

1964 ^{OF} UNITED STATES CENSUS AGRICULTURE

FARMS
FARM CHARACTERISTICS
LIVESTOCK AND PRODUCTS
CROPS
FRUITS
VALUES



VOLUME III PART 5

MAPS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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1964 ^{OF} UNITED STATES CENSUS AGRICULTURE

Volume III—Part 5

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Introduction—The 1964 Census of Agriculture is the eighteenth nationwide census of agriculture of the United States. This report summarizes graphically and briefly many of the significant facts revealed by the census regarding agricultural operations in the United States.

Source of information—The data for the graphic material in this report were obtained from the 1964

Census of Agriculture and detailed statistics may be found in volumes I and II of the 1964 census reports.

United States totals—The maps in this report show data only for 1964. The 1964 totals for each of the maps is shown below along with the comparable 1959 total, the numerical increase or decrease, and the percent change from 1959 to 1964.

1964 Census of Agriculture—Lists of Maps with Comparative Data From 1959 and 1964 Censuses

Map number	Title	Unit	1964	1959	1959 to 1964		Percent change
					Increase	Decrease	
Size of farm							
64A-M1...	Total Number of Farms, 1964.....	per number	3,157,857	3,711,503	553,646		14.9
64A-M2...	Farms of Less Than 50 Acres, 1964.....	number	827,015	1,057,522	230,507		27.9
64A-M3...	Farms of 50 to 179 Acres, 1964.....	number	1,175,373	1,430,422	255,049		21.7
64A-M4...	Farms of 180 to 259 Acres, 1964.....	number	355,442	414,477	59,035		16.6
64A-M5...	Farms of 260 to 499 Acres, 1964.....	number	451,311	471,540	20,229		4.5
64A-M6...	Farms of 500 to 999 Acres, 1964.....	number	210,437	208,191	2,246		1.1
64A-M7...	Farms of 1,000 Acres or More, 1964.....	number	145,242	138,297	6,945		5.0
Type of farm							
64A-M8...	Cash-Grain Farms, 1964.....	number	404,713	348,347	56,366		16.2
64A-M9...	Tobacco Farms, 1964.....	number	171,394	14,307	157,087		901.2
64A-M10...	Cotton Farms, 1964.....	number	168,376	261,864	93,488		55.5
64A-M11...	Other Field-Crop Farms, 1964.....	number	35,130	38,331	3,201		9.1
64A-M12...	Vegetable Farms, 1964.....	number	23,217	21,912	1,305		5.9
64A-M13...	Fruit and Nut Farms, 1964.....	number	57,276	41,414	15,862		38.3
64A-M14...	Livestock Farms and Ranches, 1964.....	number	580,911	634,081	53,170		9.1
64A-M15...	Dairy Farms, 1964.....	number	366,467	423,443	56,976		15.5
64A-M16...	Poultry Farms, 1964.....	number	82,124	1,34,779	52,655		63.6
64A-M17...	General Farms, 1964.....	number	2,119,243	2,116,613	2,630		0.1
Economic class of farm							
64A-M18...	All Commercial Farms, 1964.....	number	2,167,712	2,416,117	248,405		11.5
64A-M19...	Class I Farm, (Sales of \$40,000 or more), 1964.....	number	141,414	162,094	20,680		14.6
64A-M20...	Class II Farms, (Sales of \$20,000 to \$39,999), 1964.....	number	254,848	210,417	44,431		17.3
64A-M21...	Class III Farms, (Sales of \$10,000 to \$19,999), 1964.....	number	467,36	483,000	15,640		3.3
64A-M22...	Class IV Farms, (Sales of \$5,000 to \$9,999), 1964.....	number	524,614	653,881	129,267		24.6
64A-M23...	Class V Farms, (Sales of \$2,500 to \$4,999), 1964.....	number	443,918	417,677	26,241		5.9
64A-M24...	Class VI Farms, (Sales of \$50 to \$2,499), 1964.....	number	348,272	348,454	182		0.1
64A-M25...	Part-Time and Part-Retirement Farms, 1964.....	number	982,467	1,289,945	307,478		31.3
Land use							
64A-M26...	Total Land in Farms, 1964.....	acreage	1,110,187,000	1,122,517,171	12,330,171		1.1
64A-M27...	Total Land in Farms as a Percent of Total Land Area, 1964.....	percent	4.4	4.4			
64A-M28...	Total Cropland, 1964.....	acreage	434,317,284	422,087,000	12,230,284		2.9
64A-M29...	Total Cropland as a Percent of Total Land Area, 1964.....	percent	39.2	37.5	1.7		4.5
Farm tenure							
64A-M30...	Farms Operated by Full Owners, 1964.....	number	1,818,254	2,118,783	300,529		16.5
64A-M31...	Farms Operated by Part Owners, 1964.....	number	781,985	811,079	29,094		3.7
64A-M32...	Farms Operated by Tenants, 1964.....	number	539,321	759,773	220,452		40.9
64A-M33...	Farms Operated by Managers, 1964.....	number	17,798	20,668	2,870		16.2
Value of farms and farm expenditures							
64A-M34...	Average Value of Land and Buildings Per Farm, 1964.....	dollars	50,646	34,768	15,878		45.7
64A-M35...	Expenditures for Feed for Livestock and Poultry, 1964.....	dollars	5,511,812,814	4,755,471,634	756,341,180		15.9
64A-M36...	Expenditures for Fertilizer and Fertilizing Material, 1964.....	dollars	1,771,616,576	(NA)	(NA)		(NA)
64A-M37...	Expenditures for Gasoline and Other Petroleum Products, 1964.....	dollars	1,786,796,202	1,558,366,465	228,429,737		12.8
64A-M38...	Expenditures for Machine Hire, Custom, and Contract Work, 1964.....	dollars	869,779,693	804,586,417	65,193,276		8.1
64A-M39...	Expenditures for Hired Labor on Farms, County Basis, 1964.....	dollars	2,798,571,024	2,621,630,968	176,940,056		6.7
64A-M40...	Farms Reporting Regular Hired Workers (150 days or more), 1964.....	number	349,235	316,571	32,664		10.3
Land improvement							
64A-M41...	Irrigated Land in Farms, 1964.....	acreage	37,056,083	23,021,792	14,034,291		61.0
64A-M42...	Land in Strip Crops for Soil-Erosion Control, 1964.....	acreage	16,683,366	216,013,218	199,329,852		1194.6
64A-M43...	Cropland Fenced on the Contour, 1964.....	acreage	21,565,297	22,323,391	758,094		3.5
64A-M44...	Commercial Fertilizers Used, 1964.....	acreage	150,651,146	133,258,950	17,392,196		13.1
64A-M45...	Lime and Liming Materials Used, 1964.....	acreage	12,330,333	10,190,157	2,140,176		17.1
64A-M46...	Farm Ponds, Pits, Reservoirs, and Farther Tanks, 1964.....	number	2,155,856	(NA)	(NA)		(NA)
Value of farm products sold							
64A-M47...	Value of All Crops Sold, 1964.....	dollars	16,411,771,726	13,433,589,957	2,978,181,769		22.2
64A-M48...	Value of Livestock and Livestock Products Sold Other Than Dairy and Poultry, 1964.....	dollars	11,140,828,495	10,779,718,243	361,110,252		3.3
64A-M49...	Value of Dairy Products Sold, 1964.....	dollars	4,637,285,493	4,021,590,860	615,694,633		15.3
64A-M50...	Value of All Poultry Products and Poultry Sold, 1964.....	dollars	3,062,912,541	2,257,421,804	805,490,737		35.7
64A-M51...	Value of Vegetables Harvested for Sale, 1964.....	dollars	987,377,835	730,628,458	256,749,377		35.1
64A-M52...	Value of Fruits and Nuts Sold, 1964.....	dollars	1,675,386,770	1,348,422,811	326,963,959		24.3
64A-M53...	Value of Forest and Horticultural Specialty Products Sold, 1964.....	dollars	879,747,401	802,804,444	76,942,957		9.5
Livestock and poultry							
64A-M54...	Cattle and Calves, 1964.....	number	105,557,830	92,534,082	13,023,748		14.1
64A-M55...	Milk Cows, 1964.....	number	14,622,608	16,522,026	1,899,418		12.9
64A-M56...	Cattle and Calves Sold, 1964.....	number	62,952,104	51,251,140	11,700,964		22.8
64A-M57...	Hogs and Pigs, 1964.....	number	36,080,194	67,969,259	31,889,065		88.0
64A-M58...	Sheep and Lambs, 1964.....	number	25,471,500	33,944,513	8,473,013		33.3
64A-M59...	Wool Shorn, 1964.....	pounds	187,730,345	230,684,700	42,954,355		22.9
64A-M60...	Chickens on Hand, Four Months Old and Over, 1964.....	number	343,161,807	351,029,232	7,867,425		2.3
64A-M61...	Chickens Sold, 1964.....	number	2,116,469,979	1,620,261,266	496,208,713		30.6
64A-M62...	Chicken Eggs Sold, Number of Dozen, 1964.....	dozen	4,282,303,790	3,330,265,407	952,038,383		28.6
64A-M63...	Turkeys Raised, 1964.....	number	104,750,283	82,521,297	22,228,986		21.2

¹Data are not fully comparable due to difference in definition of regular hired workers.
²Does not include Alaska.

1964 Census of Agriculture—Lists of Maps with Comparative Data From 1959 and 1964 Censuses—Continued

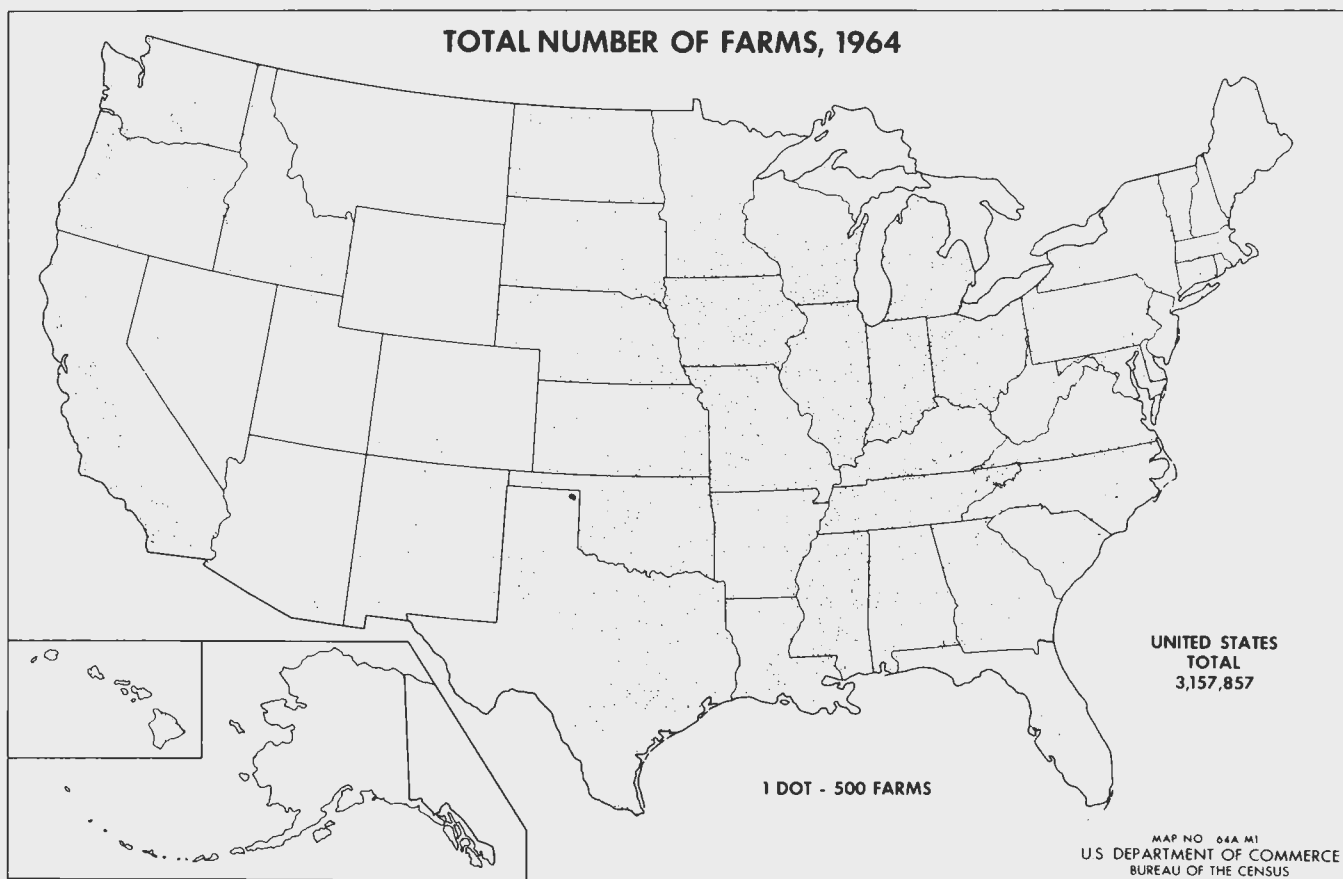
Map number	Title	Unit	1964	1959	1959 to 1964		Percent change
					Increase	Decrease	
Crops harvested							
64A-M44..	Corn Harvested for All Purposes, 1964.....	acreage	63,514,806	79,616,031		16,101,225	20.2
64A-M65..	Soybeans Harvested for All Purposes, 1964.....	acreage	14,465,707	17,977,257		3,511,550	17.5
64A-M66..	Oats Harvested, 1964.....	acreage	18,135,713	26,572,824		7,637,111	28.7
64A-M77..	Winter Wheat Harvested, 1964.....	acreage	36,620,469	37,211,395		1,181,426	3.1
64A-M68..	Spring Wheat Harvested, 1964.....	acreage	11,437,133	11,791,429		412,636	3.6
64A-M74..	Barley Harvested, 1964.....	acreage	4,806,427	14,193,311		4,493,484	30.9
64A-M75..	Lycopers Harvested for All Purposes, 1964.....	acreage	30,391,267	33,090,156	7,240,886		31.6
64A-M71..	Cotton Harvested, 1964.....	acreage	13,916,648	14,441,264		732,616	5.0
64A-M72..	Sugar Beet Harvested for Sugar, 1964.....	acreage	1,476,006	911,779	464,230		5.9
64A-M73..	Sugarbeets Harvested for Sugar, 1964.....	acreage	643,417	409,403	234,016		7.5
64A-M76..	Tobacco Harvested, 1964.....	acreage	1,025,260	1,108,274		83,034	7.5
64A-M75..	Irish Potatoes, 1964.....	acreage	1,173,418	1,200,431		26,513	2.2
64A-M76..	Sweet Potatoes, 1964.....	acreage	112,128	218,461		106,333	48.7
64A-M77..	Dry Field and Seed Bean Harvested for Bean, 1964.....	acreage	1,338,304	1,414,163		75,859	5.4
64A-M77..	Alfalfa Cut for Hay, 1964.....	acreage	28,211,434	26,107,438	2,103,996		8.1
64A-M77..	Clover, Timothy, Clo-Tim Mixture, and Other Tame Hay Cut, 1964.....	acreage	20,669,402	22,094,751		1,426,349	6.4
64A-M77..	Wild Hay Cut, 1964.....	acreage	19,364,254	19,471,654		107,400	1.0
64A-M77..	All Other Hay Crop Cut, 1964.....	acreage	6,050,613	4,882,704	1,167,909		23.9
64A-M32..	Lentils Harvested for All Purposes, 1964.....	acreage	1,347,253	1,468,231		120,978	8.2
64A-M33..	Flax Harvested, 1964.....	acreage	2,650,628	2,868,234		197,611	6.1
64A-M34..	Rice Harvested, 1964.....	acreage	1,815,013	1,617,037	197,976		12.2
Vegetables harvested for sale							
64A-M35..	Tomatoes Harvested for Sale, 1964.....	acreage	388,541	445,433		56,892	12.8
64A-M36..	Sweet Corn Harvested for Sale, 1964.....	acreage	445,563	617,548		171,985	11.7
64A-M37..	Soy Beans Harvested for Sale, 1964.....	acreage	280,316	244,201	36,115		14.8
64A-M38..	Green Beans Harvested for Sale, 1964.....	acreage	34,549	34,225	60,324		18.0
64A-M39..	Watermelon Harvested for Sale, 1964.....	acreage	245,761	269,118		23,857	8.8
Fruit and nut.							
64A-M10..	Apple Trees of All Ages, 1964.....	number	21,740,221	21,321,444	418,777		3.1
64A-M11..	Peach Trees of All Ages, 1964.....	number	32,459,346	40,226,244		7,766,758	18.8
64A-M12..	Plum and Prune Trees of All Ages, 1964.....	number	17,456,890	17,444,788	7,010,102		13.0
64A-M13..	Grapevines of All Ages, 1964.....	number	221,729,432	232,067,767	15,722,065		5.8
64A-M14..	Orange Trees of All Ages, 1964.....	number	75,264,115	54,046,520	21,169,595		30.1
64A-M15..	Grapefruit Trees of All Ages, 1964.....	number	10,369,210	11,595,305		724,595	6.3
64A-M16..	Lemon Trees of All Ages, 1964.....	number	7,461,521	7,233,681		1,333,160	18.3
64A-M17..	English Walnut Trees of All Ages, 1964.....	number	5,172,736	4,237,741	934,995		22.1
64A-M18..	Foreign Trees of All Ages, 1964.....	number	6,878,043	7,205,847		327,804	4.6
64A-M19..	Strawberries Harvested for Sale, 1964.....	acreage	66,171	85,228		19,057	22.4

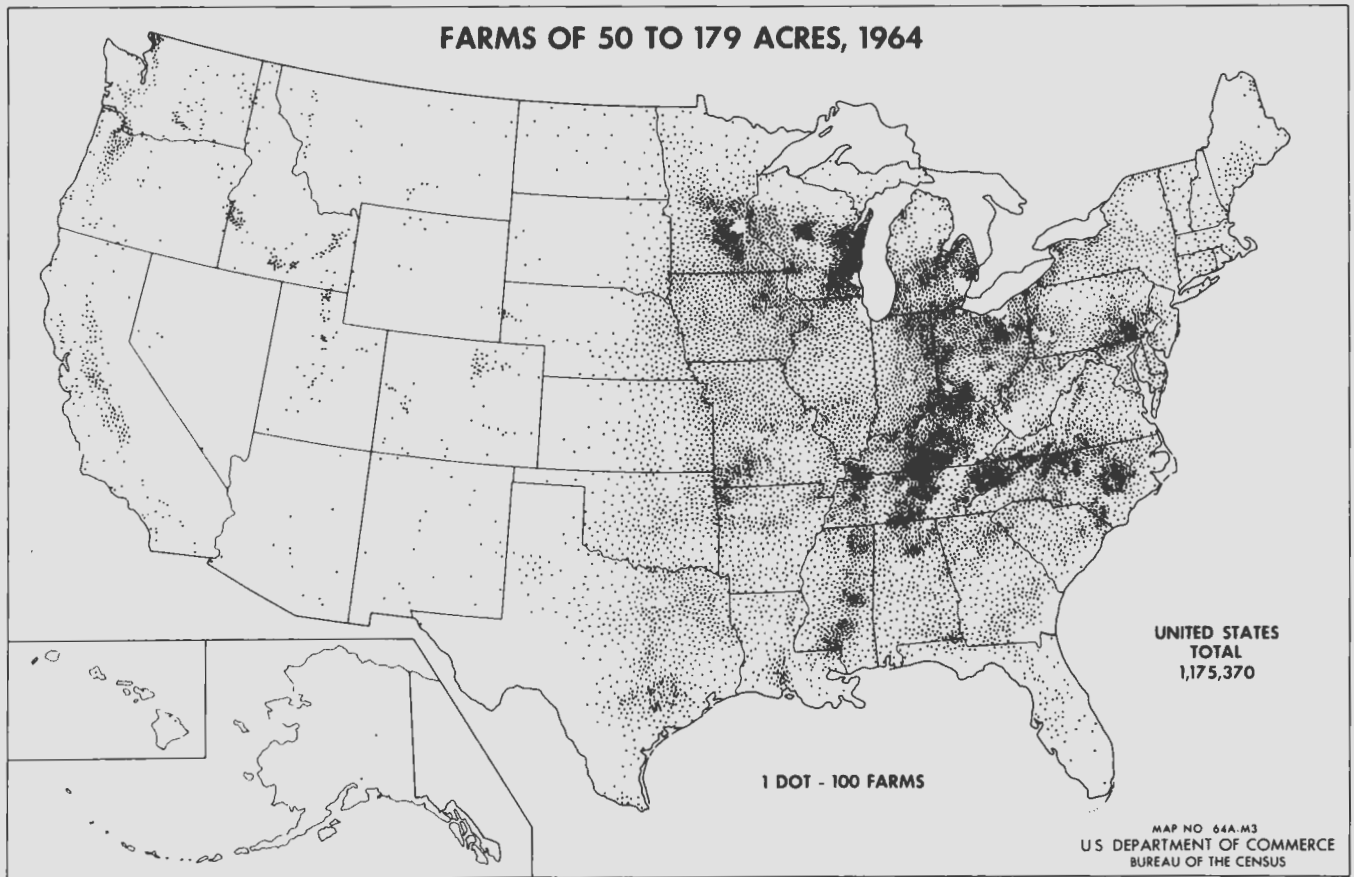
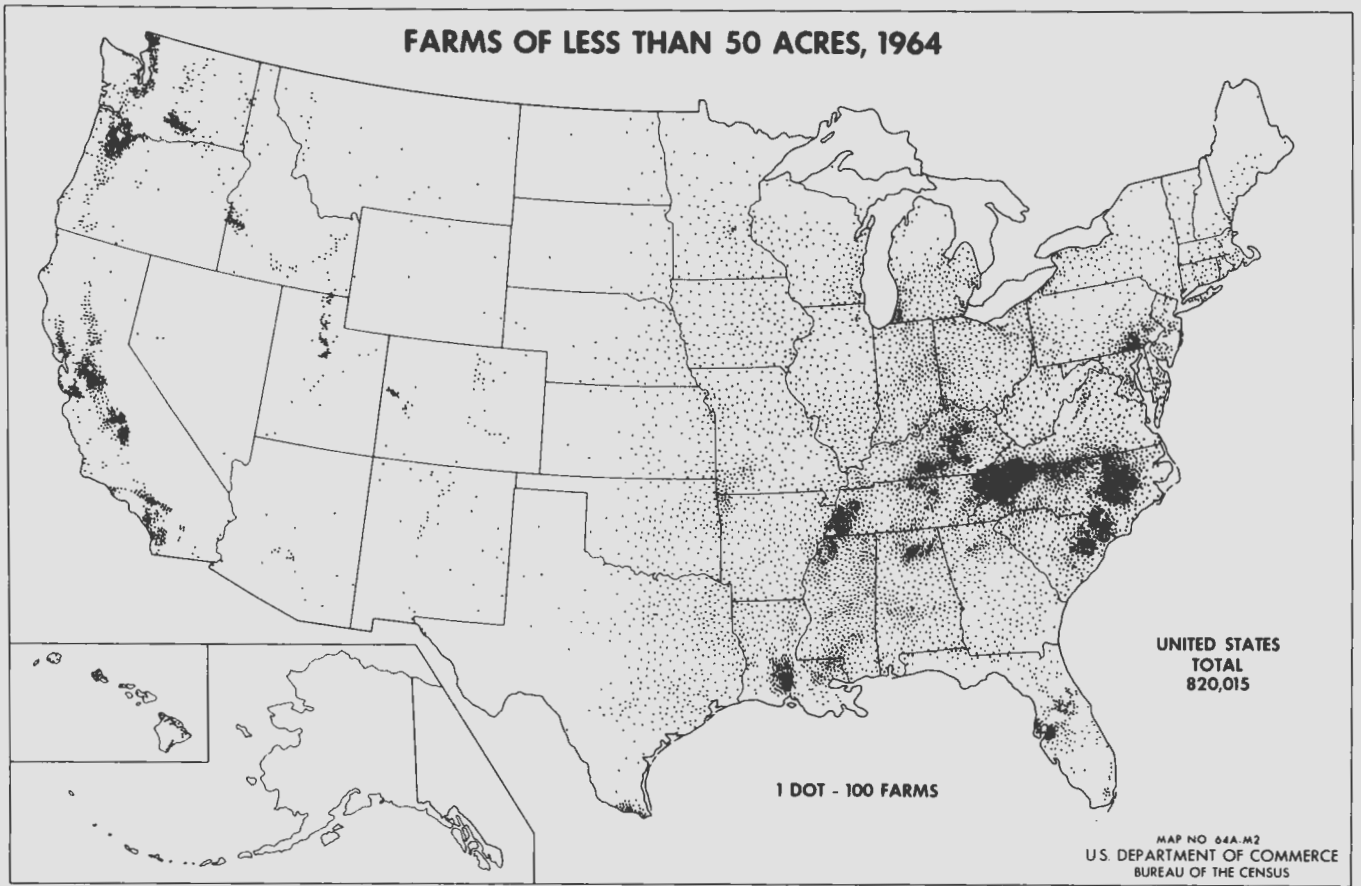
A farm for census purposes was defined as a "place" under the control or supervision of one person or partnership at the time of enumeration, and on which agricultural operations were conducted at any time in 1964. (See vol. 1, page 2, 1964 Census of Agriculture.)

Size of farm—The number of farms has decreased rapidly in the last 30 years, but the acreage of land in farms has changed very little; as a result the average size of farm has doubled since 1935. The increase of farm size has been one of the significant developments in agriculture in the United States in the twentieth century.

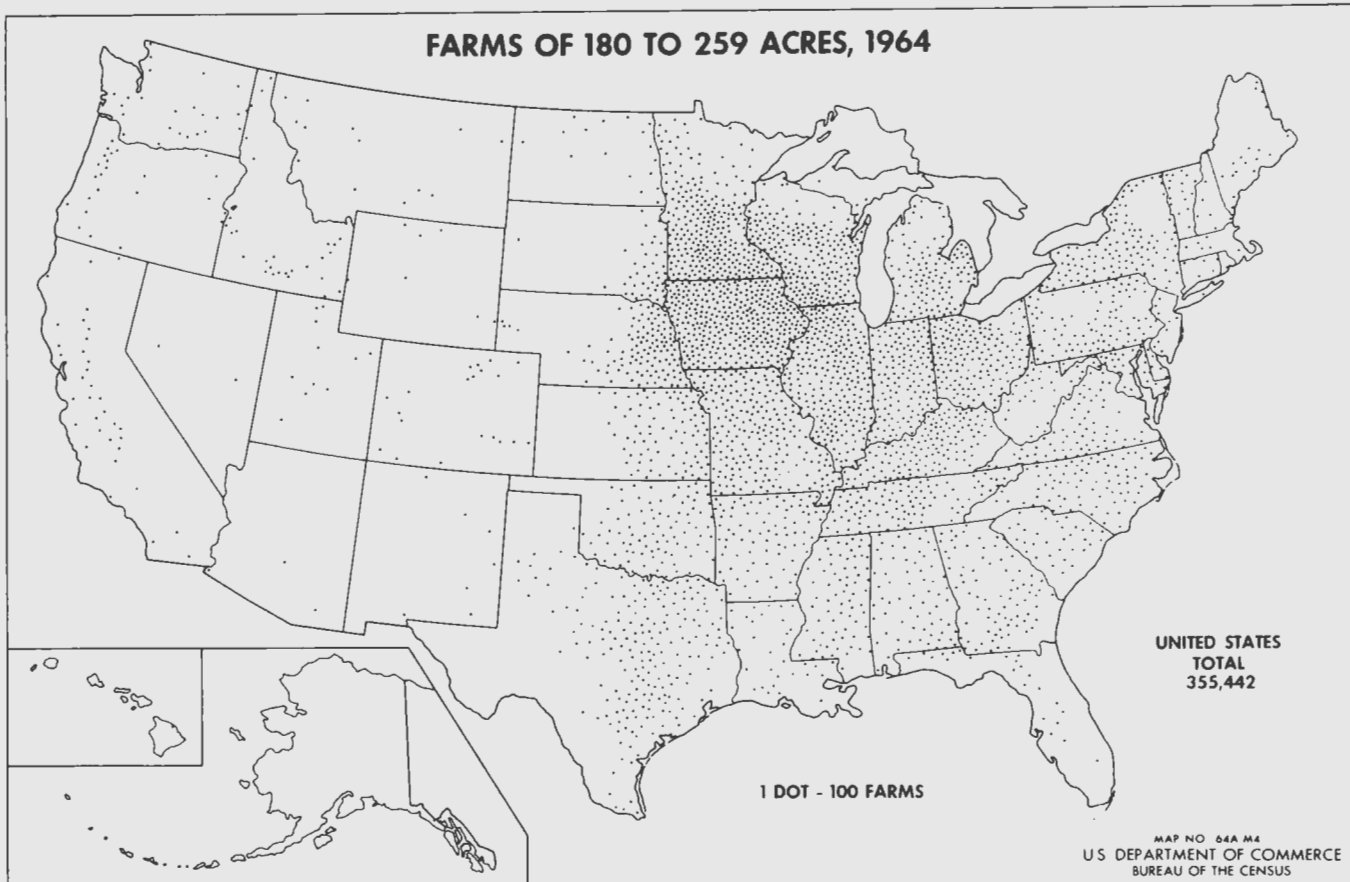
The number of farms in each of the size of farm groups under 500 acres has decreased, while the number of farms in the size groups over 500 acres has increased. Many small farms have ceased operation and the land in many of these has been incorporated into other farms. New technology and mechanization have accelerated the consolidation of farms.

Acres in the farm, with the large scale substitution of capital inputs for farmland and labor, has become an increasingly unsatisfactory measure of scale of farm operation, i.e. size of farm business. The differences in the productivity of an acre of land in various areas, and in various size groups of farms, need to be considered when using data for various groupings of farms on the basis of physical area alone.

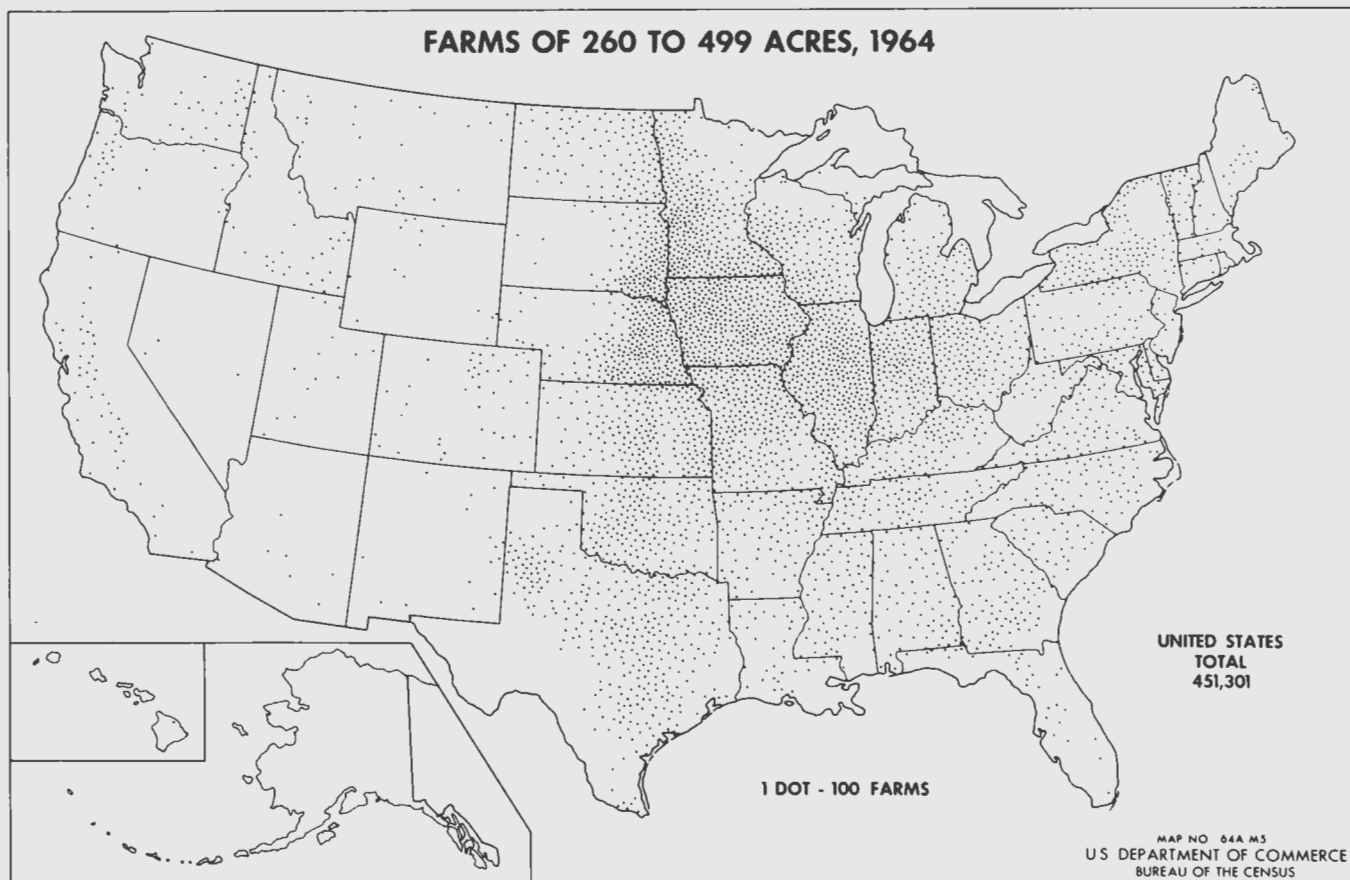


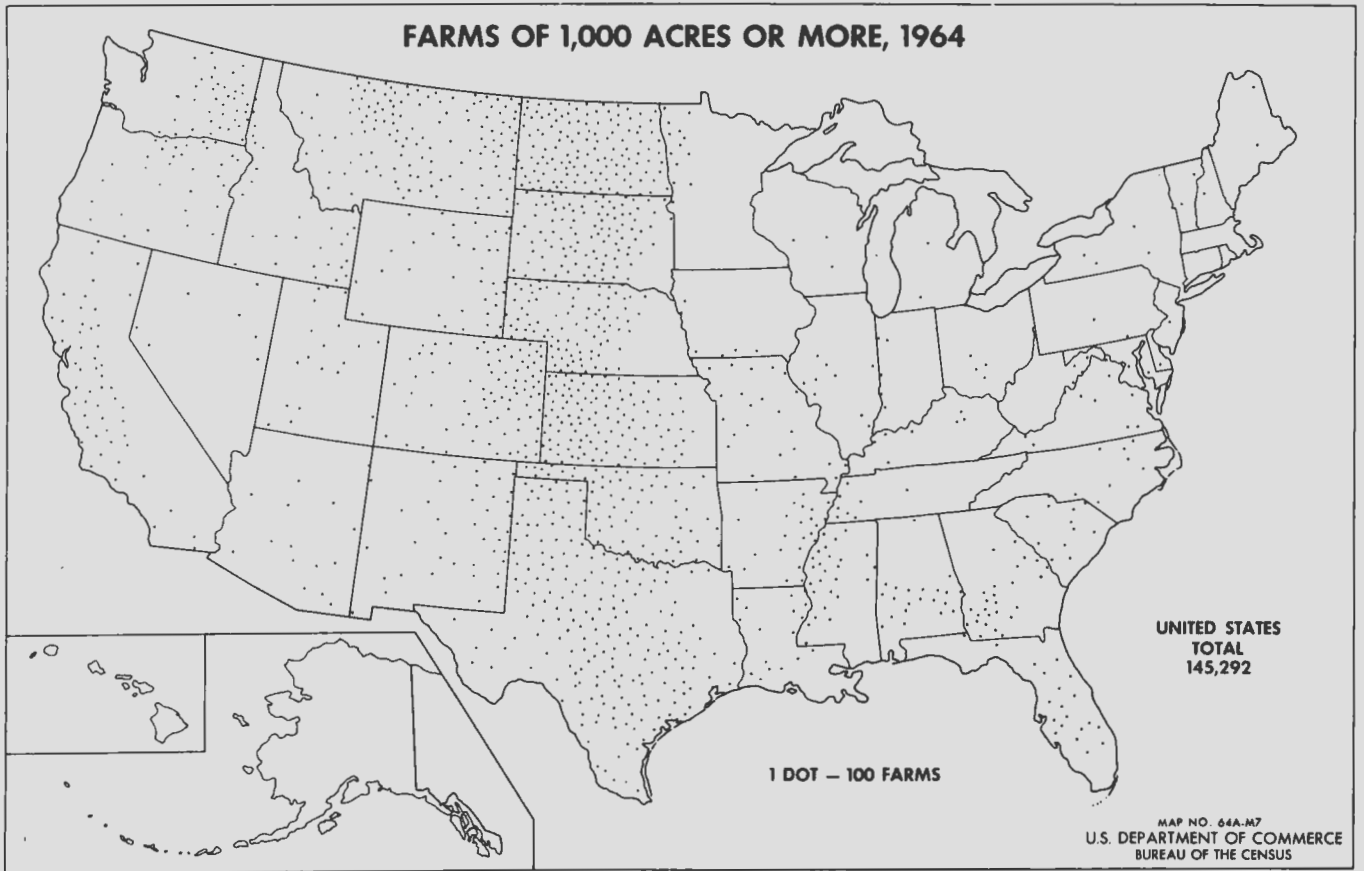
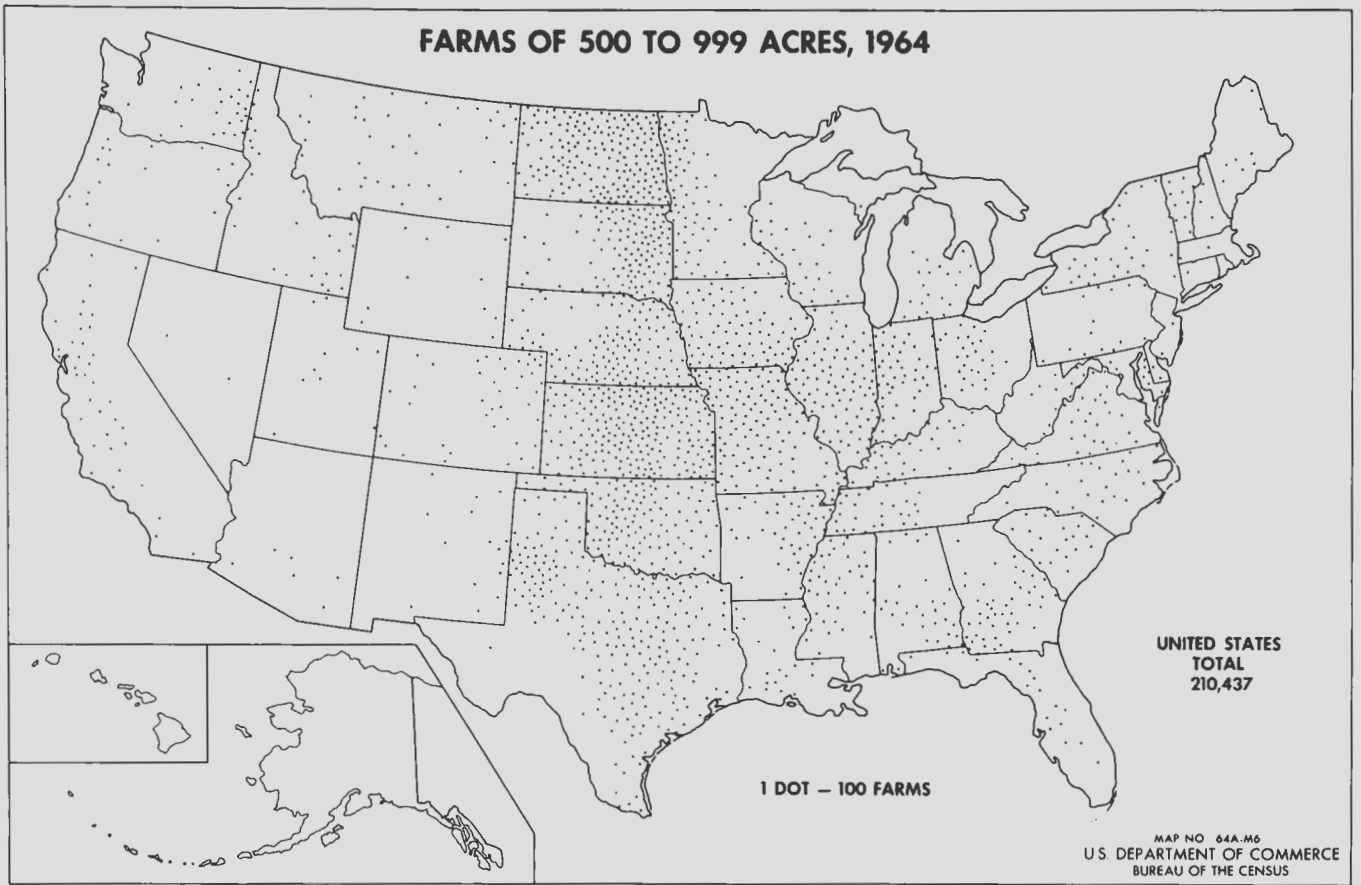


FARMS OF 180 TO 259 ACRES, 1964



FARMS OF 260 TO 499 ACRES, 1964





Type of farm—Maps by type of farm were made for the 2.2 million commercial farms only (see text on page 18). In order for a farm to be classified as a particular type, the value of sales from a product or a group of products had to represent 50 percent or more of the total value of sales of farm products.

Cash-grain farms—Commercial farms that received 50 percent or more of their cash income in 1964 from the sale of corn; sorghums; small grains; soybeans for beans; cowpeas for peas; and dry field and seed beans and peas were classified as cash-grain farms. Cash-grain farms represented the second largest group of commercial farms; they comprised almost one-fifth of all commercial farms. The greatest concentration of cash-grain farms was in the Corn Belt where corn and soybeans are the principal cash-grain crops sold. In the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Montana, Washington, and Oregon, wheat is the principal cash-grain crop and the cash-grain farms there were mostly wheat farms. Cash-grain farms in Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, California, and on the Gulf Coast of Texas were rice farms. In some scattered areas, grain sorghums, dry field beans and peas, and small grains other than wheat and rice, were the principal source of income of the cash-grain farms, but such farms comprised a relatively small percentage of all cash-grain farms. Cash-grain farms were principally wheat farms, corn and soybean farms, or rice farms.

