

crop production



Release:
February 9, 1973
3:00 P.M. EST

HIGHLIGHTS OF U. S. CROP REPORT AS OF FEBRUARY 1, 1973

Citrus production rose slightly last month and stands 12 percent above last season. An increase in Florida tangerines accounted for all of January's change.

Orange production, forecast at 221.9 million boxes, remains unchanged from January 1, but 30.9 million boxes (16 percent) above last season. By February 1, about 25 percent of the oranges had been harvested.

Grapefruit production is placed at 63.2 million boxes, unchanged from January 1, but slightly (640,000 boxes) below the 1971-72 crop. About 35 percent of the crop had been harvested by February 1.

Lemon production at 20.5 million boxes stays the same as last month, but 23 percent (3.8 million boxes) more than last season. Harvest is nearly complete in Arizona.

Winter potato production for 1973 is forecast at 2.5 million cwt., slightly less than estimated a month ago, but 9 percent (0.2 million cwt.) more than the 1972 crop, 2.3 million cwt.

Winter wheat was in satisfactory condition, although snow cover was limited.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE CROP REPORTING BOARD

CrPr 2-2 (2-73)

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250

CITRUS FRUITS PRODUCTION 1/


Crop	1970-71	1971-72	Indicated 1972-73	
			Jan. 1	Feb. 1
			1,000 boxes	
Oranges	189,560	191,000	221,900	221,900
Grapefruit	60,560	63,840	63,200	63,200
Lemons	16,450	16,680	20,500	20,500

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

IRISH POTATOES

Seasonal group	Acreage			Yield per harv. acre:			Production				
	Harvested	For	harvest	1971	1972	Indi- cated	1971	1972	Ind. 1973	Jan.	Feb.
	1971	1972	1973			1973				1	1
	1,000 acres			Cwt.			1,000 cwt.				
Winter	18.0	15.4	13.6	172	151	187	3,088	2,327	2,555	2,539	

A P P R O V E D:


 ACTING SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORTING BOARD:

J. W. Kirkbride, Acting Chairman,
 M. L. Koehn, Secretary,
 R. L. Freie, J. E. Mullin,
 D. J. Fedewa, L. P. Garrett,
 R. R. Hancock, J. R. Standley.

CROP REPORT SUMMARY AS OF FEBRUARY 1, 1973

Intense cold gripped the Nation until mid-January, but warmer than average temperatures predominated after mid-month over the northern United States. More than average amounts of precipitation fell on the central Great Plains and South Atlantic States. Much of the Nation's wheat crop had greened by late January. Farmers were still harvesting soybeans, corn, sorghum grain, and cotton when conditions allowed them in the fields. Good progress was made in many States during the month. Frosts in Florida did little damage to vegetable crops and resulted in improved color of citrus crops. Texas vegetable and fruit growers also experienced frosts, but no major crop damage occurred.

January--Mostly Warm and Dry in the North, Cold and Wet in the South

The intense cold which covered the Nation for the first two weeks of January was replaced by warmer weather which predominated over the northern States for the rest of the month. January temperatures were warmer than average from the Pacific Northwest to New England. In the central and eastern portions of the Nation, temperatures were above average. Temperatures over most of Montana and North Dakota were 6°- 9° above average which caused the snow cover to disappear from most small grain fields. The below average temperatures covered virtually all of the southern part of the United States, except the lower part of Florida; ranging from only a slight departure to an intensely cold area located over the western slope region of the Central Rocky Mountains. Temperatures over most of the southern Great Plains were about 4° below average. Florida experienced frosts during early January and at mid-month, but only minor crop damage occurred. Frosts at mid-month in Texas caused little or no damage to citrus trees and no damage to the fruit.

Above average amounts of precipitation fell over most of the country west of the Mississippi River except for an area north of a line from southern Minnesota to northern California. The South Atlantic States also had above average precipitation in the form of snow, sleet, freezing rain, and drizzle with much of it falling early in the month. It was drier than usual over the rest of the Nation. Montana and North Dakota received less than one-half of normal precipitation.

