

Crop production



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CROP REPORT HIGHLIGHTS AS OF JUNE 1, 1974

Winter wheat production, forecast at a record 1,531 million bushels, is down 5 percent (81 million bushels) from the May 1, 1974 forecast as dry weather reduced prospects in the Great Plains. The forecast is 21 percent (262 million bushels) above a year earlier and 29 percent above 1972.

Peach production is forecast at 2,873 million pounds, 10 percent (268 million pounds) above last year's crop and 19 percent (464 million pounds) above 1972.

Orange production is forecast at 216 million boxes, up slightly (1 million boxes) from last month but 4 percent (8.3 million boxes) below last season.

Grapefruit production is expected to total 64.5 million boxes, up 1 percent (800,000 boxes) from last month but 2 percent below last season's production.

Spring potato production is estimated at 23.6 million cwt., 2 percent more than a month earlier and 11 percent more than the 1973 crop.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE CROP REPORTING BOARD

CrPr 2-2 (6-74)

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250

CROP REPORT SUMMARY AS OF JUNE 1, 1974

Winter wheat prospects declined 5 percent during May as dry weather took its toll in the important Plains States, according to the Crop Reporting Board. The winter wheat production forecast at 1.53 billion bushels is a record high, exceeding the previous record crop harvested last year by 21 percent. Improved grapefruit production accounted for a 1 percent increase in citrus production prospects during the month. U. S. peach production, forecast at 2.9 billion pounds, is 10 percent above last year. Spring potato prospects are up 2 percent from a month earlier.

The CROP PRODUCTION report contains State and National estimates with related information on selected agricultural commodities. These data were prepared and adopted by the Crop Reporting Board which consists of commodity statisticians from the Statistical Reporting Service's field offices and Washington headquarters.

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United States Crop Summary as of June 1, 1974
(Domestic Units)

Crop and unit		Acreage (in thousands):		Yield per acre :		Production (in thousands) 1/		
		Harvested 1973	For harvest 1974	1973	Indicated 1974	1973	Indicated	
							May 1, 1974	June 1, 1974
Winter wheat	Bu. :	38,407	45,213	33.1	33.9	1,269,653	1,612,106	1,531,355
Potatoes, Spring	Cwt.:	98.9	99.9	214	236	21,213	23,048	23,566
Pasture and Range Condition 2/	Pct.:			3/87	84			
Peaches 4/	Lb. :					2,604.9		2,872.7
Apricots	Tons:					157.7		94.7
Nectarines (CA)	" :					87.0		95.0
Plums (CA)	" :					97.0		115.0
Dried Prunes (CA)	" :					203.0		155.0
Almonds (CA)	" :					134.0	170.0	170.0

1/ Peaches in million pounds.

2/ Pasture and range condition as of first of month. The 1963-72 average is 82 percent.

3/ Revised.

4/ Includes culls and cannery diversions for California clingstone peaches as follows in million pounds: 1972-120.0; 1973-162.0.

Citrus Fruits, Production 1/

Crop	1972-73	Indicated 1973-74	
		May 1	June 1
		1,000 boxes	
Oranges	224,260	215,000	216,000
Grapefruit	65,640	63,700	64,500
Lemons	22,200	17,400	17,400

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

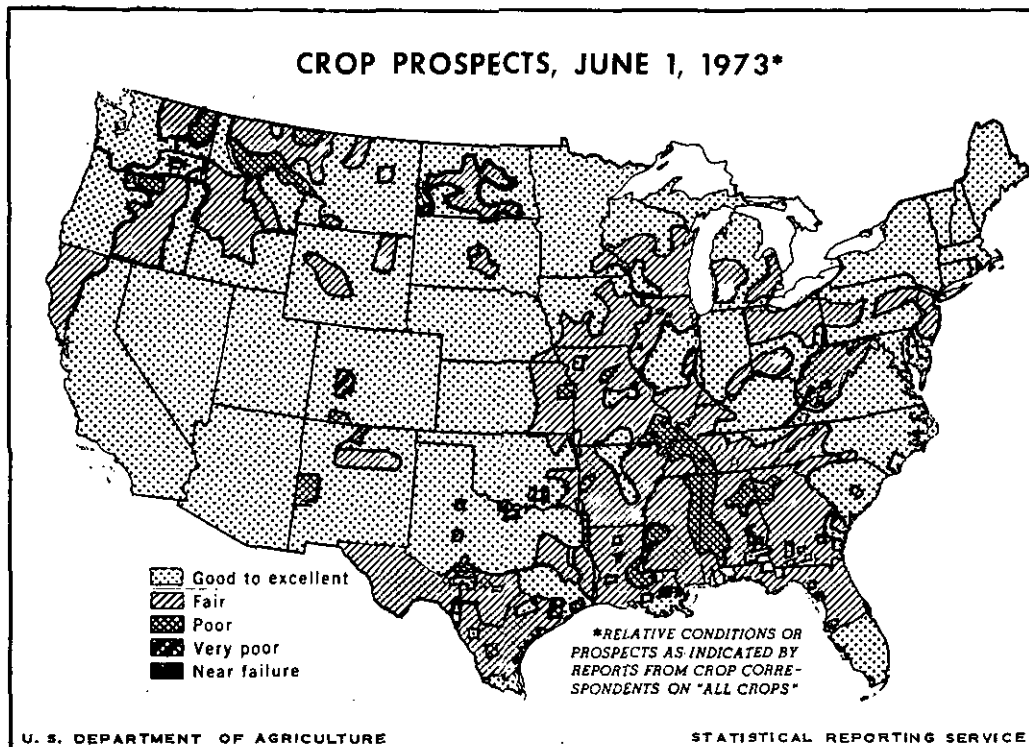
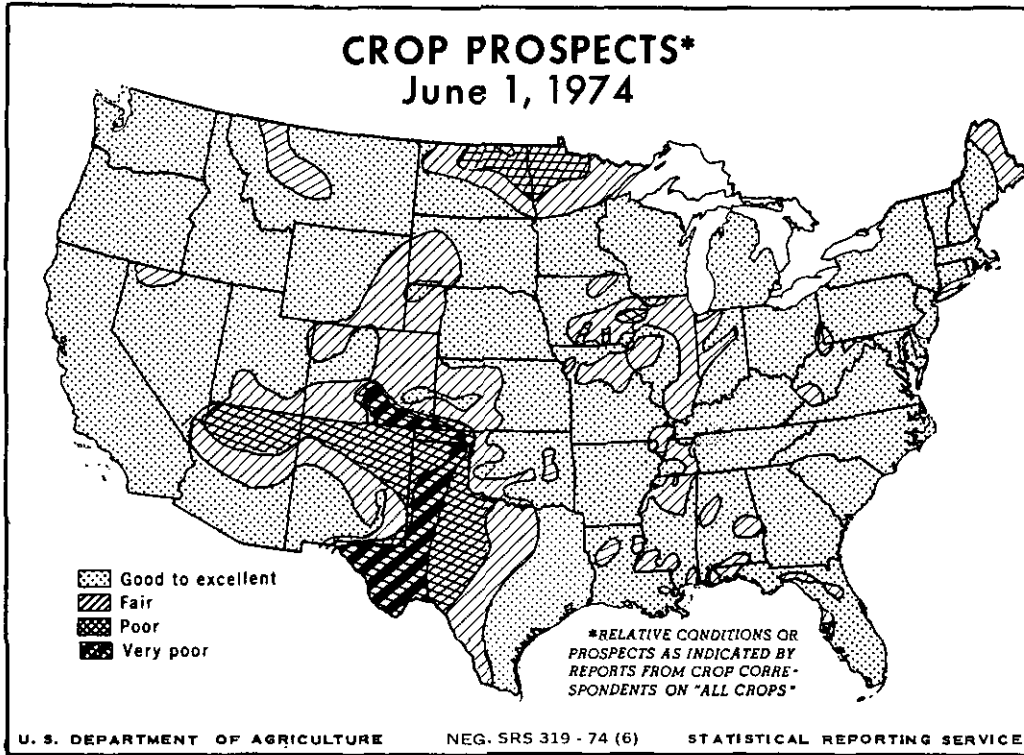
UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY FOR SELECTED CROPS AS OF JUNE 1, 1974
(METRIC UNITS)