Tobacco farms comprised 8 percent of the 2.2 million commercial farms in 1964. Nearly all of the tobacco farms are in the South. Five States—North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee—had more than 90 percent of the tobacco farms.

More than one-half of the tobacco farms had a value of farm products sold of less than \$5,000. The average value of farm products sold per farm for these farms was less than \$2,600.

Cotton farms—About 8 percent of all commercial farms in 1964 were classified as cotton farms. Cotton farms were located almost entirely in the South and in irrigated areas of the West.

Three-fourths of all cotton harvested was grown on commercial cotton farms. Many of the cotton farms were small. Thirty-six percent contained less than 50 acres of land in farms and 52 percent contained less than 100 acres. Almost one-third of the cotton farms were tenant operated under a crop-share arrangement. More than 35 percent of the cotton farms were operated by nonwhite operators.

Other field-crop farms—Commercial farms that received 50 percent or more of their cash income from the sale of peanuts, potatoes (Irish and sweet), sugarcane for sugar or sirup, sweet sorghums for sirup, broomcorn, popcorn, sugar beets, mint, hops, and sugar-beet seed were classified as Other field-crop farms. In 1964 they comprised only 1.6 percent of all commercial farms and accounted for 2.1 percent of the acreage of cropland harvested. Other field-crop farms represented different kinds of farms in the various areas. In most areas, it was possible to identify other field-crop farms with a specific crop. In Maine, New York, New Jersey, North Dakota, Minnesota, Idaho, and California they were principally potato farms; in North Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, and Texas they were primarily peanut farms; and in Louisiana and Hawaii, they were sugarcane farms.

Vegetable farms comprised about 1 percent of all commercial farms and contained less than 1 percent of the total cropland harvested in commercial farms. However, vegetable farms accounted for 74.1 percent of the value of all vegetables sold in 1964, and about 56.3 percent of the total acreage of vegetables harvested for sale in 1964.

Fruit and nut farms represented 2.6 percent of all commercial farms; had 1.2 percent of the total cropland; four-fifths of the land in small fruits, fruit orchards, groves, vineyards, and planted nut trees; and 92.7 percent of all fruits and nuts sold in 1964. Fruit and nut farms were highly concentrated in a few localities. More than two-thirds of these farms were in four States—California, Florida, Michigan, and Washington.

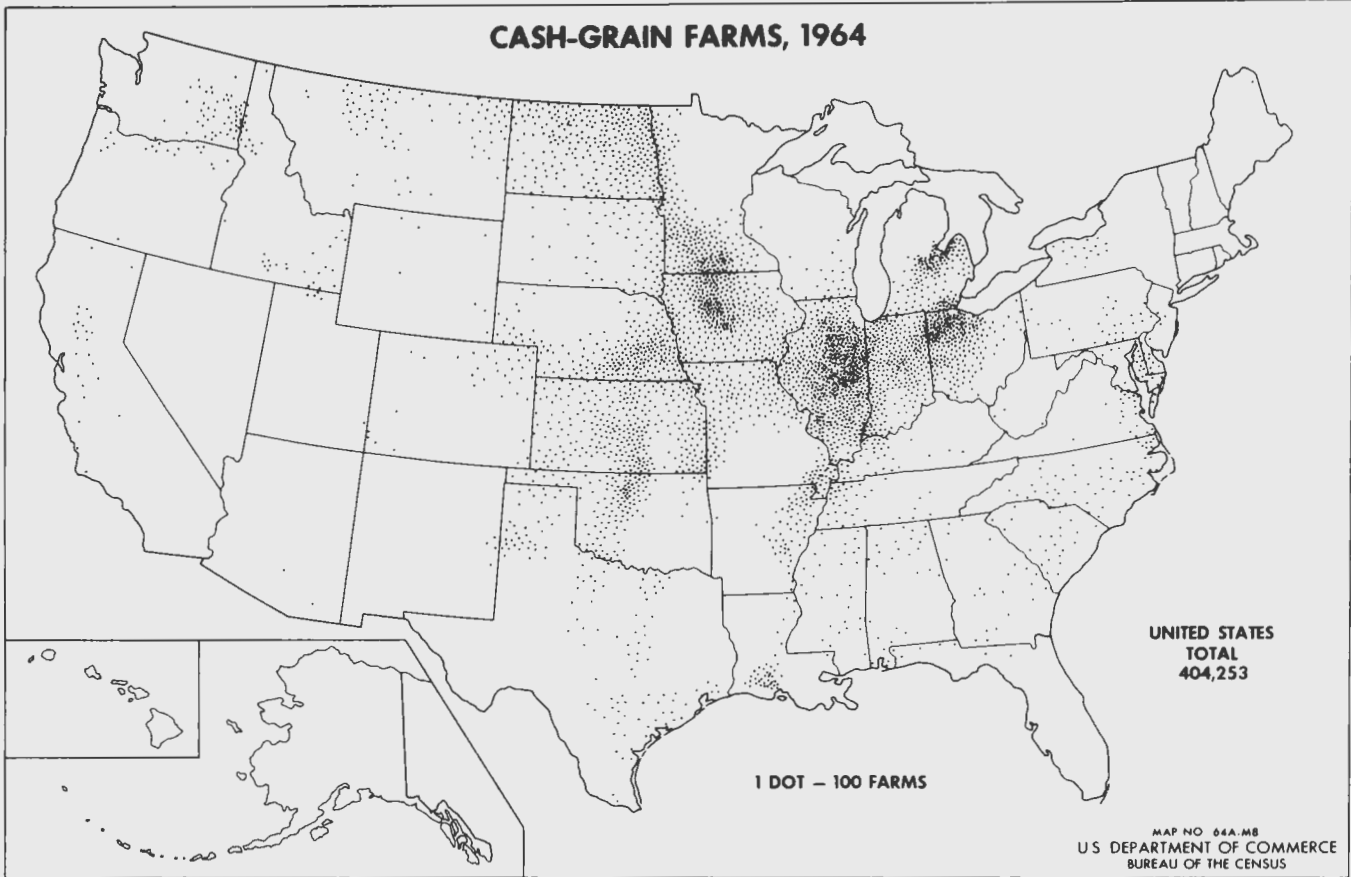
Livestock farms and ranches other than dairy and poultry farms represented the largest group of commercial farms, accounting for 24 percent of all commercial farms in 1964. They contained 22 percent of the land in farms and 25 percent of the cropland harvested, accounted for 24 percent of all farm products sold, and 64 percent of all livestock and livestock products (except dairy and poultry products) sold from all commercial farms in 1964. Marketings from these farms represented 52 percent of all cattle and calves, 66 percent of all hogs and pigs, and 43 percent of all sheep and lambs sold from all commercial farms.

Dairy farms represented the third largest group of specialized farms in 1964. They contained 8.6 percent of all land in commercial farms, 12.9 percent of cropland harvested, accounted for 15.6 percent of all farm products sold and 89.7 percent of all dairy products sold from all commercial farms in 1964.

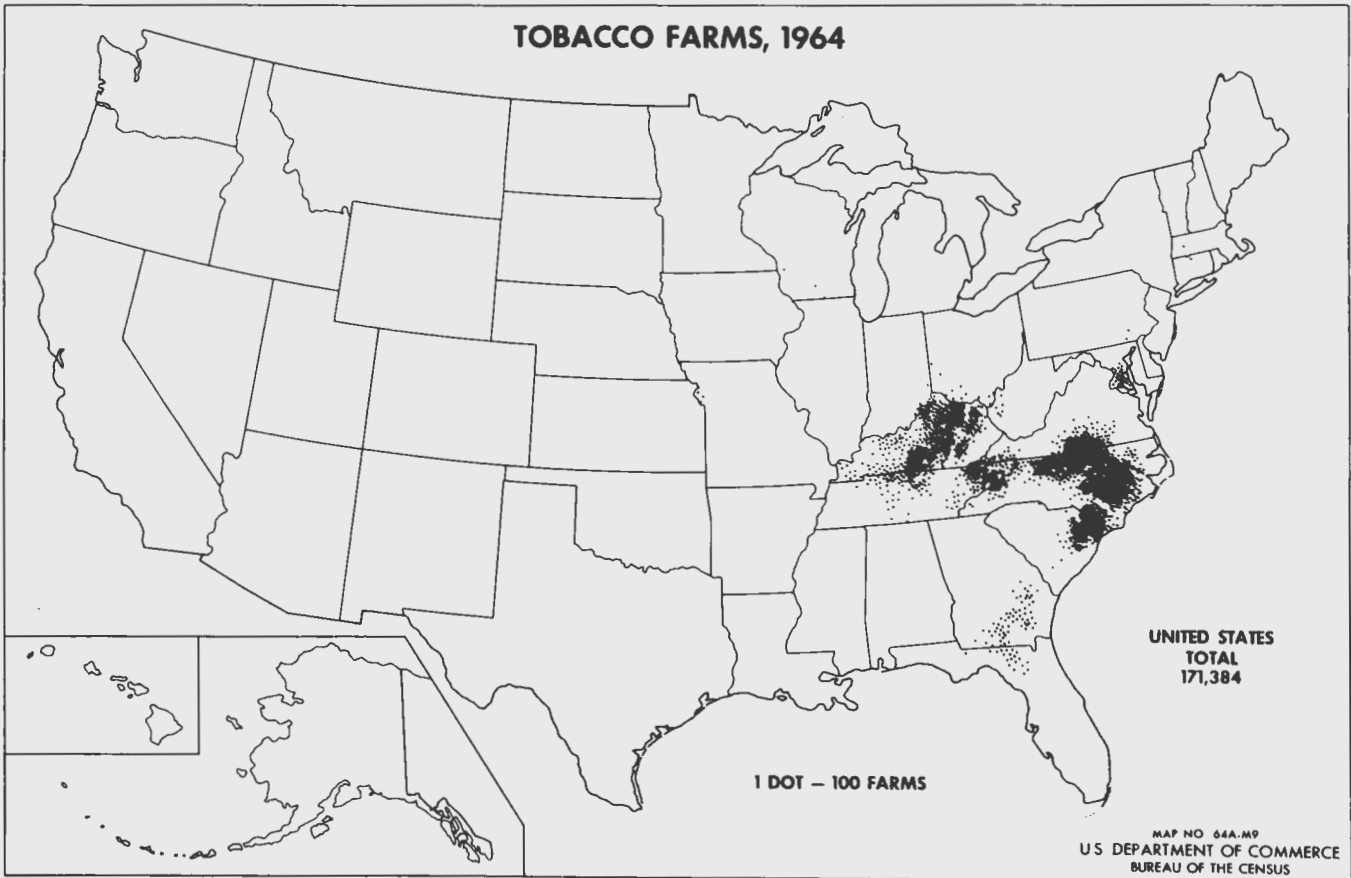
Poultry farms comprised 82,000 of the 2.2 million commercial farms. They had 72 percent of the chickens 4 months old and over on hand on all farms. These farms accounted for 79 percent of the chicken eggs and 96 percent of the chickens including broilers sold, and 90 percent of the value of poultry and poultry products sold from all commercial farms. More than three-fourths of the poultry farms were located east of the Mississippi River. The greatest concentration of poultry farms was in the broiler-producing areas in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Delaware, and Maryland. Nine out of 10 poultry farms were owner operated.

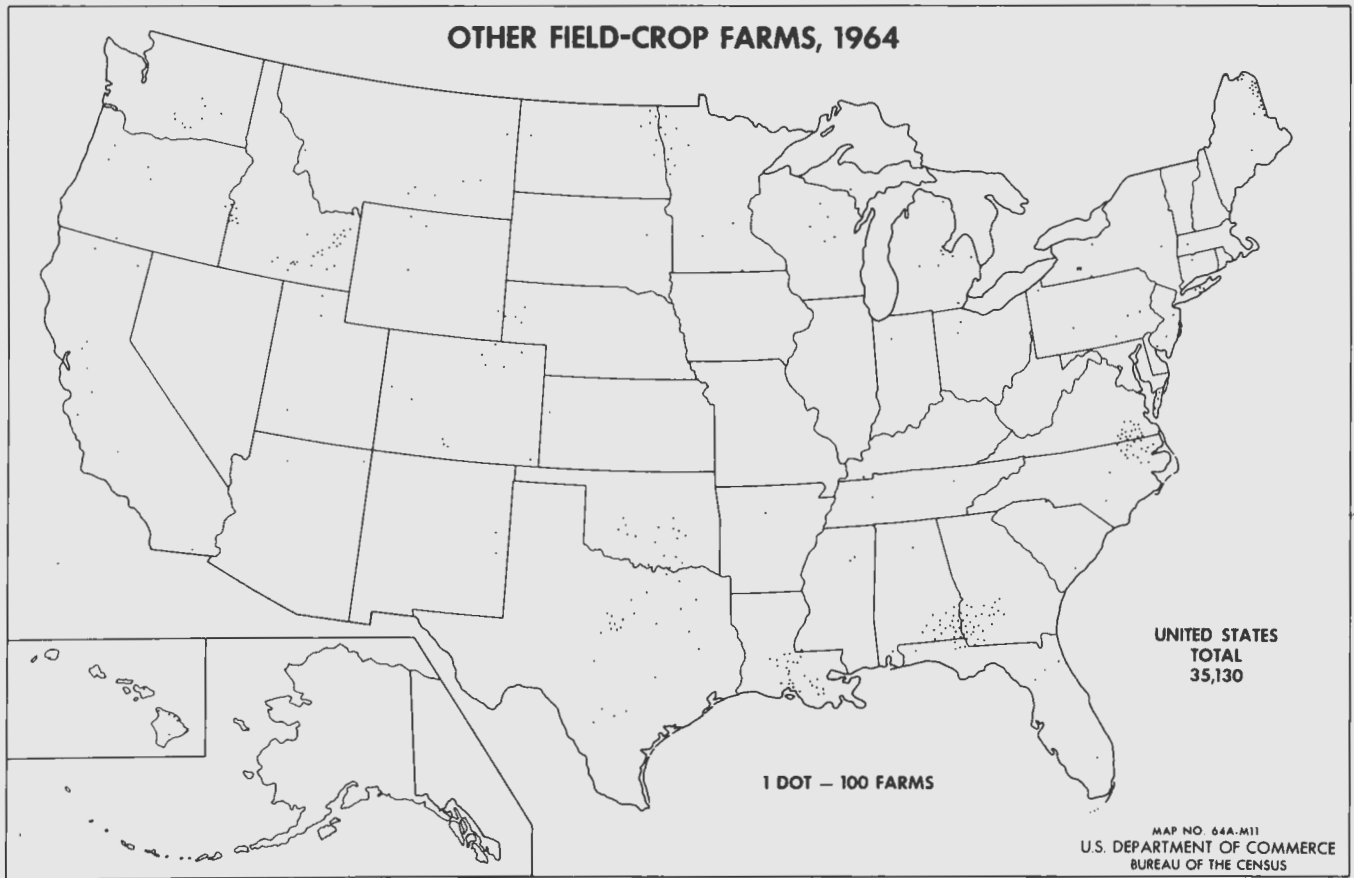
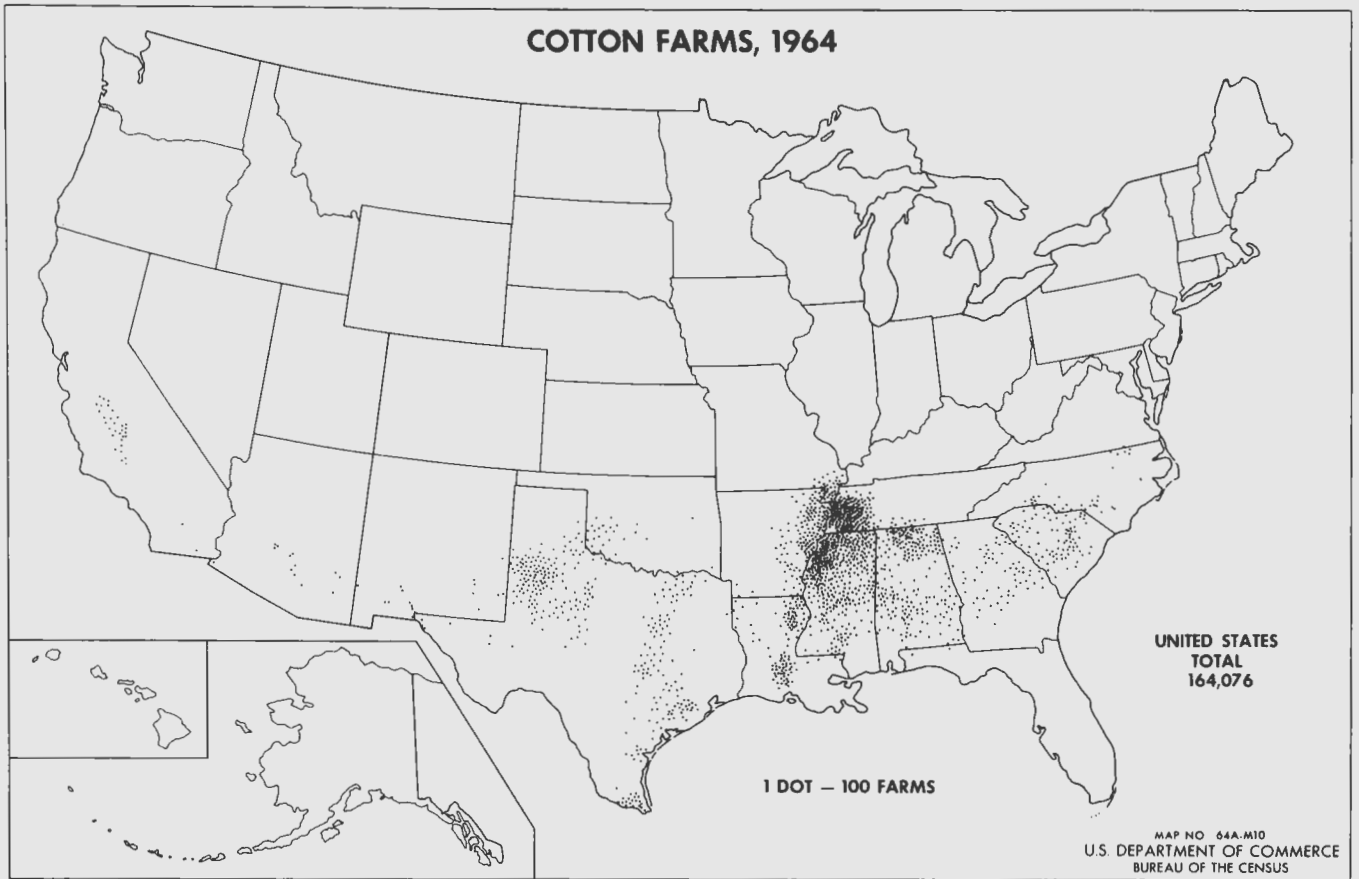
General farms—Farms on which one source of products did not provide 50 percent or more of the total value of all farm products sold were classified as general farms. There were wide differences in the sources of value of farm products sold from general farms in various parts of the country. In some areas the sources of sales were only three or four farm products, while in other areas many farm products contributed to the sales of farm products. In the Midwest, cash grains and two or more kinds of livestock and livestock products were the principal sources of sales. In the Southern States, cotton, tobacco, peanuts, livestock, and poultry and poultry products were the principal sources of sales.

CASH-GRAIN FARMS, 1964

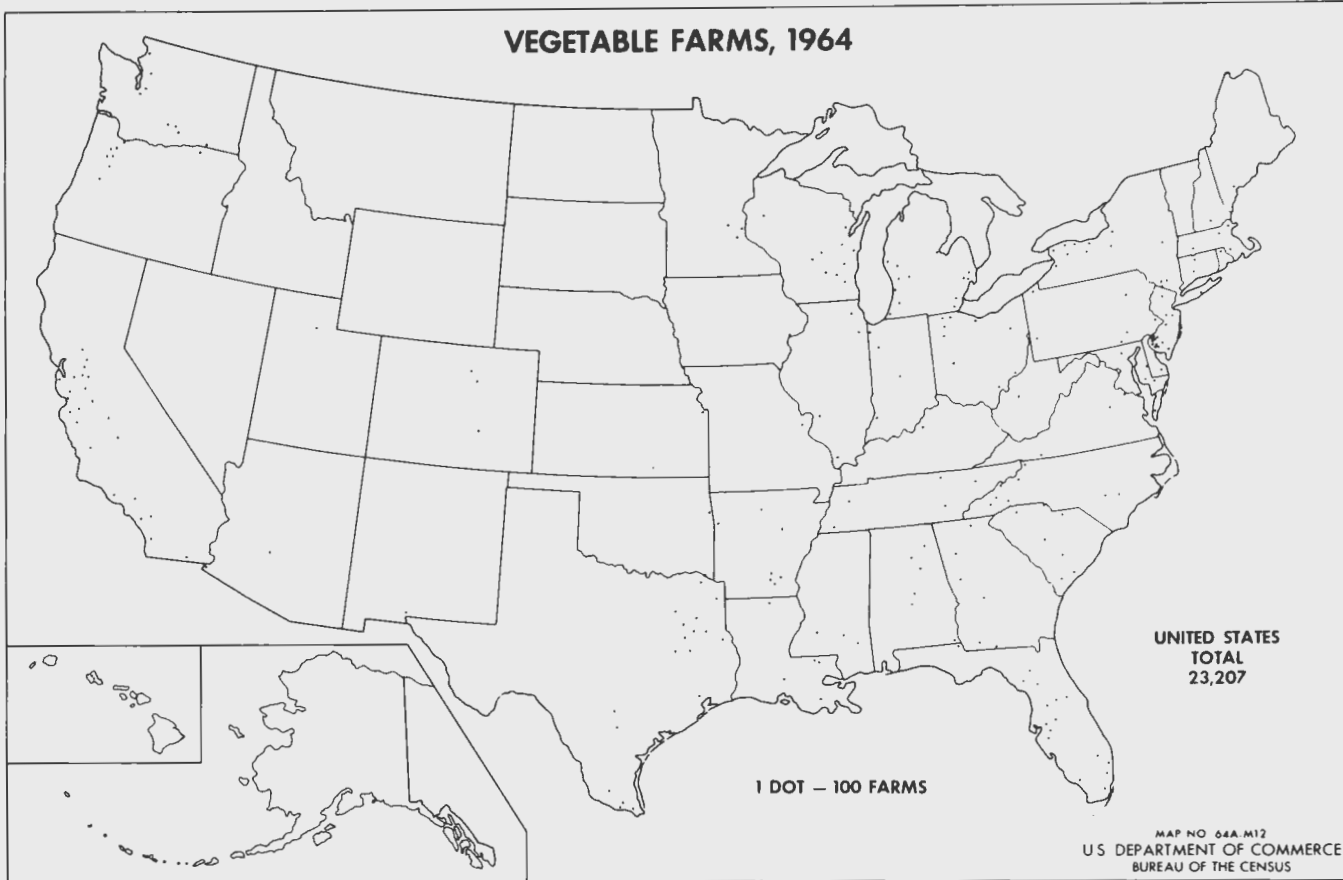


TOBACCO FARMS, 1964

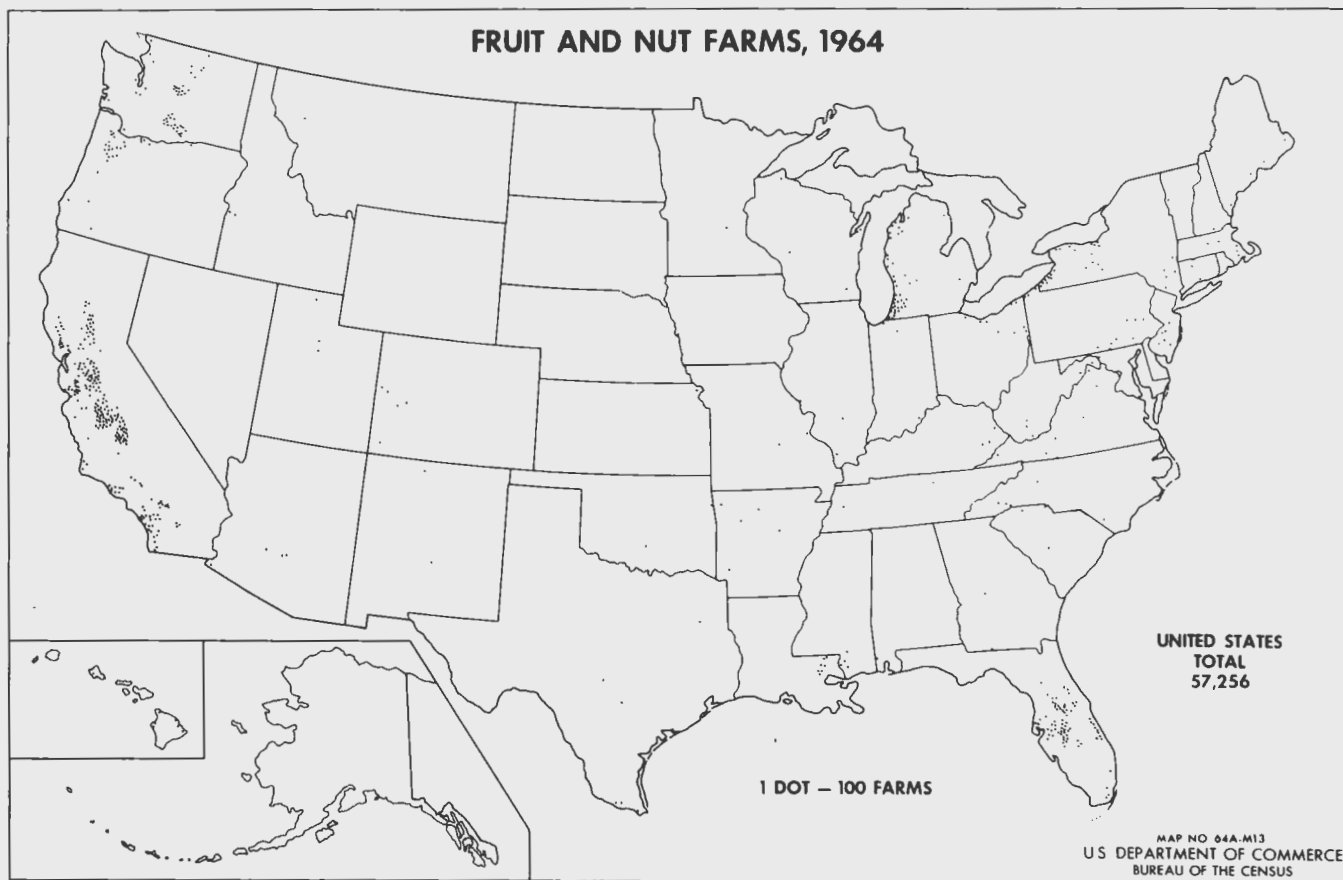




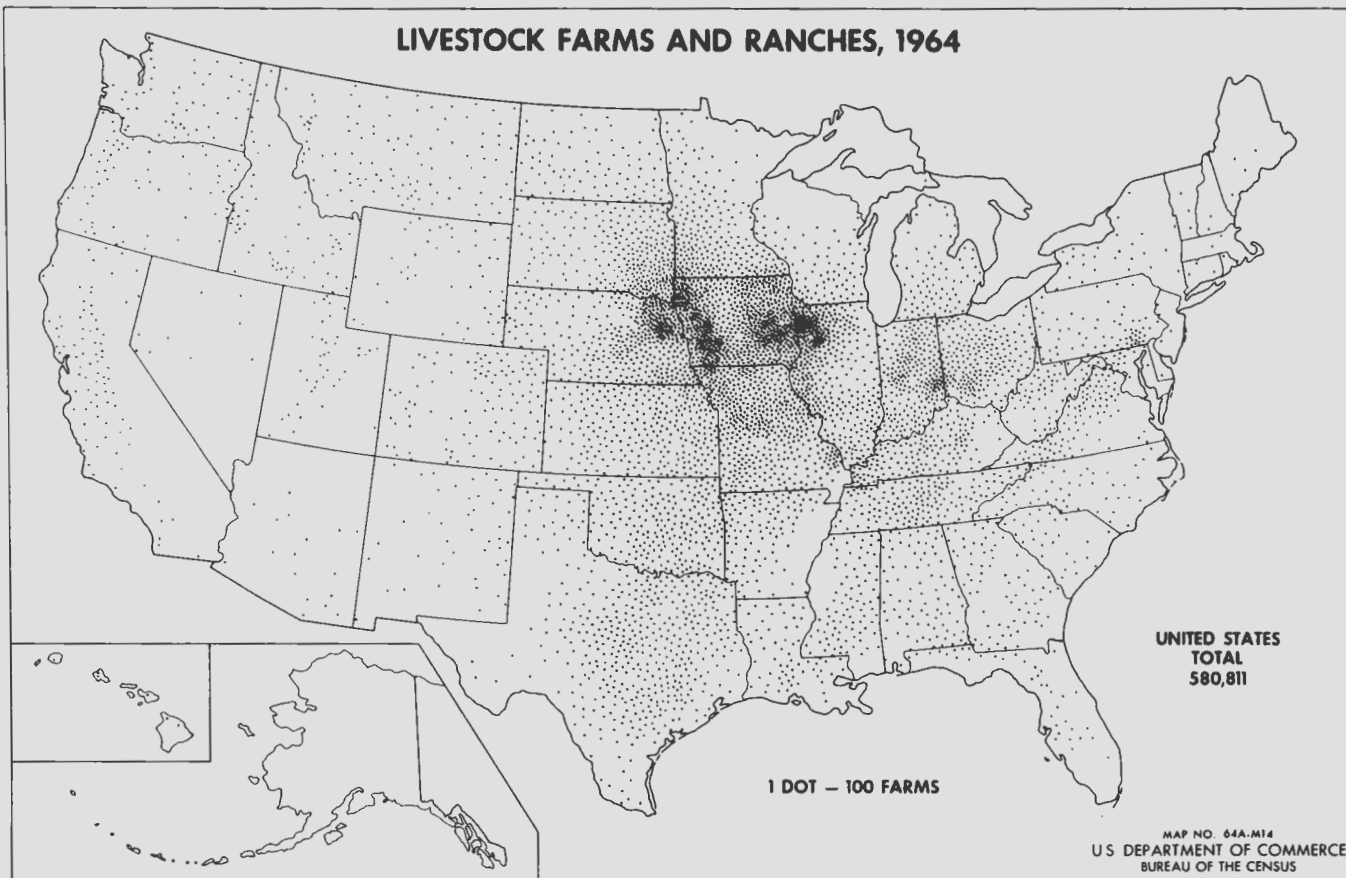
VEGETABLE FARMS, 1964



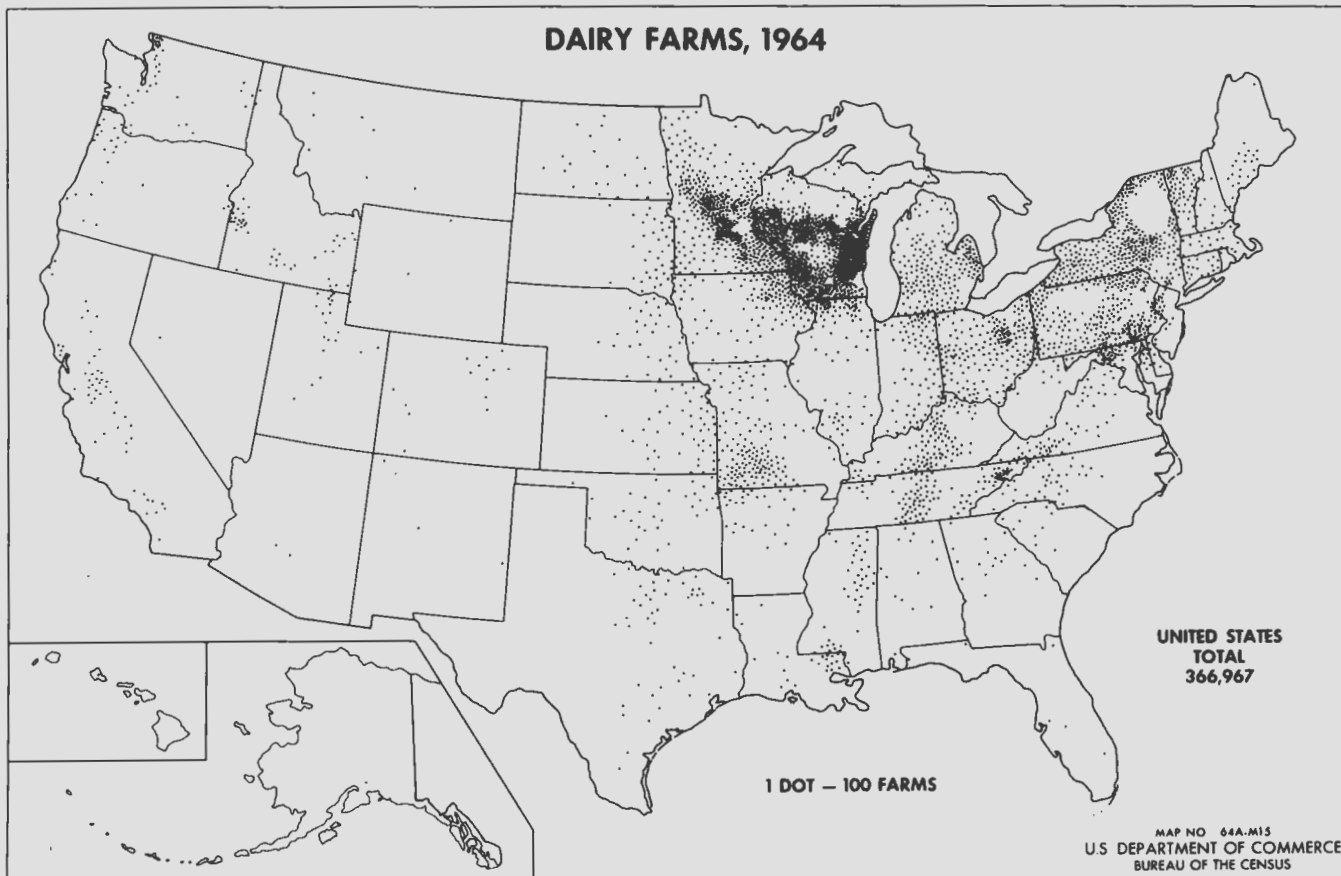
FRUIT AND NUT FARMS, 1964



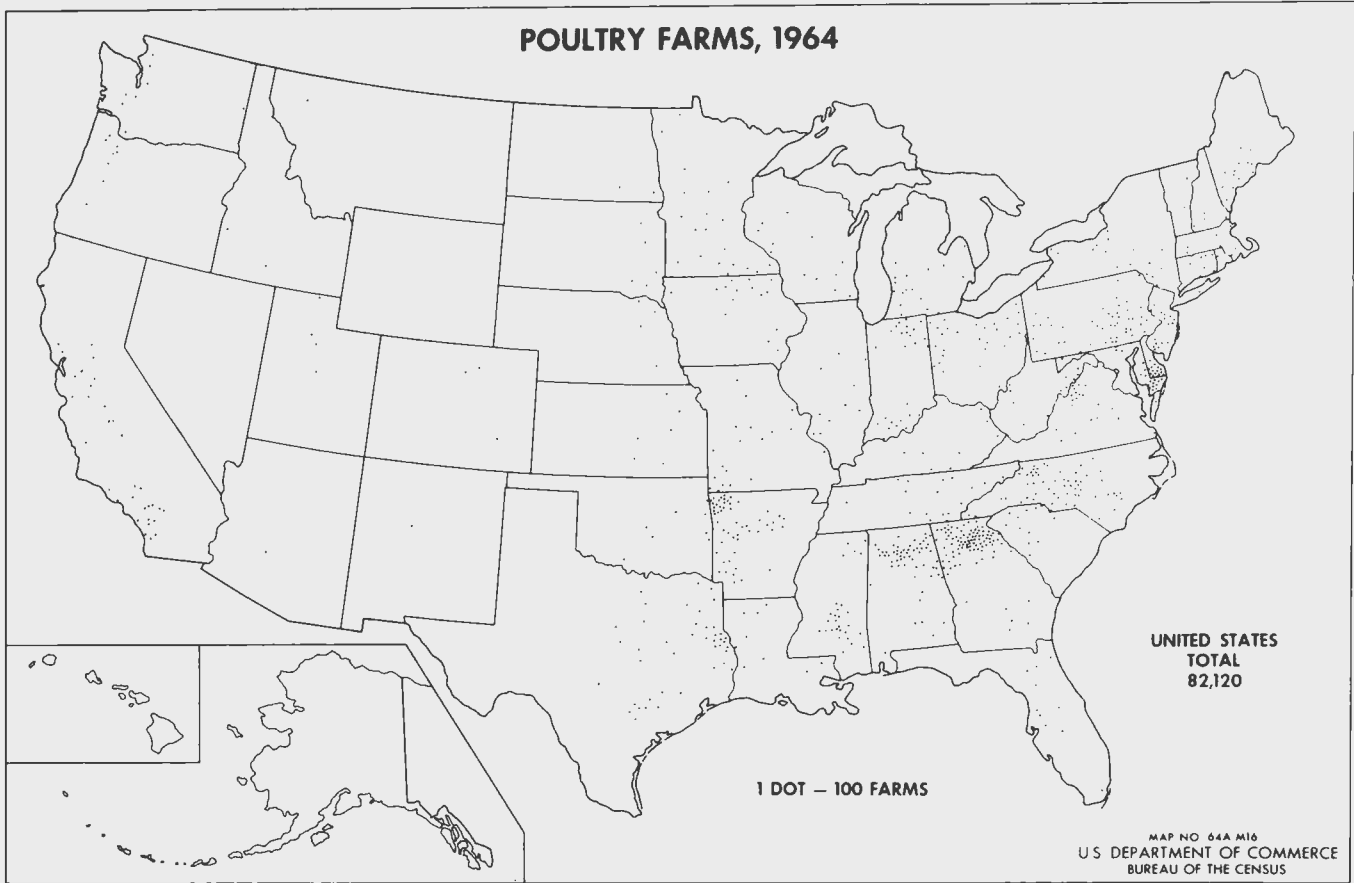
LIVESTOCK FARMS AND RANCHES, 1964



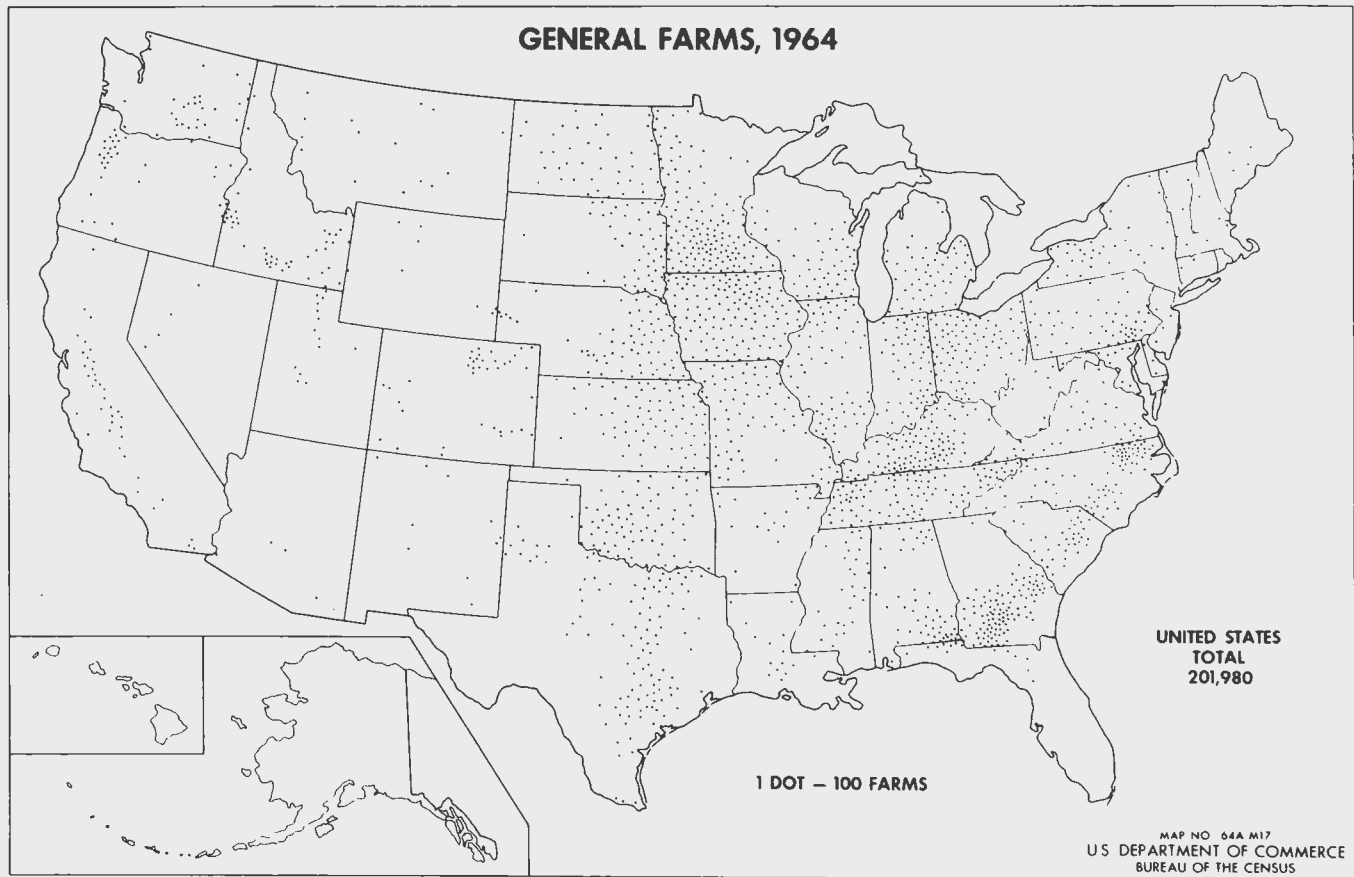
DAIRY FARMS, 1964



POULTRY FARMS, 1964



GENERAL FARMS, 1964



Classification of farms—Farms were grouped into two major categories, commercial farms and other farms, mainly on the basis of total value of products sold. All farms, except abnormal farms, with a value of sales of \$2,500 or more were classified commercial. In addition, those farms with value of sales of \$50 to \$2,499 were also classified commercial if the operator was under 65 years of age and he did not work off the farm 100 or more days during the year.

