

Berries and other small fruits.—The 1954 Agriculture Questionnaire provided for obtaining separate data on the acreage and the quantity harvested of the several kinds of berries and other small fruits harvested for sale. Nonbearing acreages and small plots utilized entirely for home consumption were not to be reported. Provision was made for reporting the area harvested in tenths of an acre. A separate inquiry for a crop was carried only for those States in which the crop was important. Additional lines were provided on all questionnaires to write in the acreage and the production for other berry and small fruit crops for which the questionnaire did not contain a separate inquiry. Thus, provision was made for reporting all berries or other small fruits harvested for sale. With the exception of blueberries in the six New England States, the data for berries and other small fruits were to exclude the acreage and production of wild berries. In New England, the questionnaire asked for the acreage and the quantity harvested for wild blueberries. In processing the data, the acreage figures for wild blueberries were adjusted occasionally on the questionnaires for individual farms to represent the area from which wild blueberries were harvested, when it appeared that the entire acreage of land in blueberries had been reported. In such cases, the acreage was reduced so that the average yield per acre for the wild blueberries on the farm would be approximately that reported for other farms in the area. The data on berries and other small fruits, as collected in the 1954 Census, are comparable with those for the 1950 Census. However, for Census years prior to 1950, the figures for acreage and quantity harvested include berries and other small fruits for home use as well as for sale.

The units of measure for reporting berries and other small fruits were either pounds, quarts, crates, or barrels. Table 2 provides a summary of the unit used in each State and the conversion factors utilized to convert the data to a common unit of measure for publication in the tables. The unit of measure for cranberries represents a special situation and is explained under "Cranberries."

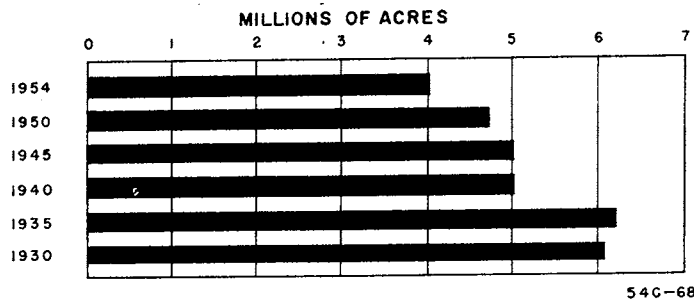
The value of sales for berries and other small fruits was calculated by multiplying the enumerated quantity harvested by a State average price per unit. Since no quantitative data were available on the acreage or production of berries and other fruits used for home consumption, this computed value of sales was used as the value of the quantity harvested.

Cranberries.—Because of the limited number of cranberry growers, provision was not made for a separate inquiry on the Agriculture Questionnaire in any State. Cranberries were to be reported as other berries and other small fruits. The questionnaire specified the unit of measure for such other berries or small fruits as quarts. Actually for cranberries, several different units of measure such as pounds, quarts, and barrels were reported on the questionnaires. Most of the reports in the important cranberry producing areas were given in barrels. When the quantity harvested was reported in units other than barrels the quantity was converted to barrels for tabulation and for publication. The conversion factors used in making conversions of other units of measure into barrels were: one quart equals one pound, and one barrel equals 100 quarts or 100 pounds. The same conversion factors were used for the 1950 Census.

In past Censuses, enumerators had some difficulty in locating cranberry bogs which are in out-of-the-way places or operated by nonresident owners. In order to facilitate the enumeration, special lists of growers were obtained in 1954 from the Agricultural Marketing Service for use by the enumerators.

Value data for cranberries were computed on the same basis as those for other small fruits and berries.

LAND IN FRUIT ORCHARDS—ACREAGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1930 TO 1954



Land in fruit orchards, groves, vineyards, and planted nut trees.—The questionnaire for the 1954 Census provided for the enumeration of orchards, groves, and vineyards only in those cases where there was a total of 20 or more trees and vines of all kinds on the farm. This procedure was used to eliminate the need for reports for small plantings, scattered trees, and small orchards. There is a relatively large number of farms with a few fruit trees. The data for farms reporting land in fruit orchards, etc., for 1954 are not comparable with those of prior Censuses because of the omission of farms with a total of less than 20 fruit or nut trees or grapevines. However, comparative data on the acreage in orchards, groves, and vineyards was not significantly affected, particularly in commercial producing areas.

Notes on the questionnaire and instructions to the enumerator stated that the acreage of land in orchards, groves, and vineyards was to include young trees and vines, not yet of bearing age, but was to exclude the acreage of berries or other small fruits and the acreage of nursery stock. The acreage in each crop was not enumerated separately except in California and Arizona. The table below shows the acreage of the more important fruit and nut crops in these two States.

ACREAGE IN PRINCIPAL FRUIT AND NUT CROPS FOR ARIZONA AND CALIFORNIA: CENSUS OF 1954

Crop	Arizona (acres)	California (acres)
Apples.....	706	27,431
Peaches:		
Clingstone.....	44	60,081
Freestone.....	1,062	39,028
Pears:		
Bartlett.....	73	35,700
Other than Bartlett.....	22	5,011
Cherries.....	11	10,999
Plums.....	56	25,236
Prunes.....	2	100,260
Apricots.....	109	38,665
Avocados.....	6	23,683
Dates.....	253	4,823
Figs.....	11	27,367
Nectarines.....	6	6,634
Olives.....	69	28,409
Grapes:		
Table.....	1,063	87,157
Raisin.....	533	201,751
Wine or juice.....	15	140,660
Walnuts, English.....	3	121,927
Almonds.....	6	92,400
Oranges:		
Valencia.....	2,786	106,445
Navel.....	2,316	69,722
Other.....	1,254	2,386
Grapefruit.....	6,102	9,635
Lemons.....	1,755	62,679

The Agriculture Questionnaire provided for classifying fruit and nut trees and grapevines into two groups: (a) not of bearing age, and (b) of bearing age. The number of trees or vines not of bearing age may be overstated. Sometimes enumerators and farm operators may have reported trees