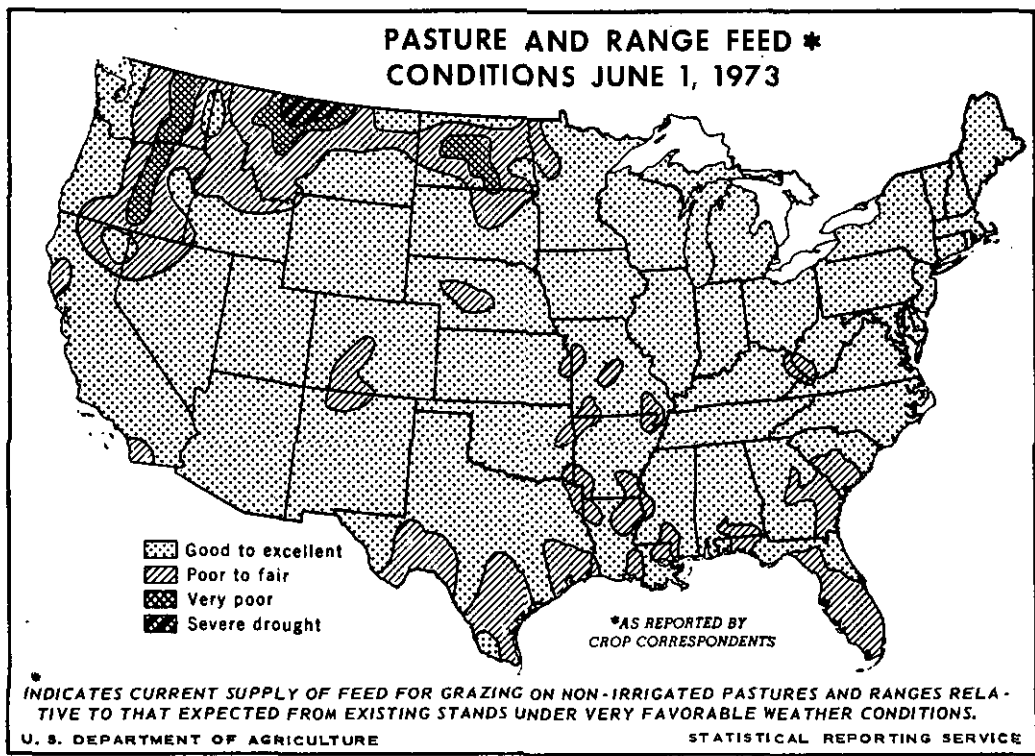
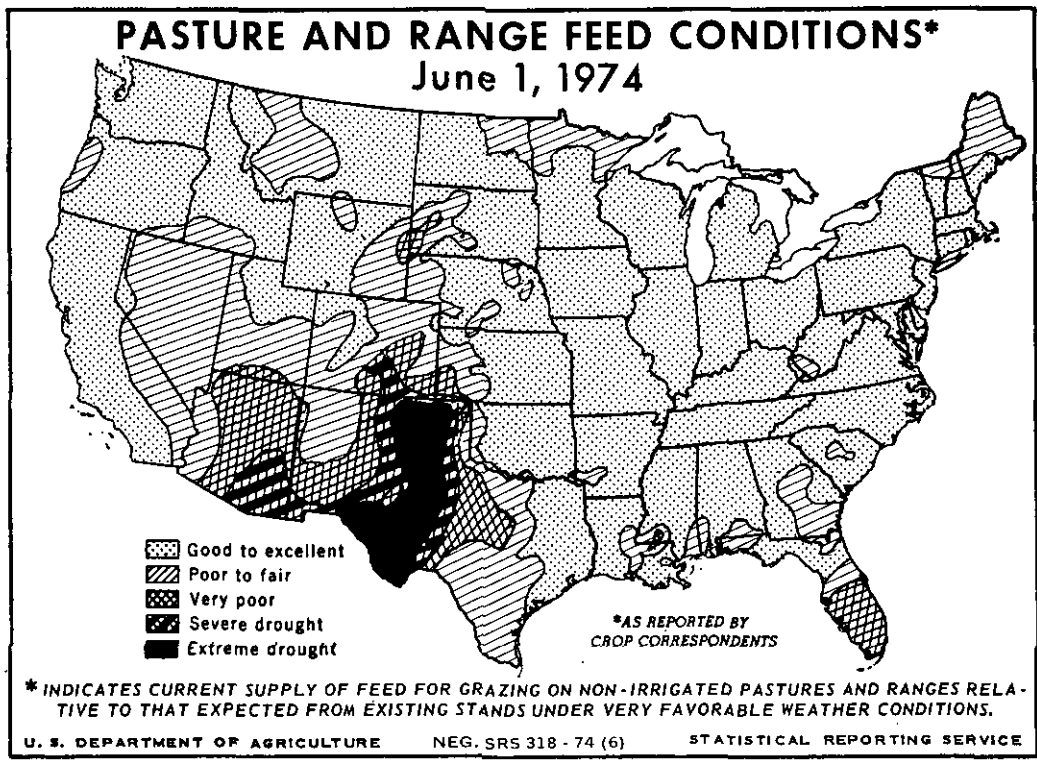
CROP	AREA		YIELD PER HECTARE		PRODUCTION		
	HARVESTED 1973	FOR HARVEST 1974	1973	1974	INDICATED		
					1973	MAY 1, 1974	JUNE 1, 1974
	1,000 HECTARES		.QUINTALS		1,000 METRIC TONS		
WINTER WHEAT	15,543	18,297	22.2	22.8	34,554	43,874	41,677
POTATOES, SPRING	40.0	40.4	241	265	962	1,045	1,069
PEACHES					1,181.6		1,303.0
APRICOTS					143.1		85.9
NECTARINES (CA)					78.9		86.2
PLUMS (CA)					88.0		104.3
DRIED PRUNES (CA)					184.2		140.6
ALMONDS (CA)					121.6	154.2	154.2

1 HECTARE = 2.471 ACRES.

1 QUINTAL = 220.46 POUNDS.

1 METRIC TON = 2,204.62 POUNDS; 1.1023 SHORT (2000 LB.) TONS.





Cool, Wet Weather Delays Plantings in Corn Belt

Wet, cool weather over the northern plains, most of the Corn Belt and in many southern and eastern areas slowed spring planting progress and crop development during May. Above normal temperature and subnormal rainfall over the central and southern plains allowed good planting progress over most of the area but caused deterioration of the winter wheat crop prospects. Planting of cotton and sorghum was delayed in Texas by a soil moisture shortage. Following a good early start on plantings, the Nation's corn and soybean farmers have been slowed in their planting progress to about the same pace as last year's late planting season. Delays are also being experienced in seeding of the important spring small grains area of North Dakota and Minnesota.

Most of the North Central Region received above normal precipitation. Subnormal precipitation occurred on the western side including the southern and western areas of South Dakota, most of Nebraska except some eastern areas, and Kansas, except for the northeastern and central portions of the State. An area in east-central Minnesota and east to include the central and northwestern areas of Wisconsin and northern Michigan also experienced below normal precipitation. The heart of the Corn Belt including Iowa, Illinois, and Indiana generally had precipitation exceeding normal by more than 50 percent. Some areas in east central Iowa and northern Illinois received more than twice their normal rainfall as did the northern portions of North Dakota. Near normal or above normal precipitation was received throughout May in most of the South Central and Atlantic regions of the Nation. The major exceptions include the high and low plains of Texas and the panhandle and southern areas of Oklahoma. Most of the western States received less than half the normal May precipitation. The exceptions were in the north where most of Washington and Montana and east-central Idaho had near normal or above normal precipitation. In north-western Montana, May precipitation was more than twice normal.

Temperatures averaged below normal for the month in the northern portions and above normal in most southern portions of the Nation. In the west, States north of a line from northern California to northern Nebraska experienced below normal temperature with many of the northernmost areas as much as 4 degrees below normal. States to the south of this line all averaged above normal. Nebraska, Kansas, southwest Missouri and some southern portions of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio had above normal temperatures while elsewhere in the North Central region temperatures were below normal. All of the South Central States had above normal temperatures. The Nation's greatest upward departure from normal temperatures occurred on the western edge of this region with temperatures 6° or more above normal. The area of greatest departure included the high and low plains of Texas, the western part of the Oklahoma panhandle and extended into the eastern portions of New Mexico. Along the east coast, northern Georgia, western portions of the Carolinas, all of Virginia and States north experienced below normal temperature while to the south above normal temperatures prevailed.

As of June 1, reasonably satisfactory to excellent water supplies were available for major irrigated areas of the west, although heavy reservoir drawdown will be required in Arizona and New Mexico. Some late season shortages are expected by water users on direct flow diversions in smaller areas of Utah, Colorado, Wyoming and Montana.