Commercial farms were divided into six economic classes on the basis of the total value of all farm products sold as follows:

Class of farm	Value of farm products sold
I	\$40,000 or more
II	\$20,000 to \$39,999
III	\$10,000 to \$19,999
IV	\$5,000 to \$9,999
V	\$2,500 to \$4,999
VI*	\$50 to \$2,499

*Provided the farm operator was under 65 years of age and he did not work off the farm 100 or more days.

Other farms were divided into three economic classes as follows:

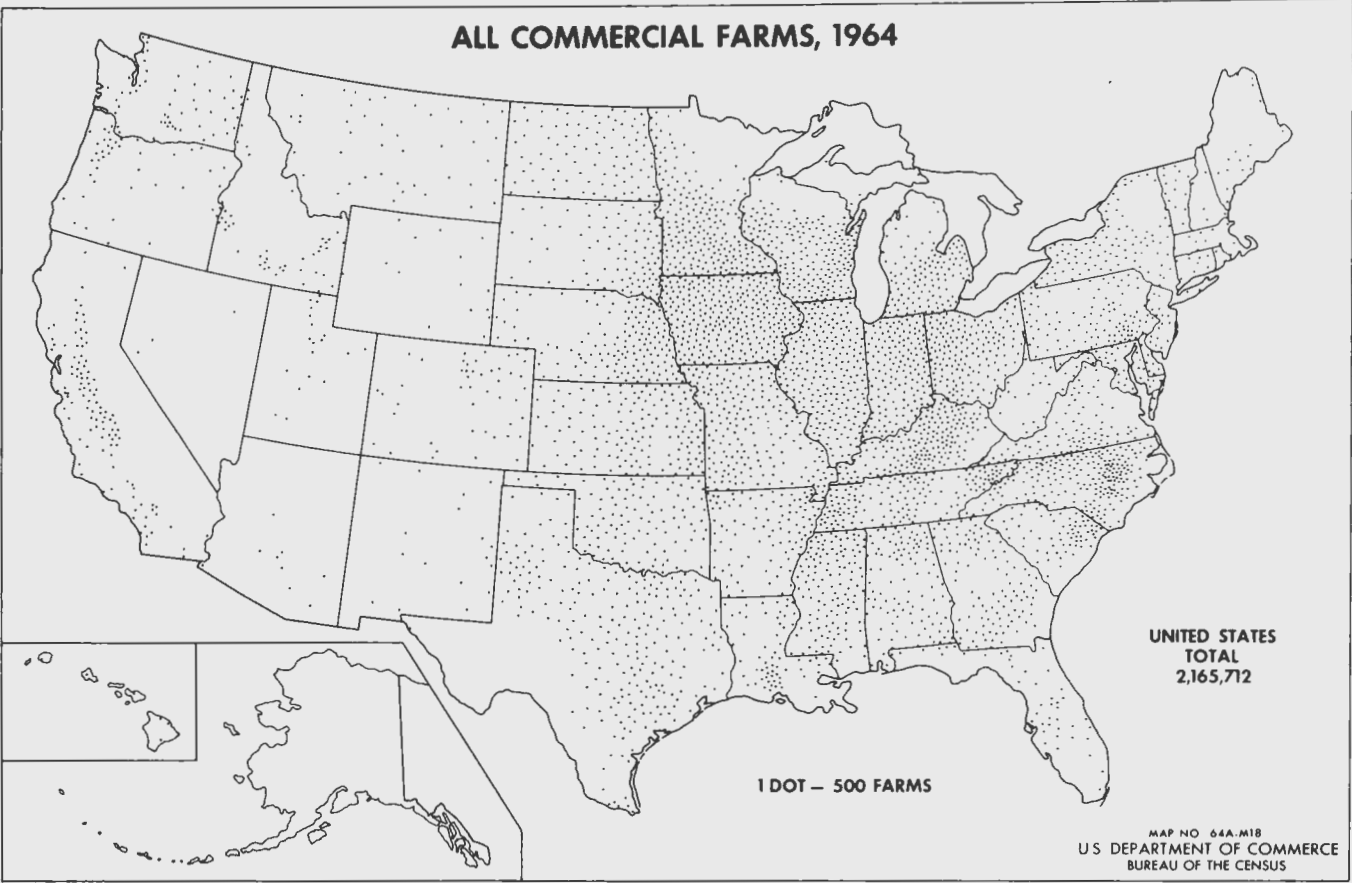
- a. **Part-time**—Farms with a value of sales of farm products of \$50 to \$2,499 were classified as "part-time" if the operator was under 65 years of age and he worked off the farm 100 or more days.
- b. **Part-retirement**—Farms with a value of sales of farm products of \$50 to \$2,499 were classified as "part-retirement" if the farm operator was 65 years old or over. Most of these are farms on which the income from nonfarm sources was greater than the value of sales of agricultural products.

- c. **Abnormal**—All institutional farms and Indian reservations were included in the "abnormal" classification regardless of the value of sales. Abnormal farms include those operated by hospitals, penitentiaries, schools, grazing associations, government agencies, etc. No map was made for abnormal farms since there were only 2,178 such farms in the United States in 1964.

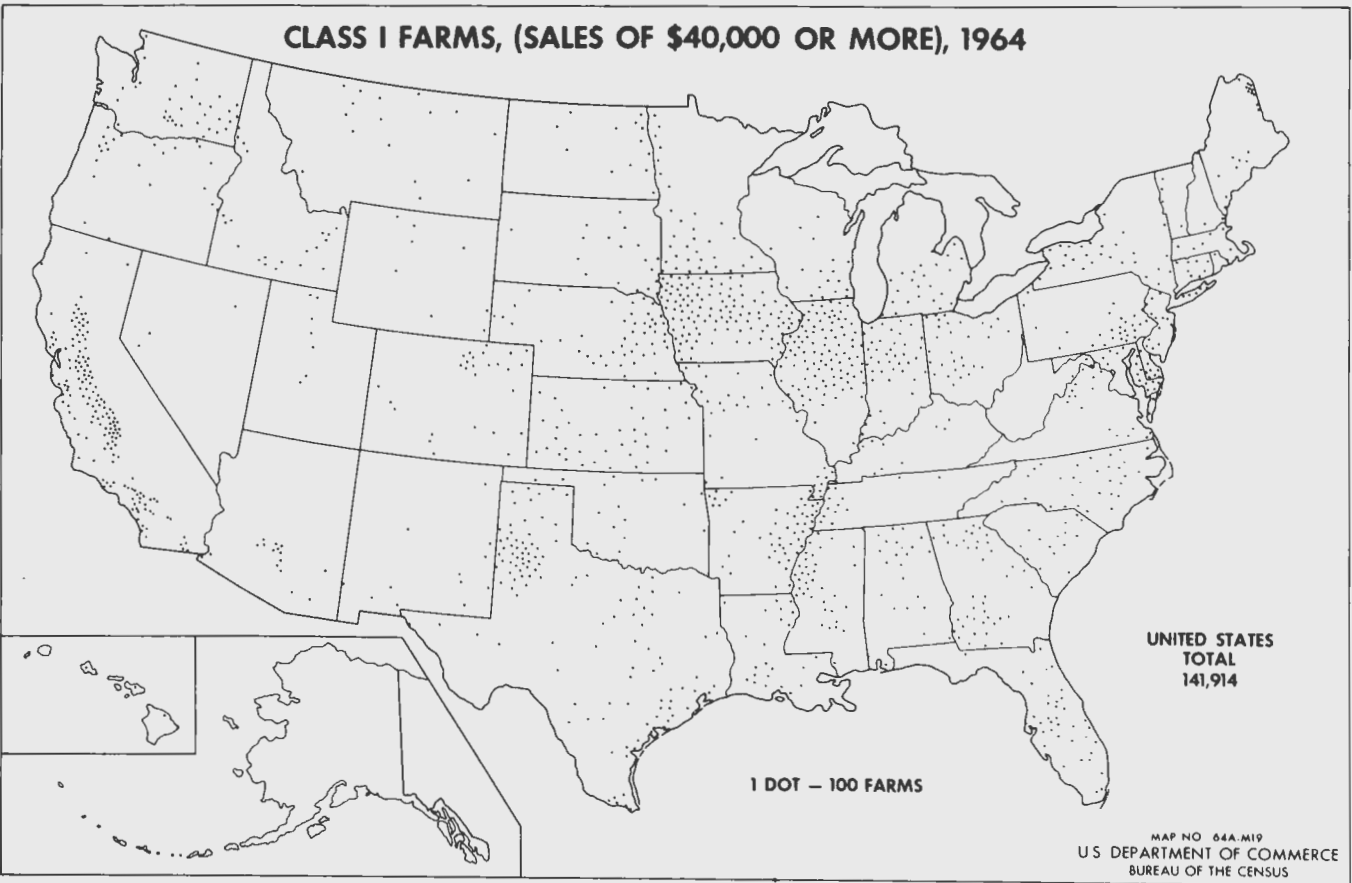
The variety of production processes used in agriculture, and the scale of operations have increased greatly in 20 years. In any one year, there are wide ranges among farms in crop yields and production per animal. There is substantial variation in the inherent productive capacity of farmland from one farm to another, even in the same community. Moreover, some farmers are more skilled in managing agricultural operations even when the identical production techniques are used. The land area and labor supply of many farms are fixed and are often used regardless of other factors.

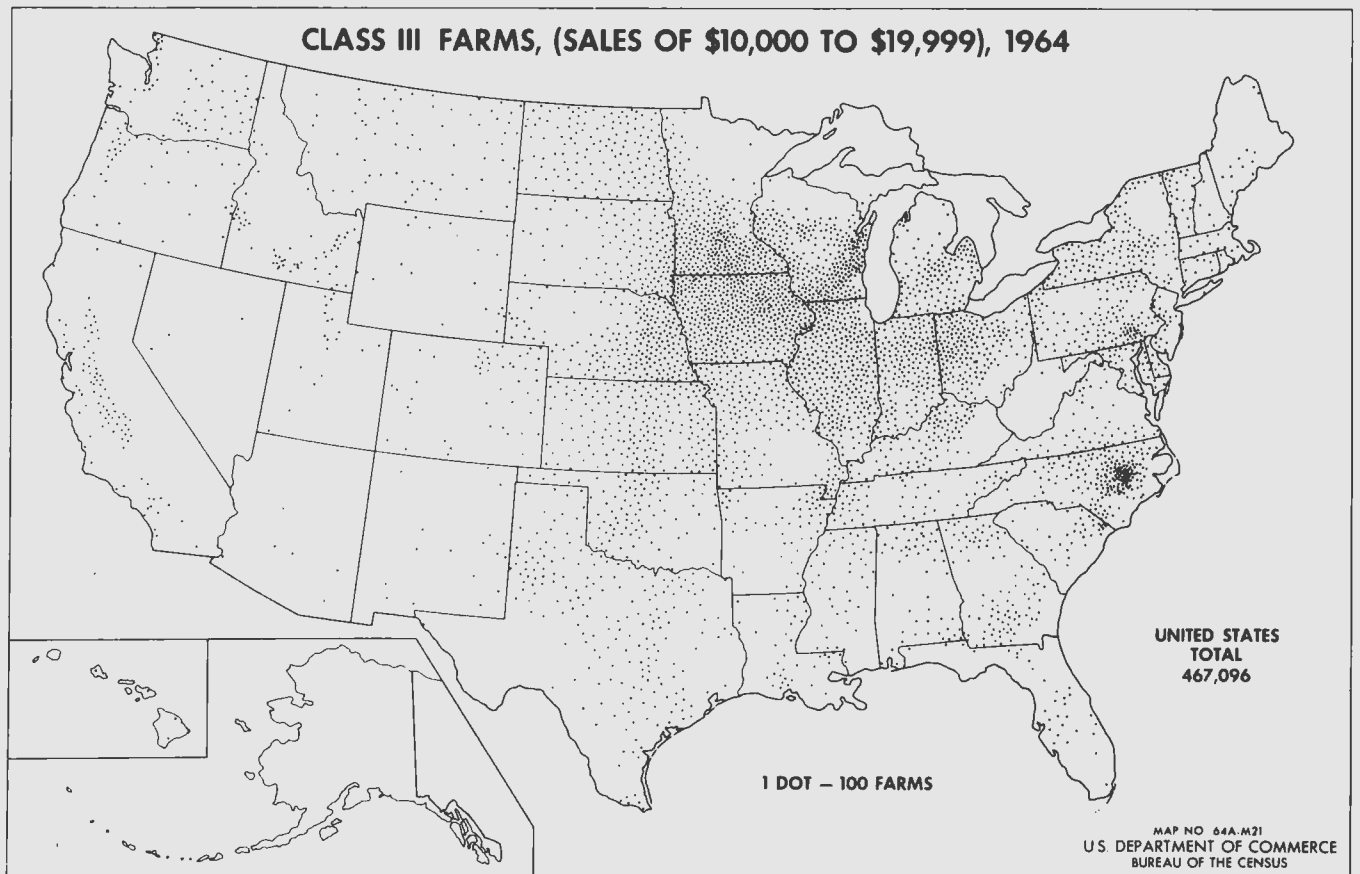
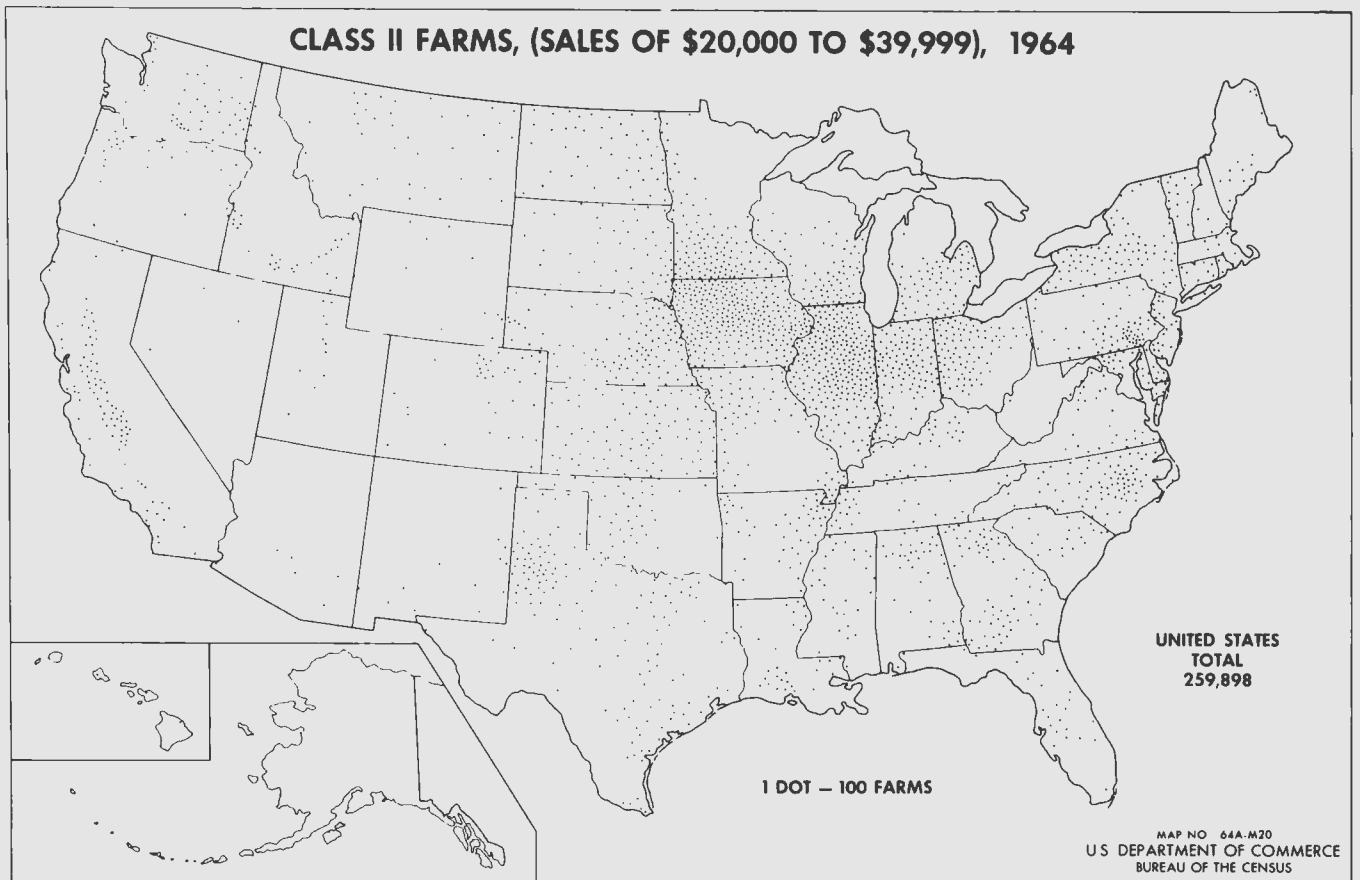
The classification of farms by economic class was first made for the census of 1945. The 20 years from 1945 to 1964 were years of rapid, widespread, and large scale changes on farms. Technological advances in plant and animal breeding, plant and animal disease prevention and control, feeds and feeding practices, water control and usage, the development and use of new, larger and more efficient equipment for soil preparation, crop and animal handling equipment, increasing availability and use of inputs from sources off farms, the great improvement in the management skills of farmers and increasing regional specialization of many farm products have made the differences among farms greater and greater. Moreover, the improved practices and new technology have bypassed many farms during the last two decades. On the other hand, new technology has been used on other farms so that the kind and scale of their operations are far beyond those existing on any farm in 1945.

ALL COMMERCIAL FARMS, 1964

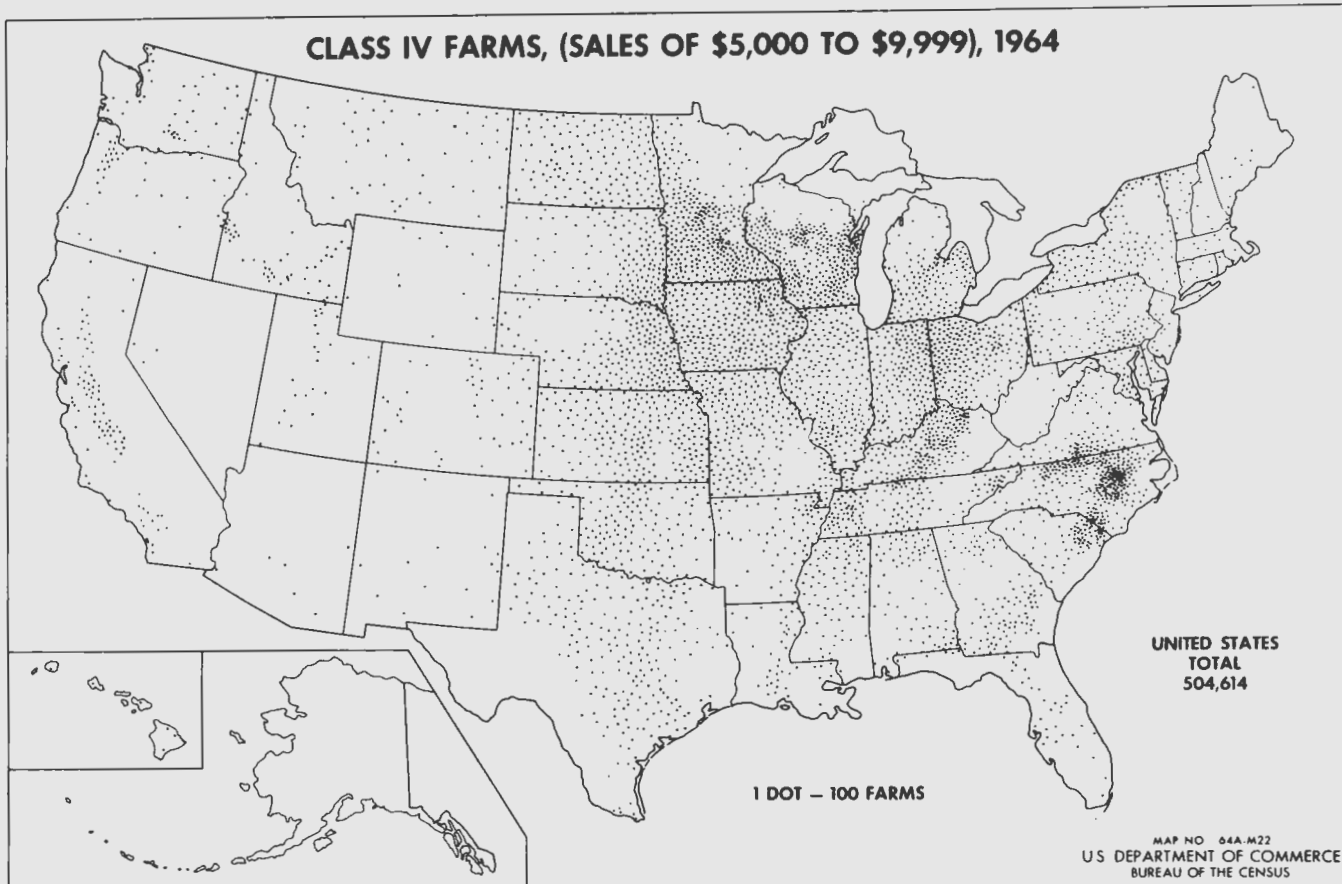


CLASS I FARMS, (SALES OF \$40,000 OR MORE), 1964

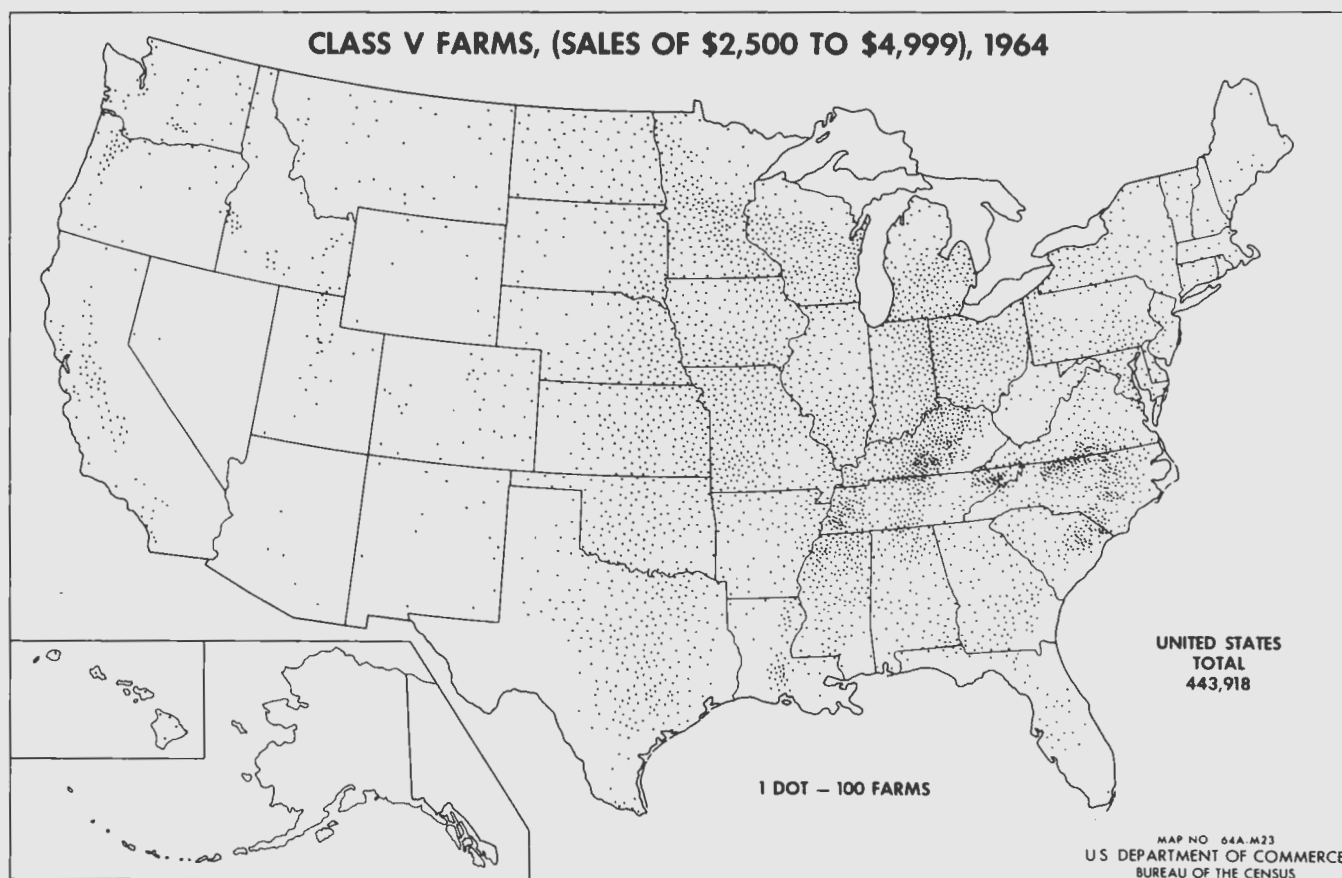


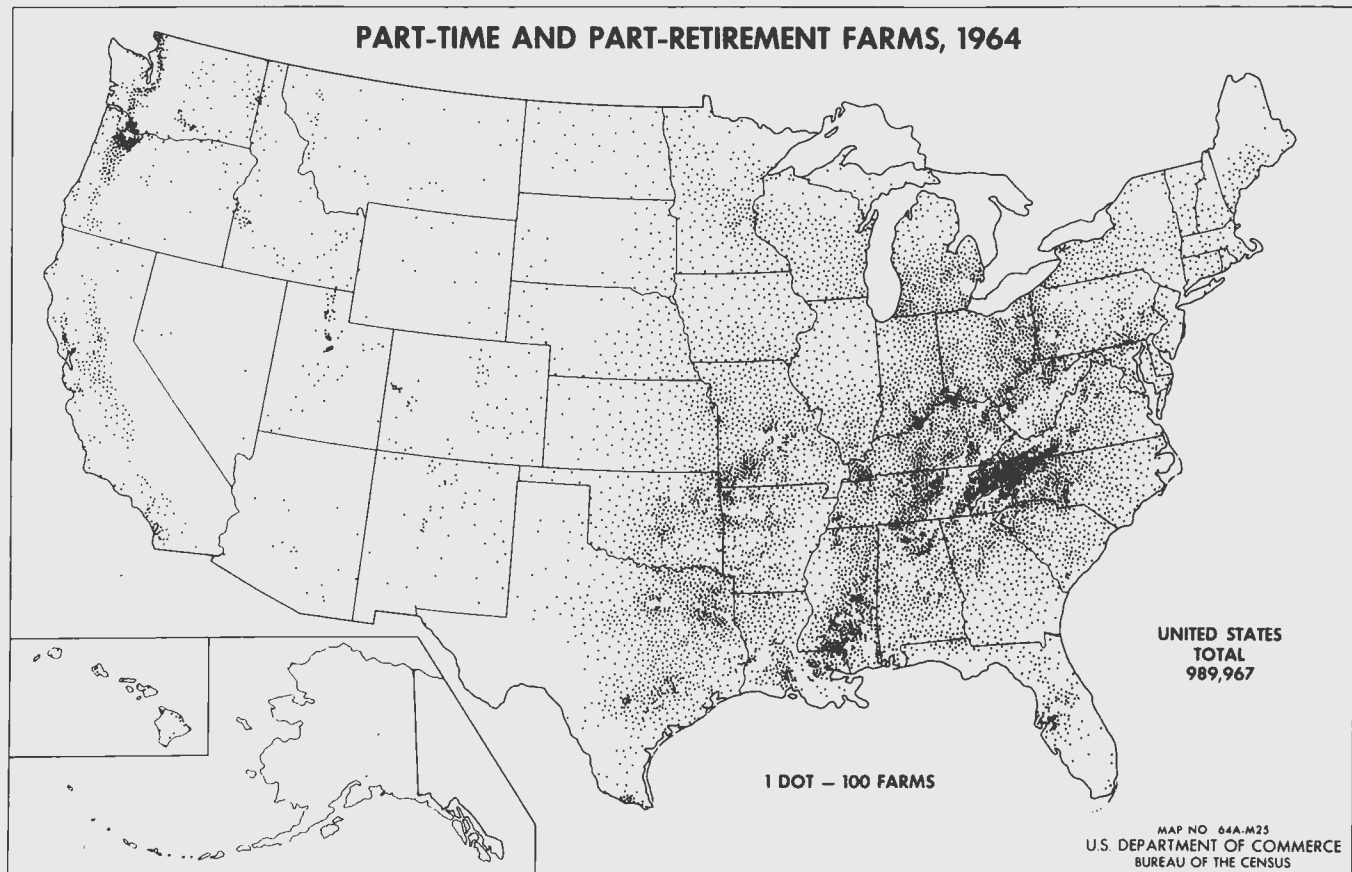
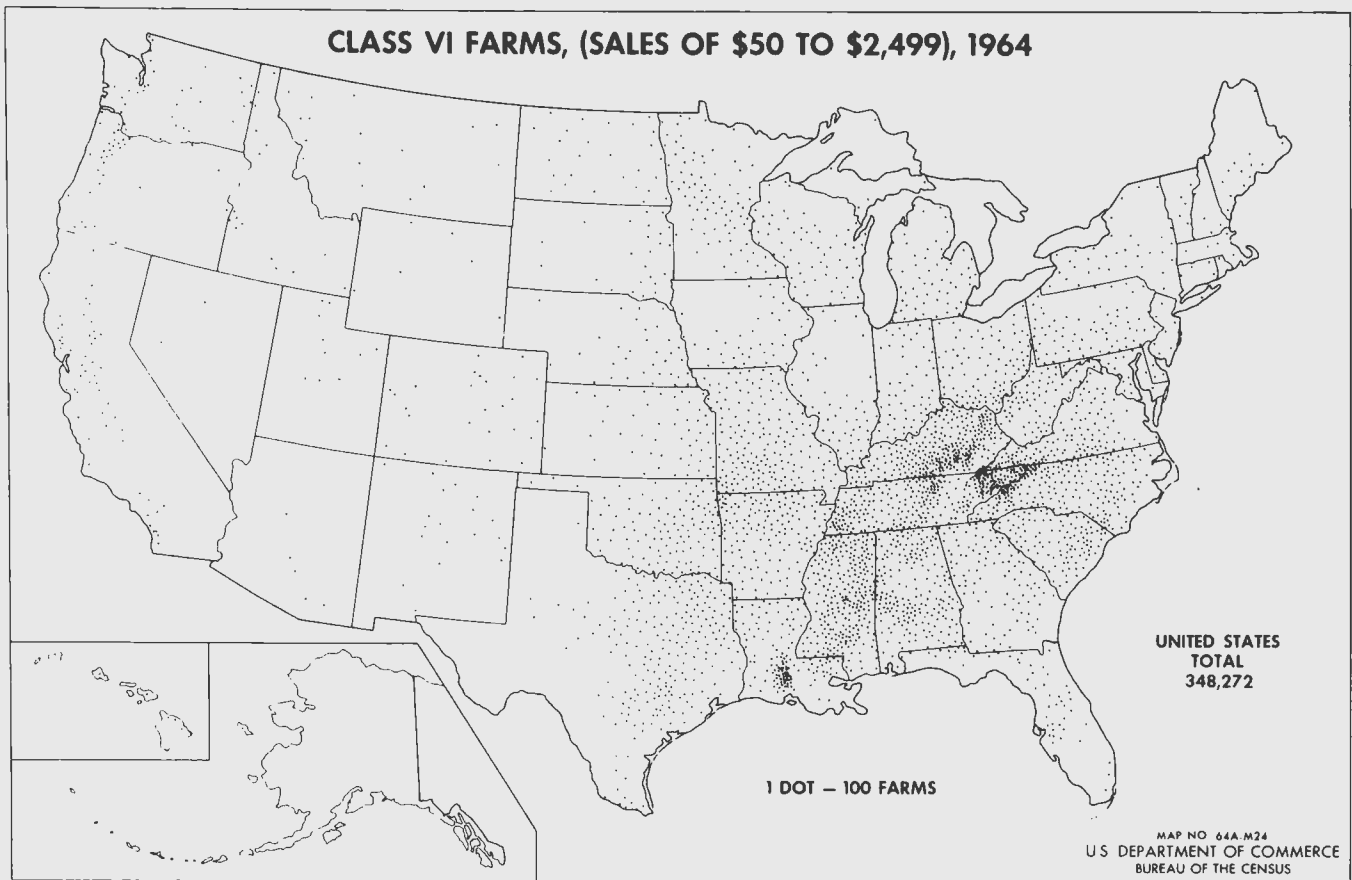


CLASS IV FARMS, (SALES OF \$5,000 TO \$9,999), 1964



CLASS V FARMS, (SALES OF \$2,500 TO \$4,999), 1964

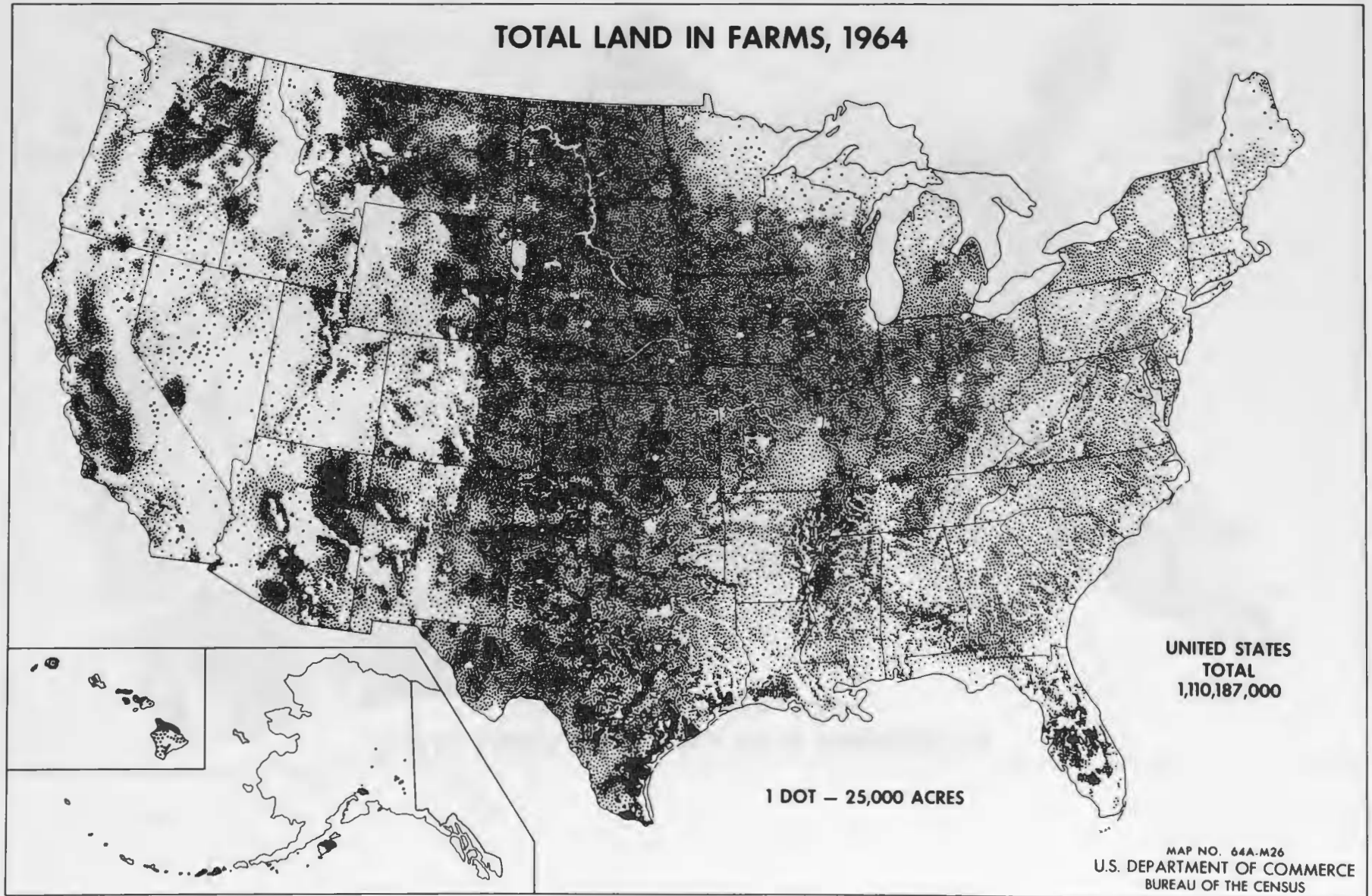


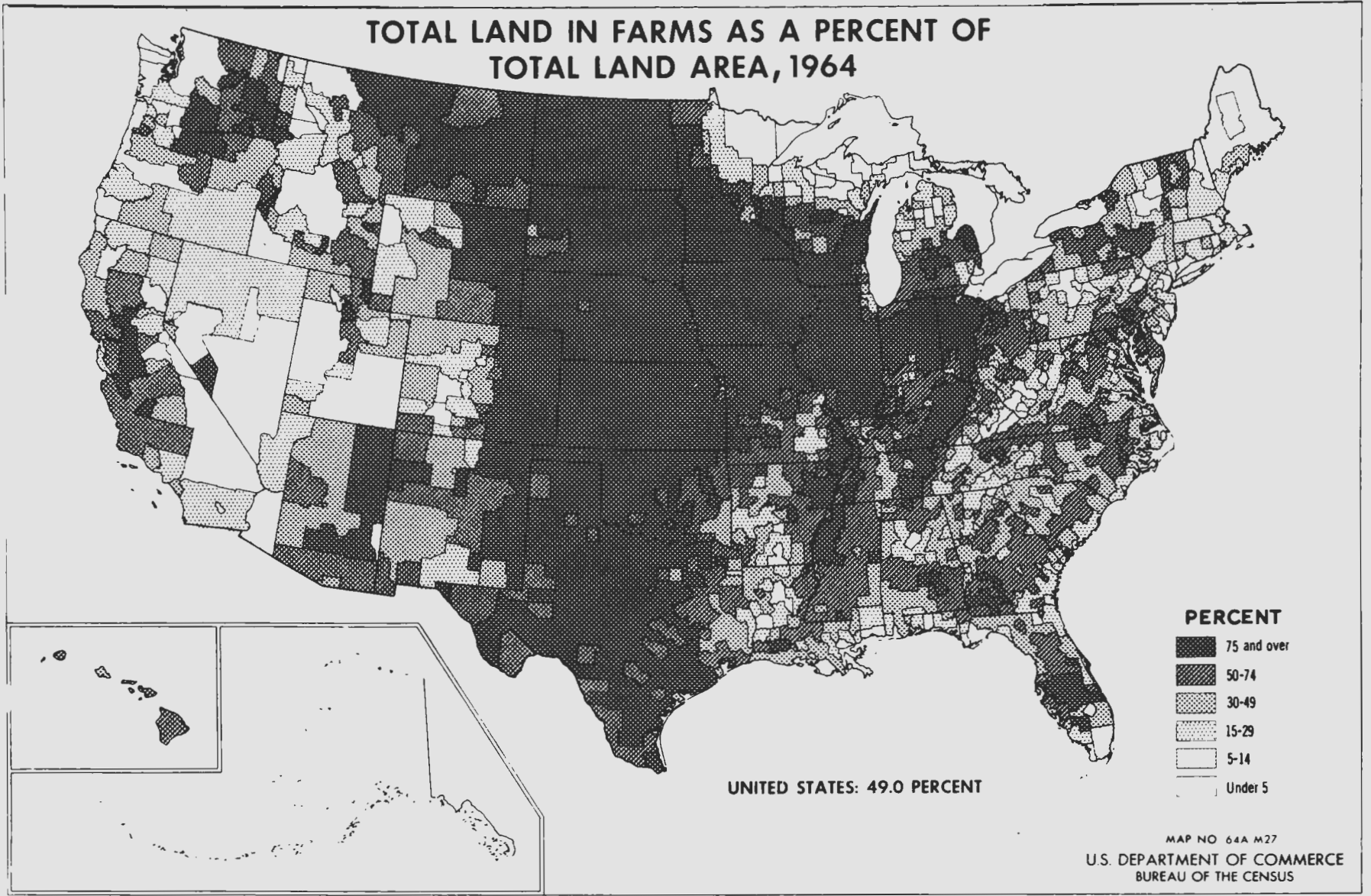


The land to be included in each farm was determined by inquiries on the questionnaire and by instructions to enumerators and farm operators. For the 1964 Census of Agriculture, the enumerator and farm operator were instructed to report for each farm operator, the number of acres owned, then the number of acres rented or worked on shares, the number of acres managed for others, and lastly, the number of acres rented or leased to others. The acres

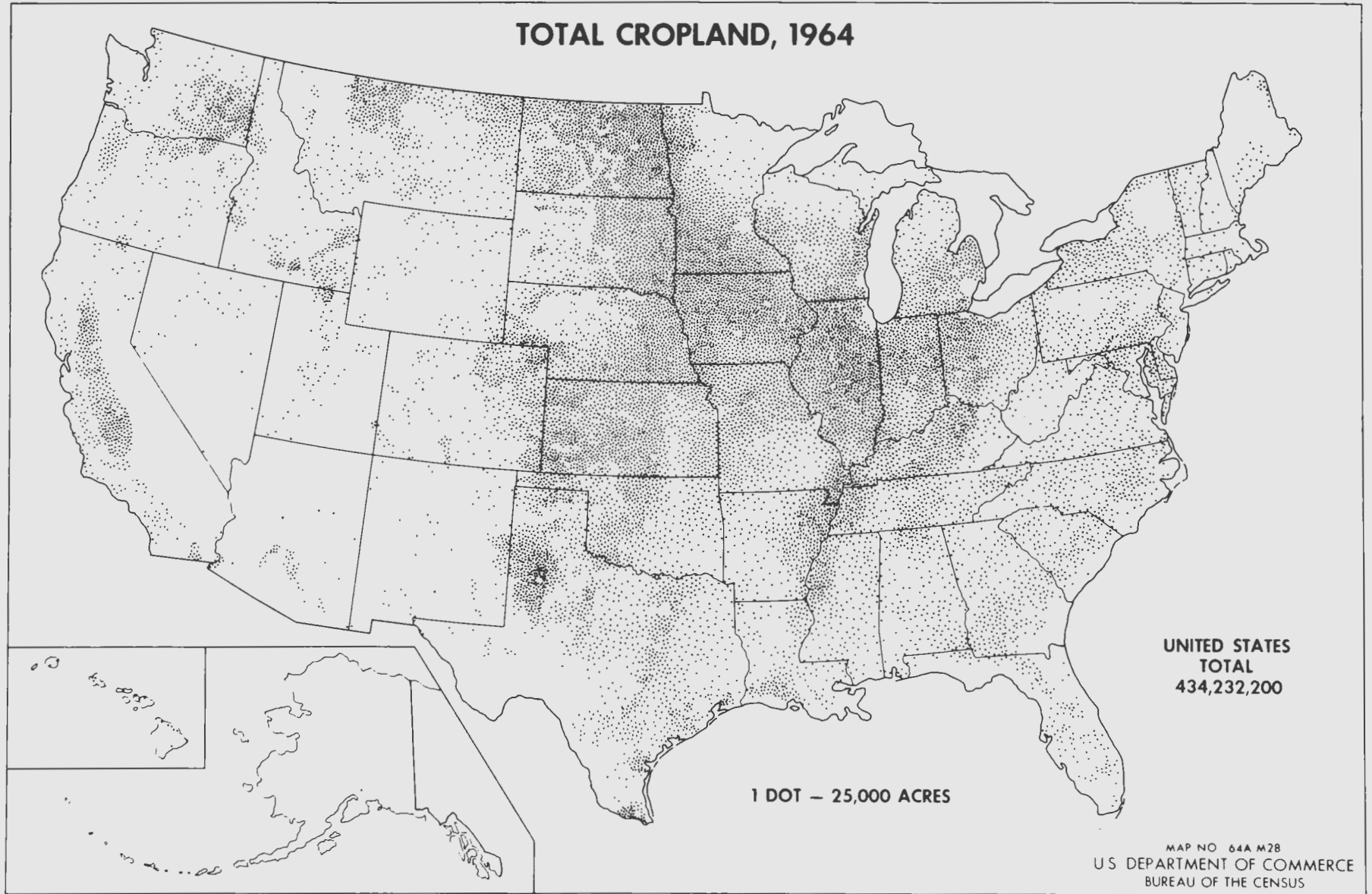
owned, plus the acres rented or worked on shares, plus acres managed for others, minus acres rented or leased to others were designated as "acres in the place" or "acres in the farm."

