

TABLE 2.—CONVERSION FACTORS USED IN CONVERTING FRUIT PRODUCTION FROM THE UNITS OF MEASURE REPORTED TO THE UNITS SHOWN IN THE TABLES IN THIS VOLUME WHERE SUCH CONVERSIONS WERE NECESSARY

| CROP | Units used in the tables in this volume | REGIONS ¹ WHERE OTHER UNITS WERE REPORTED AND THE UNITS OF MEASURE CARRIED IN THE STATE BULLETINS | | Conversion factors |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | Region | Unit ² | |
| Apples | Bushel | Region 8 | Ton | 1 bu. = 48 lbs. |
| Apricots | Bushel | Region 8 Region 9 | Pound Ton | 1 bu. = 48 lbs. 1 bu. = 48 lbs. |
| Peaches | Bushel | Region 9 | Ton | 1 bu. = 48 lbs. |
| Pears | Bushel | Region 9 | Ton | 1 bu. = 50 lbs. |
| Plums and prunes | Bushel | Region 8 Region 9 ³ | Pound Ton | 1 bu. = 56 lbs. 1 bu. = 56 lbs. |
| Quinces | Bushel | Regions 8 and 9 | Pound | 1 bu. = 48 lbs. |
| Loquats | Pound | Region 7 | Bushel | 1 bu. = 48 lbs. |
| Nectarines | Bushel | Region 9 | Ton | 1 bu. = 50 lbs. |
| Oranges ⁴ | Ton | Region 3 | Bushel | 1 bu. = 56 lbs. |
| Satsuma oranges | Ton | Region 4 Region 7 | Field Box Bushel | 1 f.b. = 90 lbs. 1 bu. = 56 lbs. |
| Tangerines and mandarins | Ton | Region 4 | Field Box | 1 f.b. = 90 lbs. |
| Other early and midseason oranges | Ton | Region 4 | Field Box | 1 f.b. = 90 lbs. |
| Valencia and other late oranges | Ton | Region 4 | Field Box | 1 f.b. = 90 lbs. |
| Grapefruit ⁴ | Ton | Region 3 | Bushel | 1 bu. = 50 lbs. |
| Seedless grapefruit | Ton | Region 4 | Field Box | 1 f.b. = 82 lbs. |
| All other grapefruit | Ton | Region 4 | Field Box | 1 f.b. = 82 lbs. |
| Tangeloes | Pound | Region 4 | Field Box | 1 f.b. = 90 lbs. |
| Lemons | Ton | Region 3 Region 4 | Bushel Field Box | 1 bu. = 56 lbs. 1 f.b. = 90 lbs. |

¹ See Introduction of this chapter for list of States included in each region.

² The U.S. short ton (2,000 lbs.) has been used.

³ Prunes, reported in dry weight in Arizona and California, were converted to fresh weight by multiplying by 2.5. Figs, also reported in dry weight in these two States, were converted to fresh weight by multiplying by 4 for Arizona and by 3 for California.

⁴ In regions where this fruit was not broken down into subclasses.

Summary of all crops.—Table 1 presents, for the United States, acreage and value totals for all crops produced on farms. Comparative data are given for earlier years. Table 3 includes data for all small fruits reported in 1940, with comparable totals for earlier census years where such totals are available. The figures given represent the acreage and production of tame or cultivated varieties only, with the exception that wild blueberries were included if the land was used primarily for their production. The 1940 schedule specified that nonbearing acreage of small fruits was not to be included. The 1935 reports of strawberries include some planted acreage from which no crop was harvested in 1934, due to the practice of planting strawberries one year for harvest the following year and also because of failure to bear on account of the drought of that year. When reported without a production, the acreage was retained in that the plants were considered as constituting a crop whether or not strawberries were harvested. The reports for all small fruits for other years may also contain some planted acreage from which no crops were harvested.

Summary table 4 carries data for all fruits, grapes, and nuts reported in 1940. Land in tree fruits, vineyards, and planted nut trees is the total acreage reported for such trees

or vines, April 1, 1940. This acreage does not include land occupied by wild or seedling pecan trees or nurseries.

The regionalization of the 1940 Farm and Ranch Schedule made it possible to cover those fruits and nuts most commonly grown in each region and permitted the production to be reported in the unit most commonly used. In 1935, a short and limited schedule was used for all States which carried only 8 inquiries for tree fruits. For California, however, the schedule was varied so as to secure the production of these tree fruits in units of production more commonly used in that State. In 1930, a standard schedule was used for all States. In that year 2 supplemental schedules were utilized to secure additional information on fruit and nut crops in several of the States. Of these schedules 1 was used in California, in 3 counties in Arizona, 4 in Idaho, 13 in Oregon, and 4 in Washington. The other was used in Florida, in 4 counties in Alabama, 6 in Mississippi, 12 in Texas, and 9 parishes in Louisiana.

In 1925, a classification was made for apples only, as to whether the trees were of bearing or not of bearing age. For crops for which no separate questions were carried on the 1925 schedule, the reports are probably less complete than for the listed crops. The production of pears, as shown in the 1935 volumes, and of apricots and pears, as shown in the 1930 volumes, have been recomputed on the basis of revised conversion factors. For a more complete explanation of this change, see the text covering each of these crops.

In several regions, a separation was secured in the 1940 Census for sweet and sour cherries; for peaches, either clingstone or freestone; for pears, either Bartlett or other pears; for plums, either plums or prunes; and for grapes, either table, raisin, wine or juice varieties. This information is carried in table 15 for cherries, and in tables 5, 6, 7, and 8 for the other crops.

Three inquiries concerning horticultural specialties were made a part of each regionalized schedule to obtain the area and the amount of sales of such products. Special emphasis was given in the instructions to enumerators that production in mushroom cellars, nurseries, greenhouses, and similar establishments were considered agricultural operations, for which a 1940 Farm and Ranch Schedule should be secured, if minimum requirements on value of agricultural products of a farm were met. Data for these crops, where available for the earlier census years, are included in table 9.

Individual crops.—Data for individual fruit crops, nuts, and horticultural specialties are presented for the United States in tables 3 to 9 and for divisions and States in tables 10 to 26. In presenting the statistics, averages have been calculated for a number of the fruit productions to give yields per tree and per vine. For some purposes these averages may have more utility than the basic data.

Small fruits.—The 1940 farm schedule called for the acreage and quantity of each small fruit harvested in 1939. Figures were secured for blackberries and dewberries, blueberries, boysenberries, cranberries, currants, gooseberries, loganberries, raspberries, strawberries, and youngberries, in appropriate regions.

A separation of tame and wild blueberries was called for in Region 1, which is the region covering those States where wild blueberries are of importance. Acreage was reported for wild blueberries only where the land was used primarily for their production.

Currants and gooseberries were not included on any of the 1940 regionalized schedules, but the acreage and production of these crops were reported and specified under the inquiry "Other small fruits."

Raspberries were separated into the two groups, black raspberries and red raspberries, in two Regions (1 and 8). Figures for these two groups are carried in table 11.

Strawberries were the only small fruit carried on the 1935 farm schedule. As was pointed out in the summary for all crops, in that year nonbearing acreage was considered as constituting a crop and was included in the total strawberry acreage. The acreage of strawberries harvested in 1939 was 175,217 or 27.8 percent smaller than the 1929 acreage of 242,829 and 22.8 percent less than the 226,996 acres in the drought year, 1934.