Corn, Sorghum and Soybean Planting Progress

Corn planting got off to a rapid start in late April and early May but rain and wet fields delayed progress the last three weeks of May. Planting progress in the Corn Belt, at 83 percent complete, is at the same level as last year's late planting season and is trailing the average completion of 90 percent. Progress to the first of June has been slowest in the central Corn Belt with Indiana at 60 percent and Illinois at 73 percent complete, both trailing their respective averages by about 20 percentage points. The most progress has been accomplished on the western and eastern portions where progress is ahead of both last year and average. Nebraska is nearing completion and Kansas and Ohio are both 95 percent complete. Corn planting in the southern States is nearly complete.

Soybean planting is trailing last year's slow progress slightly in the Corn Belt as wet weather and emphasis on corn planting is again delaying plantings. Progress is, however, much ahead in the southern areas. In the North Central region, 39 percent of the crop is planted compared with 42 percent last year and planting is considerably behind the average of 64 percent for the date. The least progress has been made in Illinois and Indiana with only 15 and 20 percent planted. Minnesota, Ohio and South Dakota farmers have made the most progress with about three-fourths of the crop planted. In the South, soybean planting is 46 percent planted compared with 34 percent a year earlier. Arkansas and Mississippi have 35 percent and 42 percent planted, respectively while Louisiana and the Carolinas have about two-thirds of their crop planted.

Sorghum planting progress is most advanced among the major producing States, with 77 percent planted in Texas. Nebraska is next with 70 percent of the crop in. Kansas had 40 percent planted the first of the month and about half the crop was in the ground in Colorado, South Dakota and Missouri.

WINTER WHEAT: The 1974 winter wheat production is forecast at a record high 1,531 million bushels based on June 1 conditions, 21 percent above the previous record produced last year. The June 1 crop forecast is 5 percent below last month's forecast due mainly to sharply below normal May precipitation and above normal disease and hail damage in the Great Plains.

Changes in the production forecasts between June 1 and harvest have averaged 37 million bushels for the past decade, ranging from negligible to 96 million bushels. In 5 of the 10 years, the June forecast was above the final by an average of 28 million, once it was the same, and 4 times it was below an average of 47 million.

Yield per harvested acre is expected to average 33.9 bushels compared with 33.1 last year and the record high average of 35.4 bushels realized in 1971. Acreage expected to be harvested for grain at 45.2 million, declined slightly during May due to losses in Texas and Oklahoma. Last year 38.4 million acres were harvested.

As May ended, harvest of the crop was well ahead of normal in the southern Great Plains with 22 percent of the Texas crop and 10 percent of the Oklahoma crop harvested. Elsewhere in the Plains and in the Corn Belt crop maturity was moderately ahead of normal but development of the crop in Montana and the Northwest was somewhat behind normal as a result of cool weather. Top-soil moisture was generally short in the major wheat areas of the Great Plains, especially along the western edge, but adequate to surplus in other major wheat producing areas.

In Kansas, the leading winter wheat producing State, prospects for the 1974 crop declined sharply during May due to lack of moisture and disease. Much of the decline in the State wheat condition during May occurred in western districts where rainfall for the month was only 35 percent of normal. In addition, streak mosaic disease lowered yield prospects in a 15 county area of central and western Kansas, and moderate to severe leaf rust infections have occurred in central and north central counties. Prospects in south-central Kansas, and in the eastern one-third of the State are good to excellent. Harvest is expected to be in full swing in southern Kansas by June 10. As May ended the crop was maturing rapidly with about 25 percent turning color which was only moderately ahead of the average 20 percent.

Wheat harvest in Texas was making excellent progress by June 1 from the Low Plains southward and was nearing completion in the southern areas of the State. Harvest will begin on the High Plains within a few weeks. Weather conditions have been extremely poor in the major wheat producing areas of the State all season and May brought no relief. Rainfall was less than one-half of normal during the December-May time period.

Colorado prospects declined sharply due to lack of moisture during May but condition varies from poor to excellent depending on locality. Nebraska's wheat crop is mostly good with most of the crop headed. However, prospects are being adversely affected by weeds, hail storms, and, in the panhandle and southwest, a lack of moisture.

Cool weather has slowed winter wheat growth in Montana and the Pacific Northwest but most fields are good with adequate moisture. The Montana crop was in good condition throughout the State by the end of May with about 15 percent in the boot. Soil moisture was generally adequate. In North Idaho, conditions were good with abundant moisture but winterkill was above normal and moisture short in eastern Idaho. Oregon winter wheat made satisfactory growth during May despite cool weather and by month's end most fields were headed in the Willamette Valley. Washington wheat condition was still considered good on June 1 but some fields were yellowing as a result of shallow roots.

May rainfall was too frequent and heavy for optimum winter wheat growth in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio but the crop is still in generally good condition and making good progress.

Small Grains

Spring seeding of small grains varied from ahead of schedule to behind normal. Seedings have been delayed by rains and wet fields in the important Montana, North Dakota, Minnesota area. While spring seedings were nearing completion in Montana by June 1, progress was still lagging in North Dakota and Minnesota where half the barley was yet to be seeded. About one-third the oats was yet to be seeded in North Dakota and one-fifth yet to go in Minnesota. Small grain seeding was completed ahead of schedule in South Dakota and most other North Central States.

ALL SPRING WHEAT: Seeding of 1974 crop spring wheat generally lagged normal progress due to wet weather. Topsoil moisture in the major spring wheat producing areas ranged from adequate to surplus at the end of May.

In North Dakota, only about half the durum and two-thirds of the hard red spring wheat crop were in the ground, lagging considerably the 10-year average of about 95 percent. Wet, cold weather during May slowed planting, especially in the northern half of the State where much of the durum is normally grown. Seeding of spring wheat was just getting underway in the northern areas of the State by the end of May, two to three weeks later than normal, but was nearly complete in the southern portion of the State. Topsoil moisture in the State is adequate to surplus.

South Dakota spring wheat crop prospects are generally good. Crop growth during May was slow due to unseasonably cool weather, but because of early planting, maturity was ahead of normal by June 1. The crop stood well as a result of the cool weather. Moisture supply is adequate in the major spring wheat areas but warmer weather is needed.

Seeding of Montana spring wheat was near completion by late May--later than usual because of wet weather during most of the month. Several counties in the most northeastern area of the State are considerably behind normal. Growth of wheat seeded before the rains has been good but warmer weather is needed.

In Washington and Oregon spring wheat is up and growing although development lags normal progress. Moisture is adequate to plentiful but warmer weather is needed to promote good growth.

Seeding of the 1974 spring wheat acreage in Minnesota lagged sharply behind average in the important northwest producing area due to wet fields. Elsewhere in the State, seeding was completed normally and most of the planted acreage had emerged by the end of May. As of Monday, June 3, two-thirds of the State's intended spring wheat acreage was seeded compared with 90 percent normally, and nearly one-half had emerged.

Cotton, Tobacco, and Peanuts

Cotton planting is virtually complete in most growing areas, except in Texas, Oklahoma, and Tennessee. Short soil moisture has caused planting on the Texas High and Low Plains to lag and only 79 percent was seeded compared with 88 percent a year earlier. Oklahoma has moved well ahead with 80 percent planted compared with 52 percent in 1973. Wet conditions in Tennessee have delayed planting with only 85 percent seeded compared with a normal of 95 percent. Emerged cotton is making satisfactory progress although warm weather is needed in the Delta. Cotton in Arizona and California is squaring and cotton is fruiting well in South Texas.

Tobacco transplanting is progressing satisfactorily. About 95 percent of the flue-cured crop is set in North Carolina. Although heavy rains have delayed setting in Kentucky, 57 percent has been transplanted, well ahead of 1973 and average.

Peanut planting is in the windup stage through the Virginia-Carolina area. In Georgia, the crop is making good development. Peanut planting is 47 percent complete in Texas compared with 38 percent last year.

PEACHES: The 1974 crop is forecast at 2,873 million pounds, 10 percent more than 1973. The forecast, excluding California's clingstones, is 1,303 million pounds, down 1 percent from last season's utilized crop.