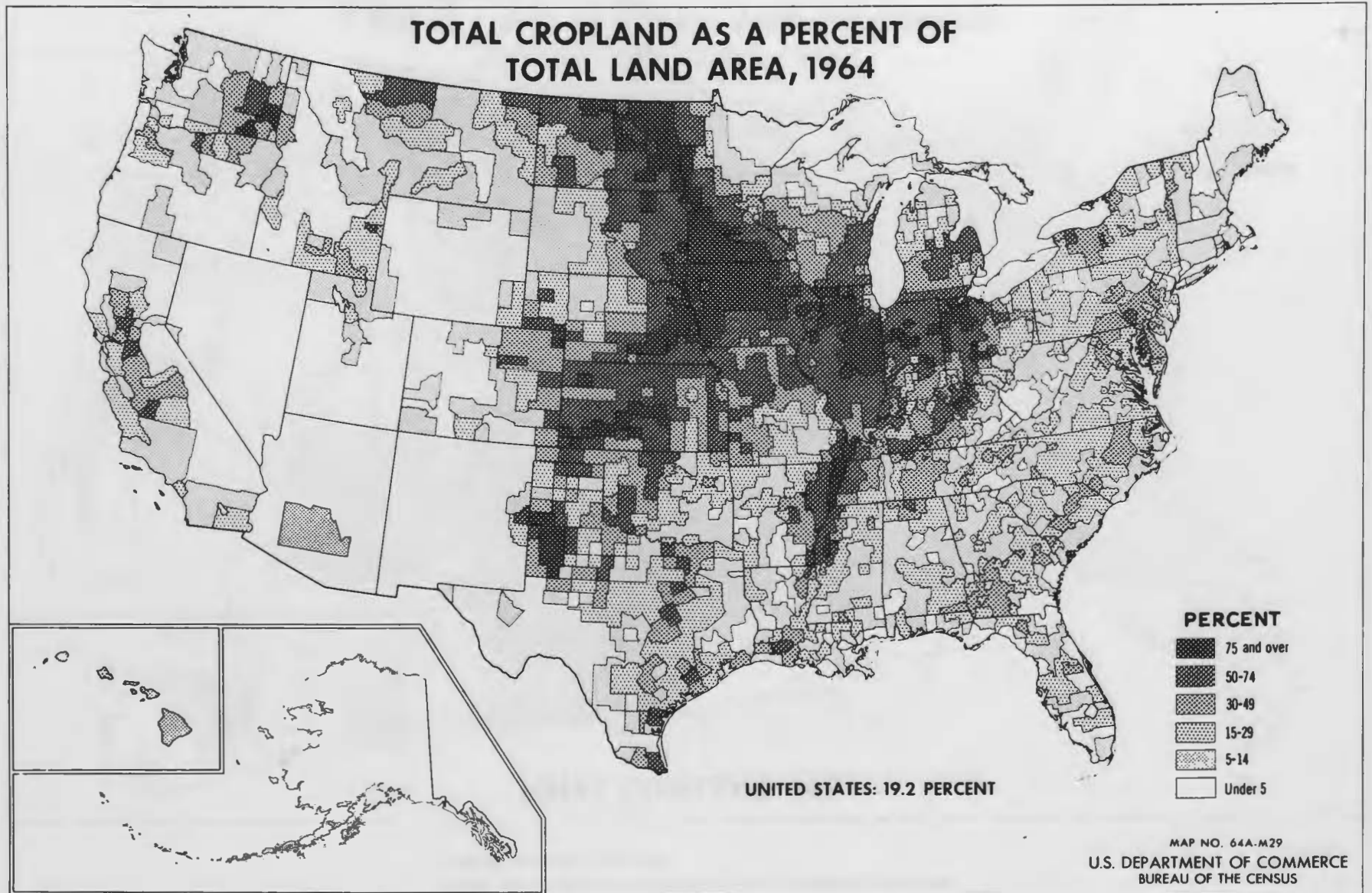
The approximate total land area includes all land in farms and not in farms, including cities, forests, etc., but excludes areas covered by streams, ditches, or canals more than one-eighth of a mile wide and by lakes, ponds, reservoirs, etc. 40 acres or more in area.





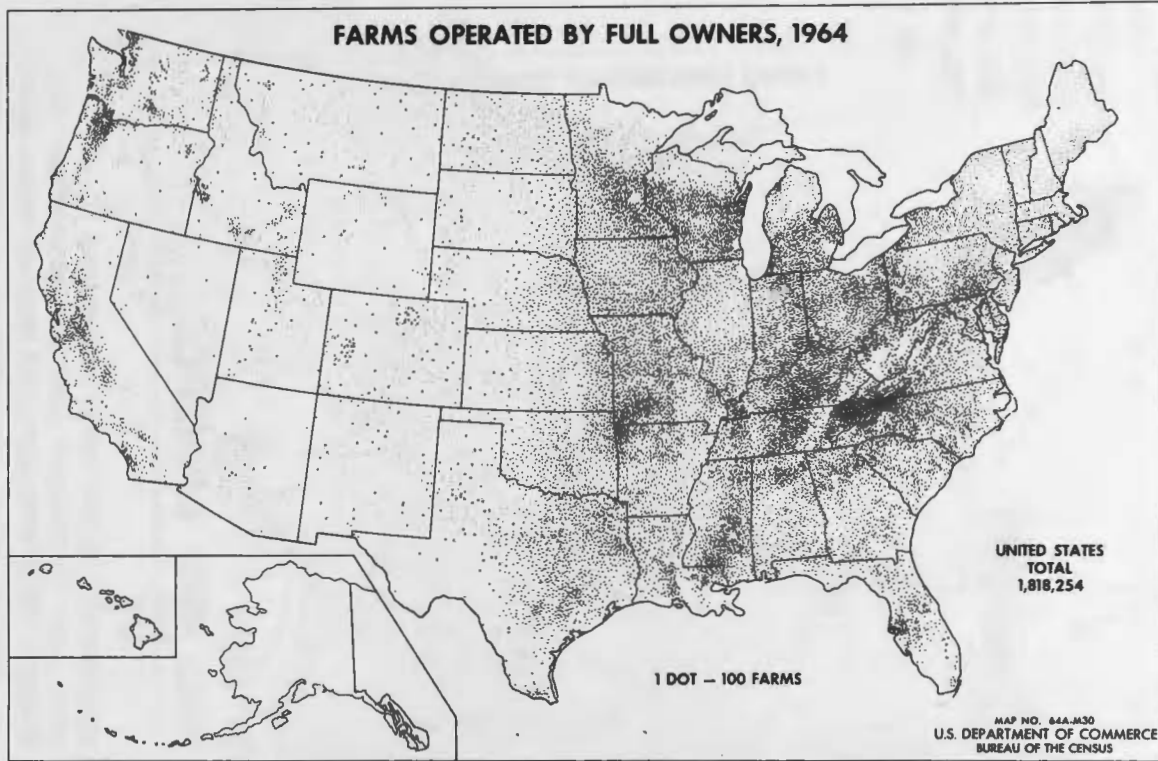
Total cropland includes cropland harvested, cropland used only for pasture, and cropland not harvested and not pastured.





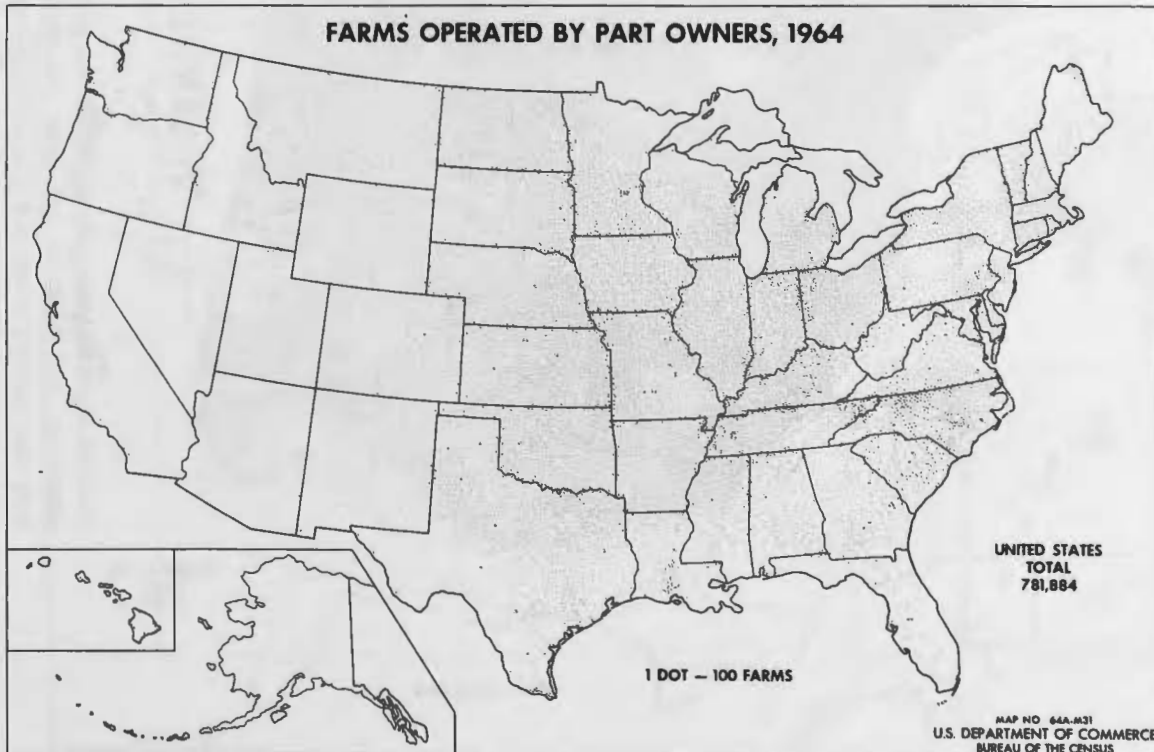
The rapidly declining number of farms has brought about substantial changes in farm tenure.

Full owners—Although full owners represent 57.6 percent of all operators, they operated only 29 percent of all land in farms.



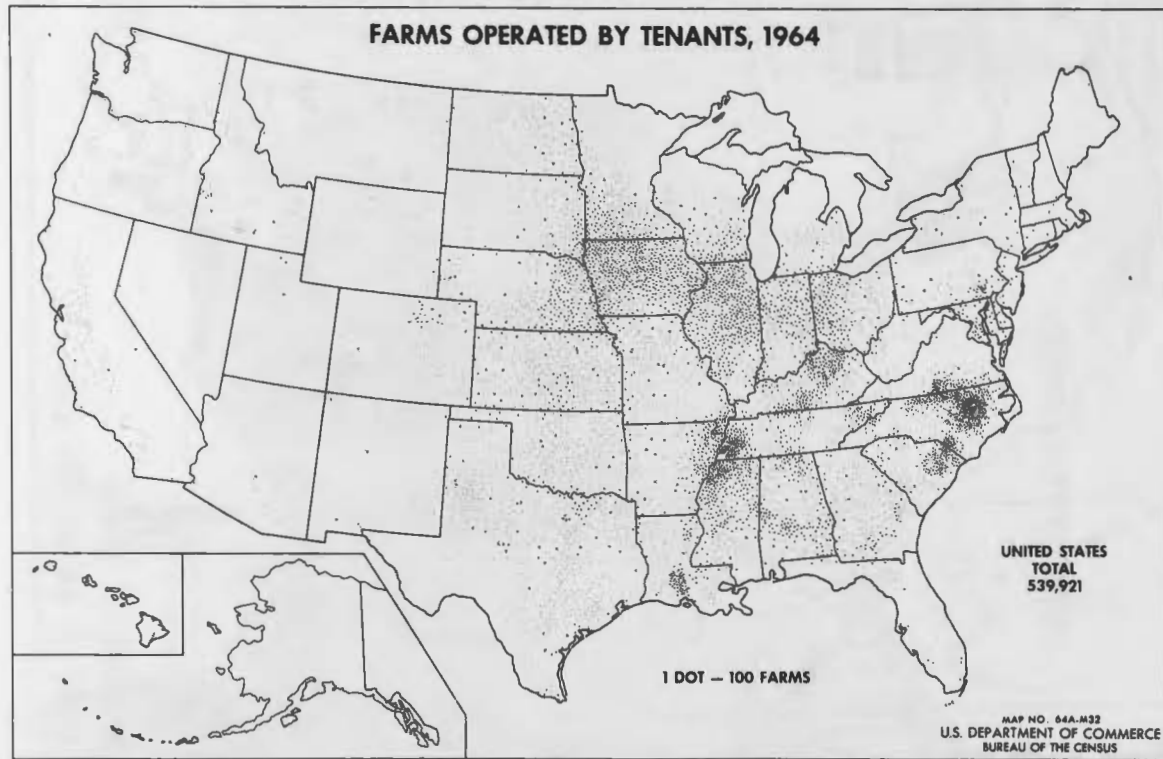
Part owners—Since World War II, part owners have become increasingly the most important tenure group in the United States. The importance of this tenure group is significantly greater than indicated by the number of farms operated.

In 1964, part owners represented less than 25 percent of all farm operators; however, they operated 48 percent of the land in farms.



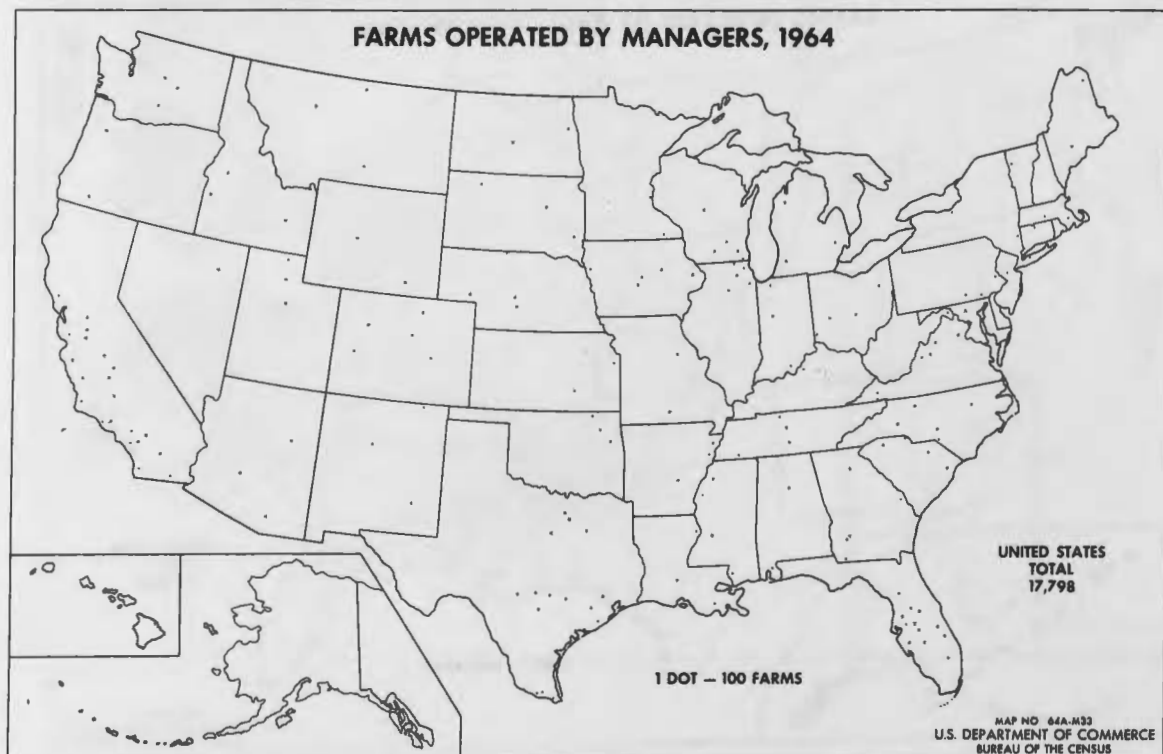
Tenants—The trend in farm tenancy has been downward for the past 30 years and there have been large decreases within recent years. In 1964, farm tenancy

was at the lowest level ever recorded in the 85-year period for which farm tenure data have been collected by the census.



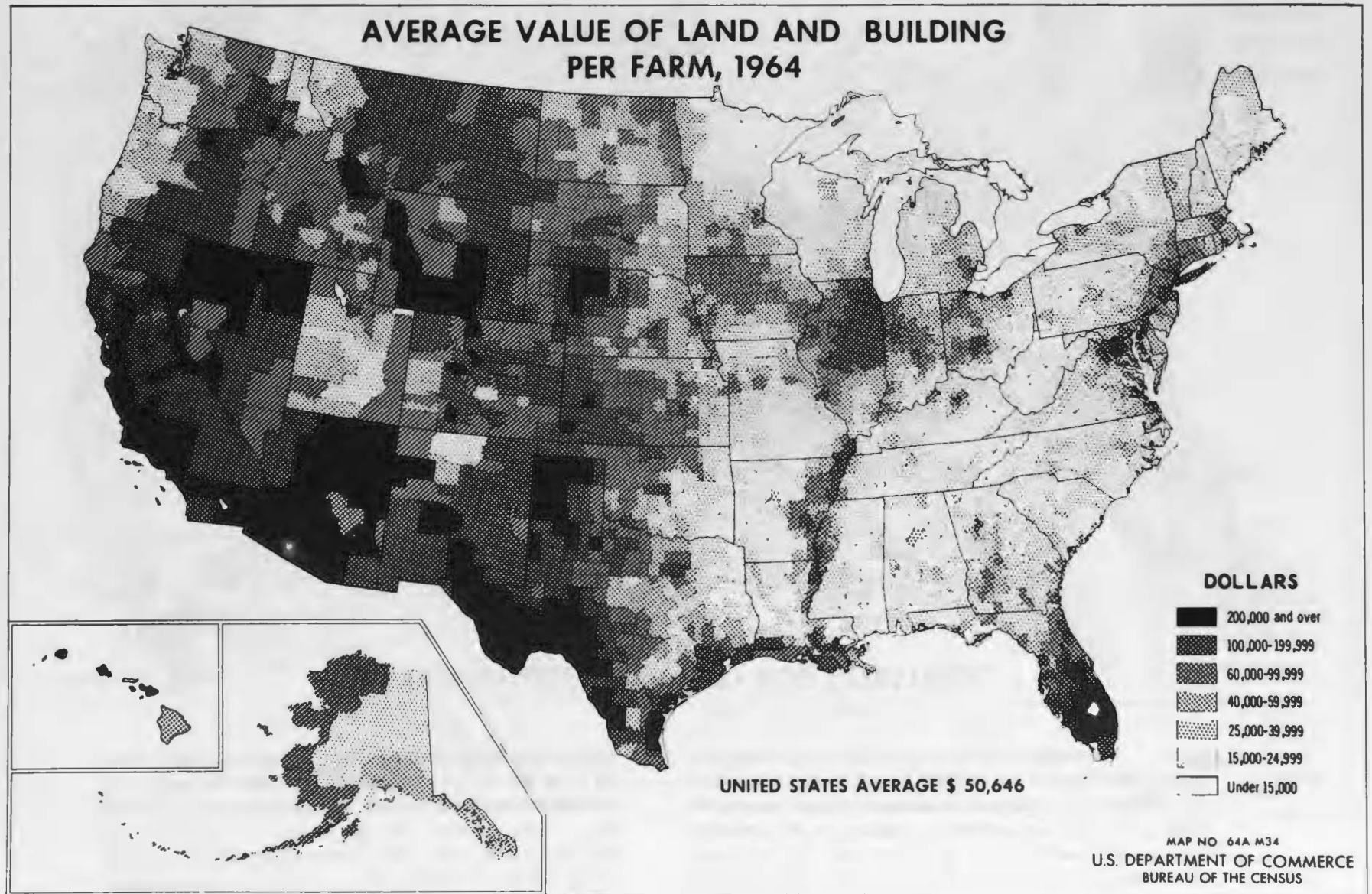
Managers—Since 1945, the number of managed farms has decreased, but the land in managed farms has not changed significantly. Some changes in the number of managed farms and the land in managed farms from

census to census have resulted from changes in office procedures, definitions, and in reporting of tenure by the operator.



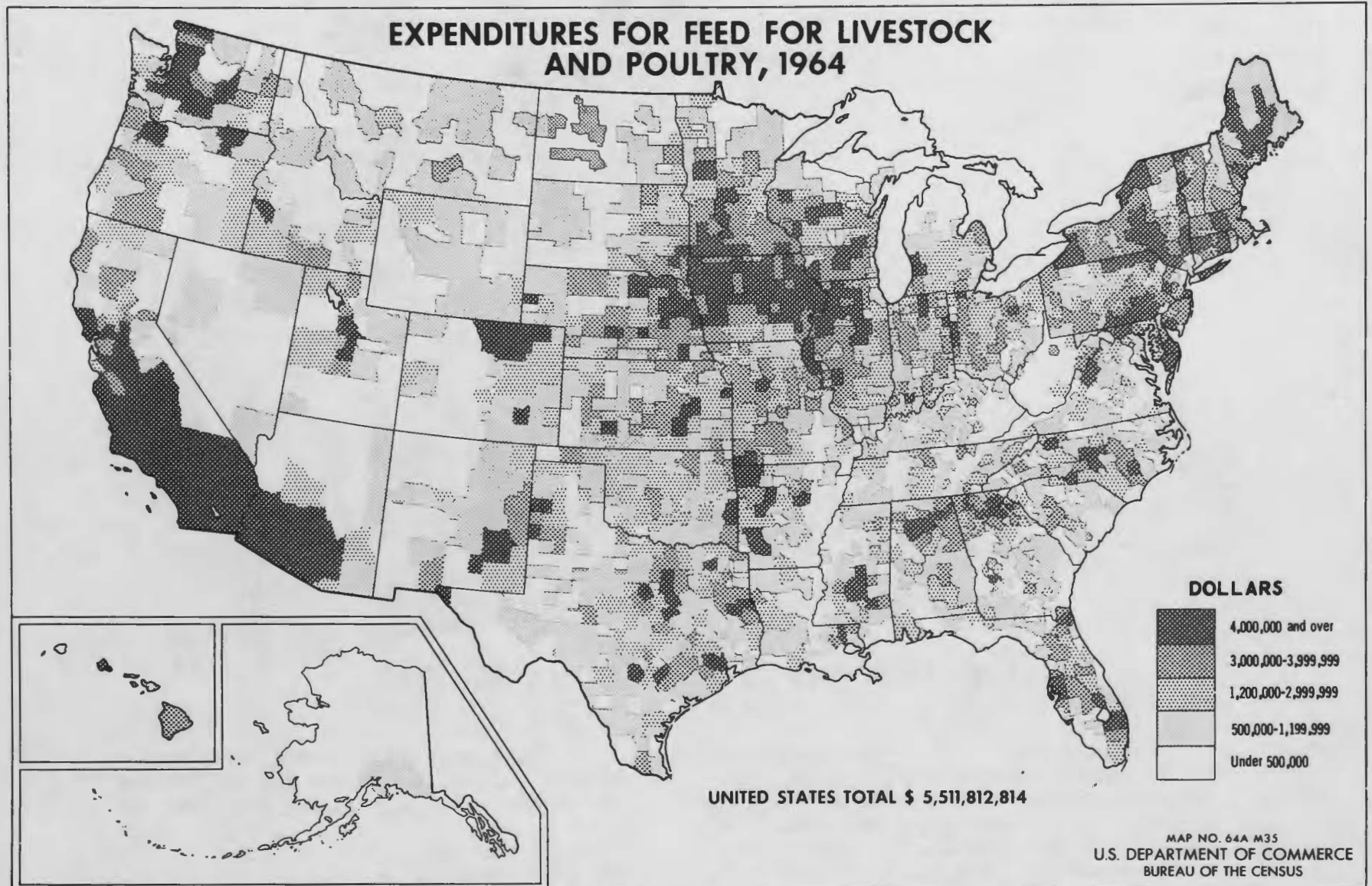
Value of land and buildings—In 1964, separate land and buildings values were obtained for owned land, land rented from others, land managed for others, and land rented to others. The resultant value of land operated was used as the base for calculating the average value of land and buildings per farm.

The farm operator and census enumerator were instructed to report the present market value and not the assessed value. The value of nonagricultural buildings, such as stores, filling stations, cotton gins, sugar mills, restaurants, hospitals, dormitories, and administrative offices was to be excluded.

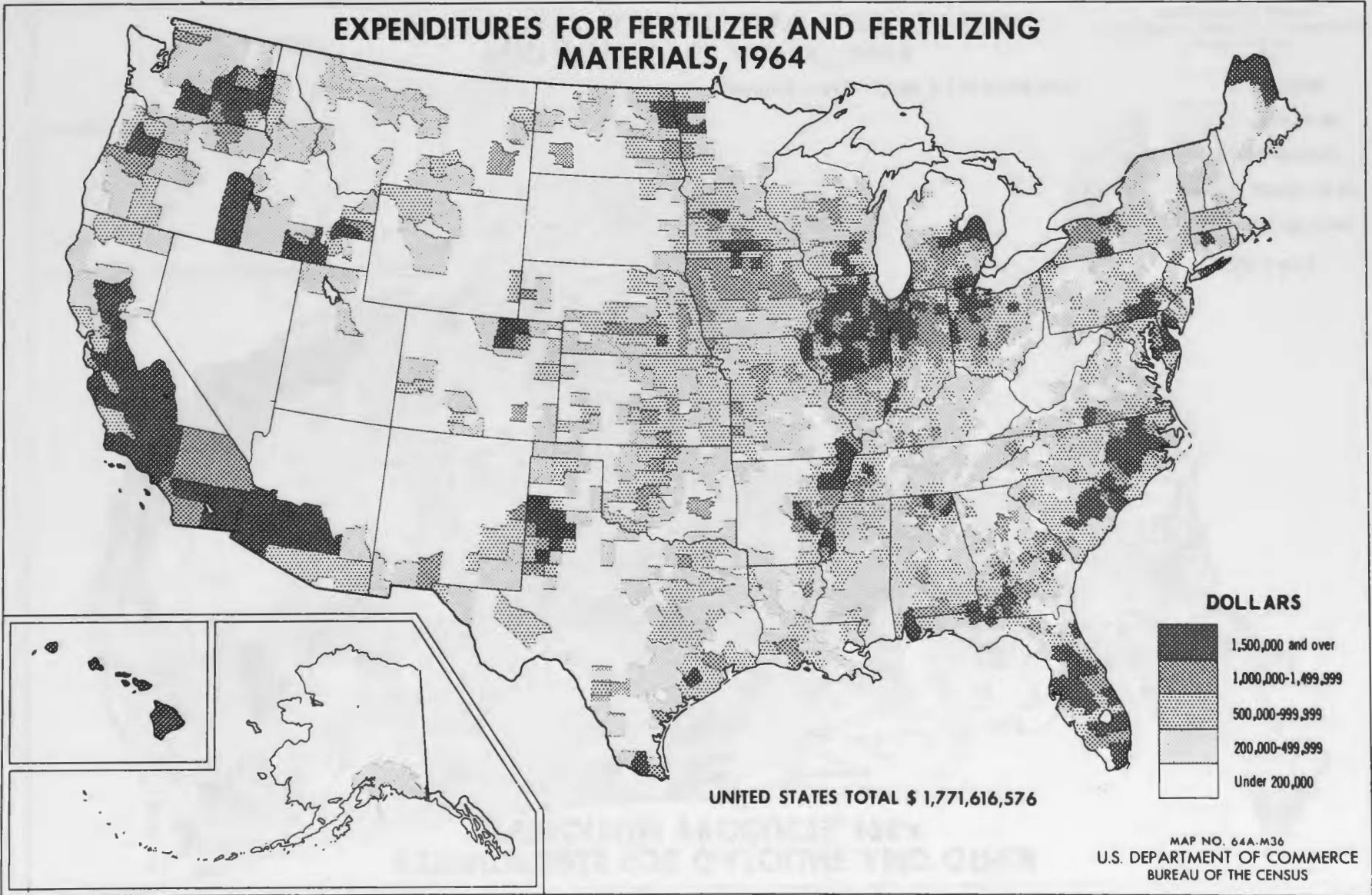


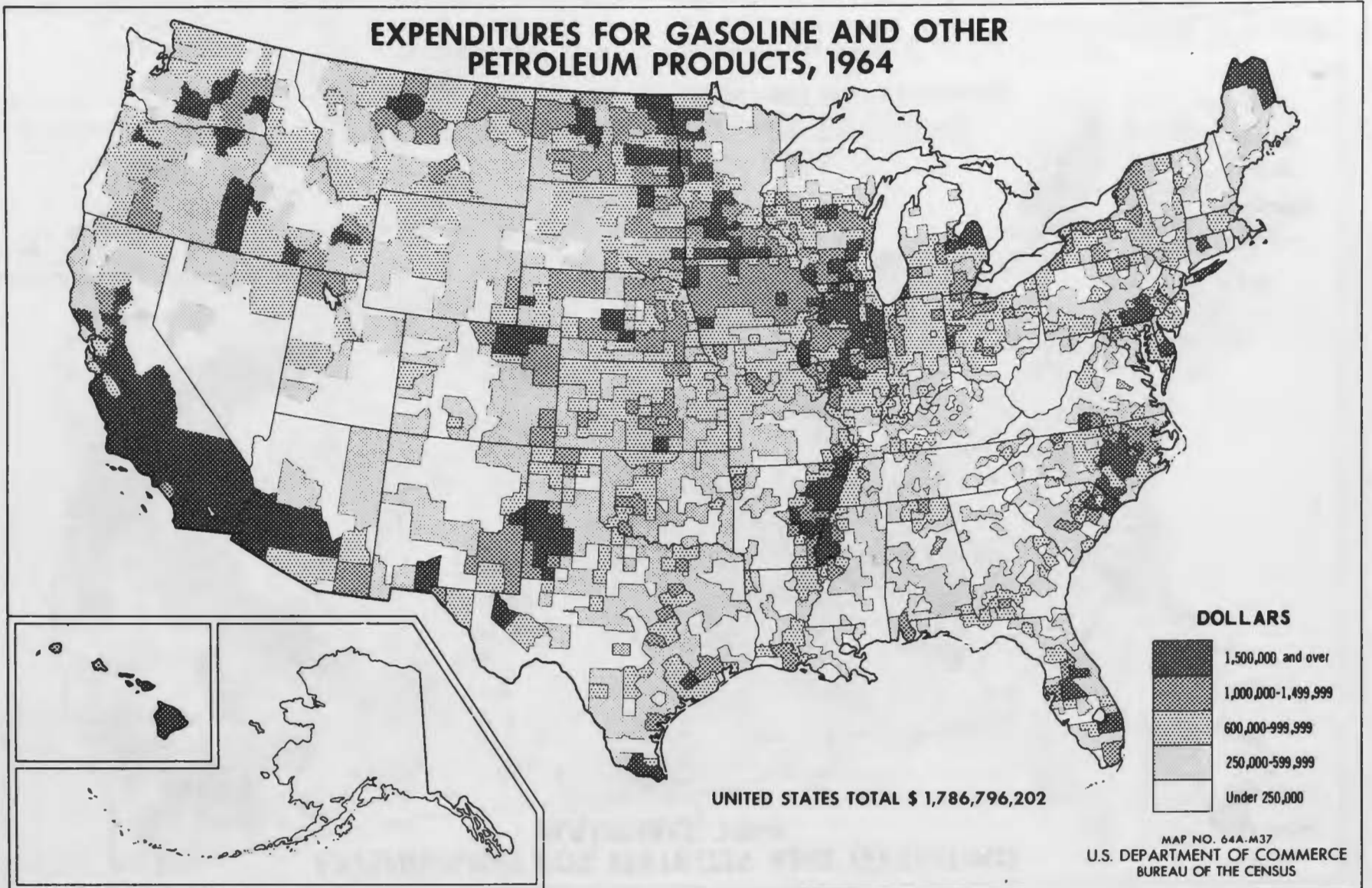
Expenditures—In each of the 15 censuses since 1870, except for the 1935 census, data have been obtained for the amount expended for selected items. The total of \$13 billion for the expenditure items mapped for 1964 represented 36 percent of the value of all farm products sold in 1964. Expenditures were larger

for feed than for any of the other items. While one or more of the five items of farm expenditures were reported for all farms, the proportion of farms having each item of expenditure varied from 50 percent for hired farm labor to 87 percent for gasoline and other petroleum fuel and oil for the farm business.