Harvest of Corn and Soybeans Nearing Completion, Cotton Lagging

Corn and soybean farmers in the North Central region took advantage of frozen fields early in the month to make good progress in winding up the harvest of these crops, but mild, ground-thawing temperatures during the last half of January returned fields to mud and made harvest very difficult. At month's end harvest of both corn and soybeans in the North Central States was about 95 percent complete. In the south, soybean harvest continued to lag and was nearing the 90 percent mark. About 10 to 15 percent of the cotton acreage in Texas remained to be harvested late in the month. Numerous fields in Oklahoma, and the Delta States were still unharvested. The cotton harvest was virtually complete in the western States by month's end. Sorghum grain harvest still lagged in Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and Colorado due to snow, rain and muddy fields. Supplies of hay were generally ample although local shortages developed in the upper North Central and North Atlantic States.

Fall Seeded Grains Progressing Satisfactorily

Winter wheat greened the latter part of January as far north as South Dakota due to above normal temperatures and adequate soil moisture. Snow cover melted rapidly in the last two weeks of January and by early February, the most important winter wheat growing areas were without a protective cover. The chief exceptions were western portions of Colorado and Montana where the crop was still under snow. However, the October-January precipitation in Montana and the Pacific Northwest was below normal.

Soil moisture supplies in the Great Plains were adequate to surplus around February 1. Ground cover was only fair in many areas. The crop has wintered well to date but is still vulnerable to wind damage this spring if top soils become dry and high winds come before spring

growth can provide more adequate cover. Kansas wheat showed some greening in January but made little growth. Late sown wheat in west central and southwestern Oklahoma has also attained little growth. Fall seeded grains in Texas were set back in early and mid-January by freezing weather but recovered some later in the month. The Colorado crop remained mostly dormant as little or no growth has occurred since early November.

In Montana and the Pacific Northwest, unusually cold temperatures in early January gave way to well above normal temperatures later in the month. Most of the eastern half of Montana averaged 15 or more degrees above normal the latter part of January and the first few days of February. Some winter wheat fields in Washington were reseeded during January.

Soil moisture in the eastern half of the Nation remained in adequate to surplus supply and fall seeded grains were in fair to good condition in early February. The crops got off to a late start last fall but winter weather to date has been favorable. However, top dressing of fertilizer has been limited by wet fields.

ORANGES: The Nation's 1972-73 orange crop, as of February 1, is forecast at 221.9 million boxes, unchanged from the forecast of a month earlier, and 16 percent above 1971-72 crop. Over the past 8 seasons, the February 1 orange forecasts have differed from final production an average of 7.0 million boxes, ranging from 1.0 to 18.3 million boxes. Navels, early and midseason varieties make up 117.6 million boxes of the total while Valencias account for 104.3 million boxes. By February 1, about one-fourth of the oranges had been harvested.

Prospective production in Florida, at 168.0 million boxes, remains the same as last month, and stands 23 percent above the 1971-72 crop. In the past 8 seasons, the February 1 forecasts have differed from final production an average of 6.1 million boxes--ranging from 1.0 to 17.7 million boxes. The large difference of 17.7 million boxes occurred during the 1970-71 season when a late January freeze seriously affected the final outturn of the crop. Of the 168.0 million boxes estimated, 91.0 million boxes are early and midseason varieties, while Valencias account for 77.0 million boxes. Quantity harvested to date of the early and midseason crop is slightly ahead of last season. Trees and fruit remain in excellent condition. Soil moisture is adequate in all areas with some areas reporting an excess. January rainfall was above normal in most areas and came at almost weekly intervals. There were two freeze threats during the month but no fruit damage was reported. Some mowing and discing prior to harvest was accomplished but normal grove care activities were limited due to inclement weather.

California's orange production is placed at 42.0 million boxes, unchanged from January 1. This is 3 percent below last season but 12 percent more than the 1970-71 season. Temperatures during January were generally below normal except for the third week of January. Most of the producing districts received some rainfall during the month. Harvesting of Navel oranges continues, but diversion to processing remains heavy in San Joaquin Valley due to the December freeze. Harvest in the San Joaquin Valley is slower than normal and growers are picking selectively. Sizes in this area are much larger than normal. In the southern areas the fruit has little damage and sizes are normal. Valencia harvest has begun in the desert areas; however, much of the fruit is moving to processors due to freeze damage. Harvest in the other areas should get underway during March.