Production in the nine Southern States is expected to total 346 million pounds, 25 percent less than utilized last year and 37 percent below the 1972 crop. The June 1 forecast is down 4 percent from the May 1 estimate. South Carolina, the largest producing State in this region, now expects a crop of 215 million pounds, down 15 million pounds from the May 1 forecast. The May drop was heavy and peaches failed to size as expected earlier. In most other Southern States the lack of winter chilling hours, resulting in low tree vigor, continued to hinder fruit development. Spring freezes in the lower Ohio and Mississippi Valleys also reduced crop prospects. Harvest of early varieties in the Southern States commenced the third week of May.

In Kentucky and Tennessee freezing temperatures in late March following warm temperatures in February greatly reduced crop prospects. Virginia and West Virginia suffered little spring damage and expect larger crops than a year ago. Early spring freezes in Missouri, Indiana, Illinois and Ohio damaged fruit buds and reduced crop potential.

The New Jersey peach crop is expected to be near last year's output. Some damage due to low temperatures in early May hurt crop potential. In the New England States, low temperatures in March froze buds. Some further injury occurred during bloom in mid-May.

Although peach trees wintered well in the Western States, mid-May freezes in the Northwest reduced crop prospects. In California, 12 percent more freestone peaches are expected. The clingstone crop is developing well and little freeze damage occurred. The current forecast, at 1,570 million pounds, is 21 percent more than the 1973 utilized crop.

NOTE: A special report on California Clingstone peach crop will be released June 20, 1974 at 3:00 p.m., ET, by the Crop Reporting Board, Statistical Reporting Service, Washington, D. C. and the California Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, Sacramento, California. This special report will be based on the objective measurement survey now being conducted and all other indicators available at that time.

BARTLETT PEARS: Total production in California, Oregon, and Washington is forecast at 499,000 tons, down 2 percent from last year's utilized production but up 14 percent from 1972.

California's Bartlett crop is forecast at 300,000 tons, 5 percent below last season's large utilized crop but 5 percent more than 1972 production. The crop is developing well. Fruit quality is generally good at this time although russeting and scab are more evident than a year ago. A relatively heavy drop is now in progress.

The Oregon Bartlett crop is forecast at 75,000 tons, 6 percent more than 1973 and 47 percent above 1972 utilized output. Good bloom and generally favorable weather during pollination indicate a good crop in all areas of Oregon. Cool weather, however, has delayed crop development.

In Washington the Bartlett pear output is forecast at 124,000 tons, 2 percent above last season's utilized crop and 25 percent greater than 1972. The set is heavy in all areas of Washington. Damage due to frost was light.

ORANGES: The Nation's 1973-74 orange crop is forecast at 216 million boxes--up a million boxes from last month's forecast but 4 percent below the 1972-73 record. Production in Florida is expected to total 164 million boxes, the same as May 1 but 3 percent below last season's record crop. Prospects in California at 42 million boxes are up 2 percent from last month as a result of a 1 million box increase in the Navel orange estimate, but are slightly below a year ago. Texas production at 6.6 million boxes is unchanged from May 1 but 11 percent below last season. Arizona prospects at 3.4 million boxes are down 33 percent from last season.

Harvest of oranges in the U. S. continues to run ahead of last year with 82 percent harvested as of June 1 compared with 75 percent at the same time a year ago. In Florida, harvest of Valencia oranges was very active during May with movement averaging better than 5.5 million boxes per week. As of June 1, approximately 70 percent of the Florida Valencia harvest was completed. Citrus harvest was completed in Texas by June 1. The Arizona harvest of Valencia oranges is about three-quarters complete. The California Navel orange harvest was completed during May while the Valencia harvest is now in full swing.

The U. S. June 1 orange forecasts have differed from actual production on an average of 1.7 million boxes during the past 9 seasons, with differences ranging from 0.3 million boxes in 1967-68 to 4.3 million boxes in 1970-71.

FLORIDA FROZEN CONCENTRATED JUICE YIELD: The all orange juice yield for 1973-74 is projected at 1.30 gallons of 45 degree Brix concentrate per box. Final yield from the 1972-73 crop was 1.33 gallons per box.

UNITED STATES CITRUS CROP--HARVEST AND UTILIZATION TO JUNE 1

Crop	1972-73				1973-74			
	Utilization			Remaining for harvest	Utilization			Remaining for harvest
	Fresh	Processed	Total		Fresh	Processed	Total	
Thousands boxes								
Oranges	31,451	136,422	167,873	56,387	34,446	143,124	177,570	38,430
Grapefruit	24,113	34,728	58,841	6,799	24,130	34,532	58,662	5,838
Lemons	8,629	9,564	18,193	4,007	8,118	5,206	13,324	4,076

As of the first of June, 178 million boxes of oranges or about 82 percent of the U. S. crop had been harvested. This compares with 168 million boxes or about 75 percent at the same time a year earlier. Processors had used 81 percent of crop by June 1, the same proportion as a year earlier.

Grapefruit harvest was 91 percent complete by June 1, compared with 90 percent last year. To date 59 percent of the crop has been utilized by processors, the same as last year.

Harvest of lemons was 77 percent complete by June 1, compared with 82 percent at the same time last year. Processors have utilized 39 percent of the crop as of June 1. A year ago at the same time processors had received 53 percent.

GRAPEFRUIT: Production is forecast at 64.5 million boxes, up 1 percent from last month but 2 percent less than last season. Prospects are for a record crop in Florida with production now placed at 47.5 million boxes, up 3 percent from last month and 1 percent more than the 1971-72 record. The Texas and Arizona crops are down from last month and below a year ago by 9 and 24 percent respectively. Production in California at 4.3 million boxes is unchanged from last month but 26 percent less than a year ago.

The United States grapefruit harvest was 91 percent complete by June 1 compared with 90 percent at the same time last season. Harvest in Florida is about 96 percent complete. The Texas crop is virtually finished while the Arizona harvest is about one-half completed. California Desert Valleys harvest is about two-thirds complete and the "other areas" grapefruit harvest is active at usual seasonal levels.

Changes in United States grapefruit production estimates between the June 1 forecast and final production have averaged 0.7 million boxes over the past 9 seasons, ranging from 0.1 million boxes in 1969-70 to 1.9 million boxes in the 1968-69 season.

LEMONS: Combined production in California and Arizona is forecast at 17.4 million boxes, unchanged from last month and 22 percent below last season. California production is 18 percent below last season. Picking is still active although volume is starting to drop off. Color, size and quality of the fruit have been good. A small pick is expected from the late bloom in the California desert areas.

APRICOTS: The 1974 crop is forecast at 94,700 tons, 40 percent below last year's utilized production and 26 percent less than 1972. California's output is placed at 90,000 tons, down 41 percent from last year. Wet weather during the bloom period adversely affected this year's crop. The Washington and Utah crops are down 15 and 22 percent respectively, primarily as a result of spring frost damage.

NECTARINES: A record crop of 95,000 tons is expected in California this year, 9 percent above last year's record. Shipments to date are ahead of last year. The crop is in good condition from the standpoint of both quality and size.

PRUNES AND PLUMS: The 1974 California prune crop is forecast at 155,000 tons (dried basis), 24 percent below last year's record crop of 203,000 tons. This year's prune set is light and very spotty with many trees having a good set in the tops and a poor set in the bottom portions or vice versa. Fruit size is expected to be very good as a result of the light set.

California's plum crop is forecast at 115,000 tons, up 19 percent from last year's utilized crop. Harvest of early varieties is now in progress. Overall fruit quality has been good although the size on the Red Beaut variety is small.

ALMONDS: A record crop of 170,000 tons in shell (205 million pounds of meats) is expected this year in California. This estimate, which is unchanged from last month's forecast is 27 percent more than the previous record crops of 134,000 tons in both 1971 and 1973. The crop continues to develop well. Some growers are propping tree limbs to prevent breakage which could occur from the heavy set.

SWEET CHERRIES: Total production in the Western States is forecast at 120,350 tons, compared with 133,570 utilized last year and the 1972 freeze-damaged crop of 62,350 tons. The picking of California's crop is now very active. Quality of this year's crop is excellent but production is down 38 percent from last year. Oregon crop prospects are up 8 percent. Crop prospects in Washington are down slightly from last year. Some frost damage occurred in mid-May which reduced a heavy set and a potential record crop. An already short crop in Colorado was further reduced by frost on May 20. Idaho's crop, although affected by low temperatures, escaped serious damage. Montana and Utah's production prospects are down from a year ago by 20 percent and 8 percent, respectively.

TART CHERRIES: The Western States tart cherry production is forecast at 12,550 tons, down 4 percent from last year's utilized output but up substantially from the 2,050-ton freeze-damaged crop of 1972. Colorado and Oregon expect slightly larger crops while Utah's forecast is 13 percent less than last year's utilized output.