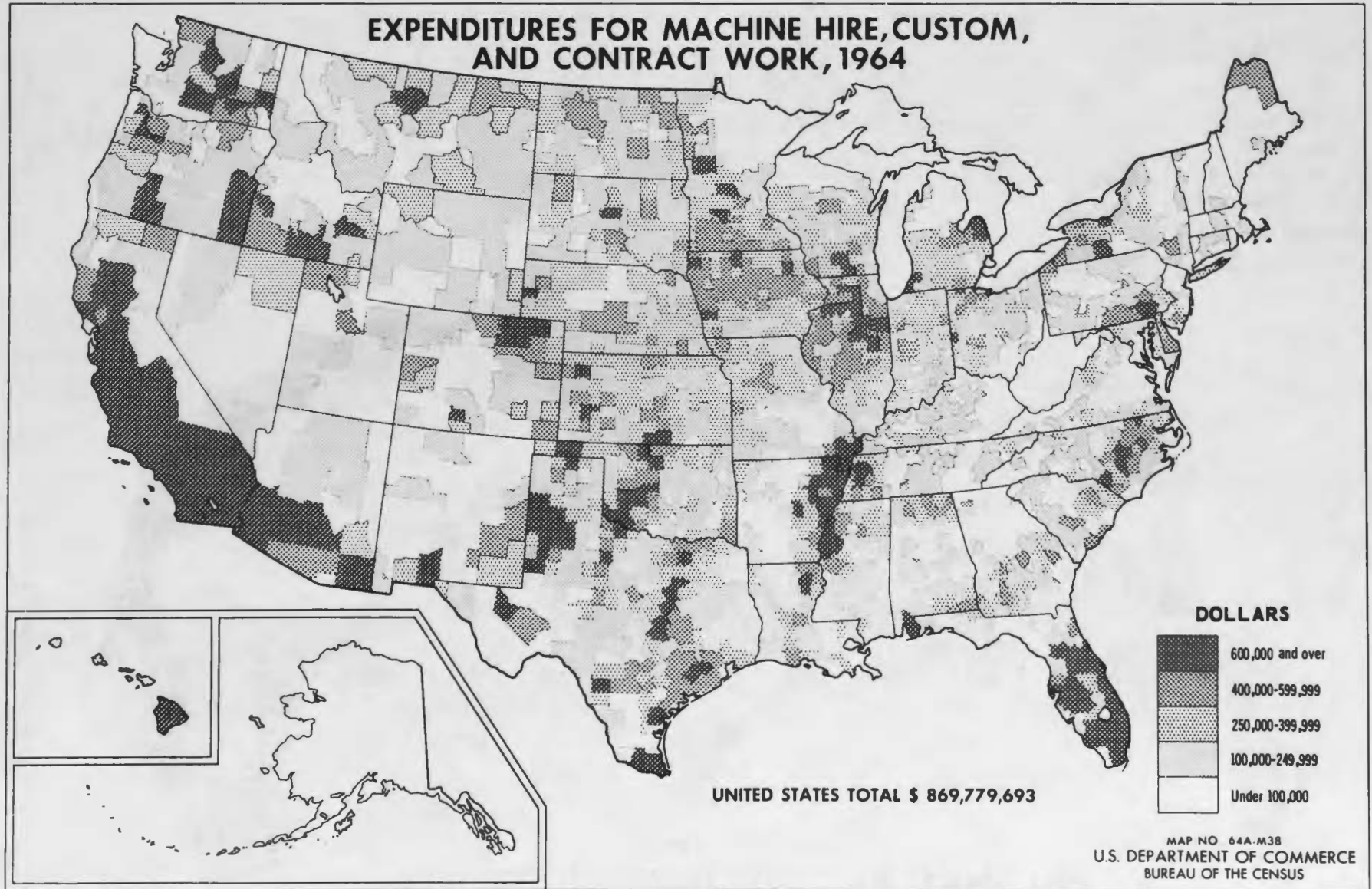


EXPENDITURES FOR FERTILIZER AND FERTILIZING MATERIALS, 1964





EXPENDITURES FOR MACHINE HIRE, CUSTOM, AND CONTRACT WORK, 1964

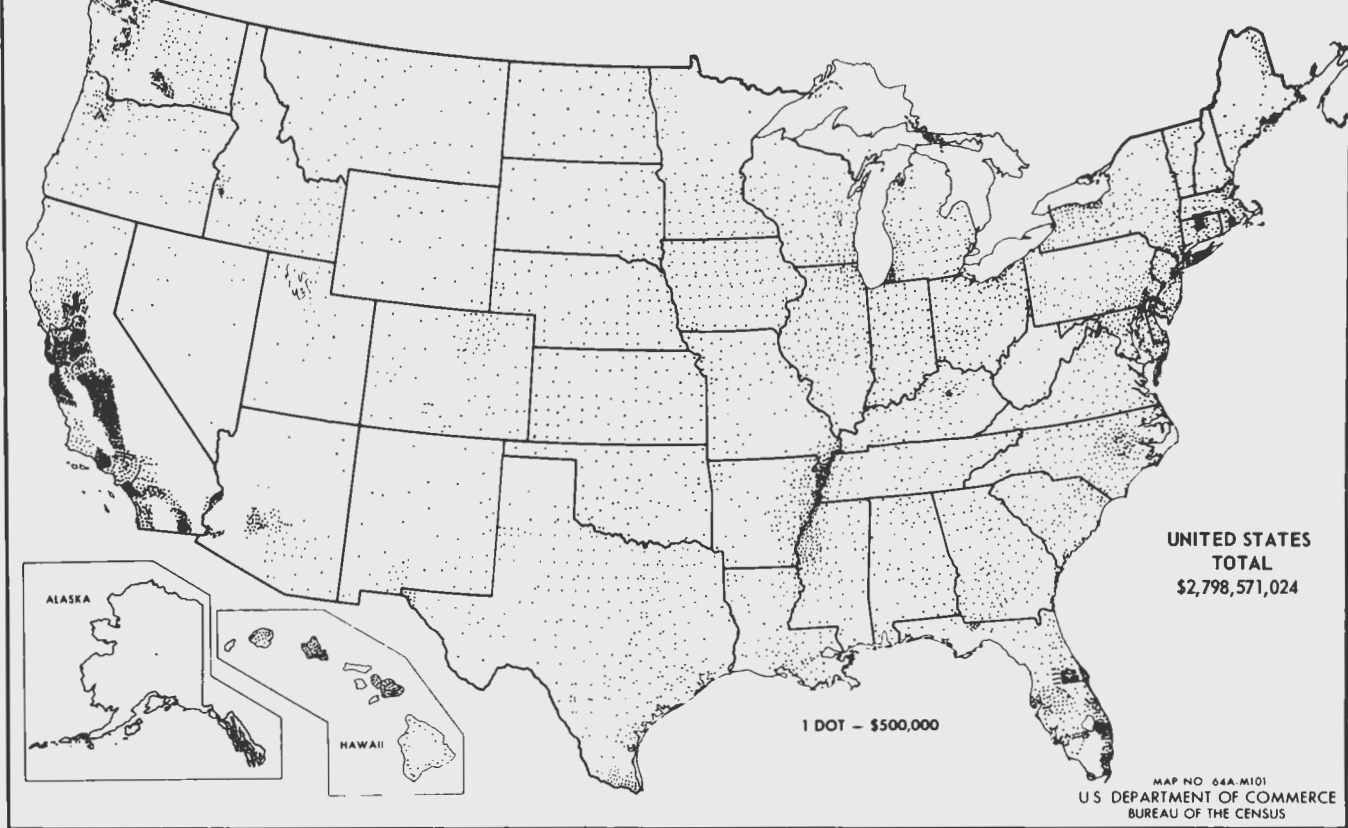


EXPENDITURES FOR HIRED LABOR ON FARMS, 1964

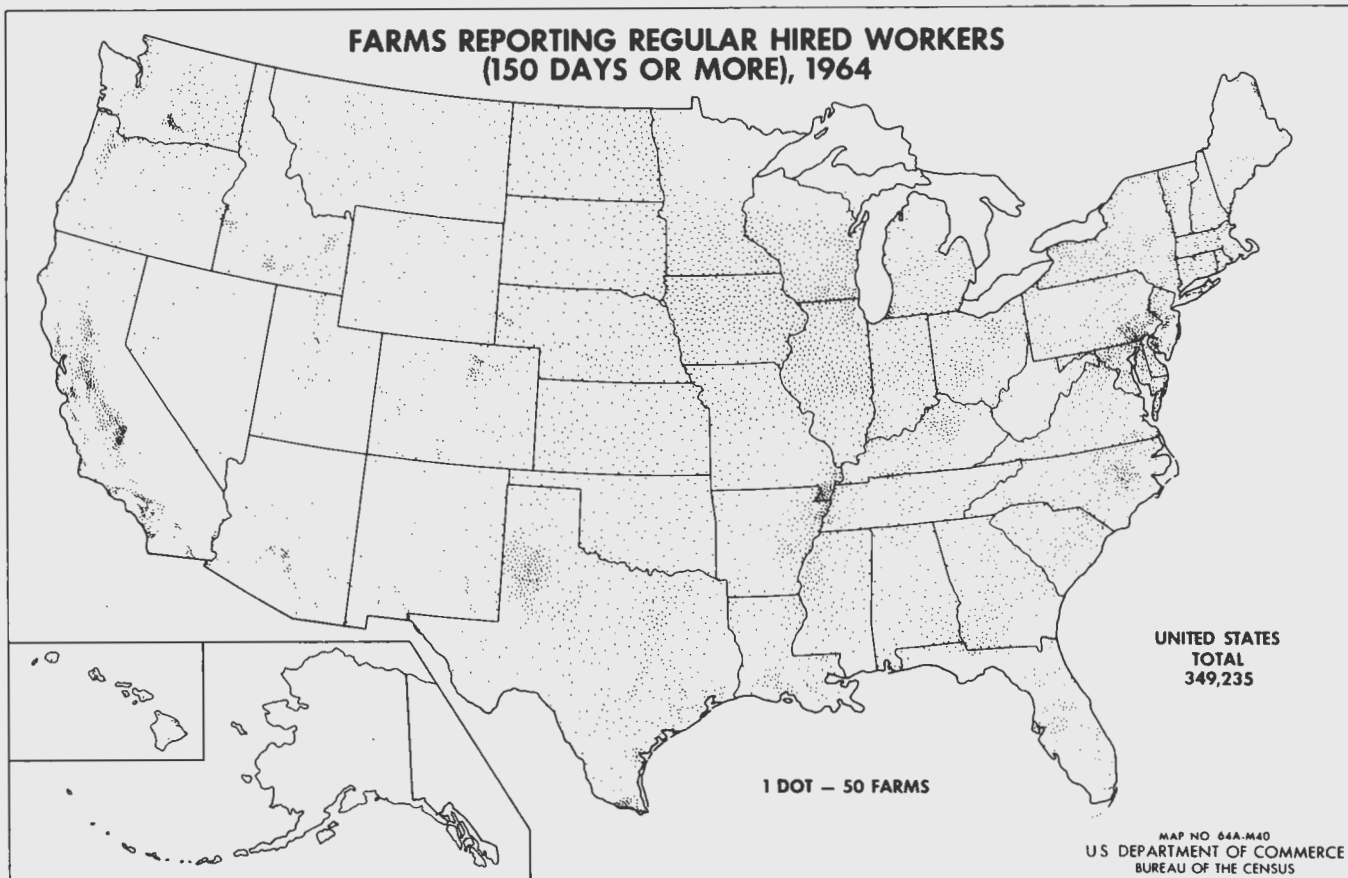
County Basis

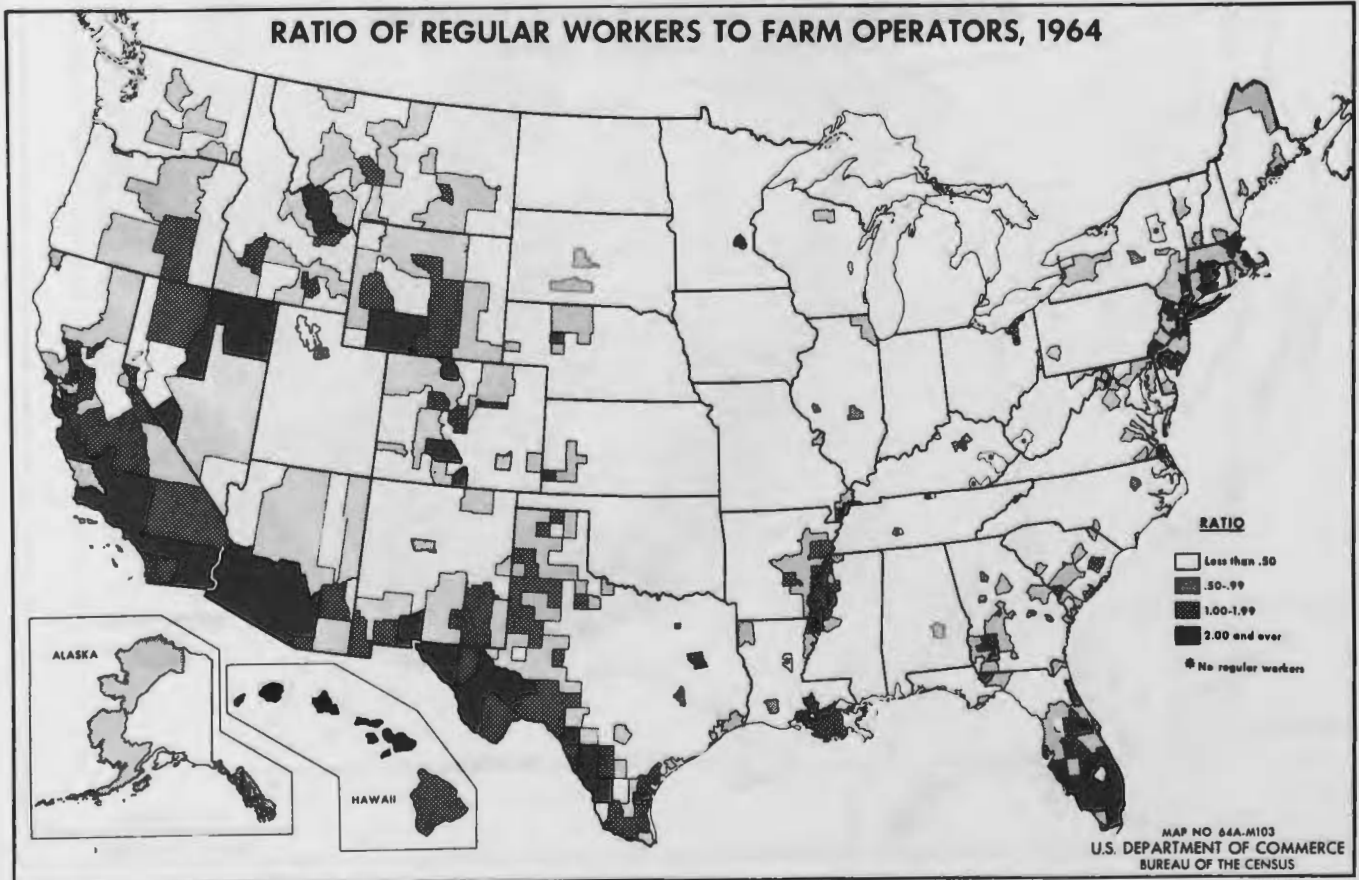
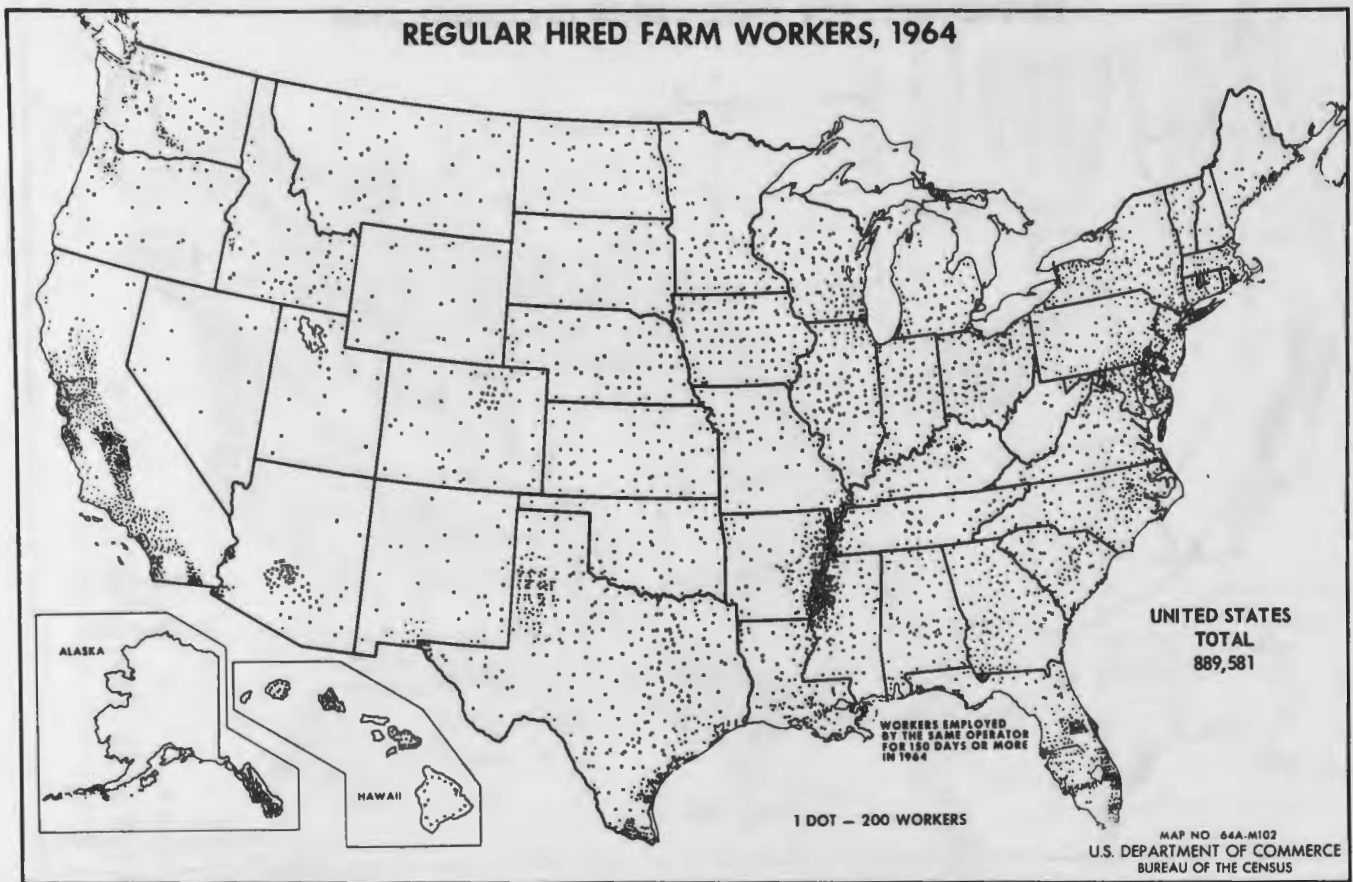


EXPENDITURES FOR HIRED LABOR ON FARMS, 1964



FARMS REPORTING REGULAR HIRED WORKERS (150 DAYS OR MORE), 1964



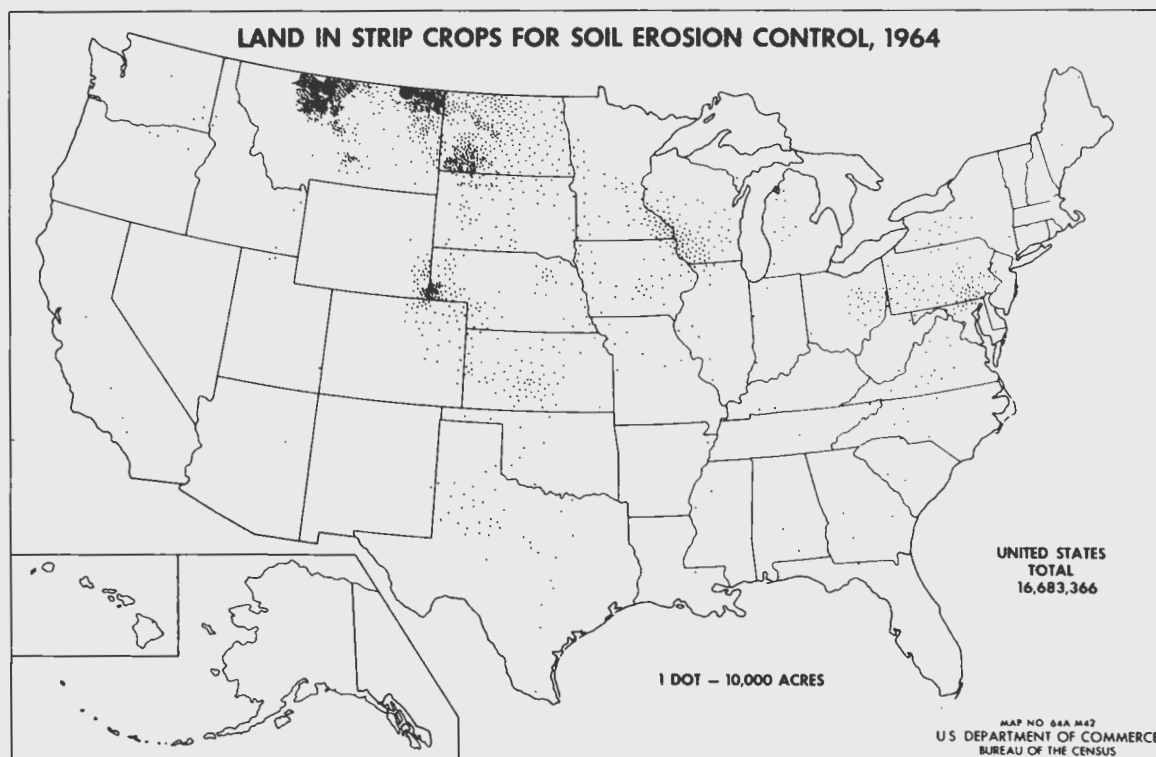
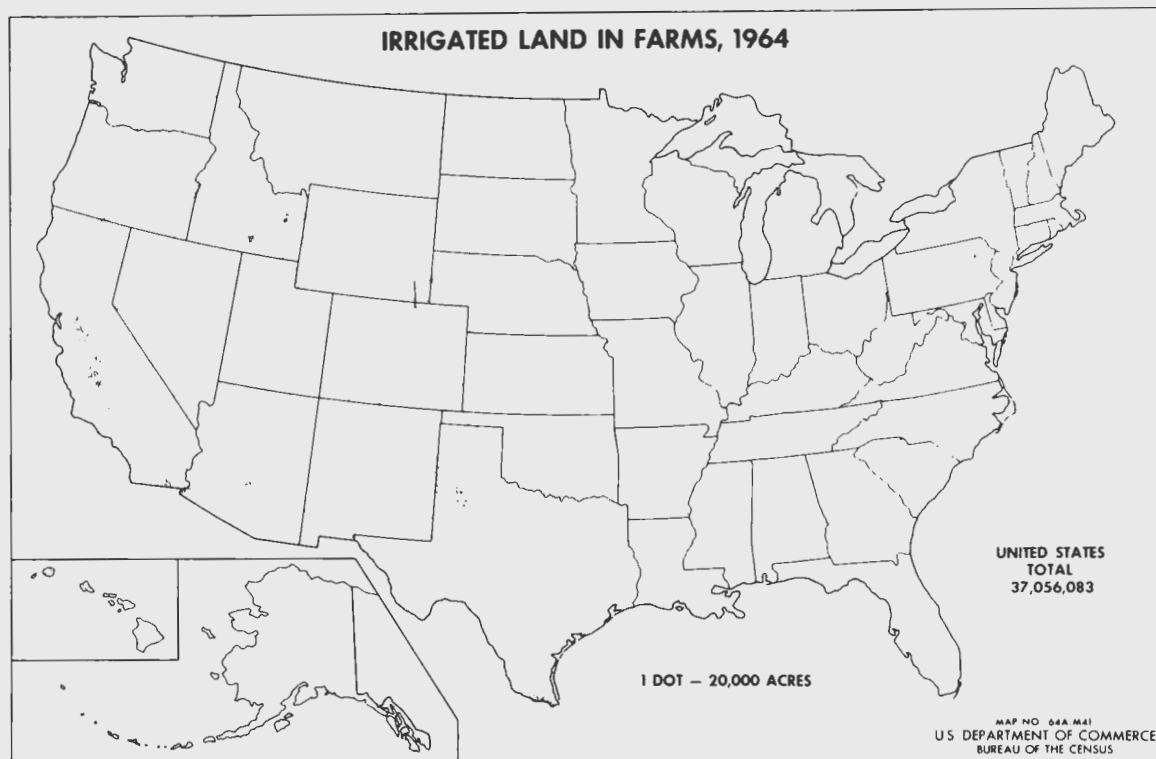


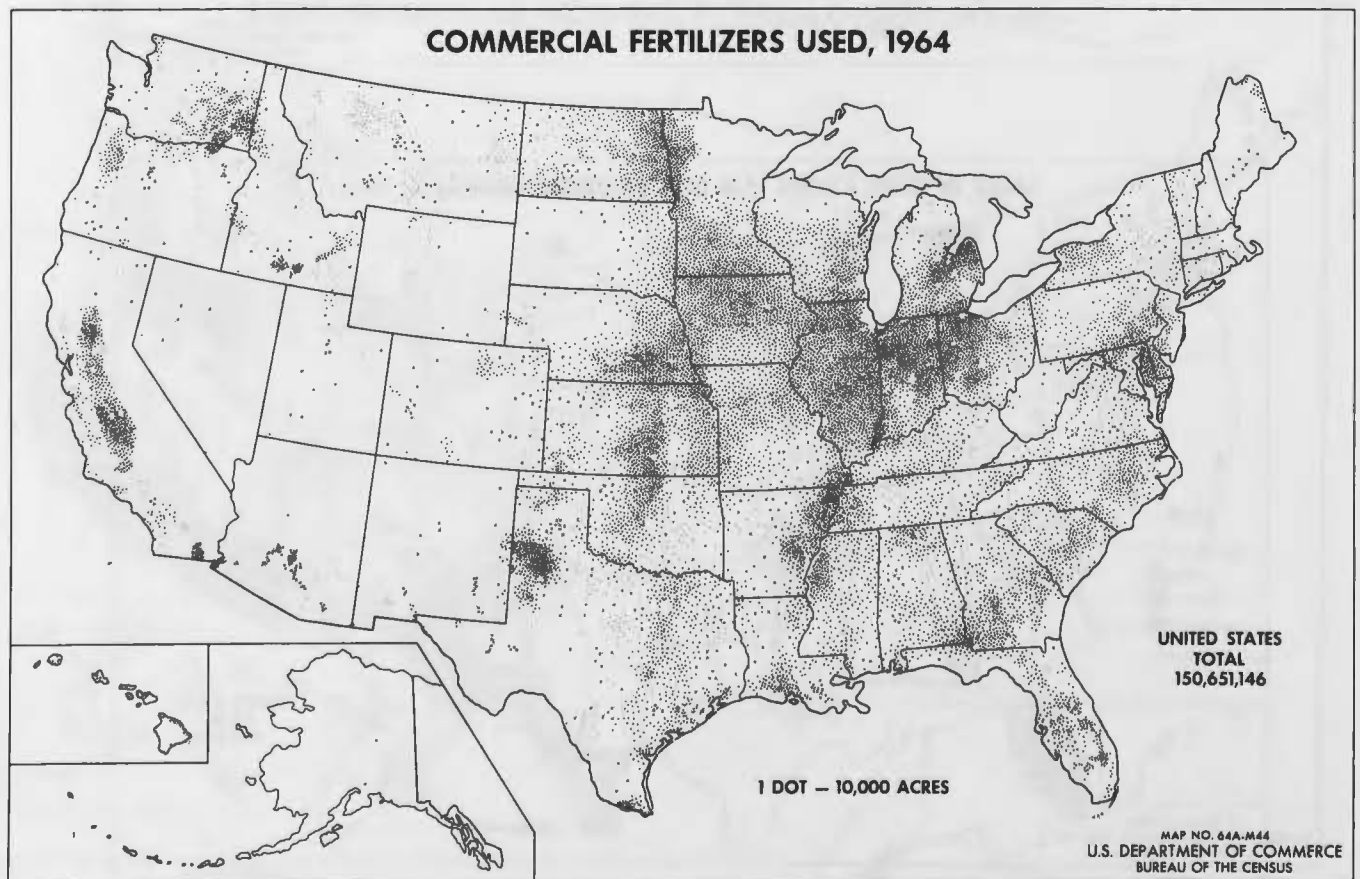
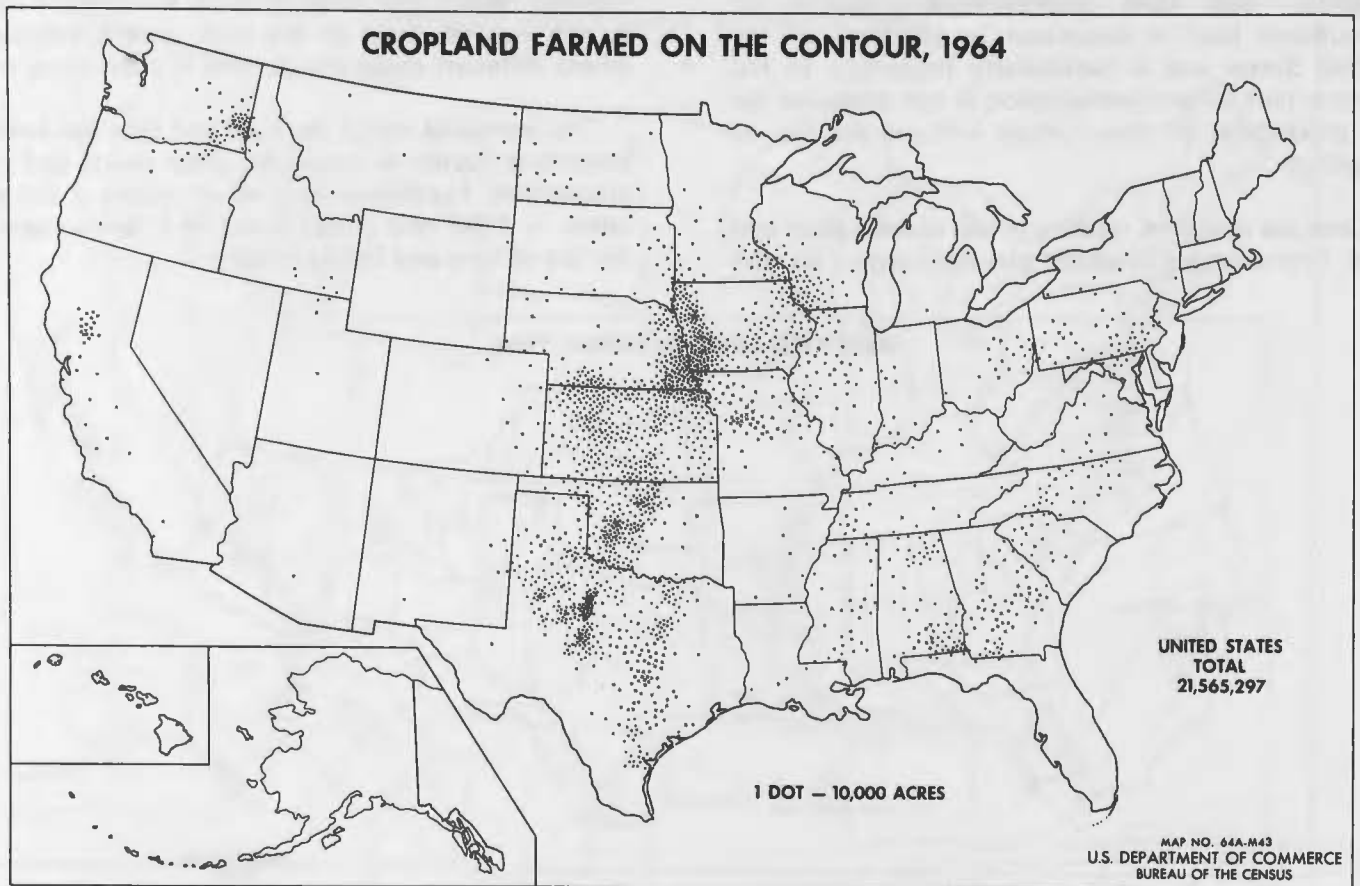
Irrigation and land improvement—Irrigation of agricultural land is important in all areas of the United States and is particularly important in the western part where precipitation is not adequate for the production of many crops without the use of irrigation.

Land-use practices relating to soil conservation and land improvement include planting crops on the

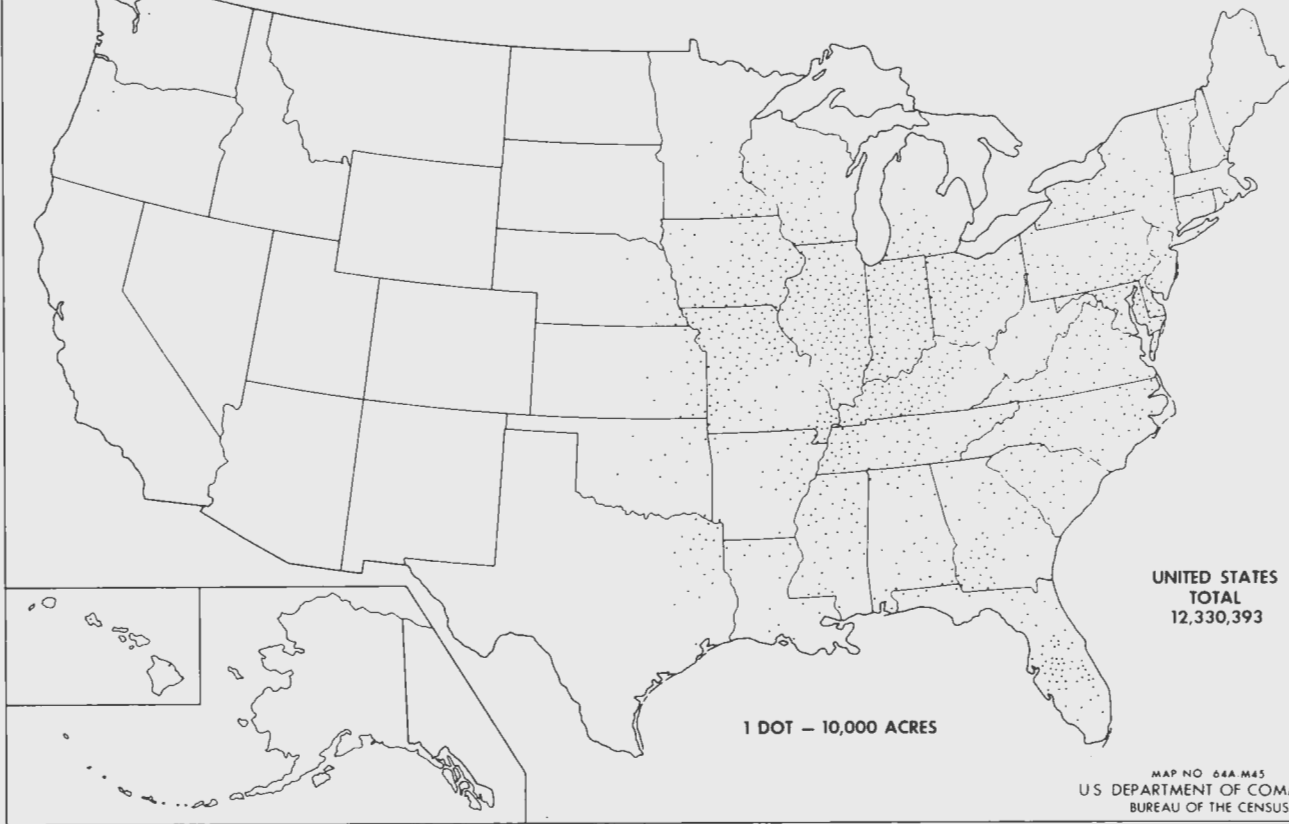
contour, where the rows or strips are at right angles to the natural slope of the land; and stripcropping where different crops are planted in alternating rows.

The increased use of fertilizer and lime has been an important factor in increasing crop yields and crop production. Fertilizer was used on nearly 2 out of 3 farms in 1964 and about 1 out of 6 farms reported the use of lime and liming materials.





LIME AND LIMING MATERIALS USED, 1964



FARM PONDS, PITS, RESERVOIRS, AND EARTHEN TANKS, 1964



Data were obtained for the value of farm products sold in 1964 by enumeration for some products and by estimation for others. The questionnaire used for the 1964 census provided for farm operators to report value of sales for the following products:

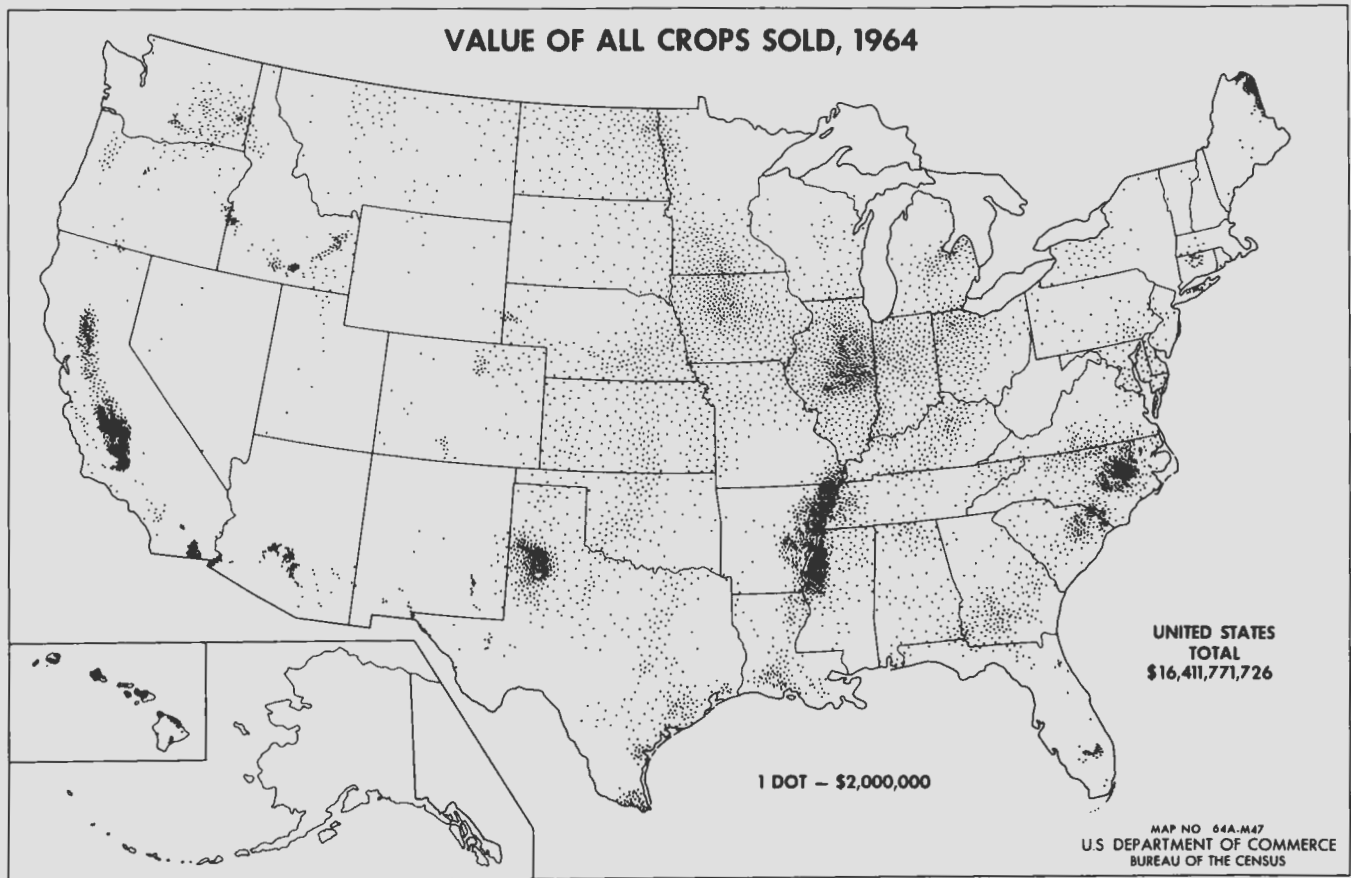
- | | |
|--|--|
| Miscellaneous field crops for which a separate inquiry did not appear on questionnaire | Sheep and lambs |
| Vegetables | Horses, mules, colts, and ponies |
| Nursery and greenhouse products | Goats and kids |
| Standing timber | Turkeys |
| Poles, piling, bark, bolts, mine timbers | Ducks |
| Cattle, excluding calves | Geese |
| Calves | Turkey eggs |
| Hogs and pigs | Duck eggs |
| | Miscellaneous poultry such as started pullets, guineas, etc. |
| | Mink, chinchillas |
| | Bees |
| | Honey |

For all other agricultural products, the value of sales was estimated during the office processing. The State average prices used for calculating the value of

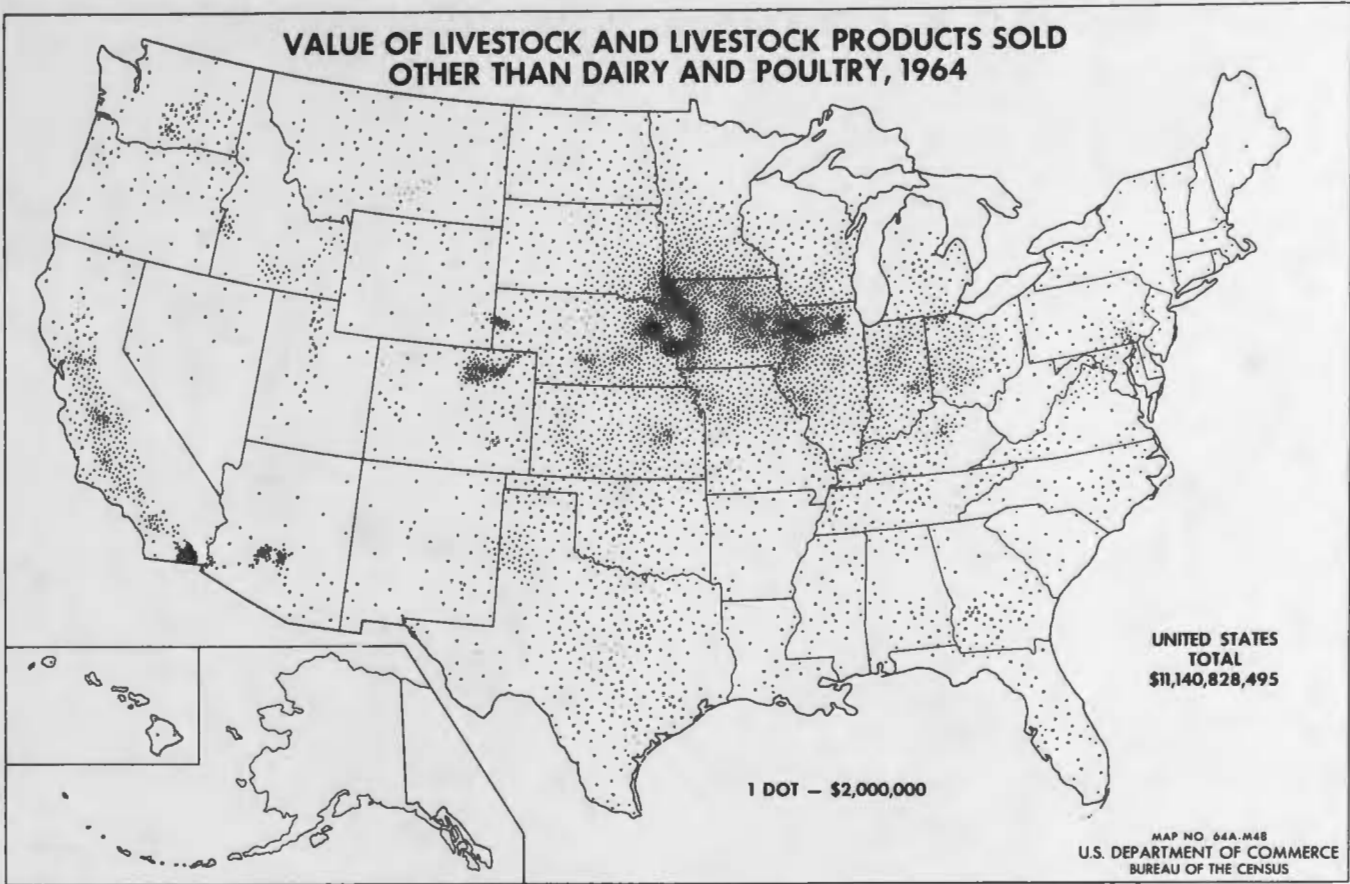
farm products sold were compiled for the Bureau of the Census by the Statistical Reporting Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Data for the sales of farm products represent total sales for the entire farm, regardless of who shared the receipts. For tenant-operated farms, the landlord's share of the agricultural products was considered as sold provided the products were moved off the tenant farm. All crops, livestock, and poultry raised under a contract arrangement were considered as sold from the farm where they were raised or produced. For institutional farms, all agricultural products produced on land operated by the institution and consumed by the inmates were considered as sold.

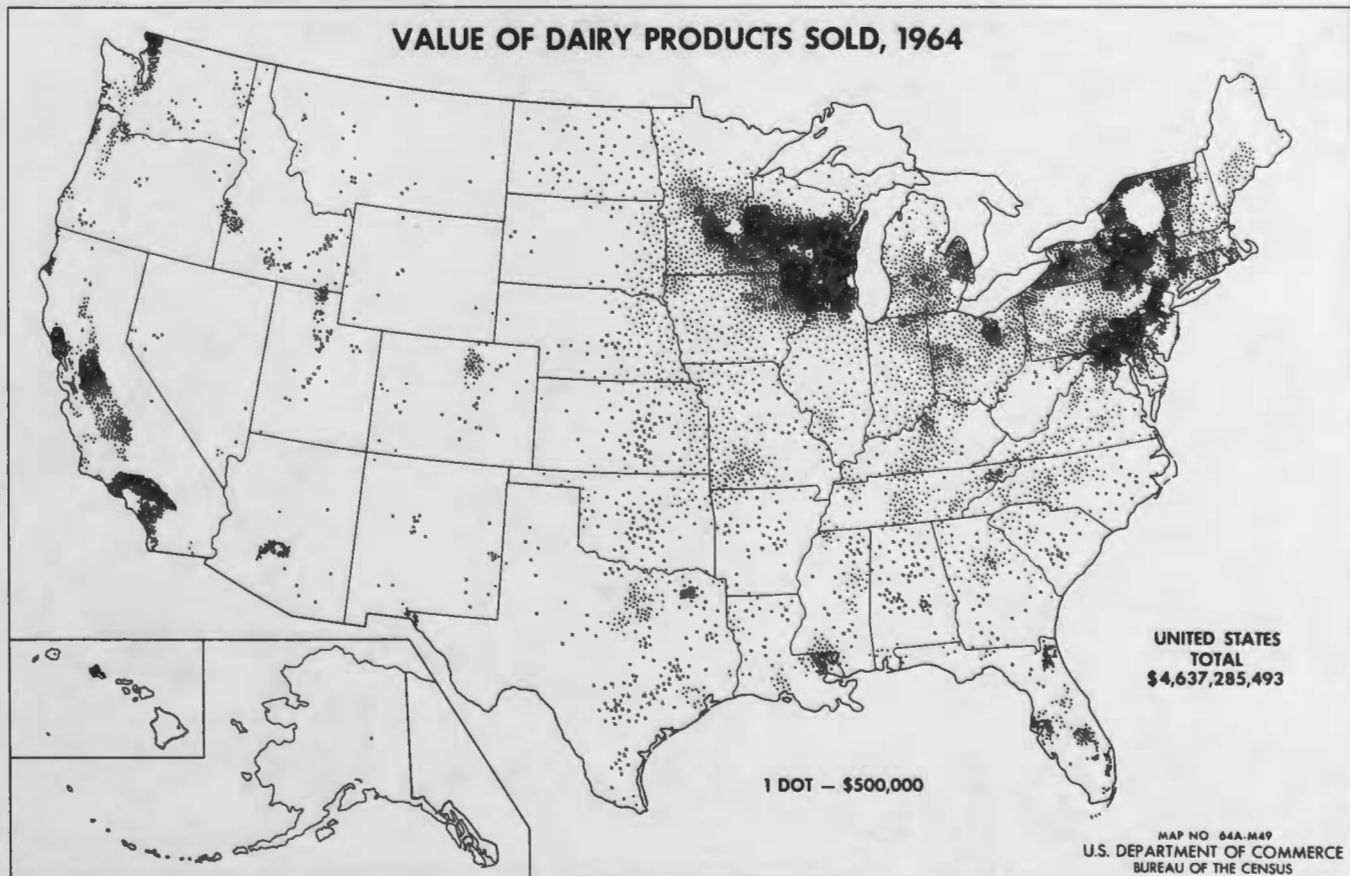
All sales data relate to one year's farm operations. Crop sales are for crops harvested during the crop year whether the crops were actually sold immediately after harvest or placed in storage for later sale. Sales of livestock, livestock products, poultry, and poultry products relate to the calendar year, regardless of when the livestock or products were raised or produced. All wool and mohair reported as shorn or clipped was considered as sold.