Production of Texas oranges is set at 6.8 million boxes, unchanged from January 1, but 1.0 million more than were harvested during the 1971-72 season. Picking of the early and mid-season crop was delayed by cold weather during January. This crop was about three-fourths harvested by February 1. Picking of Valencias is underway, but volume is light. Orange trees are in good condition and moisture conditions are adequate. Freezing temperatures on January 10 and 11 caused no fruit damage and little or no damage to trees.

Arizona's 1972-73 crop is forecast at 5.1 million boxes, the same as on January 1, but 200,000 boxes more than last season. Harvest of the navel crop is nearly complete. Picking of Valencia oranges is just getting underway and should reach volume proportions during March. Damage from earlier freezing temperatures varies from light to moderately heavy in unprotected groves. Mostly, this will result in a shift from fresh to processing.

FLORIDA FROZEN CONCENTRATED ORANGE JUICE YIELD: Florida's February 1, maturity and juice yield tests suggest a yield of 1.32 gallons of 45° Brix frozen concentrated orange juice per box in the 1972-73 season. This compares with 1.33 gallons last month and last season's final of 1.2857 gallons per box. Indicated yield can differ somewhat from the final realized due to weather and decisions within the citrus industry.

GRAPEFRUIT: The 1972-73 grapefruit production is expected to fill 63.2 million boxes, unchanged from the January 1 estimate. Production falls slightly short of last season's output, but 4 percent above the 1970-71 crop. Changes in production between February forecasts and final production have averaged 2.0 million boxes over the past 8 seasons--ranging from 0.5 to 4.3 million boxes. Harvest was about 35 percent complete by February 1.

Production in Florida is forecast at 45.0 million boxes, the same as last month, 4 percent less than harvested last season, but 5 percent larger than the 1970-71 crop. Changes in the Florida production between February 1 forecasts and final production have averaged 1.6 million boxes over the past 8 seasons--ranging from 0.1 to 4.1 million boxes. Harvest is in full swing, but volume trails last year's. By February 1, about 39 percent of the crop had been harvested. Trees are in excellent condition. Soil moisture supplies are adequate to excess because rainfall was above average for January. Freezes threatened twice during January, but no fruit damage was reported.

The Texas crop, forecast at 10.4 million boxes, is unchanged from last month, but 1.2 million boxes more than last season. Trees are in good condition and moisture conditions are adequate. Harvest was active during January when weather permitted. Freezing temperatures on January 10 and 11 caused no fruit damage and little or no tree damage.

Arizona's grapefruit production at 2.6 million boxes remains unchanged from January. Estimated production is 60,000 boxes more than last season. During January, harvest neared full volume in the Yuma area but was limited in the Salt River Valley. Quality has been very good but sizes are somewhat small.

California's production is placed at 5.2 million boxes, unchanged from last month but 100,000 boxes more than last season. Harvest of the Desert Valleys grapefruit was active during January, but total movement is slightly behind last year. Fruit is in excellent condition and large sized. The fruit has good flavor and color. The "other areas" crop suffered some light damage from the December freeze. Fruit development of the "other areas" crop has been normal and harvest is expected to begin in early March.

LEMONS: Lemon prospects in California and Arizona, at 20.5 million boxes, remain the same as last month, but are 23 percent higher than last season's output. Strong winds on January 1 in California's South Coast areas and cold weather on the nights of January 5 and 6, caused damage to the crop. The winds caused scarring and lowered the grade on some fruit. The latest frost damage was light and generally limited to small outside fruit that should be picked in late summer or early fall. January rains are expected to increase fruit size. Current supplies are from the southern California district and are expected to increase. The fruit is large with excellent color and quality. In the San Joaquin Valley, most fruit is picked, and was used for processing. In Arizona, harvest is nearly complete. Quality was very good. Some unprotected trees received freeze damage.

TANGELOS: Florida production remains at 3.8 million boxes, 100,000 boxes less than last season's output. Harvest is running considerably behind last season.

TANGERINES: The tangerine crop, now estimated at 4.3 million boxes, up 300,000 boxes from January 1, stands at 70,000 boxes less than last season. All the increase from last month is in Florida where volume has exceeded earlier forecasts. Harvest is nearing completion. In California, harvest is making good progress. Most of the volume is from southern California because few tangerines from the central valley were moved during January.