MINT FOR OIL: The peppermint crop is estimated at 58,800 acres for harvest in 1974 compared with 57,700 acres in 1973 and 57,100 acres harvested in 1972. Acreage increases from last year are indicated for all States except Oregon.

Spearmint growers expect to harvest 25,700 acres this year, up 3 percent from the 24,900 acres harvested in 1973. Acreage harvested in 1972 was 24,600 acres. Larger acreages are estimated for Michigan, Washington, and Wisconsin. Idaho acreage is unchanged while a reduction is indicated in Indiana.

Unseasonably cold, wet weather and late spring frosts, especially in the far west, have delayed early development of mint crops.

POTATOES: The final 1974 spring potato crop forecast at 23.6 million cwt., is 2 percent higher than estimated on May 1 and 11 percent more than the 21.2 million cwt., produced in 1973. Average yields, now estimated at 236 cwt., are up 10 percent from last year's average of 214 cwt.

Harvest progressed rapidly during May under favorable weather conditions. Yields increased from last month in all States except California, Louisiana and Mississippi where they remained unchanged. Harvest in Alabama is now approximately 60 percent complete and the crop is forecast at 1.8 million cwt., 35 percent larger than the 1.3 million harvested in 1973. The Arizona production forecast of 2.2 million cwt., is up 8 percent from a year earlier. Digging is substantially ahead of a year earlier.

The expected California crop of 13.1 million cwt. is unchanged from the May 1 forecast but 16 percent larger than the 11.3 million cwt. produced last year. Harvest in Kern County is very active. Quality and size are excellent. Production in the Hastings, Florida area is forecast at 3.2 million cwt., up 6 percent from last month but 6 percent below 1973. Digging continues active though interrupted by rains. Some growers have finished harvest and the season is expected to end June 15. May weather was favorable for crop development in North Carolina. The production forecast at 1.4 million cwt. increased 3 percent from last month but remains below the 1.6 million cwt. harvested last year. Harvest of the Texas crop is past peak in the San Antonio-Winter Garden area and near completion in the Lower Rio Grande Valley. The Knox-Haskell area harvest is now underway.

PASTURE AND RANGE FEED: The condition of pasture of pasture and range feed on June 1 for the 48 contiguous States was reported at 84 percent. This is 2 points above the 1963-72 average for this date, but 3 points below the condition of June 1, 1973.

Good to excellent conditions prevail in most of the 48 States. However, a large portion of the southwest remains dry. Conditions ranging from poor to fair and to severe drought are present in an area from southern Idaho, south through most of Nevada into eastern California and including much of southern Utah and Colorado. This area extends eastward into western Kansas and Oklahoma and south to central Texas. Extreme drought exists in much of west Texas. Southern Florida also has very poor conditions.

SUGAR CROPS (1971-73 Revised): Production of sugarbeets in 1973 totaled 24.5 million tons, down 14 percent from the record output of 28.4 million tons produced in 1972, and 10 percent below the 1971 crop. Acreage harvested in 1973 at 1,219.9 thousand was down 8 percent from a year earlier. Average yield per acre of 20.1 tons in 1973 compares with 21.4 tons in 1972.

Sugarcane processed for sugar in 1973 totaled 25.0 million tons, down 8 percent from the 1972 production of 27.2 million tons. Sugarcane acreage harvested for sugar in 1973 totaled 703.9 thousand acres and yielded 35.5 tons per acre. In Florida production of sugarcane for sugar at 8.1 million tons was down 13 percent from 1972. Louisiana's output of 6.6 million tons was 18 percent below the previous year. The Texas crop totaled 620 thousand tons. Hawaiian production totaled 9.6 million tons, 3 percent less than in 1972.

Total sugar production (raw value) was 5.7 million tons, down 10 percent from the 1972 output of 6.4 million tons. Sugar (raw value) production from cane totaled 2.5 million tons and sugar from beets amounted to 3.2 million tons.

The 1973 sugarbeet crop was valued at \$563.7 million (excluding Sugar Act payments) compared with \$455.8 million in 1972. Value of sugarcane for sugar in Florida, Louisiana, and Texas totaled \$300.0 million, up 42 percent from the \$210.5 million crop in 1972.

WINTER WHEAT

STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	HARVESTED		FOR HARVEST 1974	1972	1973	INDI-CATED 1974	1972	1973	INDI-CATED 1974
	1972	1973							
	1,000 ACRES			BUSHEL			1,000 BUSHEL		
ALA 1/	110	88	135	20.0	23.0	24.0	2,200	2,024	3,240
ARIZ	170	216	243	67.0	70.0	67.0	11,390	15,120	16,281
ARK	296	217	400	37.0	28.0	32.0	10,952	6,076	12,800
CALIF	483	570	764	48.0	54.0	54.0	23,184	30,780	41,256
COLO	2,150	2,400	2,360	24.0	24.5	22.0	51,600	58,800	51,920
DEL 1/	25	26	32	33.0	35.0	39.0	825	910	1,248
FLA 1/	42	30	37	15.0	22.0	20.0	630	660	740
GA 1/	140	120	150	20.0	27.0	25.0	2,800	3,240	3,750
IDAHO	772	780	970	45.0	42.0	46.0	34,740	32,760	44,620
ILL	1,200	1,260	1,700	45.0	30.0	40.0	54,000	37,800	68,000
IND	826	703	1,400	48.0	35.0	45.0	39,648	24,605	63,000
IOWA 1/	33	27	29	37.5	31.0	38.0	1,238	837	1,102
KANS	9,400	10,400	11,300	33.5	37.0	34.0	314,900	384,800	384,200
KY	216	164	370	32.5	33.0	32.0	7,020	5,412	11,840
LA 1/	30	18	32	23.0	22.0	25.0	690	396	800
MD 1/	110	116	139	35.0	34.0	38.0	3,850	3,944	5,282
MICH	535	568	900	40.0	35.0	40.0	21,400	19,880	36,000
MINN 1/	26	32	40	30.0	37.0	30.0	780	1,184	1,200
MISS 1/	160	100	162	31.0	27.0	30.0	4,960	2,700	4,860
MO	925	850	1,200	39.0	30.0	37.0	36,075	25,500	44,400
MONT	1,790	2,080	2,470	27.0	26.5	30.0	48,330	55,120	74,100
NEBR	2,509	2,680	2,850	37.0	35.0	38.0	92,833	93,800	108,300
NEV 1/	7	8	10	75.0	70.0	70.0	525	560	700
N J 1/	35	38	47	38.0	36.0	39.0	1,330	1,368	1,833
N MEX 1/	170	289	211	25.5	29.5	25.0	4,335	8,526	5,275
N Y	140	140	205	37.0	36.0	39.0	5,180	5,040	7,995
N C	200	160	210	31.0	35.0	40.0	6,200	5,600	8,400
N DAK 1/	66	73	116	33.0	32.0	31.0	2,178	2,336	3,596
OHIO	1,029	720	1,540	45.0	32.0	44.0	46,305	23,040	67,760
OKLA	3,900	5,260	5,900	23.0	30.0	25.0	89,700	157,800	147,500
OREG	828	940	1,080	42.5	35.0	44.0	35,190	32,900	47,520
PA	269	264	340	32.0	28.0	35.0	8,608	7,392	11,900
S C 1/	136	101	162	20.0	25.0	27.0	2,720	2,525	4,374
S DAK	705	666	921	36.0	32.0	34.0	25,380	21,312	31,314
TENN	240	144	305	32.0	31.0	33.0	7,680	4,464	10,065
TEXAS	2,000	3,400	3,000	22.0	29.0	21.0	44,000	98,600	63,000
UTAH 1/	205	207	238	26.5	24.0	27.0	5,433	4,968	6,426
VA	218	175	275	37.0	37.0	38.0	8,066	6,475	10,450
WASH	2,490	2,120	2,660	48.0	35.0	43.0	119,520	74,200	114,380
W VA 1/	14	12	17	35.0	31.0	34.0	490	372	578
WISC 1/	20	16	56	32.0	35.0	40.0	640	560	2,240
WYO 1/	220	229	237	35.0	23.0	30.0	7,700	5,267	7,110
U S	34,840	38,407	45,213	34.0	33.1	33.9	1,185,225	1,269,653	1,531,355

1/ ESTIMATES FOR CURRENT YEAR CARRIED FORWARD FROM EARLIER FORECAST.