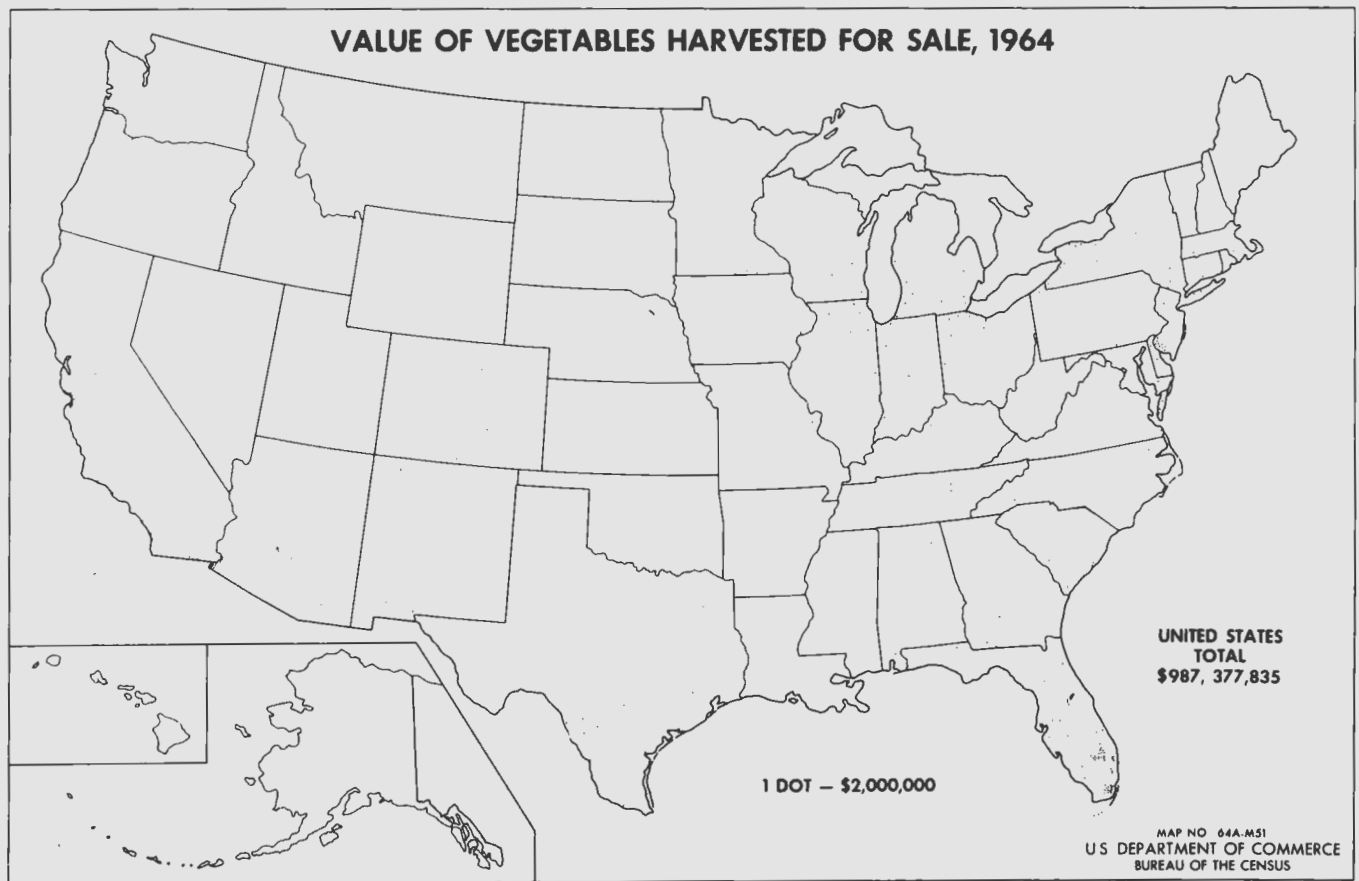
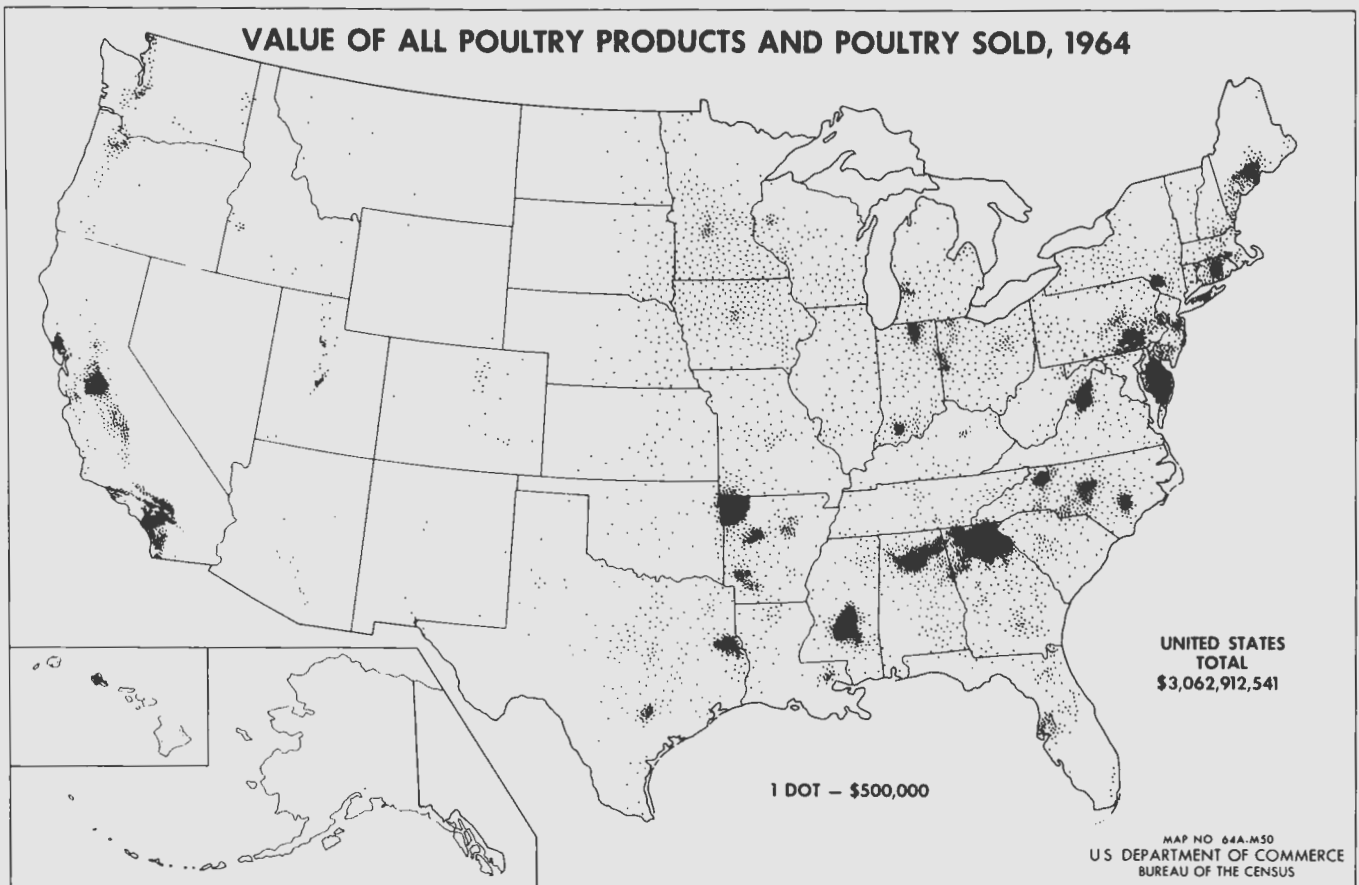


**VALUE OF LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS SOLD
OTHER THAN DAIRY AND POULTRY, 1964**



VALUE OF DAIRY PRODUCTS SOLD, 1964





VALUE OF FRUITS AND NUTS SOLD, 1964



**VALUE OF FOREST AND HORTICULTURAL SPECIALTY PRODUCTS
SOLD, 1964**



Livestock and poultry—Animal production has always been important in the United States. Livestock and livestock products accounted for 53 percent of the value of all farm products sold in 1964.

Livestock provide a market for pasture and range forage which does not have any other appropriate use. These animals, in addition, provide an outlet for a major part of our harvested crop tonnage.

About 57 percent (almost 630 million acres) of the land in farms in 1964 was used for pasture. In addition, over 293 million acres of land not in farms, including 200 million acres of land owned by the United States government was also used for grazing. The combined acreage of land in farms and land not in farms used for pasture or grazing was equal to two-fifths of the total land area of the United States.

Of approximately 290 million acres of land used for harvested crops, feed for livestock was derived from nearly 70 million acres of hay and almost 100 million acres of feed grains. In total, four-fifths of all United States farm and nonfarm land used for agriculture was used for the production of animal feed.

Cattle and calves constitute the leading kind of livestock on farms. In 1964, they accounted for 43 percent of the value of sales of all livestock and poultry and their products and 23 percent of the total value of all farm products sold. About 72 percent of all farm operators reported cattle in 1964.

Milk production is one of the major farm enterprises in the United States. Approximately 36 percent of the farms reported one or more **milk cows** in 1964. One-fifth of all farms reported milk and/or cream sold. Dairy products accounted for more than

one-fourth of the value of all livestock and poultry and their products sold.

Hogs and pigs were reported on about one-third of the farms and constituted about 12 percent of the value of sales of all livestock and poultry and their products in 1964. More than one-half of all hogs and pigs were on the farms in Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and Missouri.

Three-fifths of the **sheep and lambs** in the United States in 1964 were in the 13 Western States and Texas. Almost two-thirds of the wool shorn was produced in these same States.

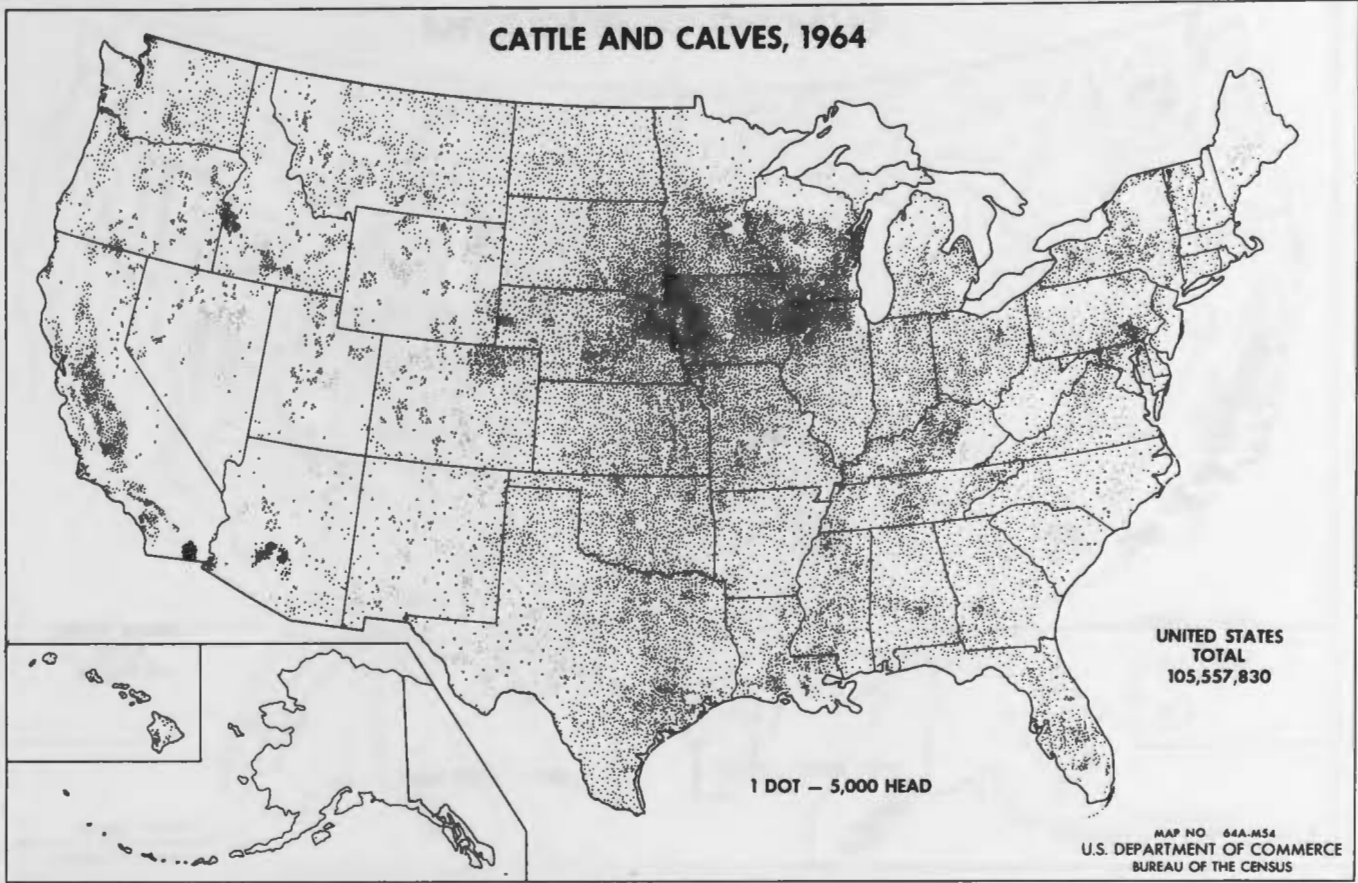
More and greater changes have occurred in the farm **poultry** industry during the last 15 years than for any other major farm enterprise. Technology in the form of breeding, nutrition, disease control, etc. has brought rapid changes in the production of poultry and the organization and geographic location of the poultry industry.

In 1964 less than two of every five farm operators reported chickens 4 months old and over on hand. Less than half of these farms reported eggs sold. Approximately 70 percent of the inventory of all chickens 4 months old and over was located on less than 1 percent of the nation's farms.

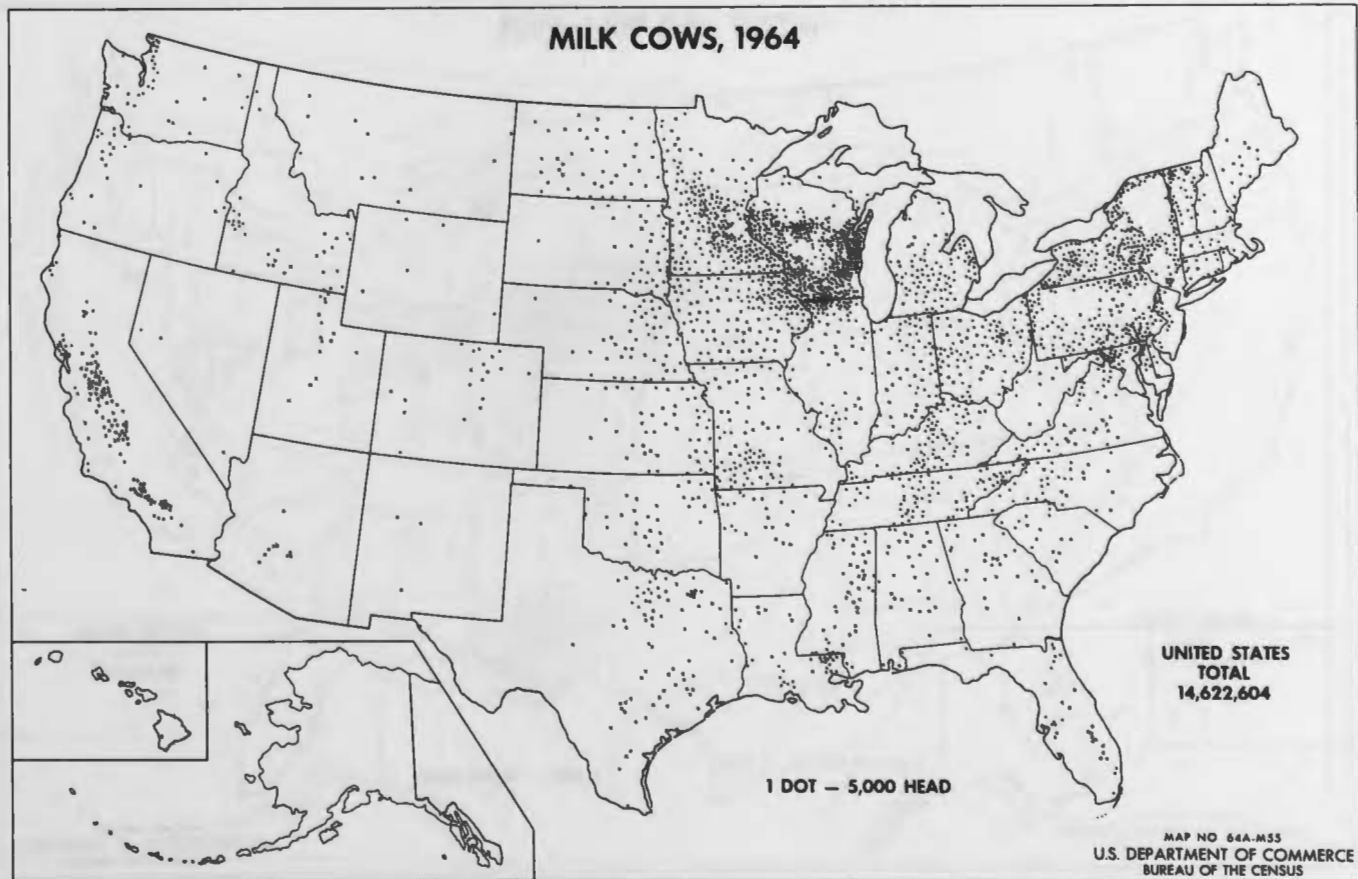
Of more than 2 billion chickens sold for slaughter in 1964, over 90 percent were sold as broilers. The remainder were hens and roosters. Approximately 10,000 farms accounted for two-thirds of all broilers sold.

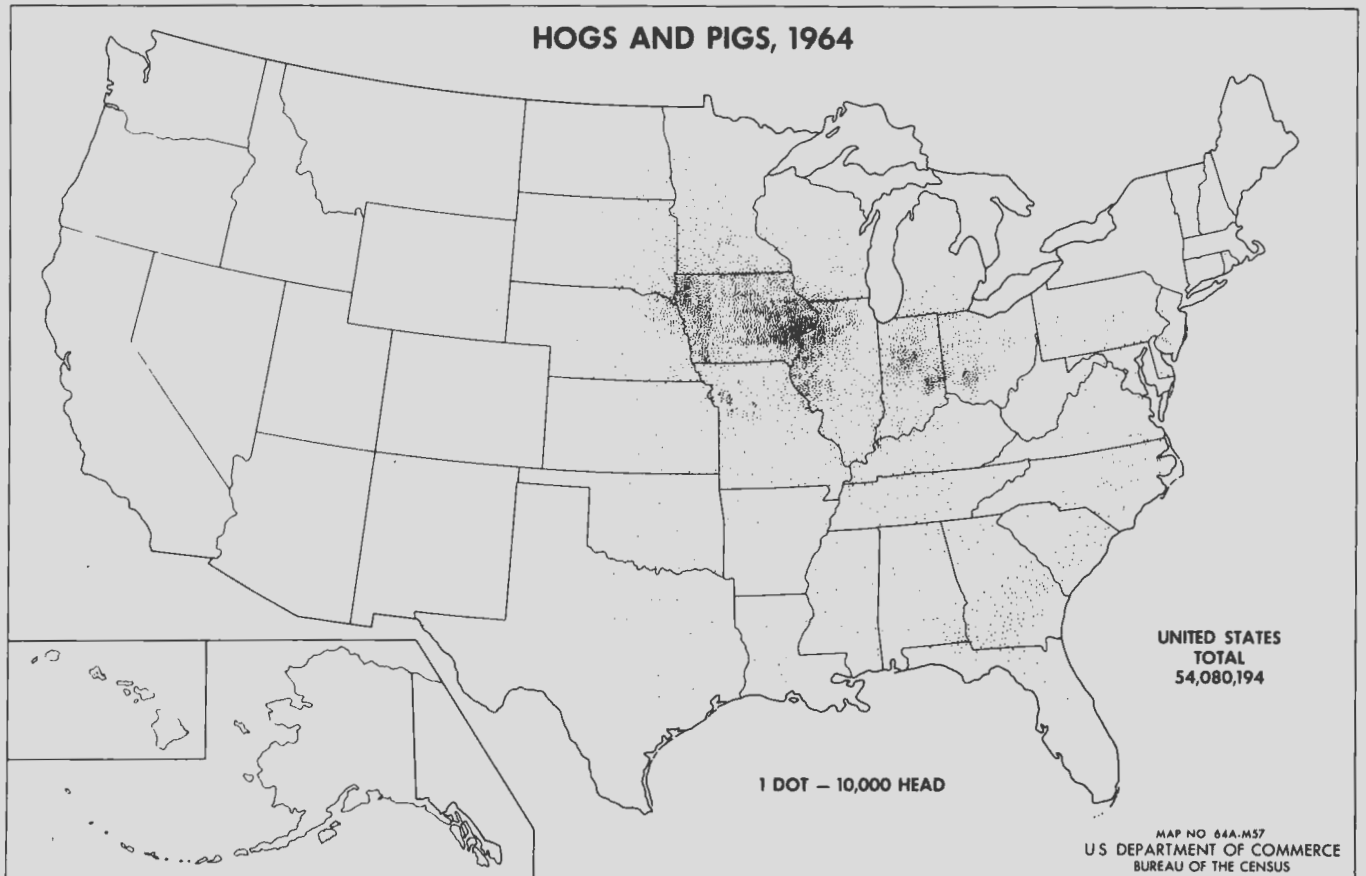
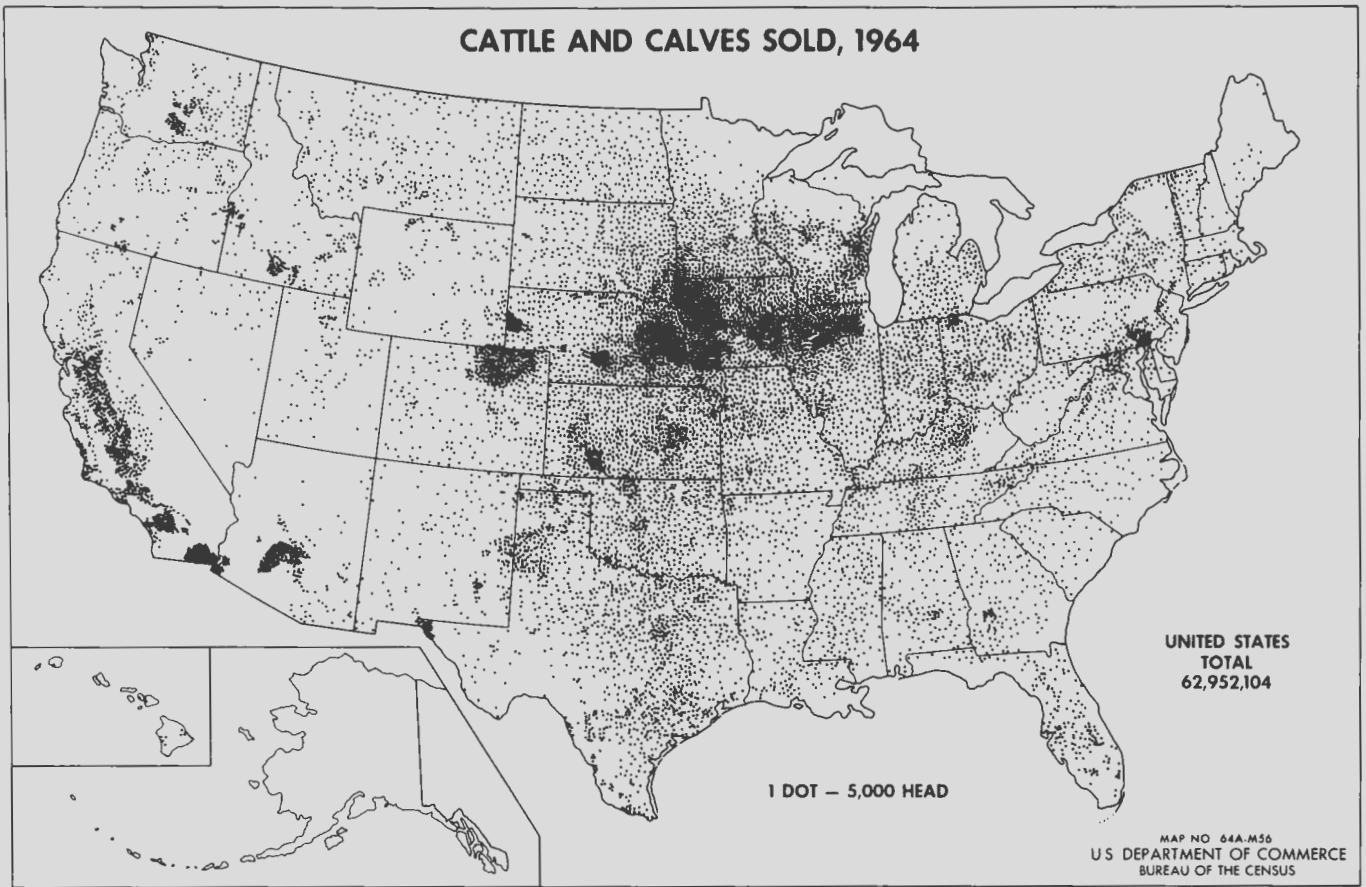
The production of turkeys has become increasingly concentrated on a relatively small number of farms. In 1964, more than 94 percent of the turkeys were raised on fewer than 5,000 farms.

CATTLE AND CALVES, 1964

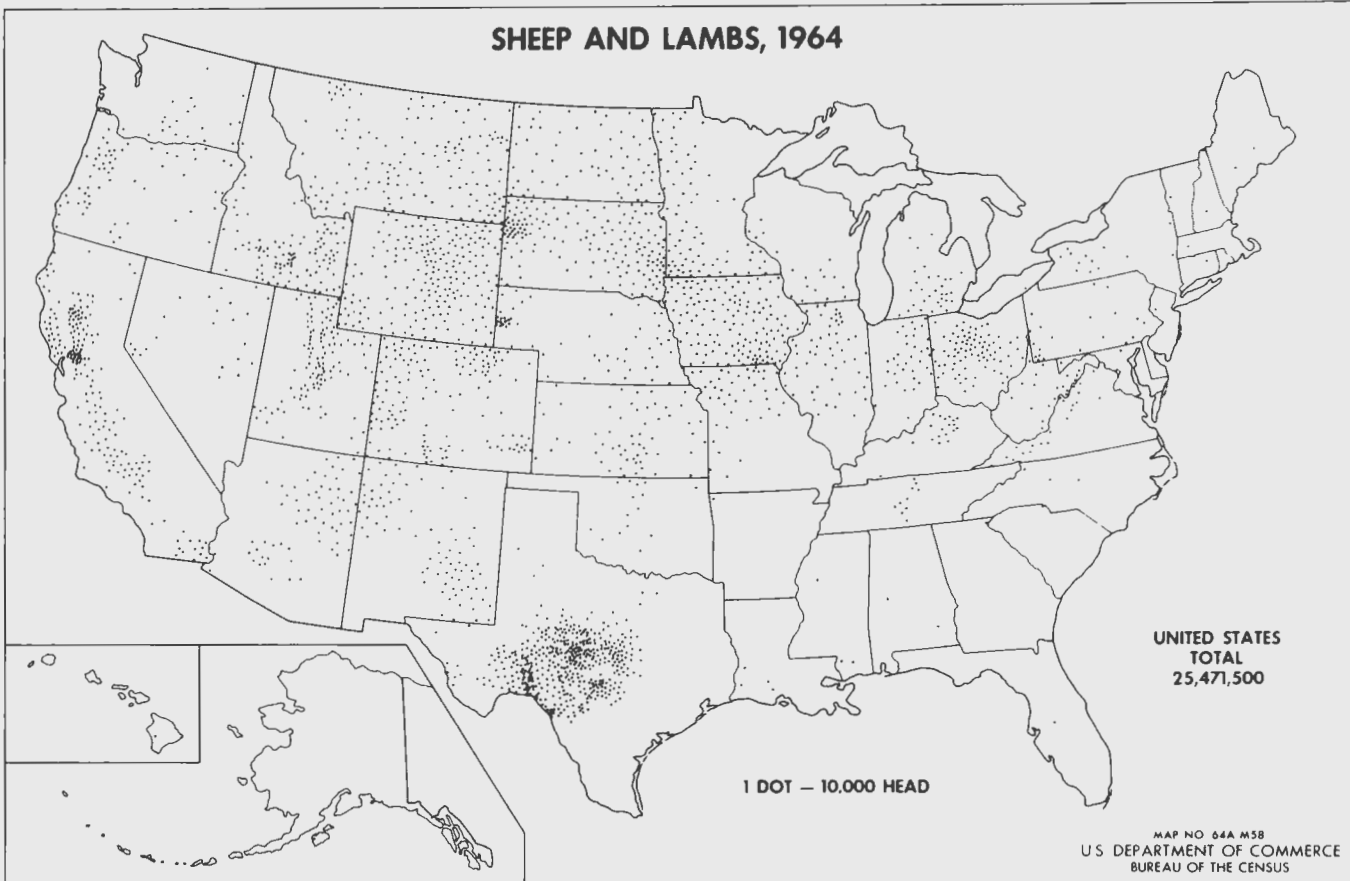


MILK COWS, 1964



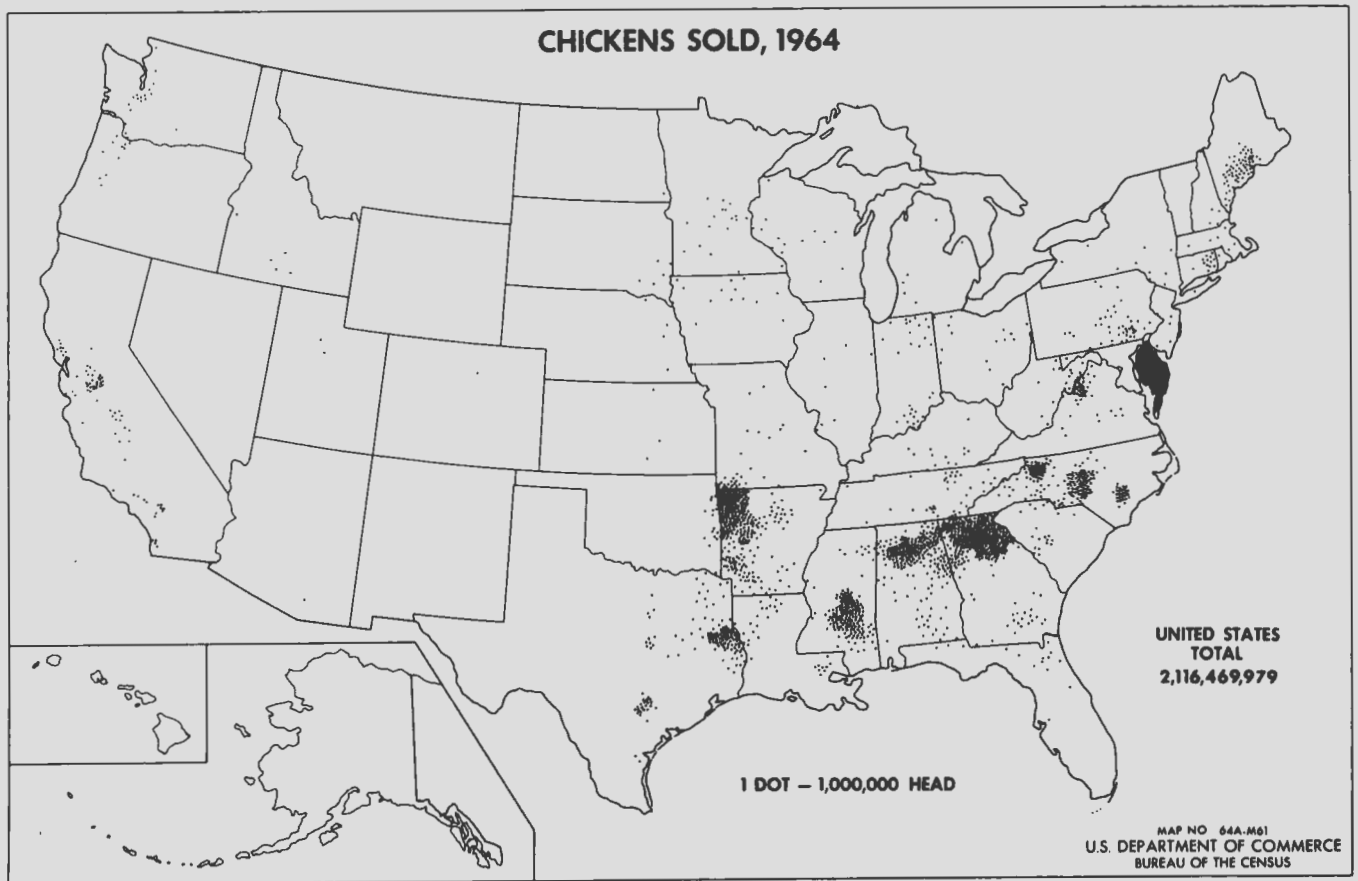
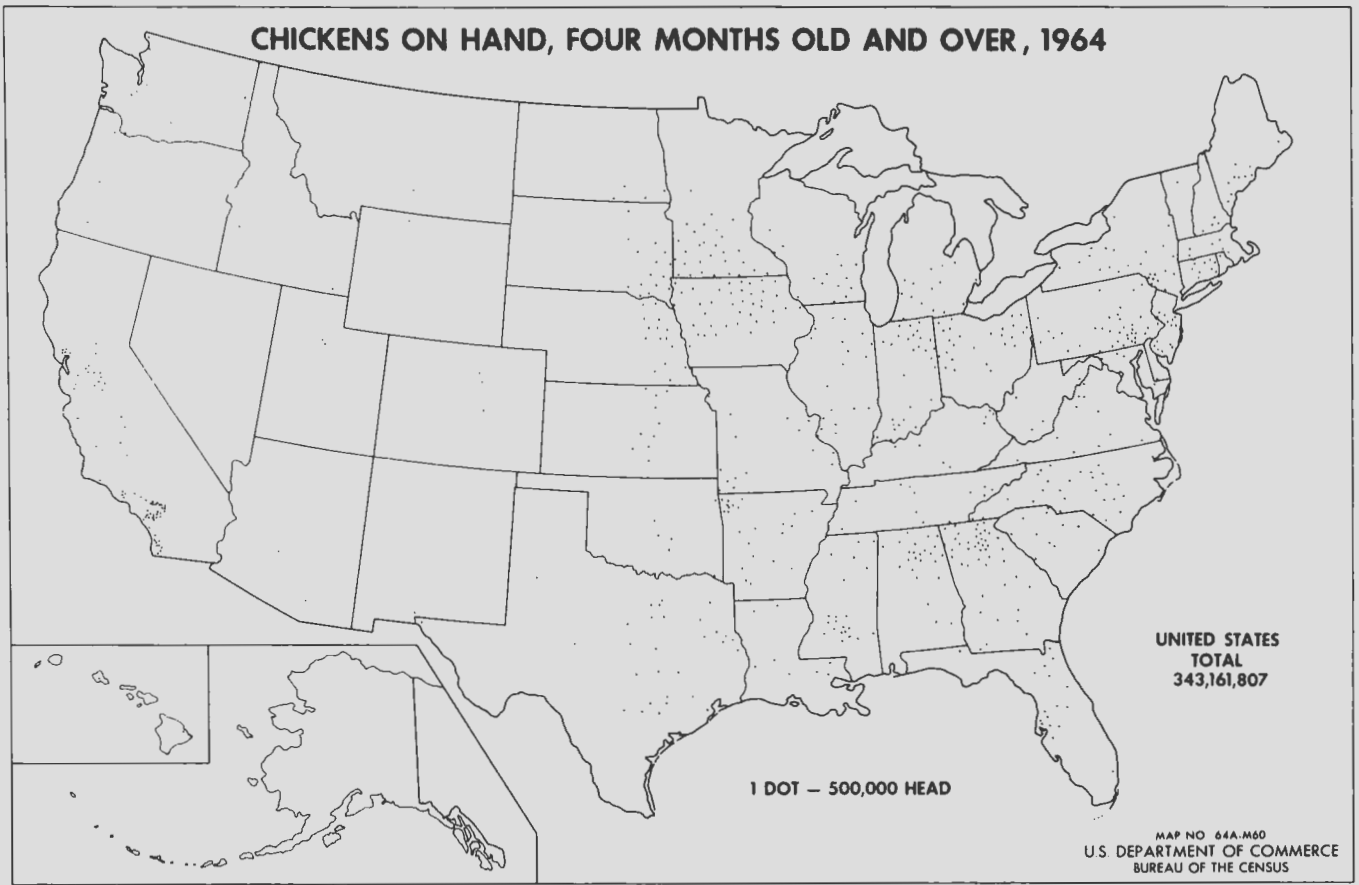