TEMPLES: Florida crop prospects remain at 5.0 million boxes, 300,000 boxes less than last season's output. Harvest is underway with a little more than one-fifth of the crop picked by February 1.

POTATOES: Winter crop production is estimated at 2,539,000 cwt., slightly less than forecast a month ago, and compares with 1972 production of 2,327,000 cwt., and the 1971 crop of 3,088,000 cwt.

The Florida crop is estimated at 1,436,000 cwt., 6 percent larger than the 1972 production, 1,358,000 cwt., but 6 percent smaller than the 1971 outturn, 1,526,000 cwt. Increasing supplies of red potatoes are currently expected from Martin County and the Fort Myers area with the south Dade County harvest becoming active after mid-February. The white potato crop has made satisfactory growth in the Ft. Myers-Naples and Dade County areas. Harvesting of the Everglades crop is complete.

For California, the winter crop is estimated at 1,103,000 cwt., unchanged from last month, 14 percent more than the 1972 crop of 969,000, but 29 percent less than the 1971 production of 1,562,000 cwt. Digging was at the half-way mark by February 1 in Kern and Riverside Counties on a good crop, but rains in the central San Joaquin counties slowed harvesting.

IRISH POTATOES 1973 CROP

Seasonal group and State	Acreage			Yield per harvested acre			Production		
	Harvested		For	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973
	1971	1972	harvest 1973						
	1,000 acres			Cwt.			1,000 cwt.		
WINTER:									
Florida	10.9	9.7	8.7	140	140	165	1,526	1,358	1,436
California	7.1	5.7	4.9	220	170	225	1,562	969	1,103
Total	18.0	15.4	13.6	172	151	187	3,088	2,327	2,539

CROP REPORTING BOARD

CITRUS FRUITS, PRODUCTION 1/

CROP AND STATE	1970-71	1971-72	INDICATED	1970-71	1971-72	INDICATED
	1,000 BOXES 2/			EQUIVALENT TONS		
			1972-73			1972-73
ORANGES						
EARLY, MIDSEASON & NAVAL VARIETIES: 3/						
CALIFORNIA	17,900	22,300	21,000	671,000	836,000	788,000
FLORIDA	82,100	68,800	91,000	3,695,000	3,096,000	4,095,000
TEXAS	4,000	3,800	4,500	180,000	171,000	203,000
ARIZONA	760	900	1,100	28,500	33,800	41,300
TOTAL ABOVE VARIETIES	104,760	95,800	117,600	4,574,500	4,136,800	5,127,300
VALENCIAS:						
CALIFORNIA	19,600	21,000	21,000	735,000	788,000	788,000
FLORIDA	60,200	68,200	77,000	2,709,000	3,069,000	3,465,000
TEXAS	2,200	2,000	2,300	99,000	90,000	104,000
ARIZONA	2,800	4,000	4,000	105,000	150,000	150,000
TOTAL VALENCIAS	84,800	95,200	104,300	3,648,000	4,097,000	4,507,000
ALL ORANGES:						
CALIFORNIA	37,500	43,300	42,000	1,406,000	1,624,000	1,576,000
FLORIDA	142,300	137,000	168,000	6,404,000	6,165,000	7,560,000
TEXAS	6,200	5,800	6,800	279,000	261,000	307,000
ARIZONA	3,560	4,900	5,100	133,500	183,800	191,300
U. S., ALL ORANGES	189,560	191,000	221,900	8,222,500	8,233,800	9,634,300
GRAPEFRUIT:						
FLORIDA, ALL	42,900	47,000	45,000	1,824,000	1,998,000	1,914,000
SEEDLESS	31,100	36,100	34,000	1,322,000	1,535,000	1,446,000
PINK	10,900	12,300	11,000	463,000	523,000	468,000
WHITE	20,200	23,800	23,000	859,000	1,012,000	978,000
OTHER	11,800	10,900	11,000	502,000	463,000	468,000
TEXAS	10,100	9,200	10,400	404,000	368,000	416,000
ARIZONA	2,520	2,540	2,600	80,600	81,300	83,200
CALIFORNIA, ALL	5,040	5,100	5,200	163,600	165,700	169,700
DESERT VALLEYS	3,260	3,200	3,000	104,000	102,000	96,000
OTHER AREAS	1,780	1,900	2,200	59,600	63,700	73,700
U. S., ALL GRAPEFRUIT	60,560	63,840	63,200	2,472,200	2,613,000	2,582,900
LEMONS:						
CALIFORNIA	13,300	13,600	15,500	505,000	517,000	589,000
ARIZONA	3,150	3,080	5,000	120,000	117,000	190,000
U. S. LEMONS	16,450	16,680	20,500	625,000	634,000	779,000
TANGELOS:						
FLORIDA	2,700	3,900	3,800	122,000	176,000	171,000
TANGERINES:						
FLORIDA	3,700	3,200	2,900	176,000	152,000	138,000
ARIZONA	390	570	700	14,600	21,400	26,300
CALIFORNIA	1,140	600	700	42,800	22,500	26,300
TOTAL TANGERINES	5,230	4,370	4,300	233,400	195,900	190,600
TEMPLES:						
FLORIDA	5,000	5,300	5,000	225,000	239,000	225,000