JUNE 1 PASTURE AND RANGE FEED CONDITION BY STATES: 35-49, SEVERE DROUGHT;
50-64, VERY POOR; 65-79, POOR TO FAIR; 80 AND OVER, GOOD TO EXCELLENT

STATE	AVERAGE 1963-72	1973	1974	STATE	AVERAGE 1963-72	1973	1974
		PERCENT				PERCENT	
ALA.	78	90	85	NEV.	82	92	78
ARIZ.	74	98	55	N. H.	86	93	86
ARK.	84	88	93	N. J.	83	91	89
CALIF.	75	89	91	N. MEX.	65	95	50
COLO.	73	91	64	N. Y.	86	80	89
CONN.	85	89	90	N. C.	87	93	93
DEL.	85	98	94	N. DAK.	82	74	84
FLA.	69	72	70	OHIO	89	94	92
GA.	81	85	83	OKLA.	79	90	85
IDAHO	86	81	83	OREG.	82	77	88
ILL.	90	92	94	PA.	86	93	92
IND.	90	92	95	R. I.	87	96	90
IOWA	87	92	92	S. C.	82	86	86
KANS.	77	92	87	S. DAK.	82	82	84
KY.	90	97	92	TENN.	88	93	93
LA.	77	80	86	TEX.	75	83	68
MAINE	87	91	79	UTAH	80	93	76
MD.	83	90	93	VT.	87	92	81
MASS.	84	91	91	VA.	86	97	94
MICH.	88	92	89	WASH.	85	74	93
MINN.	86	89	85	W. VA.	81	90	90
MISS.	81	89	88	WIS.	86	88	92
MO.	86	89	92	WYO.	83	85	80
MONT.	84	75	83				
NEBR.	80	89	84	U. S.	82	<u>1/</u> 87	84

1/ Revised.

CHERRIES

VARIETY AND STATE	PRODUCTION		
	UTILIZED 1/		INDICATED 1974
	1972	1973	
	TONS		
SWEET VARIETIES 2/			
CALIFORNIA	20,000	40,000	25,000
COLORADO	150	560	250
IDAHO	600	1,500	2,100
MONTANA	1,200	2,510	2,000
OREGON	19,200	37,000	40,000
UTAH	0	6,500	6,000
WASHINGTON	21,200	45,500	45,000
7 WESTERN STATES	62,350	133,570	120,350
TART VARIETIES 2/			
COLORADO	500	1,000	1,150
OREGON	900	3,600	4,000
UTAH	650	8,500	7,400
3 WESTERN STATES	2,050	13,100	12,550

1/ EXCLUDES UNHARVESTED PRODUCTION AND EXCESS CULLAGE (TONS): SWEET, 1972-WASHINGTON, 200; 1973-OREGON, 3,000; WASHINGTON, 1,000. TART, 1973-OREGON, 200.

2/ 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 21.

PEACHES

STATE	PRODUCTION					
	MILLION POUNDS			48 POUND EQUIVALENTS		
	UTILIZED 3/		INDICATED	UTILIZED		INDICATED
	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974
	1,000 UNITS					
ALABAMA	16.0	7.0	10.0	333	146	208
ARKANSAS	42.0	36.0	25.0	875	750	521
CALIFORNIA-FREESTONE	352.0	420.0	470.0	7,333	8,750	9,792
COLORADO	7.0	23.1	28.0	146	481	583
CONNECTICUT	2.4	4.5	3.3	50	94	69
DELAWARE	1.0	2.9	2.0	21	60	42
GEORGIA	190.0	100.0	45.0	3,958	2,083	938
IDAHO	2.0	.8	10.0	42	17	208
ILLINOIS	12.0	7.0	3.5	250	146	73
INDIANA	.4	3.5	2.0	8	73	42
KANSAS	1.7	10.0	4.0	35	208	83
KENTUCKY	5.0	4.0	5.0	104	83	104
LOUISIANA 1/	7.0	6.5	5.6	146	135	117
MARYLAND	12.5	14.7	18.5	260	306	385
MASSACHUSETTS	2.7	4.0	2.0	56	83	42
MICHIGAN	10.0	50.0	75.0	208	1,042	1,563
MISSISSIPPI 1/	17.0	10.0	9.0	354	208	188
MISSOURI	20.1	8.0	3.0	419	167	63
NEW HAMPSHIRE 2/	.7			15		
NEW JERSEY	25.0	92.0	90.0	521	1,917	1,875
NEW YORK	17.0	15.0	15.3	354	313	319
NORTH CAROLINA	25.0	30.0	20.0	521	625	417
OHIO	1.0	5.0	15.0	21	104	313
OKLAHOMA 1/	6.2	9.2	.5	129	192	10
OREGON	7.0	12.0	11.0	146	250	229
PENNSYLVANIA	80.0	81.0	95.0	1,667	1,688	1,979
RHODE ISLAND 2/	.2			4		
SOUTH CAROLINA	220.0	245.0	215.0	4,583	5,104	4,479
TENNESSEE	8.6	3.7	4.0	179	77	83
TEXAS	29.0	15.0	16.0	604	313	333
UTAH	1.5	12.0	16.0	31	250	333
VIRGINIA	22.0	20.0	32.0	458	417	667
WASHINGTON	27.5	43.0	32.0	573	896	667
WEST VIRGINIA	13.0	16.0	20.0	271	333	417
TOTAL ABOVE	1,184.5	1,310.9	1,302.7	24,675	27,311	27,142
CALIFORNIA-CLINGSTONE	1,224.0	1,294.0	1,570.0	25,500	26,958	32,708
UNITED STATES	2,408.5	2,604.9	2,872.7	50,175	54,269	59,850

1/ ESTIMATES FOR CURRENT YEAR CARRIED FORWARD FROM EARLIER FORECAST.

2/ ESTIMATES DISCONTINUED AFTER 1972.

3/ EXCLUDES UNHARVESTED PRODUCTION AND EXCESS CULLAGE (MILLION POUNDS): UNITED STATES 1972-2.0; 1973-16.2; EXCEPT CALIFORNIA CLINGSTONE WHICH IS OVER THE SCALE TONNAGE AND INCLUDES CULLS AND CANNERY DIVERSIONS 1972-120.0; 1973-162.0.

CITRUS FRUITS, PRODUCTION 1/

CROP AND STATE	1971-72	1972-73	INDICATED	1971-72	1972-73	INDICATED
	1,000 BOXES 2/			EQUIVALENT TONS		
ORANGES:						
EARLY, MIDSEASON & NAVEL VARIETIES 3/:						
ARIZ.	900	1,060	400	33,800	39,800	15,000
CALIF.	22,300	18,700	22,000	836,000	701,000	825,000
FLA.	68,800	90,000	92,000	3,096,000	4,050,000	4,140,000
TEXAS	3,800	5,000	4,300	171,000	225,000	194,000
TOTAL ABOVE VARIETIES	95,800	114,760	118,700	4,136,800	5,015,800	5,174,000
VALENCIAS:						
ARIZ.	4,000	4,000	3,000	150,000	150,000	113,000
CALIF.	21,100	23,400	20,000	791,000	878,000	750,000
FLA.	68,200	79,700	72,000	3,069,000	3,587,000	3,240,000
TEXAS	2,000	2,400	2,300	90,000	108,000	104,000
TOTAL VALENCIAS	95,300	109,500	97,300	4,100,000	4,723,000	4,207,000
ALL ORANGES:						
ARIZ.	4,900	5,060	3,400	183,800	189,800	128,000
CALIF.	43,400	42,100	42,000	1,627,000	1,579,000	1,575,000
FLA.	137,000	169,700	164,000	6,165,000	7,637,000	7,380,000
TEXAS	5,800	7,400	6,600	261,000	333,000	298,000
U.S., ALL ORANGES	191,100	224,260	216,000	8,236,800	9,738,800	9,381,000
GRAPEFRUIT:						
ARIZ.	2,540	2,640	2,000	81,300	84,500	64,000
CALIF., ALL	5,400	5,800	4,300	175,700	189,800	140,500
DESERT VALLEYS	3,200	3,000	2,400	102,000	96,000	76,800
OTHER AREAS	2,200	2,800	1,900	73,700	93,800	63,700
FLA., ALL	47,000	45,400	47,500	1,998,000	1,930,000	2,019,000
PINK SEEDLESS	12,300	11,700	12,000	523,000	497,000	510,000
WHITE SEEDLESS	23,800	23,500	25,500	1,012,000	999,000	1,084,000
OTHER	10,900	10,200	10,000	463,000	434,000	425,000
TEXAS	9,200	11,800	10,700	368,000	472,000	428,000
U.S., ALL GRAPEFRUIT	64,140	65,640	64,500	2,623,000	2,676,300	2,651,500
LEMONS:						
ARIZ.	3,080	4,600	2,900	117,000	175,000	110,000
CALIF.	13,600	17,600	14,500	517,000	669,000	551,000
U.S. LEMONS	16,680	22,200	17,400	634,000	844,000	661,000
TANGELOS:						
FLA.	3,900	3,500	4,100	176,000	158,000	185,000
TANGERINES:						
ARIZ.	570	530	400	21,400	19,900	15,000
CALIF.	1,260	1,600	1,100	47,300	60,000	41,300
FLA.	3,200	3,000	2,800	152,000	143,000	133,000
TOTAL TANGERINES	5,030	5,130	4,300	220,700	222,900	189,300
TEMPLES:						
FLA.	5,300	5,100	5,300	239,000	230,000	239,000

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.

