026
Other 2/	333	118	37	*13.00		* 876		1.90	152
U. S.	27,736	26,378	27,047	14.84	5/15.50	390,813	419,231	6/2.06	54,432
	Other States 2/								
Maine	69.4	4.4		---		---		2.09	9
N. Y.	102.9			---		---			
N. J.	17.5	25.4		---		---		1.49	7
Pa.	22.8	20.3		---		---		1.67	6
Iowa	19.8	23.5	23.5	13.70		322		2.14	50
Mo. 7/	3.0	.8		10.50		8		2.23	2
N. Mex.	91.9	43.3	13.4	12.60		546		1.80	78

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/ Preliminary. 6/ Approximately \$2.12 per ton for the 1971 crop. 7/ Includes small acreage in Arkansas.

* Average price per ton and value of production do not include Maine, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, as no compensation was received for beets in these States.

SUGAR, MOLASSES, AND BEET PULP PRODUCTION

State	Sugar, raw value						Sugar production refined basis		
	Production			Yield per ton of cane or beets					
	1969	1970	1971 <u>1/</u>	1969	1970	1971 <u>1/</u>	1969	1970	1971 <u>1/</u>
	1,000 tons			Pounds			1,000 tons		
SUGARCANE									
Florida	535	652	635	206	230	211	500	609	593
Louisiana	537	602	571	189	174	177	502	563	534
Hawaii	1,182	1,162	1,230	218	222	230	1,105	1,086	1,150
United States	2,254	2,416	2,436	208	210	211	2,107	2,258	2,277
SUGARBEET									
United States	3,330	3,209	3,442	240	245	255	3,112	2,999	3,217
CANE AND BEET									
United States	5,584	5,625	5,878				5,219	5,257	5,494

State and Product	Unit	1969	1970	1971 <u>1/</u>
		Thousands		
SUGARCANE PRODUCTS				
Blackstrap molasses-80° Brix <u>2/</u>				
Florida	Gallon	34,589	37,722	42,912
Louisiana	Gallon	39,550	45,811	43,407
Hawaii	Gallon	58,198	55,143	56,203
United States	Gallon	132,337	138,676	142,522
Edible molasses				
Louisiana	Gallon	2,121	2,517	2,290
United States	Gallon	2,121	2,517	2,290
SUGARBEET PRODUCTS -- U. S.				
Molasses	Gallon	162,314	160,930	<u>3/</u>
Pulp				
Molasses	Ton	1,359	1,292	<u>3/</u>
Dried	Ton	255	220	<u>3/</u>
Wet	Ton	1,139	1,164	<u>3/</u>

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Includes high test molasses from frozen cane.

3/ Not available.

Source: From reports of Sugar Division, A.S.C.S., USDA.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Acreage			Yield of cane			Cane		
	harvested			per acre			production		
	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971
	1,000 acres			Tons			1,000 tons		
FOR SUGAR:									
Florida	153.6	171.3	189.9	33.8	33.1	31.7	5,199	5,671	6,022
Louisiana	236.0	266.0	301.0	24.1	26.0	21.4	5,676	6,927	6,438
Hawaii	113.2	113.8	115.8	95.8	91.9	92.3	10,839	10,457	10,685
United States:	502.8	551.1	606.7	43.2	41.8	38.1	21,714	23,055	23,145
FOR SEED:									
Florida	6.5	7.1	9.7	33.8	33.1	31.7	220	235	307
Louisiana	21.0	20.0	25.0	24.1	26.0	21.4	506	520	535
Hawaii	5.3	5.7	6.7	33.0	32.6	27.6	175	186	185
United States:	32.8	32.8	41.4	27.5	28.7	24.8	901	941	1,027
FOR SUGAR AND SEED:									
Florida	160.1	178.4	199.6	33.8	33.1	31.7	5,419	5,906	6,329
Louisiana	257.0	286.0	326.0	24.1	26.0	21.4	6,182	7,447	6,973
Hawaii	118.5	119.5	122.5	92.9	89.1	88.7	11,014	10,643	10,870
United States:	535.6	583.9	648.1	42.2	41.1	37.3	22,615	23,996	24,172

State	Price per ton:		Value of production 1/				1970 Sugar Act	
	for sugar 1/	For sugar	For sugar	For sugar and seed 2/	For sugar and seed 2/	For sugar and seed 2/	Payments 3/	Payments 3/
	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	Per ton: 4/	Total
	Dollars		1,000 dollars				Dollars 1,000 dollars	
Florida	11.94	11.78	67,712	70,656	70,518	74,497	1.08	6,099
Louisiana	9.33	10.49	64,629	68,793	69,481	74,206	1.25	8,656
Florida and Louisiana	10.50	11.11	132,341	139,449	139,999	148,703	5/1.17	14,755

- 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 \$1.15 per ton for the 1971 crop.

IRISH POTATOES

Seasonal group and State	Acreage			Yield per harvested 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.		
WINTER:									
Florida	10.3	10.9	10.0	158	140	145	1,627	1,526	1,450
California	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
E. SPRING:									
Florida									
Hastings	24.5	23.0	21.0	165	132	145	4,043	3,036	3,045
Other	1.9	2.4	2.0	140	125	135	266	300	270
Texas	3.2	3.8	2.8	140	105	110	448	399	308
Total	29.6	29.2	25.8	161	128	140	4,757	3,735	3,623
L. SPRING:									
N. Carolina									
8 N. E. Counties	10.0	9.6	8.8	145	150	155	1,450	1,440	1,364
Other Counties	2.4	2.2	2.2	135	130	130	324	286	286
Alabama	7.9	8.7	9.0	130	115	150	1,027	1,001	1,350
Mississippi	2.5	2.0	2.0	85	85	90	213	170	180
Arkansas	1.4	1.4	1.4	65	65	70	91	91	98
Louisiana	2.6	2.7	2.9	75	70	80	195	189	232
Texas	4.8	5.0	4.8	120	100	105	576	500	504
Arizona	11.3	10.1	8.0	240	280	260	2,712	2,828	2,080
California	38.2	36.2	31.2	380	370	365	14,516	13,394	11,388
Total	81.1	77.9	70.3	260	255	249	21,104	19,899	17,482
E. SUMMER:									
Missouri	.7	.7	.6	110	120	110	77	84	66
Kansas	1.2	1.3	1.0	100	95	95	120	124	95
Delaware	7.2	7.0	6.8	210	200	200	1,512	1,400	1,360
Maryland	1.5	1.5	1.4	170	180	170	255	270	238
Virginia									
Eastern Shore	28.6	28.5	27.0	130	143	135	3,718	4,076	3,645
Other	2.0	1.8	1.5	100	105	105	200	189	158
N. Carolina	2.0	2.0	2.2	110	115	115	220	230	253
Kentucky	2.5	2.5	2.5	66	67	65	165	168	163
Tennessee	3.8	4.1	3.9	95	95	85	361	390	332
Alabama	9.0	8.7	8.0	125	93	120	1,125	809	960
Texas	18.3	16.0	14.3	195	180	190	3,569	2,880	2,717
California	5.0	3.5	2.1	330	350	355	1,650	1,225	746
Total	81.8	77.6	71.3	159	153	151	12,972	11,845	10,733

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

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