1/ THE CROP YEAR BEGINS WITH THE BLOOM OF THE FIRST YEAR SHOWN AND ENDS WITH COMPLETION OF HARVEST THE FOLLOWING YEAR. 2/ NET CONTENT OF BOX VARIES. APPROXIMATE AVERAGES ARE AS FOLLOWS: ORANGES - CALIFORNIA AND ARIZONA, 75 LBS.; FLORIDA AND OTHER STATES, 90 LBS.; GRAPEFRUIT-CALIFORNIA, DESERT VALLEYS, AND ARIZONA, 64 LBS.; OTHER CALIFORNIA AREAS, 67 LBS.; FLORIDA 85 LBS. AND TEXAS 80 LBS.; LEMONS - 76 LBS.; TANGELOS - 90 LBS.; TANGERINES - CALIFORNIA AND ARIZONA, 75 LBS.; FLORIDA, 95 LBS.; AND TEMPLES - 90 LBS. 3/ NAVAL AND MISCELLANEOUS VARIETIES IN CALIFORNIA AND ARIZONA. EARLY AND MIDSEASON VARIETIES IN FLORIDA AND TEXAS, INCLUDING SMALL QUANTITIES OF TANGERINES IN TEXAS.

POTATOES: OBJECTIVE YIELD RESULTS, 1972 SURVEY

Surveys using objective sampling methods were conducted by the Statistical Reporting Service in six major potato producing States during 1972.

Potato fields were selected on a random basis using a scientifically designed procedure. Sample data were obtained from these fields both before and after harvest. Enumerators obtained data on both planted and harvested acres, varieties grown and plant counts. From each sample field, 6 hills were dug for size, grade and weight determinations. Additional samples were taken to determine quantities remaining in the field after harvest.

The sample data and averages presented here from the objective yield surveys are not official estimates of the Crop Reporting Board, but are intended to provide current information about the crop.

Irish Potatoes: Percentage of net weight by Grade; U. S. No. 1 (1 7/8" min.),
No. 2 (1 1/2" minimum), and other, by type, 1972 1/

State	Round Reds			Round Whites			Russets		
	No. 1	No. 2	Other	No. 1	No. 2	Other	No. 1	No. 2	Other
Maine				86	2/	14	79	9	12
Minnesota	93	6	1	89	10	1	82	16	2
North Dakota	93	6	1	89	10	1	75	16	9
Idaho 1/							71	19	10
Washington 1/				72	21	7	63	30	7
Oregon 1/							60	30	10

1/ Based on grading to U. S. Standards for table stock of potatoes dug from objective yield sample plots, adjusted for harvesting loss, Idaho, Washington and Oregon have a 2", or 4 oz., minimum standard under the Marketing Orders. Percentages for the 2", 4 oz., minimum for No. 1's are as follows for Russets: Idaho, 68 percent; Washington, 60 percent; Oregon, 57 percent.

2/ Included with other.