APRICOTS AND CALIFORNIA NECTARINES, PLUMS, PRUNES, AND ALMONDS

CROP AND STATE	PRODUCTION		
	UTILIZED 1/		INDICATED 1974
	1972	1973	
	TONS		
APRICOTS			
CALIFORNIA	126,000	152,000	90,000
UTAH	0	2,170	1,700
WASHINGTON	1,470	3,520	3,000
UNITED STATES	127,470	157,690	94,700
NECTARINES			
CALIFORNIA	86,000	87,000	95,000
PLUMS			
CALIFORNIA	96,000	97,000	115,000
PRUNES			
CALIFORNIA 2/	77,000	203,000	155,000
ALMONDS			
CALIFORNIA	125,000	134,000	170,000

1/ EXCLUDES UNHARVESTED PRODUCTION AND EXCESS CULLAGE (TONS): APRICOTS, 1973-UTAH, 130; 1972-WASHINGTON, 130; 1973-WASHINGTON, 80.

2/ DRIED BASIS

BARTLETT PEARS

STATE	PRODUCTION		
	UTILIZED 1/		INDICATED 1974
	1972	1973	
	TONS		
CALIFORNIA	286,000	317,000	300,000
OREGON	51,000	71,000	75,000
WASHINGTON	99,000	122,000	124,000
3-PACIFIC COAST STATES	436,000	510,000	499,000

1/ EXCLUDES UNHARVESTED PRODUCTION AND EXCESS CULLAGE (TONS): WASHINGTON 1972-2,000; 1973-4,000.

IRISH POTATOES

SEASONAL GROUP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	HARVESTED		FOR	1972		INDICATED	1972		INDICATED
	1972	1973	HARVEST:	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974
	1,000 ACRES			CWT.			1,000 CWT.		
WINTER:	15.4	14.0	13.6	151	204	204	2,327	2,853	2,768
SPRING:									
ALA.	9.0	11.0	12.5	155	118	140	1,395	1,298	1,750
ARIZ.	8.0	9.9	8.6	300	210	260	2,400	2,079	2,236
ARK.	1.4	1/		65	1/		91	1/	
CALIF.	31.2	34.7	35.5	355	325	370	11,076	11,278	13,135
FLA.-HASTINGS	21.1	19.0	19.0	142	180	170	2,996	3,420	3,230
-OTHER	1.8	2.1	2.8	140	150	155	252	315	434
LA.	2.7	2.3	2.8	75	83	90	203	191	252
MISS.	2.0	2.0	2.0	85	85	95	170	170	190
N. C.	11.0	11.2	9.3	146	145	152	1,606	1,624	1,414
TEX.	7.6	6.7	7.4	108	125	125	822	838	925
TOTAL	95.8	98.9	99.9	219	214	236	21,011	21,213	23,566

1/ ESTIMATES DISCONTINUED AFTER 1972.

SUGARBEETS

State	Acreage planted			Acreage harvested			Yield per harvested acre		
	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973
	1,000 acres						Tons		
Ariz. 1/	11.7	11.9	14.4	10.7	10.9	13.0	21.2	23.1	21.8
Calif. 1/	354.0	337.8	282.0	348.8	324.6	265.0	23.6	27.8	24.4
Colo.	148.6	152.5	122.8	138.9	133.8	113.7	18.0	19.4	16.3
Idaho	171.7	184.3	154.9	163.8	172.7	144.3	19.5	20.5	20.2
Iowa 2/	1.7	2.1	--	1.6	2.0	--	14.6	14.8	--
Kans.	41.2	40.6	34.8	39.0	35.6	34.0	17.9	18.3	17.8
Mich.	91.0	94.5	89.1	82.6	86.6	86.7	17.1	18.9	17.6
Minn.	114.6	114.4	132.1	111.5	111.9	131.2	15.9	14.0	16.5
Mont.	50.3	45.8	45.9	46.7	45.2	44.6	19.6	18.6	19.8
Nebr.	88.4	90.3	79.4	77.7	82.1	74.4	18.3	20.1	19.9
N. Mex.	.7	.7	.8	.6	.6	.8	22.3	25.3	18.7
N. Dak.	76.6	75.6	80.1	73.7	73.9	79.3	16.3	13.6	16.2
Ohio	42.4	43.8	31.1	41.3	32.6	29.6	21.7	18.4	12.7
Oreg.	20.6	22.7	19.3	20.1	22.3	18.4	23.1	24.7	26.0
Tex.	22.6	26.7	23.3	20.2	23.1	20.7	22.5	22.6	19.3
Utah	25.5	22.5	19.3	24.8	22.0	18.4	18.7	19.6	17.5
Wash.	80.5	94.5	96.9	78.2	91.6	91.7	25.3	25.5	27.0
Wyo.	64.2	59.0	55.8	61.7	57.2	54.1	20.0	20.0	18.2
U. S.	1,406.3	1,419.7	1,282.0	1,341.9	1,328.7	1,219.9	20.2	21.4	20.1
	Production			Price per ton 3/		Value of production 3/		1972 Sugar Act payment 4/	
	1971	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973	Per ton	Total
	1,000 tons			Dollars		1,000 dollars		Dollars	1,000 dollars
Ariz. 1/	227	252	283	13.80		3,478		1.72	434
Calif. 1/	8,217	9,031	6,455	15.00		135,465		1.73	15,587
Colo.	2,501	2,594	1,851	17.70		45,914		2.19	5,686
Idaho	3,197	3,543	2,921	16.70		59,168		2.15	7,632
Iowa 2/	24	30	--	13.70		410		2.07	62
Kans.	697	650	605	17.10		11,115		1.97	1,279
Mich.	1,415	1,638	1,524	12.40		20,311		1.99	3,255
Minn.	1,774	1,568	2,169	15.80		24,774		2.17	3,404
Mont.	916	842	883	17.60		14,819		2.21	1,862
Nebr.	1,425	1,650	1,482	18.10		29,865		2.24	3,698
N. Mex.	13	15	15	14.20		216		1.85	28
N. Dak.	1,204	1,008	1,284	16.40		16,531		2.21	2,229
Ohio	896	601	375	12.70		7,633		1.98	1,190
Oreg.	464	551	477	16.00		8,816		2.08	1,148
Tex.	454	523	400	14.20		7,427		1.81	949
Utah	463	431	322	17.50		7,543		2.14	924
Wash.	1,975	2,337	2,476	17.90		41,832		2.11	4,924
Wyo.	1,234	1,146	985	17.90		20,513		2.26	2,585
U. S.	27,096	28,410	24,507	16.00	5/23.00	455,830	5/563,661	6/2.00	56,876

1/ Relates to year of harvest. Includes some acreage carried over to the following spring. 2/Estimates discontinued after 1972. 3/Excludes Sugar Act Payments. 4/ Excludes abandonment and deficiency payments. 5/ Preliminary. 6/ Approximately \$2.12 per ton for the 1973 crop.

