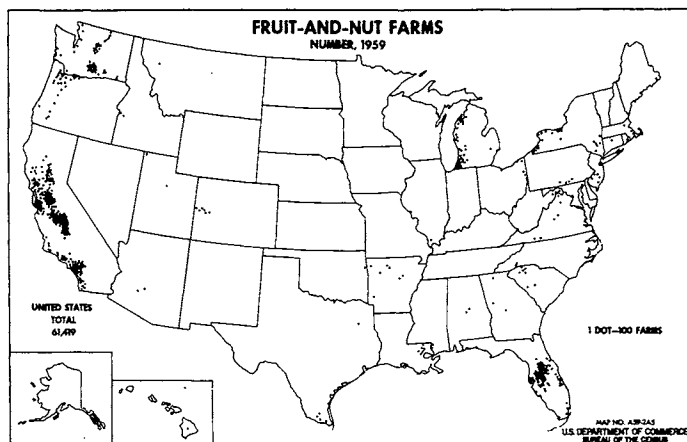


principal crops; grapes were the principal fruit crop around Lake Erie. Apples, cherries, peaches, grapes, and berries were the principal fruits in Michigan. In Washington and northern California, there was a large variety of fruits grown separately and in combination such as apples, pears, plums and prunes, cherries, grapes, walnuts, strawberries, and raspberries. In southern California citrus fruits, olives, grapes, walnuts, almonds, peaches, and apricots were grown separately and in combination. Oranges and grapefruit were the predominant fruits in Florida and the Rio Grande Valley of Texas. In Georgia and South Carolina peaches were the principal fruit grown. Apples were the important fruit crop along the Appalachian Mountains and parts of Arkansas and Missouri. Strawberries represent an important fruit crop in Arkansas, Louisiana, and along the Atlantic Coast.



Fruit-and-nut farms were highly specialized. The sale of fruits and nuts on fruit-and-nut farms in 1959 accounted for 93.3 percent of all farm products sold. The acreage of land in berries, small fruits, fruit orchards, groves, vineyards, and planted nut trees on fruit-and-nut farms was equivalent to 79.7 percent of the acreage of cropland harvested.

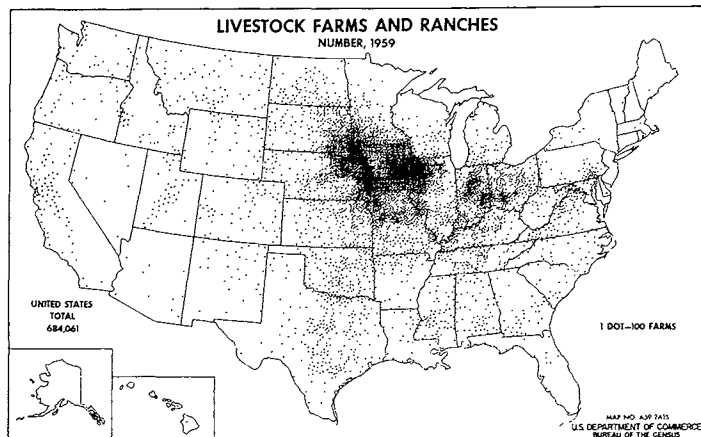
The 15,475 large-scale and highly specialized fruit-and-nut farms with a value of farm products sold of \$20,000 or more accounted for 73.2 percent of the value of all fruits and nuts sold on all fruit-and-nut farms.

These large specialized farms with a value of farm products sold of \$20,000 or more had an average acreage of land in fruit orchards, groves, vineyards, and planted nut trees of 121.7 acres. The average value of all farm products sold was \$62,780 and the average value of fruits and nuts sold was \$58,706. They had an average of 2.8 tractors (excluding garden tractors) per farm, an average expenditure for machine hire and hired labor of \$17,854, and used an average of 47.1 tons of commercial fertilizer per farm.

More than half of the fruit-and-nut farms had a value of farm products sold of less than \$10,000. The average acreage of cropland harvested on these farms was 21.6 and the acres in fruit orchards, groves, vineyards, and planted nut trees averaged 15.4 acres per farm.

Livestock farms other than poultry and dairy farms and livestock ranches.—Livestock farms and ranches other than dairy and poultry farms and livestock ranches comprised 25.5 percent of all farms, contained 24.3 percent of all the land in farms, 28.6 percent of the cropland harvested, and accounted for 27.4 percent of the value of all farm products sold in 1959. They had 41.2 percent of the cattle and calves and 62.2 percent of the hogs and pigs on all farms.

Livestock farms, other than dairy and poultry farms and livestock ranches, accounted for 67.7 percent of the hogs sold, 52.8 percent of the cattle and calves sold, and 63.8 percent of all live-



stock products other than dairy and poultry sold from all farms in the United States.

The average value of all farm products sold per farm was \$13,086. Of the total value of sales, 81.4 percent was derived from the sale of livestock and livestock products other than dairy and poultry, 2.5 percent from dairy products, 1.9 percent from poultry products, and 14.3 percent from crops. Three out of four other livestock farms were owner-operated. Farm tenancy amounted to only 20.0 percent.

Livestock ranches.—The classification, livestock ranches, was used only in 18 Western States, Florida, Hawaii, and Alaska. Livestock ranches represent farms on which the chief emphasis is placed upon the production of livestock by grazing. The classification was not used in the remaining 29 States because in these States livestock farms consist almost entirely of farms on which livestock products are produced primarily by the feeding of crops or purchased feed.

Livestock ranches comprised less than 3 percent of all commercial farms. They contained 31.5 percent of the land in farms, 1.6 percent of the cropland harvested; they had 54.9 percent of all land used for pasture and grazing, 15.5 percent of all the cattle and calves, 41.4 percent of the sheep and lambs, and 84.7 percent of the goats and kids. They accounted for 4.8 percent of the value of all farm products sold, 15.7 percent of the cattle and calves sold, and 38.0 percent of the sheep and lambs sold in 1959. Livestock ranches are located mainly in grazing areas of the western half of the United States. Areas of concentration include the Edwards Plateau of Texas, Flint Hills of Kansas, Sand Hills of Nebraska, western South Dakota, western North Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, and Florida. Some areas of concentration were in the grazing areas of Washington, Oregon, and California.

The characteristics of livestock ranches differ in various parts of the country. Usually only one kind of livestock, cattle, sheep or goats, are kept on the same ranch. Both cattle and sheep ranches are found in the western part of the country. Goat ranches are limited almost entirely to New Mexico, Texas, and Arizona. The livestock ranches in Florida and Hawaii were cattle ranches. Livestock ranches were highly specialized. The sale of livestock and livestock products (other than dairy and poultry products) accounted for 95.9 percent of all farm products sold from livestock ranches. Almost 90 percent of the livestock ranches are owner- or manager-operated. Only one out of four had regular hired workers.

The 6,757 large ranches (sales of \$40,000 or more of all farm products) accounted for about one-seventh of the production on livestock ranches. These large-scale ranches accounted for 60.1 percent of the sale of livestock and livestock products (other than dairy and poultry products), 54.4 percent of the cattle and calves,