SHEEP AND LAMBS, 1964

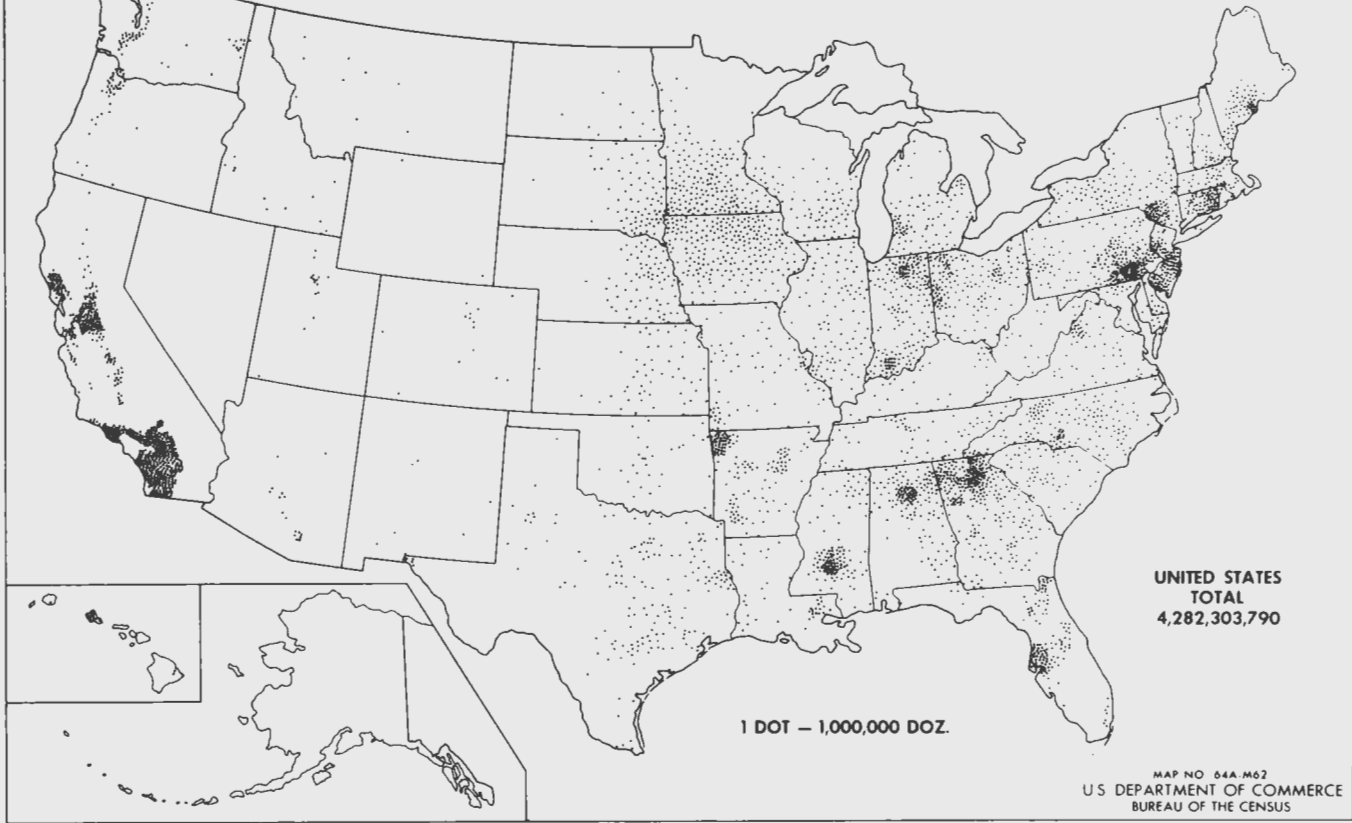


WOOL SHORN, 1964

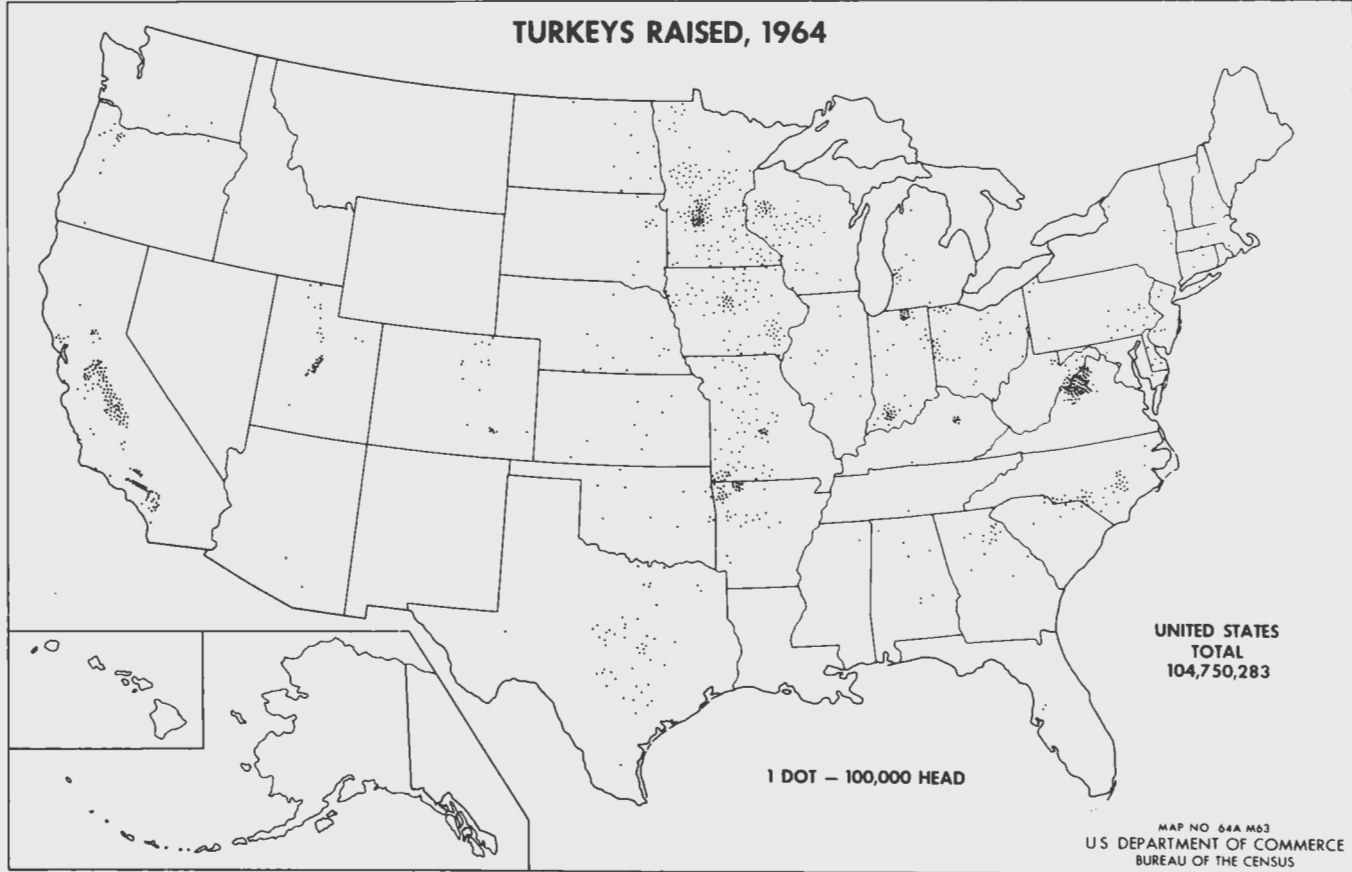




CHICKEN EGGS SOLD, NUMBER OF DOZEN, 1964

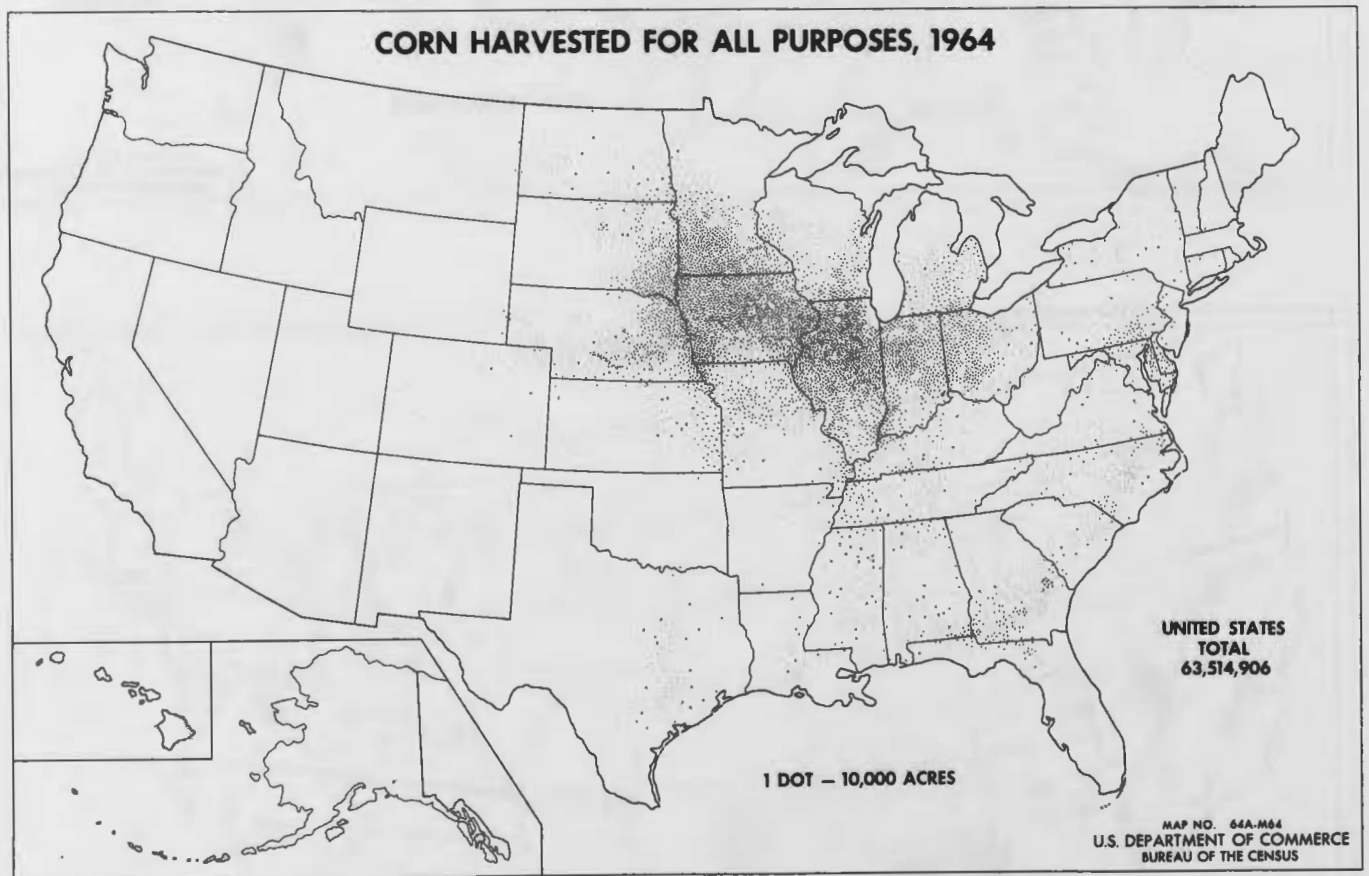


TURKEYS RAISED, 1964

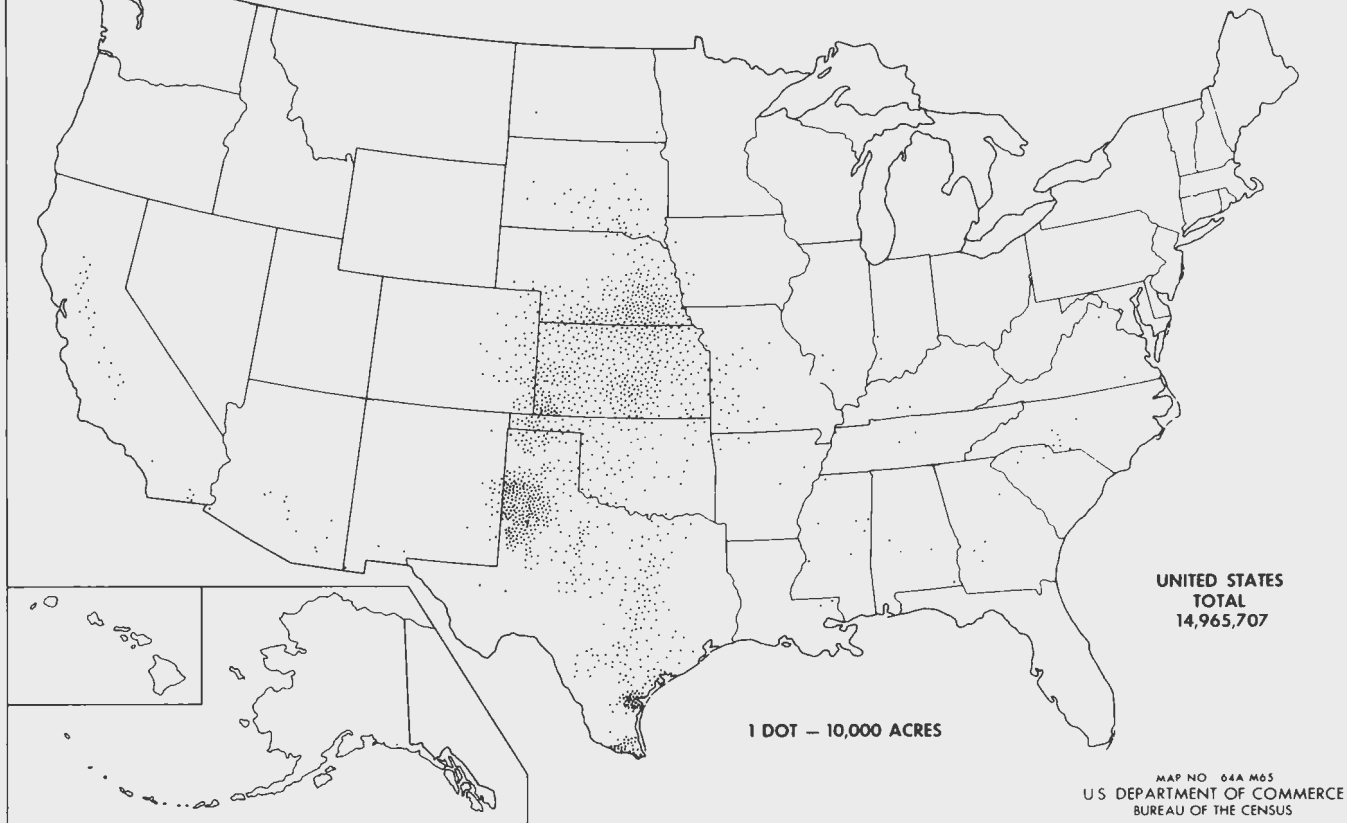


Crops harvested—In most instances, the acres reported for individual crops represented the area harvested during 1964. The area harvested was usually less than the area planted. A part of the acreage of corn, sorghums, peanuts, soybeans, and cowpeas was hogged off or grazed. Mature or almost mature crops grazed or hogged off by livestock were considered as harvested. The acreage for vegetables included the acreage harvested for sale and excluded the area of small plots and gardens used to produce vegetables for home use.

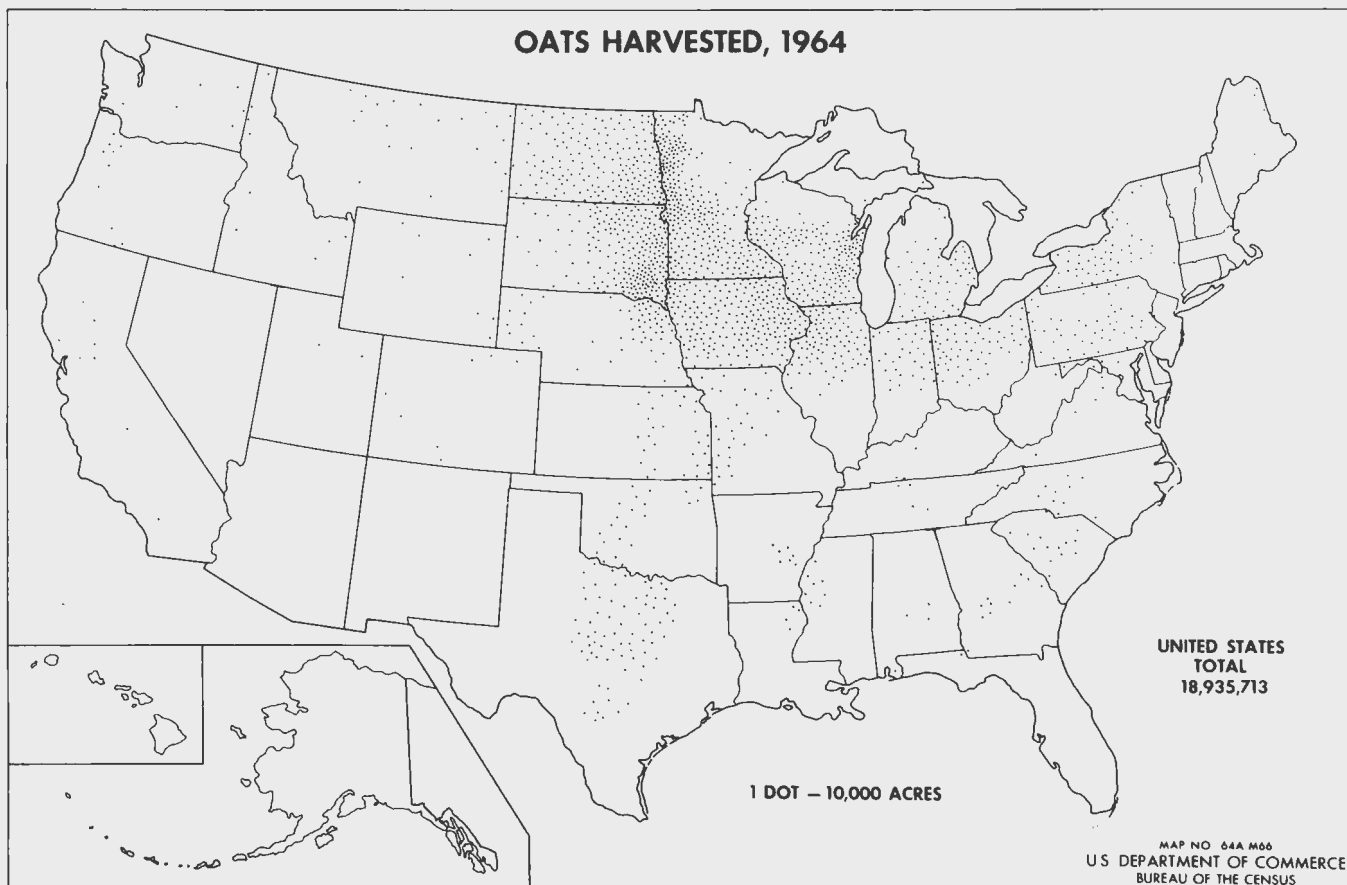
The acreage of land from which crops were harvested was not always the same as the total acres of all crops harvested, since more than one crop may have been harvested from the same land during the same crop year. If two different crops were harvested from the same land during the year, the same land would have been counted for both crops and the total acres of the two crops would be double the acreage of cropland harvested.

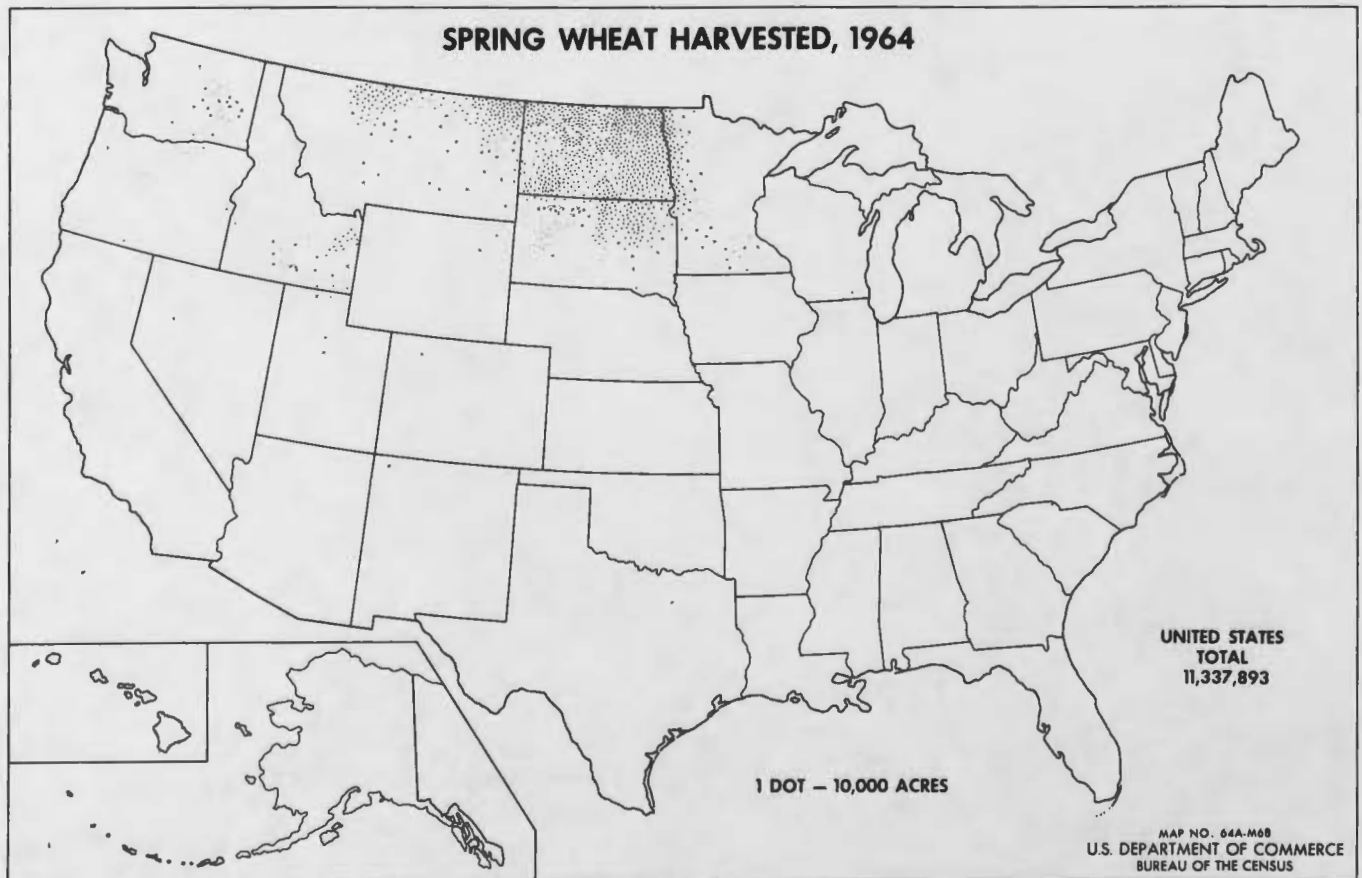
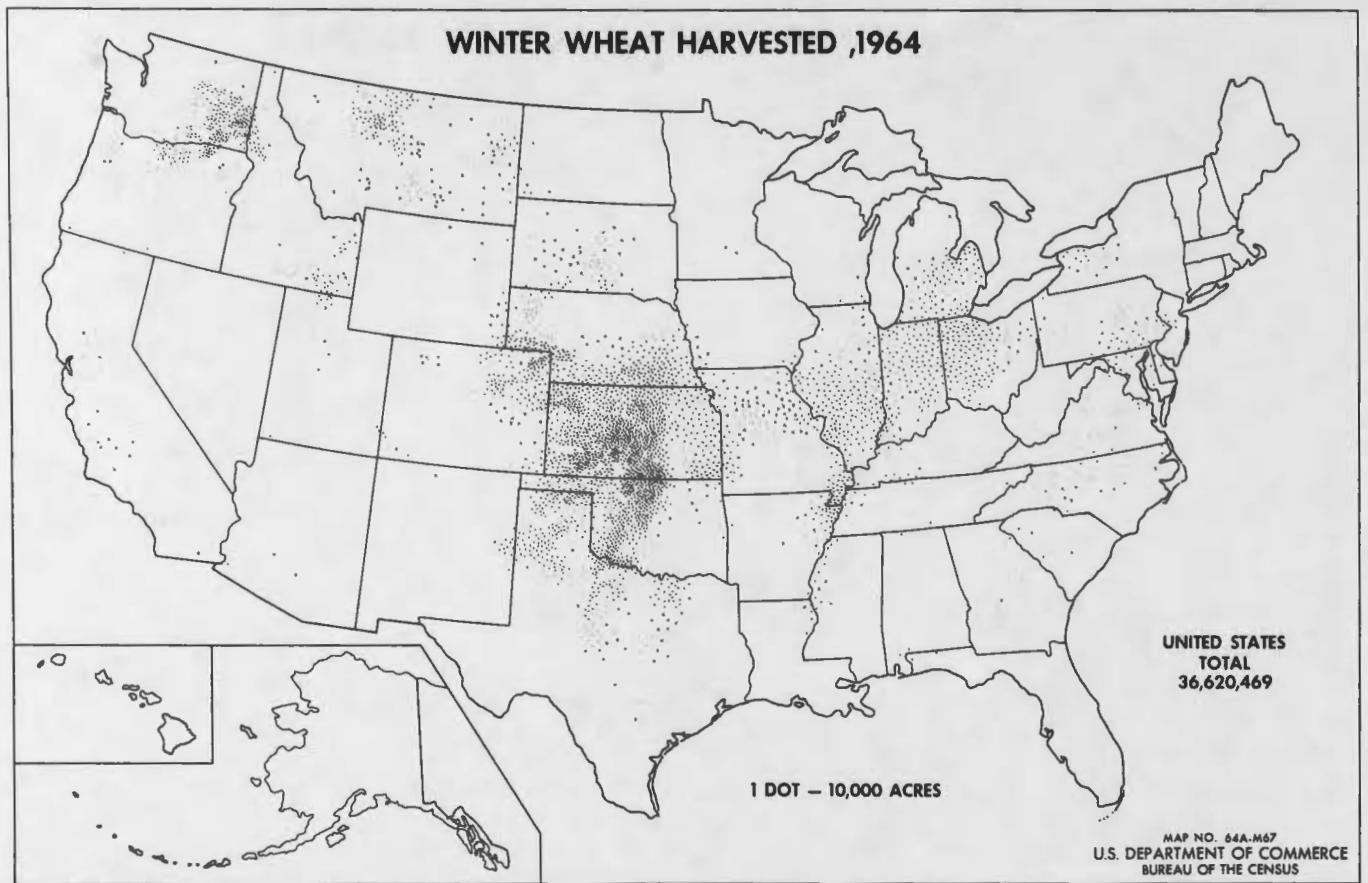


SORGHUMS HARVESTED FOR ALL PURPOSES, 1964

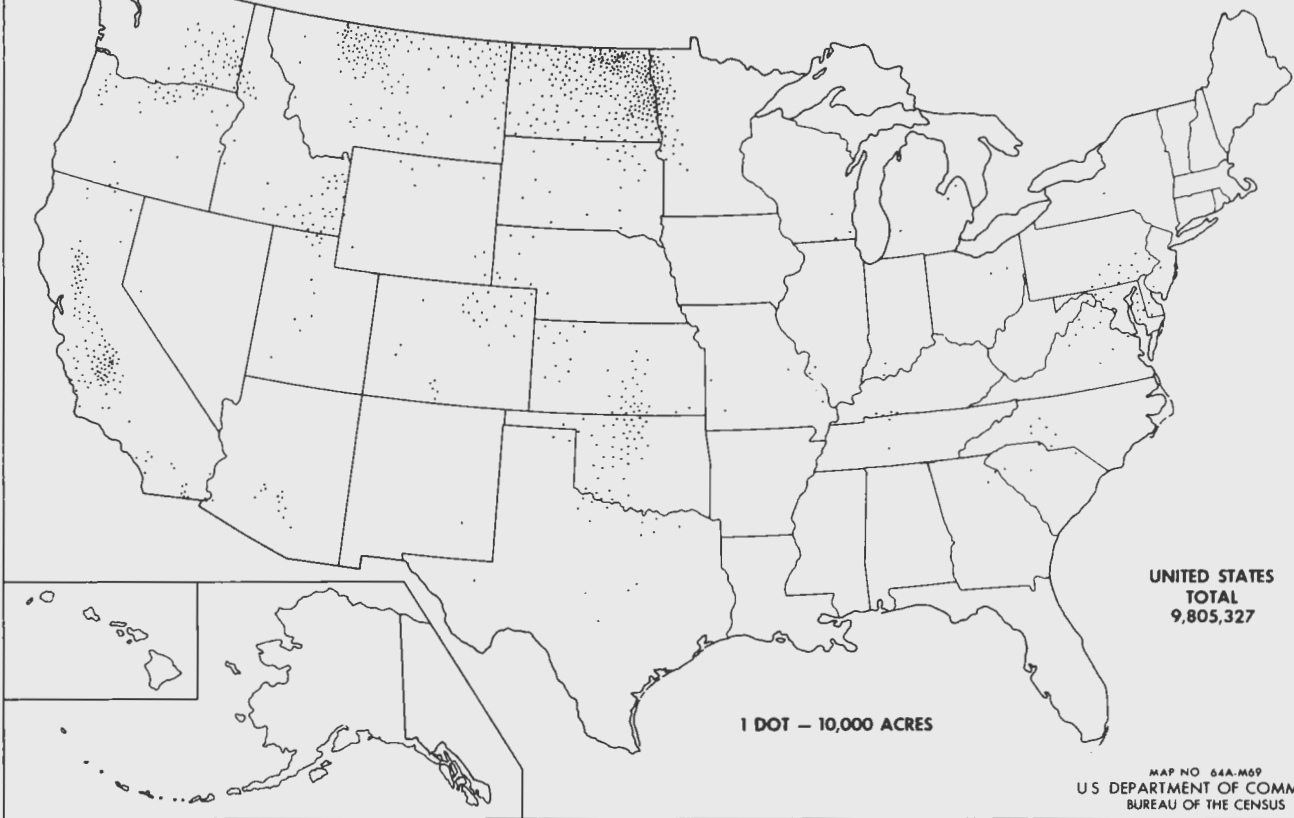


OATS HARVESTED, 1964





BARLEY HARVESTED, 1964

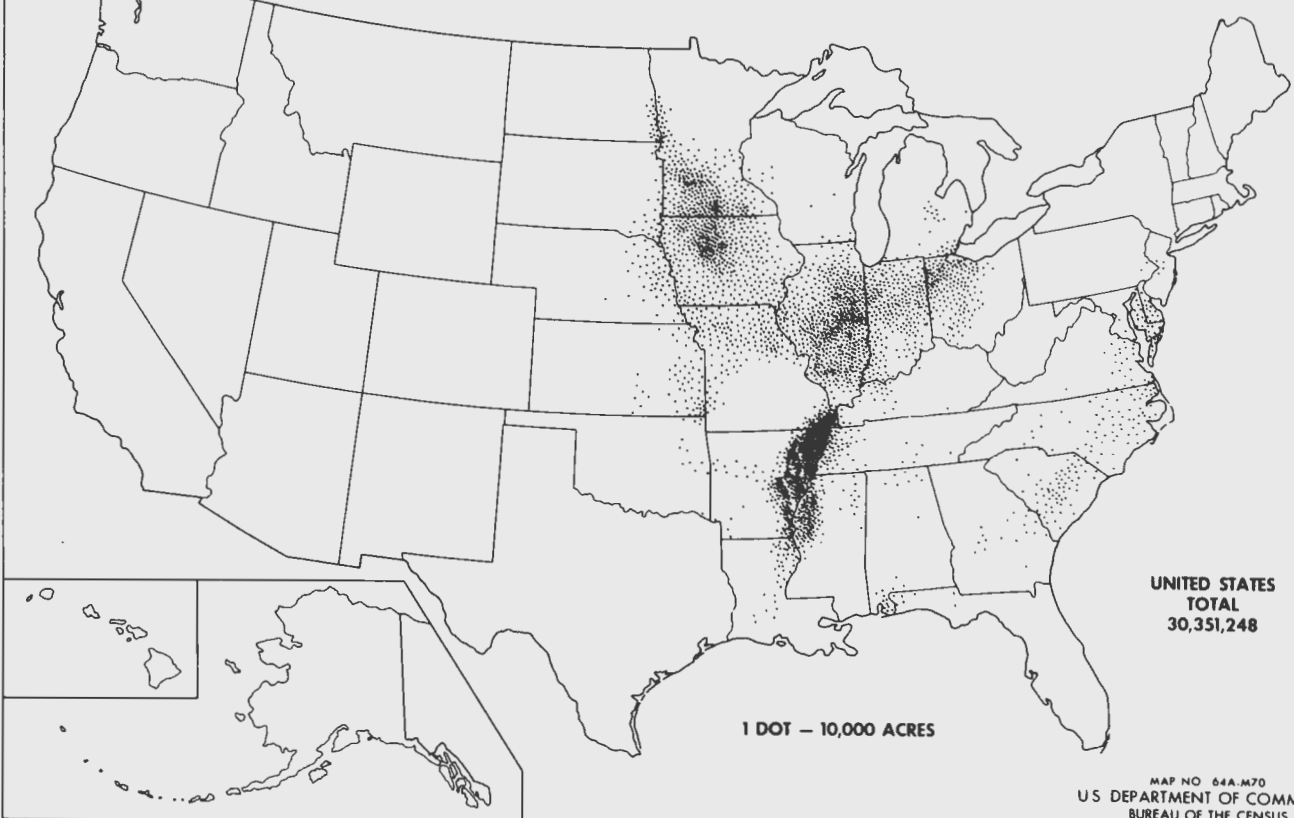


UNITED STATES
TOTAL
9,805,327

1 DOT - 10,000 ACRES

MAP NO 64A.M69
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

SOYBEANS HARVESTED FOR ALL PURPOSES, 1964

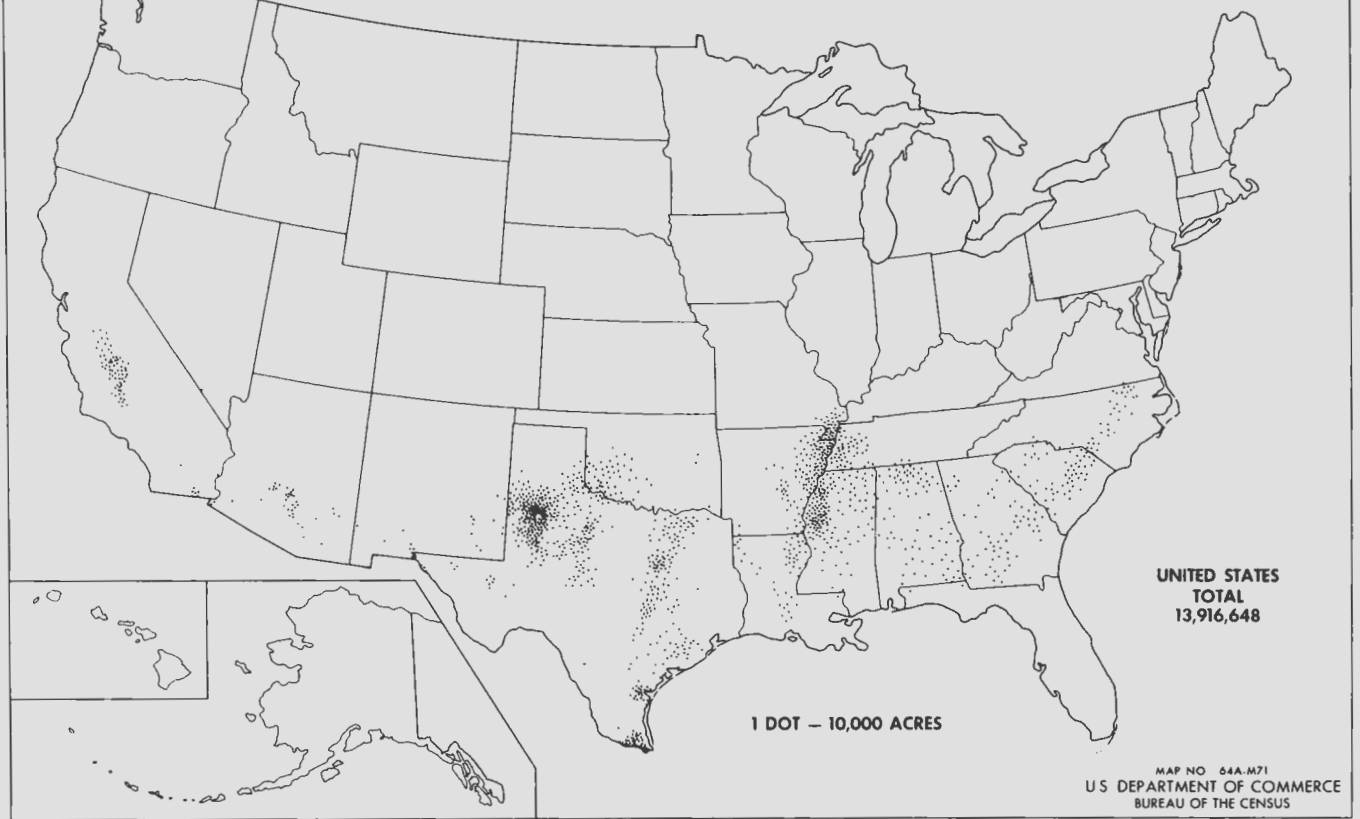


UNITED STATES
TOTAL
30,351,248

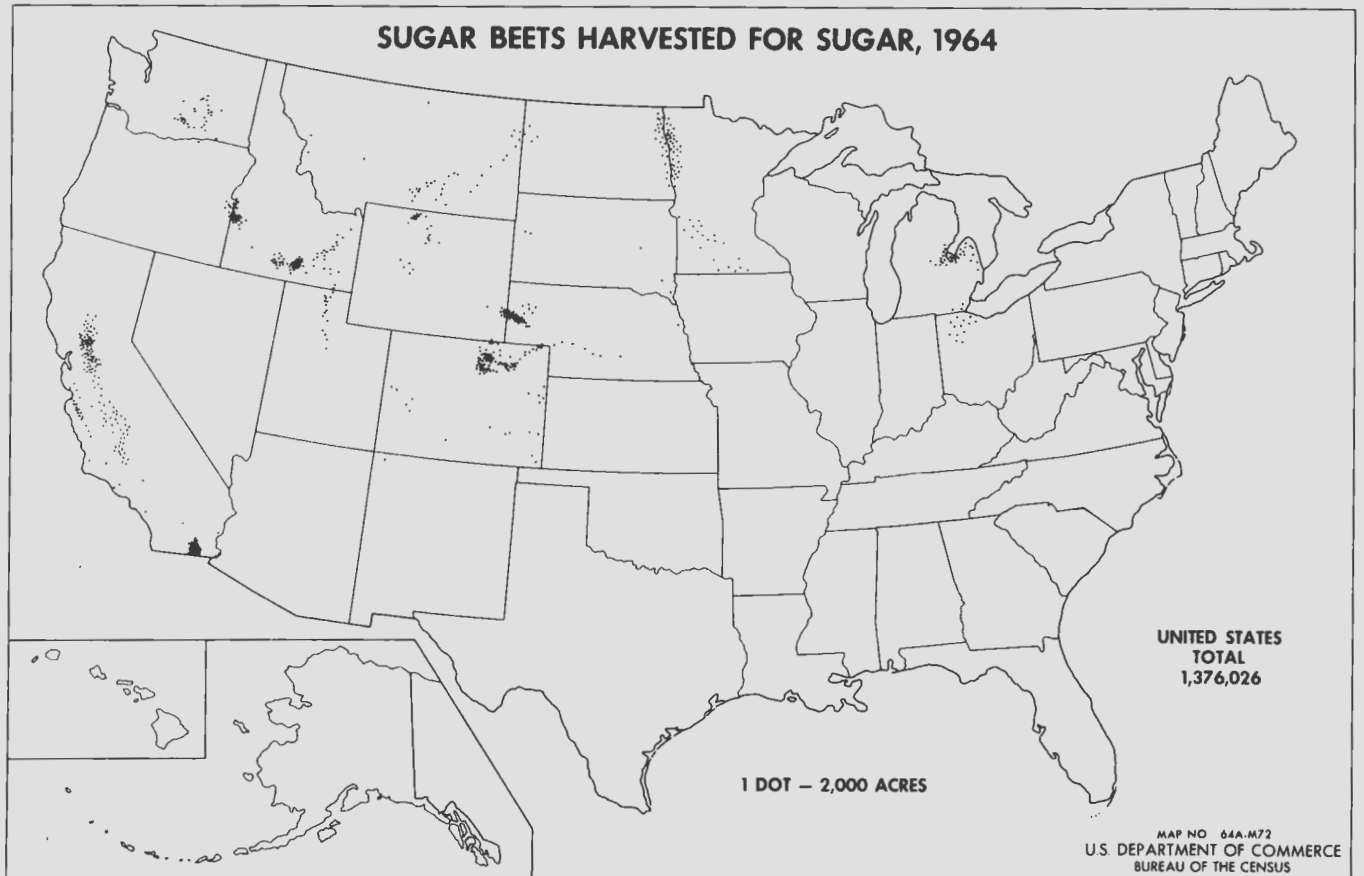
1 DOT - 10,000 ACRES

MAP NO 64A.M70
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

COTTON HARVESTED, 1964



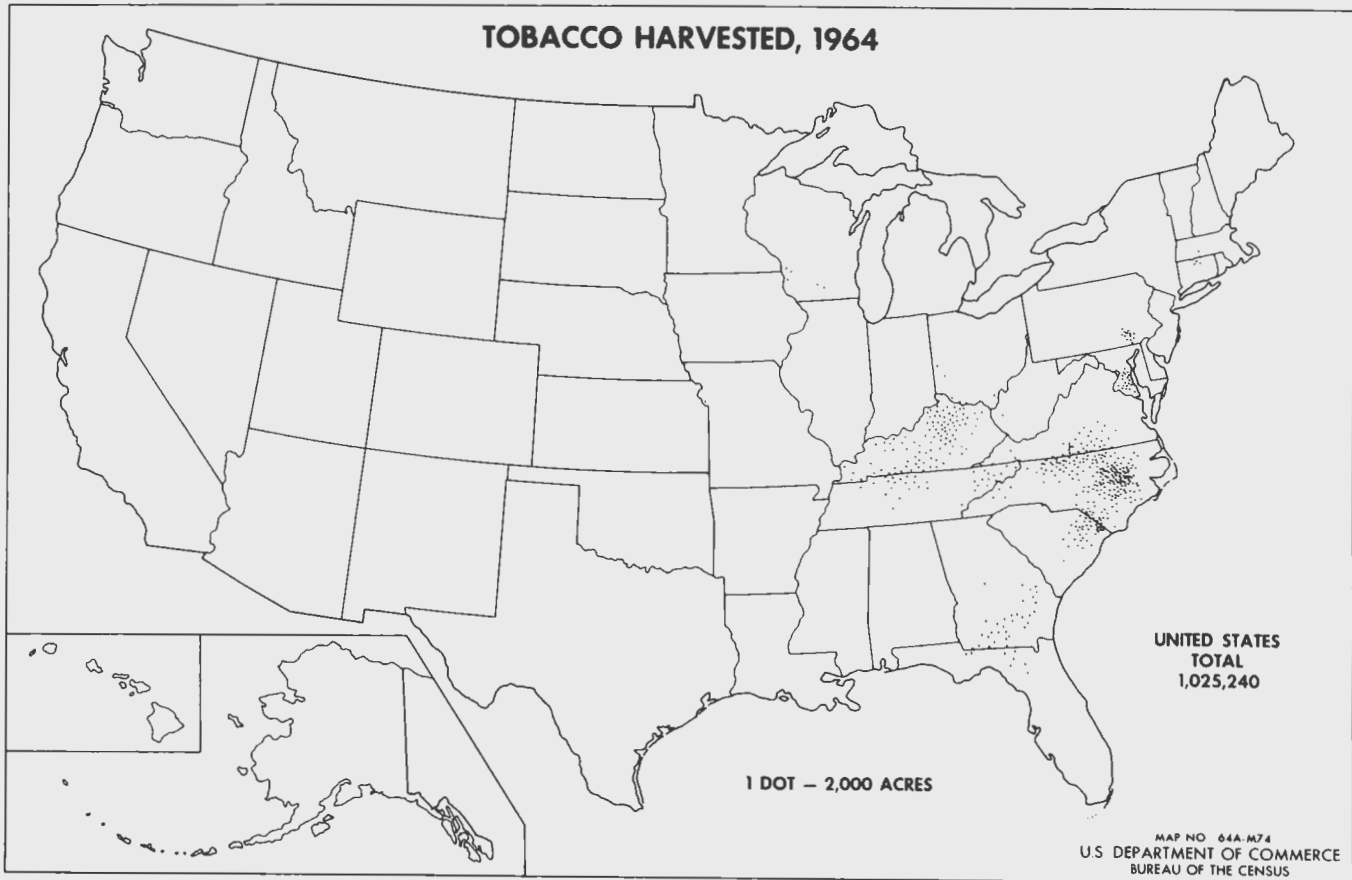
SUGAR BEETS HARVESTED FOR SUGAR, 1964

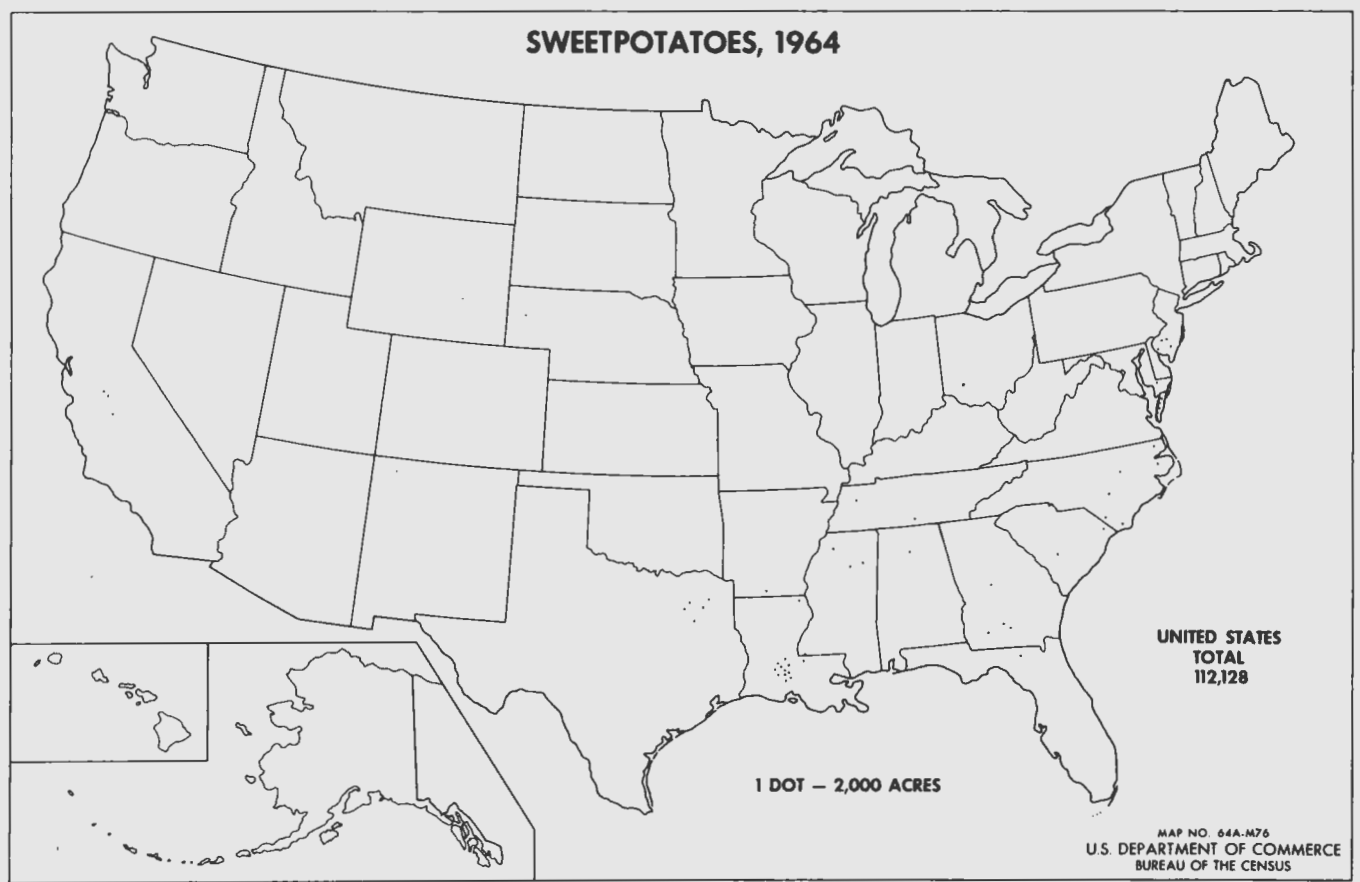
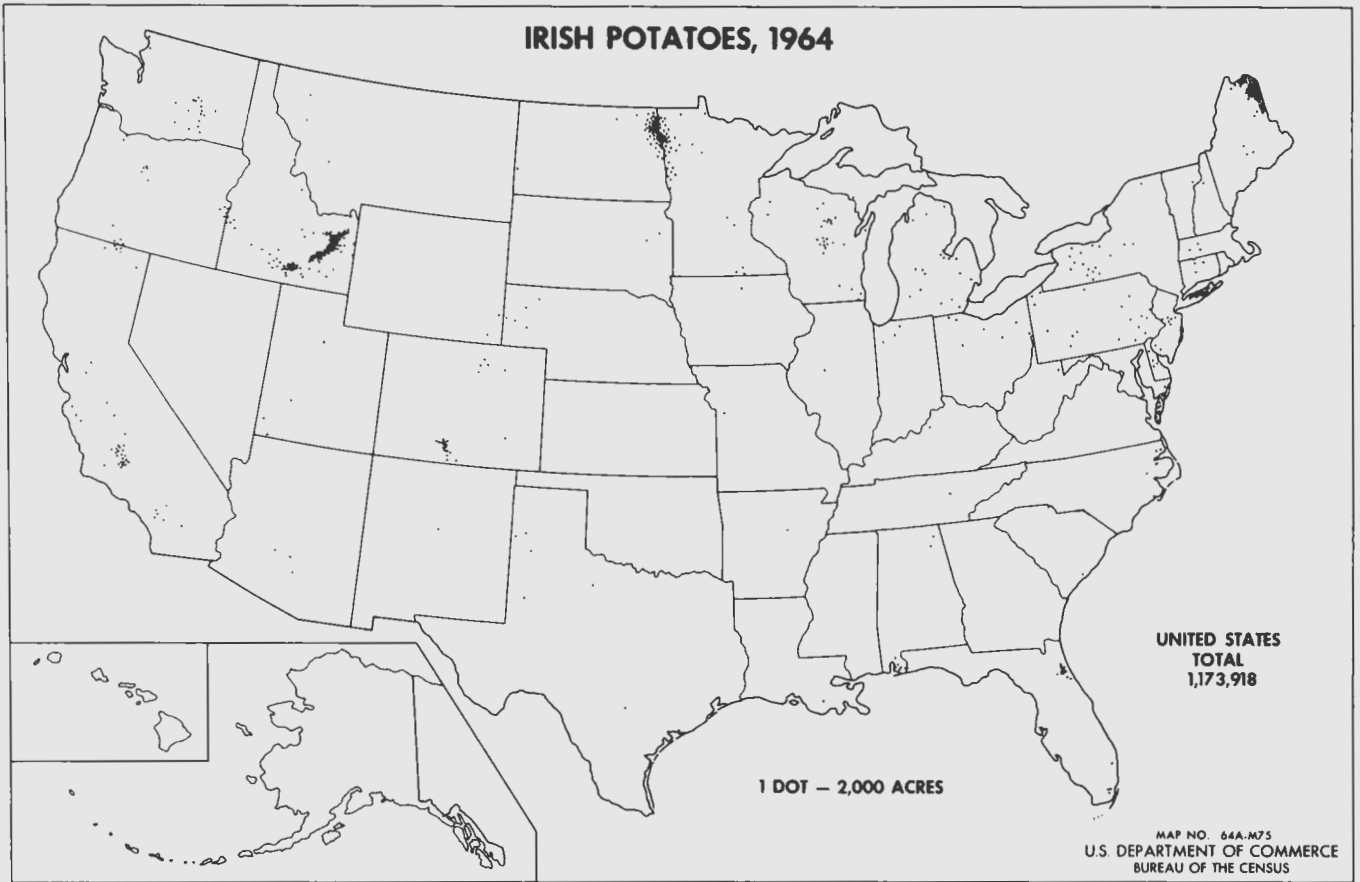