Irish Potatoes: Percentage of net weight by size groups, 1972 crop 1/

Type and State	: Under 1½"	: 1½" - 1 7/8"	: 1 7/8" - 2"	: 2" - 2¼"	: 2¼" - 2½"	: 2½" - 3½"	: 3½" and over	: Total
P e r c e n t								
<u>Round Red</u>								
Minnesota	1	3	3	10	18	61	4	100
North Dakota	1	3	3	9	15	59	10	100
<u>Round White</u>								
Maine	2	3	3	10	16	58	8	100
Minnesota	0	1	3	8	15	61	12	100
North Dakota	0	1	2	6	11	62	18	100
Washington	2	5	2	17	19	34	21	100

Russets	: Under 1½"	: 1½" - 1 7/8"	: 1 7/8" - 2" or 4 oz. - 6 oz.	: 2" or 6 oz. - 8 oz. - 10 oz.	: 8 oz. - 10 oz. - 12 oz.	: 10 oz. - 12 oz. - 14 oz.	: 12 oz. - 14 oz. and over	: Total		
P e r c e n t										
Maine	1	8	7	40	17	12	6	3	6	100
Minnesota	1	9	11	20	21	38	0	0	0	100
North Dakota	2	9	11	16	17	44	1	0	0	100
Idaho	2	8	5	27	18	12	9	7	12	100
Washington	1	5	3	26	19	16	10	8	12	100
Oregon	*	6	5	26	19	15	10	8	11	100

* Less than ½ percent.

1/ Percentages shown adjusted to allow for harvesting loss.

Irish Potatoes: Harvest loss by type of potato, 1/ 1972 crop

State	Round Reds	Round Whites	Russets	All types
Hundredweight per acre				
Maine		27	24	26
Minnesota	28	29	31	29
North Dakota	21	32	<u>2/</u>	25
Idaho			35	35
Washington		<u>2/</u>	54	52
Oregon			41	41

1/ Potatoes left in the field at time of harvest.

2/ Insufficient sample size for reliable estimate.

Irish Potatoes: Average number of hills per acre, by type, 1972 crop 1/

State	Round Reds		Round Whites		Russets	
	Number of samples	Av. No. Hills per acre	Number of samples	Av. No. Hills per acre	Number of samples	Av. No. Hills per acre
Maine			105	16,146	43	9,321
Minnesota	39	9,228	81	9,271	20	9,121
North Dakota	70	9,304	55	8,950	6	8,907
Idaho					243	13,597
Washington			5	14,431	123	15,066
Oregon					93	13,171

1/ Average number of hills per acre based on sample plots selected for objective yield measurements.

FERTILIZER USED ON SELECTED CROPS IN SELECTED STATES 1972

(Corn for Grain, Cotton, Soybeans for Beans, Wheat)

Data on fertilizer used on acreages of corn and wheat for grain, soybeans for beans and cotton in 1972 are presented in the following tables. The information was obtained when interviewing farm operators for Objective Yield Surveys conducted by the Statistical Reporting Service and are not official estimates of total fertilizer use. The sample fields for Objective Yield Surveys were selected on the basis of acreage of the various crops.

The samples are relatively small in some States and the data are subject to sampling fluctuation. Sampling errors were computed for the rates per acre of nitrogen, phosphorous and potash applied to each crop in the major producing States. For all States combined, the relative standard errors in 1972 were less than 2 percent for cotton and corn, less than 4 percent for winter wheat and 3 to 8 percent for soybeans.

The data of percentage of harvested acres fertilized, application rate of fertilizer nutrients and time of application were collected by interview in the specified States in the summer and fall of 1972. No attempt has been made to convert the data into total nutrients used or total acreage affected. For reference purposes, the total harvested acreage for each crop as published in the 1972 SRS Annual Crop Summary is shown for the selected States.

Number of sample fields for each State is shown in the second column of the table for each crop. Data for wheat include reports on Winter, Durum and Other Spring Wheat where produced. The nutrients applied were reported in terms of N, P₂O₅ and K₂O and are shown as such. Factors for converting P₂O₅ and K₂O to actual elements of P and K are given in the table footnotes.

The data in the last three columns of each table show the time of application of fertilizer. These percentages represent the percent of acres fertilized (1) at or before seeding only, (2) after seeding only, or (3) both at or before seeding and after seeding.