SUGAR, MOLASSES, AND BEET PULP PRODUCTION

STATE	SUGAR, RAW VALUE						SUGAR PRODUCTION REFINED BASIS		
	PRODUCTION			YIELD PER TON OF CANE OR BEETS					
	1971	1972	1973 1/	1971	1972	1973 1/	1971	1972	1973 1/
	1,000 TONS			POUNDS			1,000 TONS		
SUGARCANE									
FLA.	635	961	824	211	207	203	593	898	770
HAW.	1,230	1,119	1,129	230	225	234	1,150	1,046	1,055
LA.	571	660	558	177	165	170	534	617	522
TEX.	--	--	38	--	--	123	--	--	36
U. S.	2,436	2,740	2,549	211	201	204	2,277	2,561	2,383
SUGARBEETS									
U. S.	3,552	3,624	3,183	262	255	260	3,320	3,387	2,975
CANE AND BEET									
U. S.	5,988	6,364	5,732	--	--	--	5,597	5,948	5,358

STATE AND PRODUCT	UNIT	1971	1972	1973 1/
		THOUSANDS		
SUGARCANE PRODUCTS				
BLACKSTRAP MOLASSES-80° BRX 2/				
FLA.	GALLON	42,912	68,880	62,498
HAWAII	GALLON	56,203	3/54,961	3/53,567
LA.	GALLON	43,407	54,786	43,807
TEX.	GALLON	--	--	5,405
U. S.	GALLON	142,522	178,627	165,277
EDIBLE MOLASSES				
LA.	GALLON	2,290	1,926	1,559
U. S.	GALLON	2,290	1,926	1,559
SUGARBEET PRODUCTS -- U. S.				
MOLASSES	GALLON	160,502	166,972	4/
PULP				
MOLASSES	TON	1,383	1,582	4/
DRIED	TON	201	133	4/
WET	TON	1,139	1,316	4/

- 1/ PRELIMINARY.
 - 2/ INCLUDES HIGH TEST MOLASSES FROM FROZEN CANE.
 - 3/ 85° BRX.
 - 4/ NOT AVAILABLE FOR 1973.
- SOURCE: FROM REPORTS OF SUGAR DIVISION, A.S.C.S., USDA.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

STATE	ACREAGE HARVESTED			YIELD OF CANE PER ACRE			CANE PRODUCTION																																																																	
	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973																																																															
	1,000 ACRES			TONS			1,000 TONS																																																																	
FOR SUGAR:																																																																								
FLA.	189.9	243.8	258.5	31.7	38.1	31.4	6,022	9,288	8,119																																																															
HAWAII	115.8	108.5	108.2	92.3	91.5	89.1	10,685	9,929	9,645																																																															
LA.	301.0	312.0	319.0	21.4	25.7	20.6	6,438	8,022	6,570																																																															
TEX.	--	--	18.2	--	--	34.1	--	--	620																																																															
U. S.	606.7	664.3	703.9	38.1	41.0	35.5	23,145	27,239	24,954																																																															
FOR SEED:																																																																								
FLA.	9.7	5.8	6.9	31.7	38.1	31.4	307	221	217																																																															
HAWAII	6.7	6.4	7.6	27.6	27.7	24.3	185	177	185																																																															
LA.	25.0	23.0	22.0	21.4	25.7	20.6	535	591	453																																																															
TEX.	--	2.3	.4	--	45.0	34.1	--	104	14																																																															
U. S.	41.4	37.5	36.9	24.8	29.1	23.6	1,027	1,093	869																																																															
FOR SUGAR AND SEED:																																																																								
FLA.	199.6	249.6	265.4	31.7	38.1	31.4	6,329	9,509	8,336																																																															
HAWAII	122.5	114.9	115.8	88.7	88.0	84.9	10,870	10,106	9,830																																																															
LA.	326.0	335.0	341.0	21.4	25.7	20.6	6,973	8,613	7,023																																																															
TEX.	--	2.3	18.6	--	45.0	34.1	--	104	634																																																															
U. S.	648.1	701.8	740.8	37.3	40.4	34.9	24,172	28,332	25,823																																																															
<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2"></th> <th colspan="2">PRICE PER TON FOR SUGAR 1/</th> <th colspan="4">VALUE OF PRODUCTION 1/</th> <th colspan="2">1972 SUGAR ACT PAYMENTS 3/</th> </tr> <tr> <th>1972</th> <th>1973</th> <th>1972</th> <th>1973</th> <th>1972</th> <th>1973</th> <th>PER TON 4/</th> <th>TOTAL</th> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td colspan="2">DOLLARS</td> <td colspan="4">1,000 DOLLARS</td> <td colspan="2">DOLLARS</td> <td>1,000 DOLLARS</td> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>FLA.</td> <td>12.90</td> <td>22.90</td> <td>119,815</td> <td>185,925</td> <td>122,666</td> <td>190,894</td> <td>.95</td> <td>9,135</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LA.</td> <td>10.20</td> <td>14.90</td> <td>81,824</td> <td>97,893</td> <td>87,853</td> <td>104,643</td> <td>1.14</td> <td>8,788</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TEX.</td> <td>--</td> <td>7.00</td> <td>--</td> <td>4,340</td> <td>--</td> <td>4,438</td> <td>--</td> <td>--</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL</td> <td>11.70</td> <td>18.80</td> <td>201,639</td> <td>288,158</td> <td>210,519</td> <td>299,975</td> <td>5/1.04</td> <td>17,923</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>											PRICE PER TON FOR SUGAR 1/		VALUE OF PRODUCTION 1/				1972 SUGAR ACT PAYMENTS 3/		1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973	PER TON 4/	TOTAL		DOLLARS		1,000 DOLLARS				DOLLARS		1,000 DOLLARS	FLA.	12.90	22.90	119,815	185,925	122,666	190,894	.95	9,135	LA.	10.20	14.90	81,824	97,893	87,853	104,643	1.14	8,788	TEX.	--	7.00	--	4,340	--	4,438	--	--	TOTAL	11.70	18.80	201,639	288,158	210,519	299,975	5/1.04	17,923
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- 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 \$1.08 PER TON FOR THE 1973 CROP.

MINT FOR OIL

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE						YIELD PER ACRE					
	PLANTED		PREL.	HARVESTED		FOR	YIELD PER ACRE		IND.			
	1972	1973 1/	PLANTED 1974	1972	1973 1/	HARVEST 1974	1972	1973 1/				
ACRES						LBS. OF OIL						
PEPPERMINT:												
IDAHO	4,600	4,500	4,600	4,600	4,500	4,600	55	56	AUG. 12			
IND.	6,300	5,800	6,400	6,300	5,800	6,400	33	32	"			
MICH. 2/	1,000	--	--	700	--	--	30	--	--			
OREG.	35,000	37,000	36,000	34,500	36,500	36,000	57	60	"			
WASH.	8,000	7,300	7,500	8,000	7,300	7,500	60	55	"			
WIS.	6,500	4,000	4,900	3,000	3,600	4,300	25	31	"			
U. S.	61,400	58,600	59,400	57,100	57,700	58,800	53	54	"			
SPEARMINT:												
IDAHO	2,700	2,900	2,900	2,700	2,900	2,900	70	56	AUG. 12			
IND.	6,200	6,200	5,700	6,200	6,200	5,700	37	33	"			
MICH.	4,500	3,700	3,900	4,200	3,500	3,800	27	28	"			
WASH.	10,000	10,400	11,000	10,000	10,400	11,000	92	79	"			
WIS.	2,200	2,000	2,500	1,500	1,900	2,300	40	32	"			
U. S.	25,600	25,200	26,000	24,600	24,900	25,700	61	54	"			
PRODUCTION												
PRICE PER LB.												
VALUE OF PRODUCTION												
1972			1973 1/			1974			1972		1973 1/	
1,000 LBS.			DOLLARS			1,000 DOLLARS						
PEPPERMINT:												
IDAHO	253	252	AUG. 12	5.00	6.40	1,265	1,613					
IND.	208	186	"	5.55	8.75	1,154	1,628					
MICH. 2/	21	--	--	6.00	--	126	--					
OREG.	1,967	2,190	"	5.20	7.50	2,592	16,425					
WASH.	480	402	"	5.40	9.80	10,228	3,940					
WIS.	75	112	"	5.33	10.00	400	1,120					
U. S.	3,004	3,142	"	5.25	7.87	15,765	24,726					
SPEARMINT:												
IDAHO	189	162	AUG. 12	4.95	5.70	936	923					
IND.	229	205	"	5.05	10.20	1,156	2,091					
MICH.	113	98	"	5.30	9.30	599	911					
WASH.	920	822	"	5.20	7.05	4,784	5,795					
WIS.	60	61	"	4.85	10.00	291	610					
U. S.	1,511	1,348	"	5.14	7.66	7,766	10,330					

1/ REVISED.

2/ ESTIMATES DISCONTINUED AFTER 1972.

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