FERTILIZER USE ON CORN ACREAGE HARVESTED FOR GRAIN, SELECTED STATES, 1972

State	Acres harv. 1/	Fields in survey	Any fert.	Acres receiving			Rate per acre receiving 2/			Acres fertilized 3/		
				N	P ₂ O ₅	K ₂ O	N	P ₂ O ₅	K ₂ O	At or before seeding only	After seeding only	At or before & after seeding
	Thou.	No.	Percent	Percent			Pounds			Percent		
Pa.	900	118	97	97	97	96	83.8	66.4	55.8	95	0	5
Ohio	3,100	152	97	97	97	97	102.4	80.7	80.7	66	1	33
Ind.	4,894	185	100	100	100	99	125.7	75.4	108.6	48	0	52
Ill.	9,155	224	97	96	91	91	128.4	73.8	79.7	60	5	35
Mich.	1,722	91	100	100	100	98	88.4	72.2	68.7	51	1	48
Wis.	2,143	154	98	98	97	97	79.1	61.2	78.3	68	0	32
Minn.	4,899	146	90	90	88	86	92.5	66.4	60.2	80	5	15
Iowa	10,450	208	94	94	90	86	110.0	60.3	56.4	77	1	22
Mo.	2,500	160	98	98	84	84	115.8	60.3	63.8	68	8	24
S. Dak.	2,388	102	45	45	37	20	52.6	29.3	19.8	72	13	15
Nebr.	5,170	169	93	92	69	50	139.4	39.9	18.1	53	13	34
Kans.	1,250	134	97	97	81	66	142.6	44.5	24.3	82	3	15
Del.	179	74	96	96	95	95	100.3	65.5	73.6	52	0	48
Md.	443	88	100	100	98	100	92.4	83.4	95.6	71	1	28
Va.	502	100	99	99	97	96	113.6	73.1	94.4	44	7	49
N. C.	1,350	144	100	100	100	100	151.7	59.6	74.6	8	2	90
Ga.	1,490	95	99	99	99	113	114.5	51.6	74.2	14	4	82
Ky.	968	119	98	98	93	91	124.8	86.4	81.1	59	3	38
Colo.	405	118	98	98	75	14	165.8	80.0	51.0	28	10	62

1/ From 1972 Annual Crop Summary, SRS, USDA.

2/ To convert to the elements P and K, P₂O₅ is converted to P by dividing by 2.29137; K₂O is converted to K by dividing by 1.20459.

3/ Percentages apply to acres receiving fertilizer, not to total acres harvested for grain.

FERTILIZER USE ON WHEAT ACREAGE HARVESTED FOR GRAIN, SELECTED STATES, 1972

State	Acres harv. 1/	Fields in survey	Acres receiving				Rate per acre receiving 2/			Acres fertilized 3/		
			Any fert.	N	P ₂ O ₅	K ₂ O	N	P ₂ O ₅	K ₂ O	At or before seeding only	After seeding only	At or before seeding
	Thou.	No.	Percent			Pounds			Percent			
Ohio	1,029	81	98	98	98	98	43.3	58.7	53.8	55	1	44
Ind.	826	68	97	97	96	97	53.0	57.1	52.0	38	9	53
Ill.	1,200	73	95	93	86	77	55.9	71.7	55.5	46	15	39
Mich.	535	65	92	91	92	91	35.9	59.6	49.7	72	0	28
Minn.	1,498	44	96	96	96	59	57.5	38.3	21.2	93	0	7
Mo.	925	92	91	91	65	64	78.2	37.8	41.4	43	30	27
N. Dak.	7,507	237	72	68	70	7	17.8	26.1	14.3	99	1	0
S. Dak.	1,878	124	31	31	28	5	28.1	19.2	6.1	92	8	0
Nebr.	2,556	117	46	45	19	1	40.1	43.5	6.0	72	28	0
Kans.	9,400	261	60	60	40	6	51.1	35.5	14.5	65	6	29
Okla.	3,900	153	63	63	40	9	48.5	36.2	11.2	57	9	34
Texas	2,000	116	46	46	24	4	82.3	37.3	16.0	78	2	20
Mont.	3,704	192	48	43	45	2	14.9	21.3	3.0	97	1	2
Idaho	958	123	72	71	13	1	60.1	46.1	9.8	58	23	19
Colo.	2,146	113	10	10	0	0	61.4	0.0	0.0	100	0	0
Wash.	2,602	133	92	92	6	0	63.1	32.1	0.0	79	4	17
Oreg.	879	70	89	89	9	0	46.0	35.1	0.0	63	24	13

FERTILIZER USE ON SOYBEAN ACREAGE HARVESTED FOR BEANS, SELECTED STATES, 1972

Ohio	3,030	127	54	47	53	54	11.9	37.8	47.0	96	3	1
Ind.	3,703	122	48	42	47	48	10.9	40.6	51.2	98	0	2
Ill.	7,490	147	22	11	18	22	11.9	47.4	63.1	97	3	0
Minn.	3,325	111	14	13	11	12	20.2	44.2	61.9	100	0	0
Iowa	6,050	142	14	9	13	14	11.3	35.7	34.7	95	5	0
Mo.	4,000	133	27	23	27	27	16.5	36.7	42.6	97	3	0
Nebr.	746	55	22	16	22	16	13.8	34.4	22.0	100	0	0
Kans.	875	44	14	14	11	9	44.3	46.3	30.5	83	0	17
N. C.	1,110	78	67	65	67	67	13.1	34.4	55.4	96	4	0
S. C.	1,125	82	85	65	84	84	17.9	45.8	77.1	96	3	1
Tenn.	1,242	82	54	42	54	54	15.0	44.0	46.0	98	2	0
Miss.	2,475	140	34	15	33	31	27.0	54.3	53.4	98	2	0
Ark.	4,020	161	39	14	35	38	13.9	41.7	48.4	94	6	0
La.	1,667	104	28	14	28	28	14.8	53.8	52.5	100	0	0

1/ From 1972 Annual Crop Summary, SRS, USDA.

2/ To convert to the elements P and K, P₂O₅ is converted to P by dividing by 2.29137; K₂O is converted to K by dividing by 1.20459.

3/ Percentages apply to acres receiving fertilizer, not to total acres harvested.

FERTILIZER USE ON COTTON ACREAGE, SELECTED STATES, 1972

State	Acres harv. 1/	Fields in survey	Any fert.	Acres receiving			Rate per acre receiving 2/			Acres fertilized 3/		
				N	P ₂ O ₅	K ₂ O	N	P ₂ O ₅	K ₂ O	At or before seeding only	After seed- ing & after only	At or before seeding
	Thou.	No.		Percent			Pounds			Percent		
Mo.	410	68	100	100	91	91	63.1	51.3	56.0	46	38	16
N. C.	172	61	100	100	100	100	66.0	57.3	84.4	26	0	74
S. C.	340	92	100	99	97	99	94.6	76.5	101.5	8	2	90
Ga.	430	95	100	100	100	98	81.5	59.8	91.3	42	3	55
Tenn.	485	80	95	95	94	95	68.5	61.0	63.6	76	0	24
Ala.	580	117	100	100	98	98	89.4	72.9	77.3	43	2	55
Miss.	1,622	357	100	100	48	47	91.5	63.7	64.7	59	12	29
Ark.	1,410	276	100	99	72	70	62.4	44.2	54.1	75	10	15
La.	670	96	98	98	70	70	72.5	53.8	56.1	73	18	9
Okla.	510	106	46	46	42	35	32.2	37.6	26.1	96	4	0
Texas	5,150	650	51	51	36	11	52.5	44.2	18.9	81	13	6
N. Mex.	130	54	68	61	63	9	69.2	69.4	30.6	33	51	16
Ariz.	270	117	82	82	49	4	116.9	56.6	38.7	12	55	33
Calif.	860	227	92	92	43	12	121.3	70.3	48.7	38	27	35

1/ From 1972 Annual Crop Summary, SRS, USDA.
 2/ To convert to the elements P and K, P₂O₅ is converted to P by dividing by 2.29137; K₂O is converted to K by dividing by 1.20459.
 3/ Percentages apply to acres receiving fertilizer, not to total acres harvested.