SUGARCANE HARVESTED FOR SUGAR, 1964

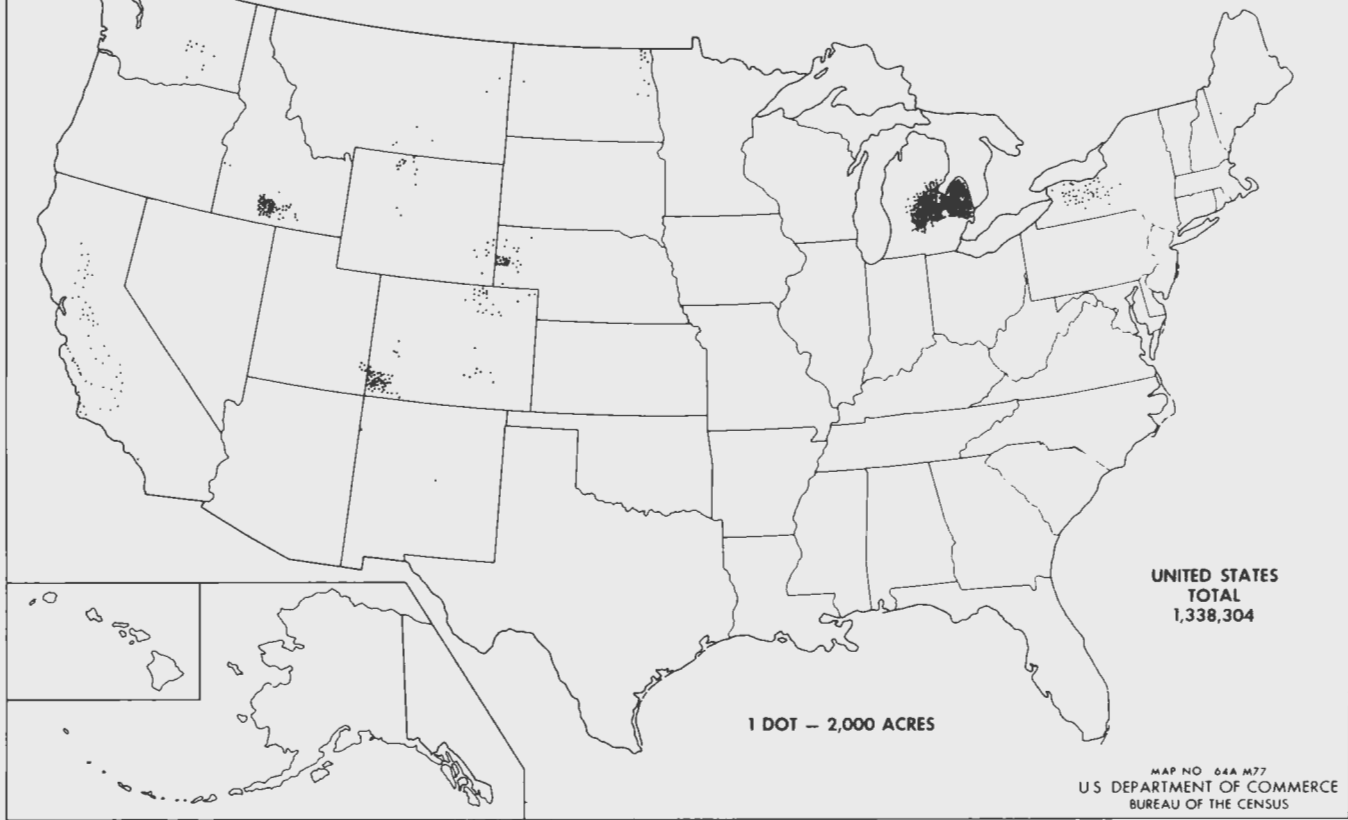


TOBACCO HARVESTED, 1964



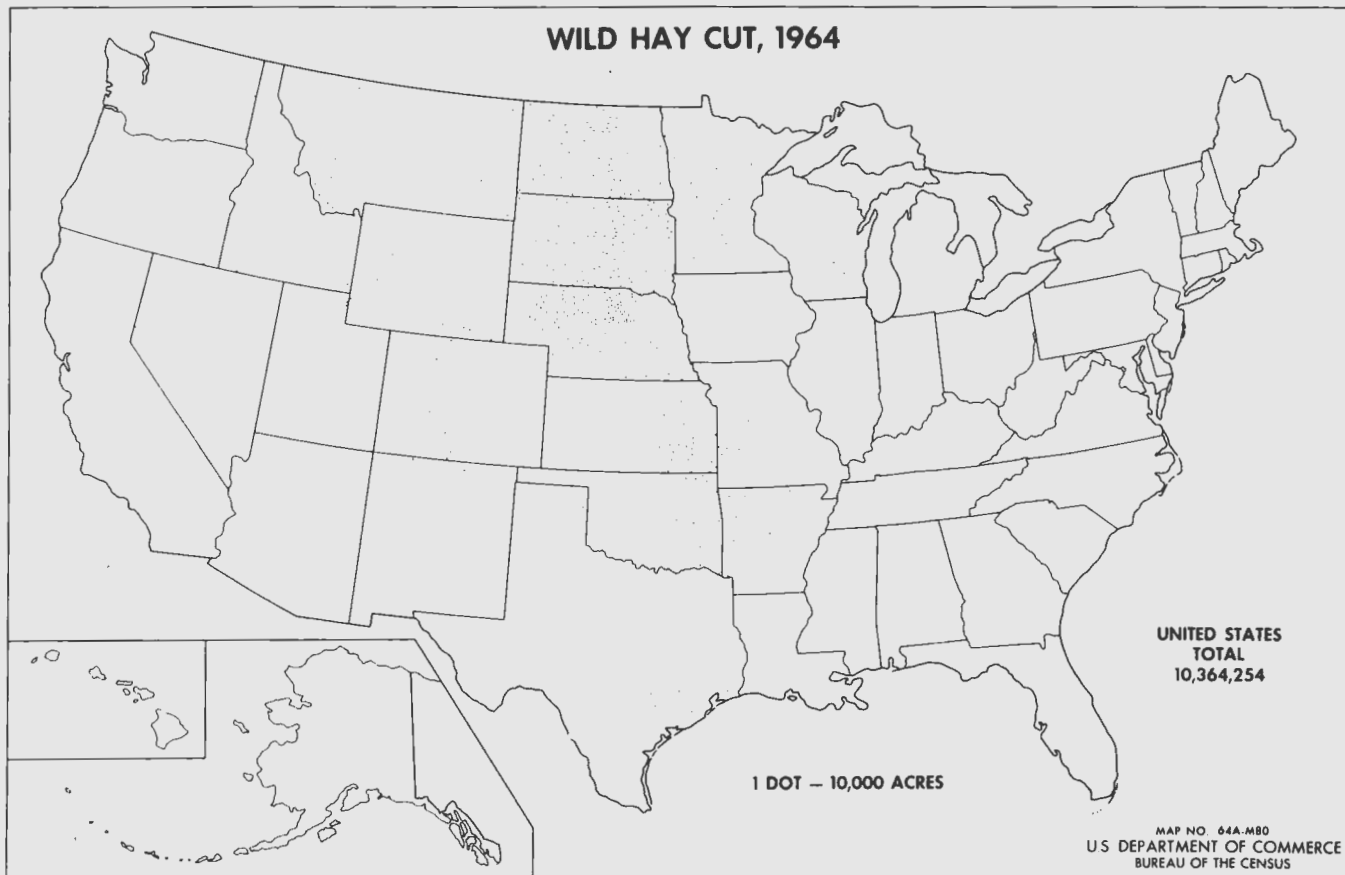
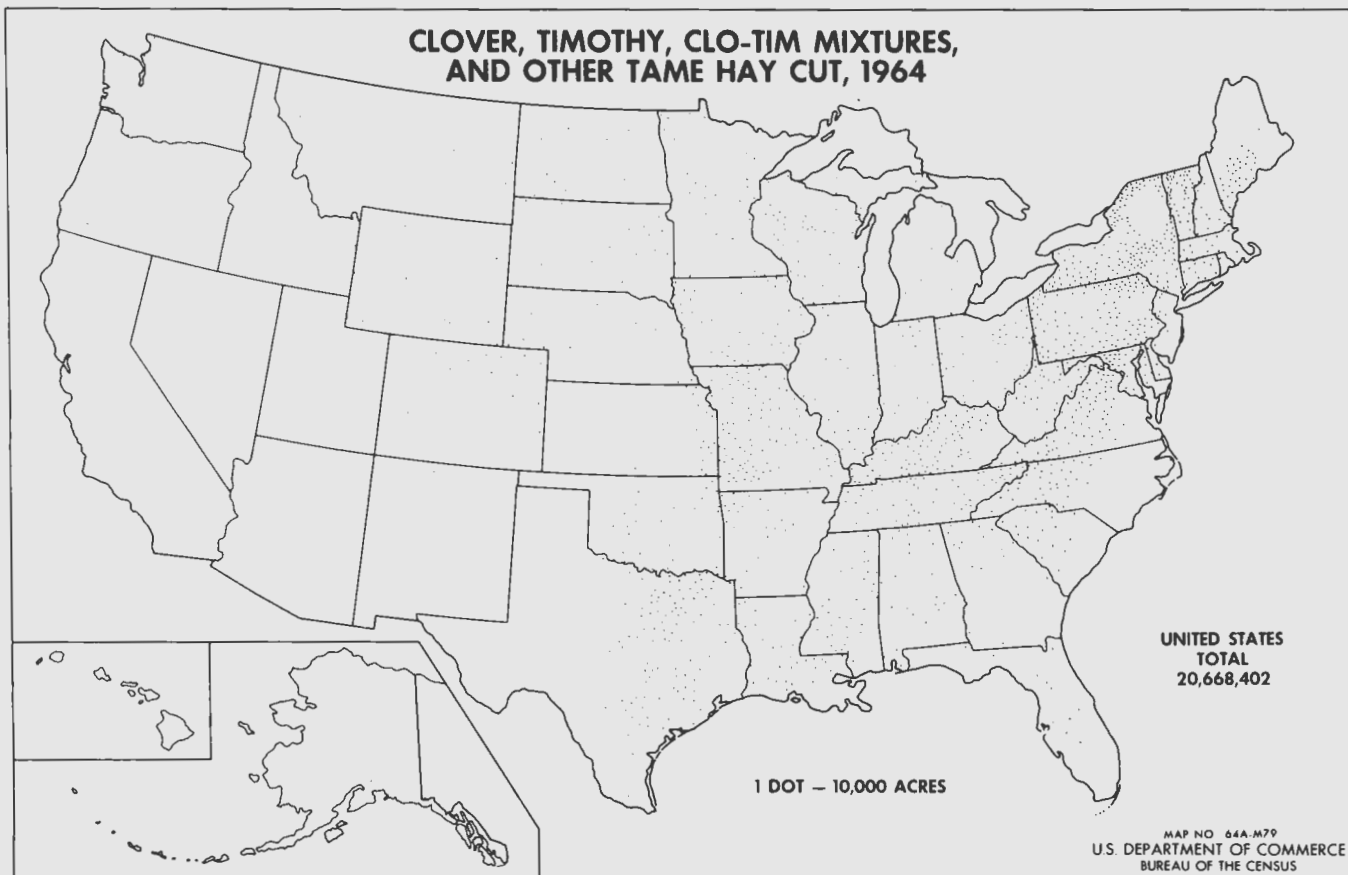


DRY FIELD AND SEED BEANS HARVESTED FOR BEANS, 1964

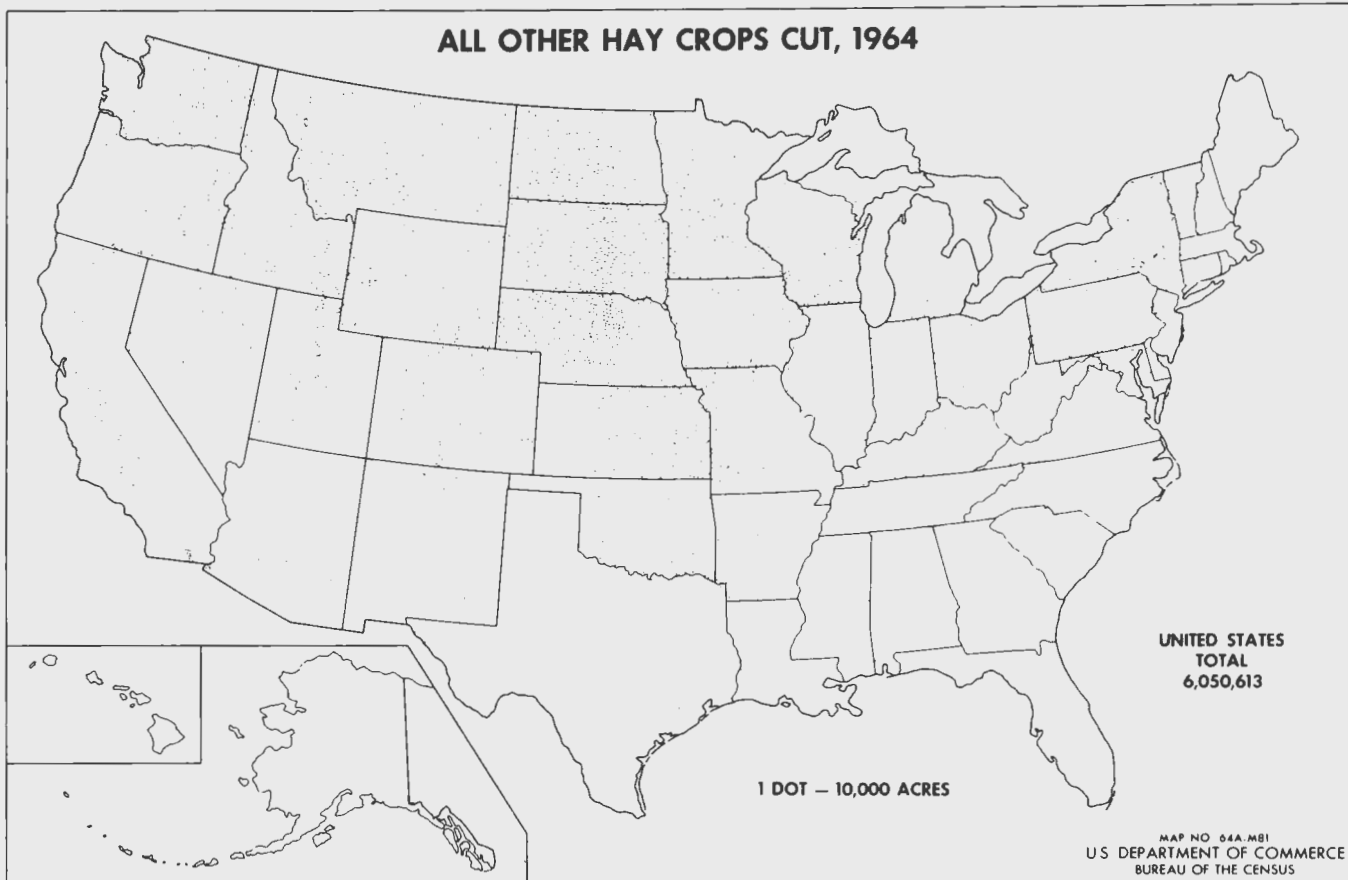


ALFALFA CUT FOR HAY, 1964

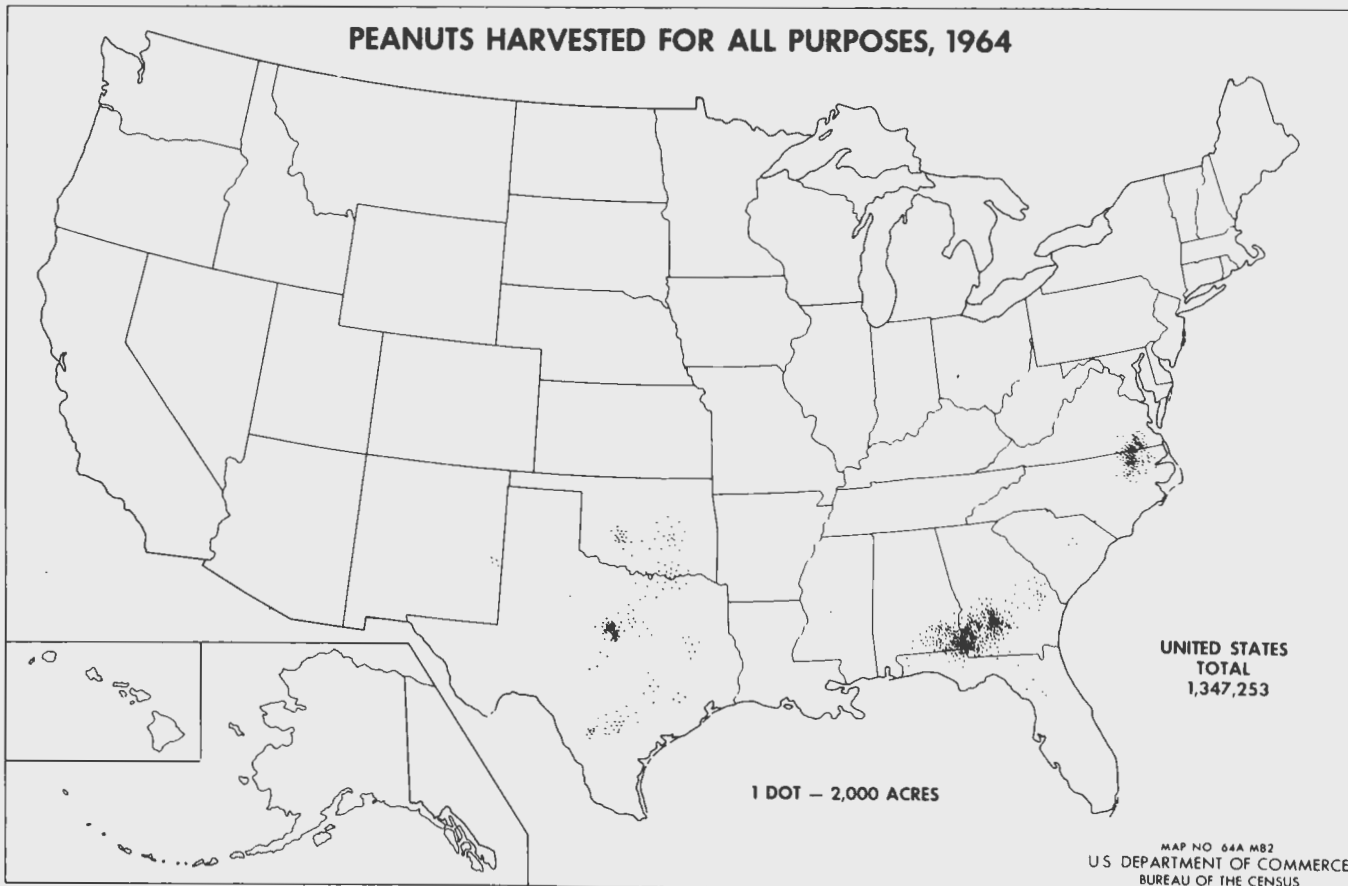


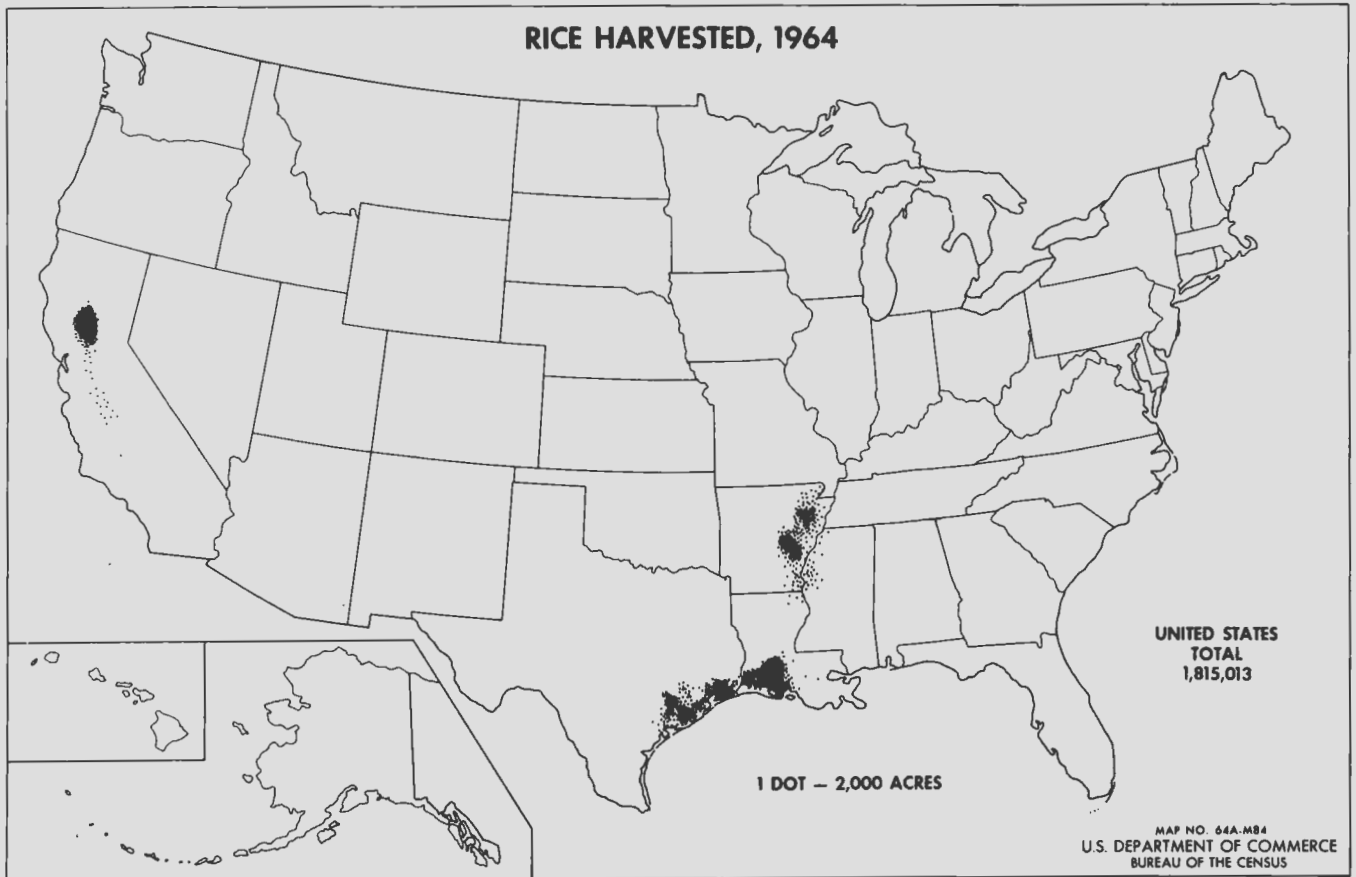
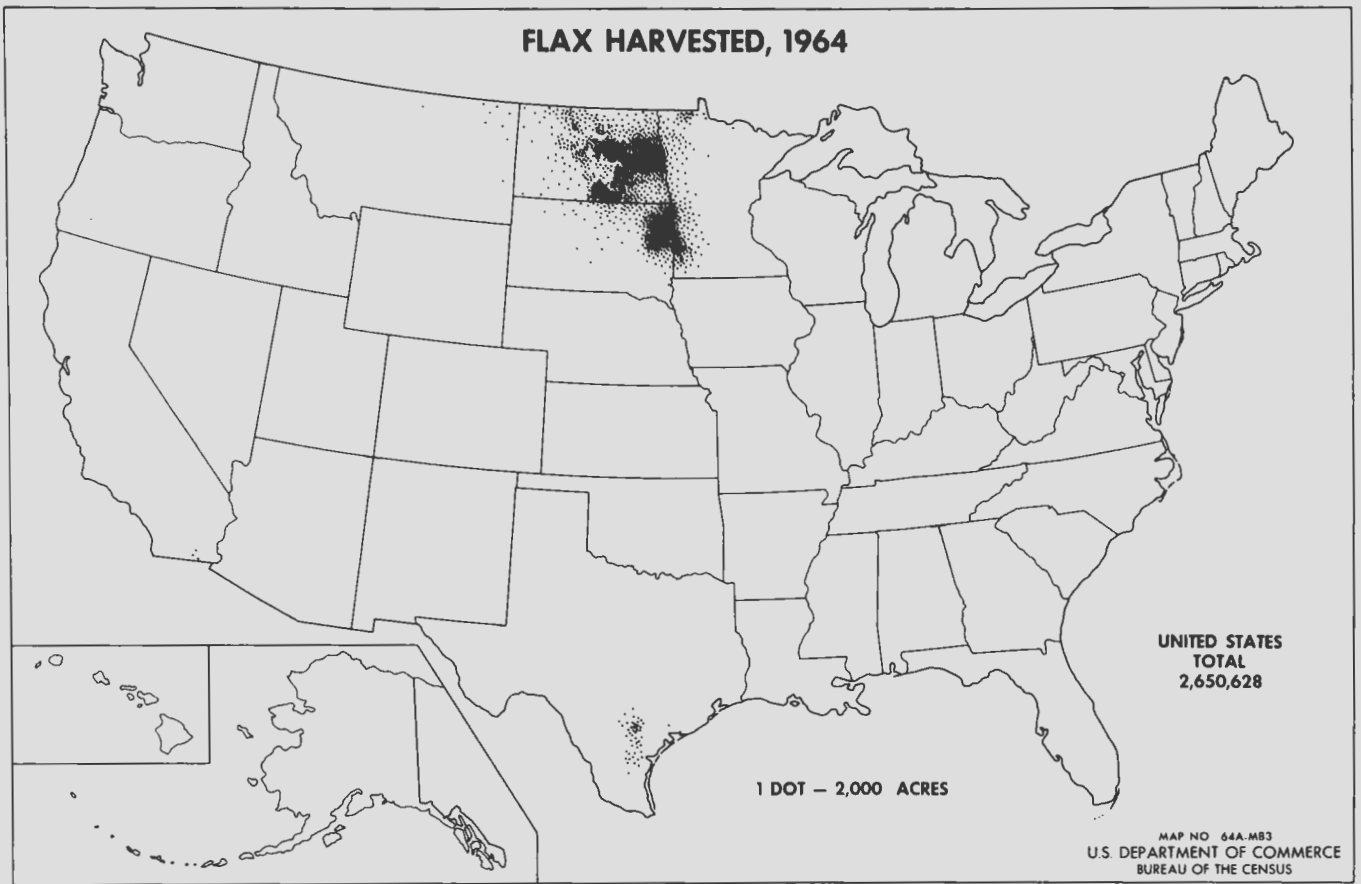


ALL OTHER HAY CROPS CUT, 1964



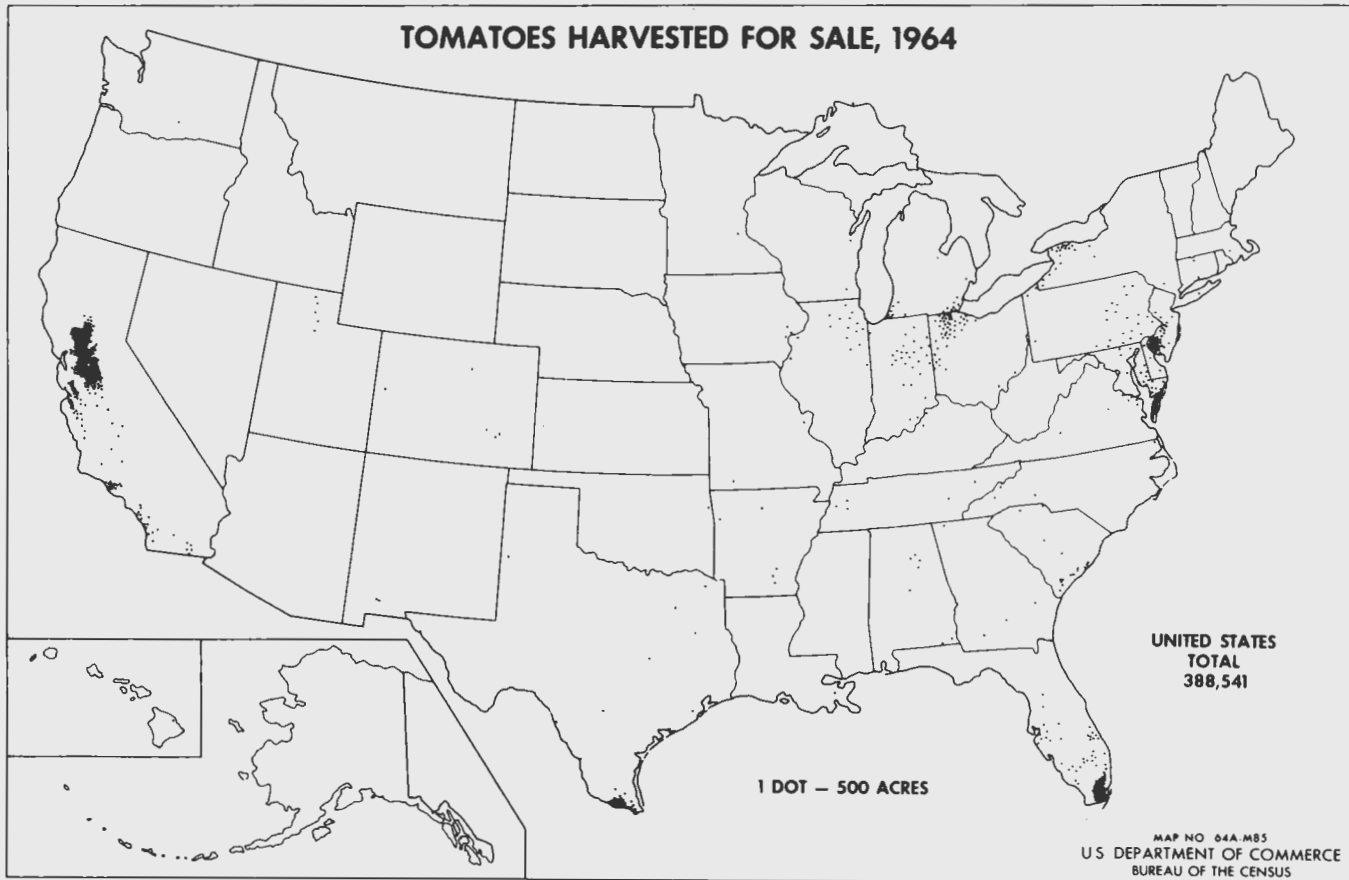
PEANUTS HARVESTED FOR ALL PURPOSES, 1964

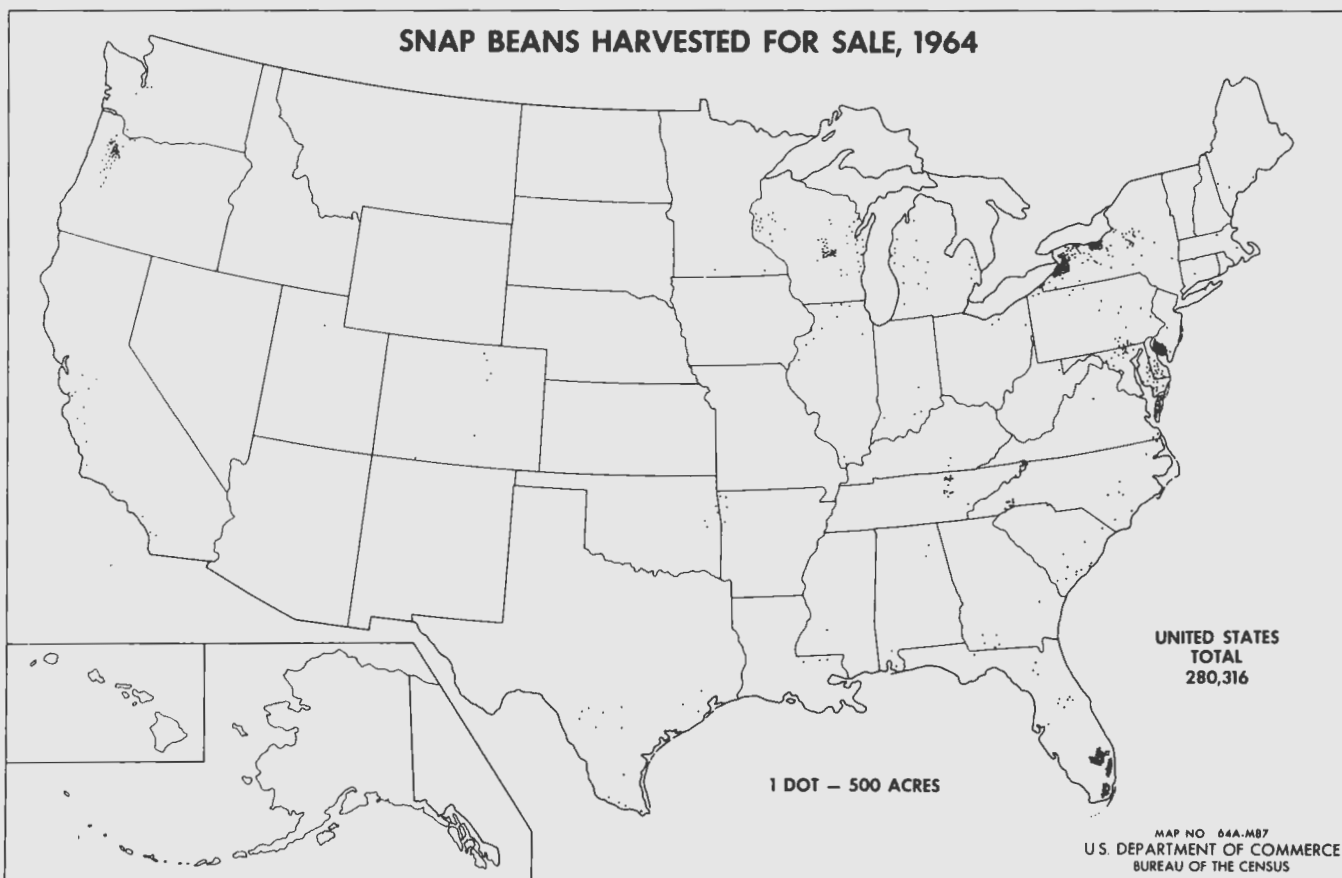
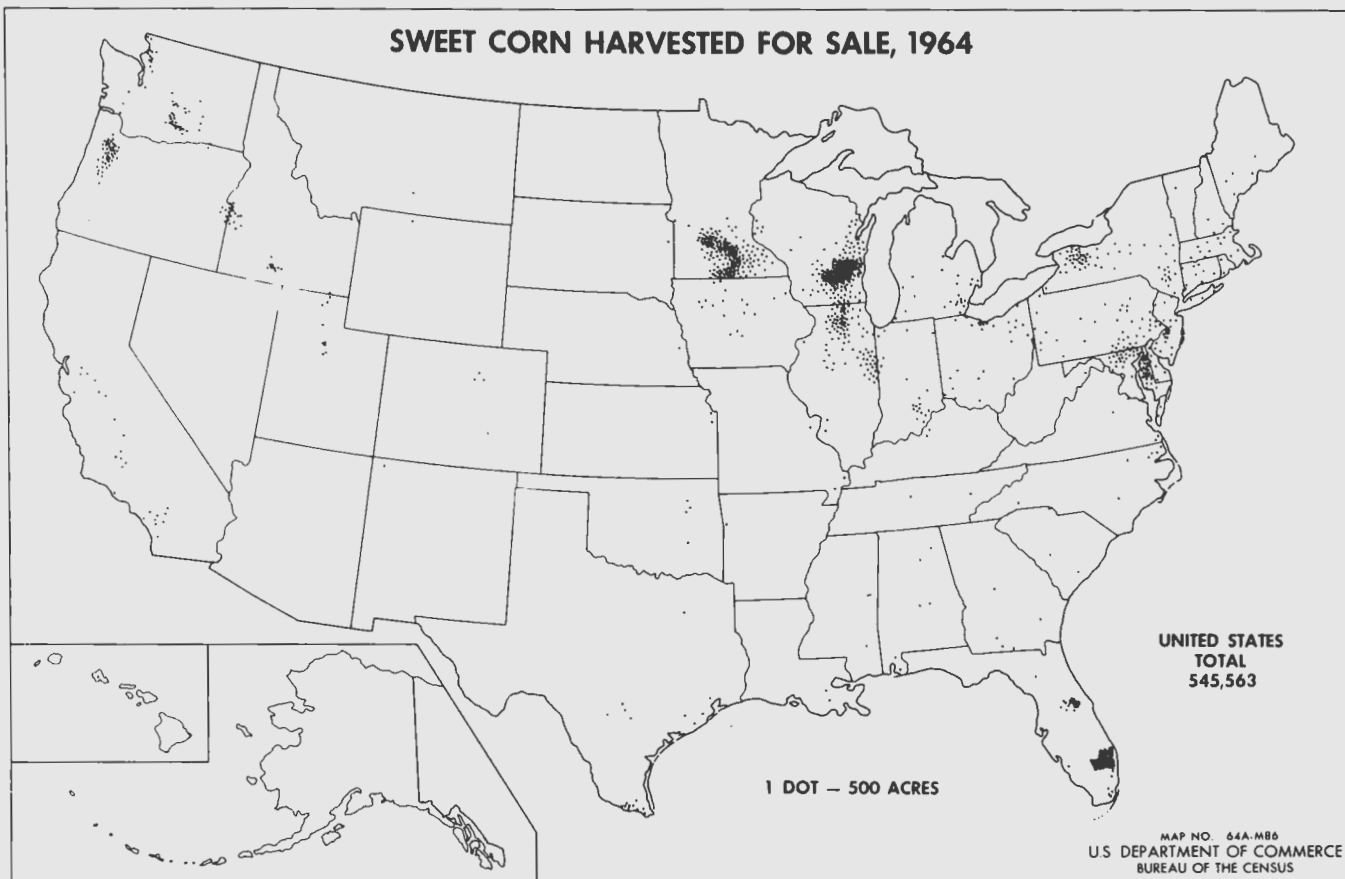




Vegetables harvested for sale included vegetables for market and vegetables for sale to canners, freezers, dehydrators, or other processors. The total acreage of each vegetable crop harvested was to be reported. If two plantings of the same crop were harvested from a 3-acre field during 1964, the enumerator was in-

structed to report 6 acres as harvested. Likewise, if the same land was used for one or more vegetable crops followed by a field crop, the land was to be reported for both the vegetable crop and the field crop.





GREEN PEAS HARVESTED FOR SALE, 1964

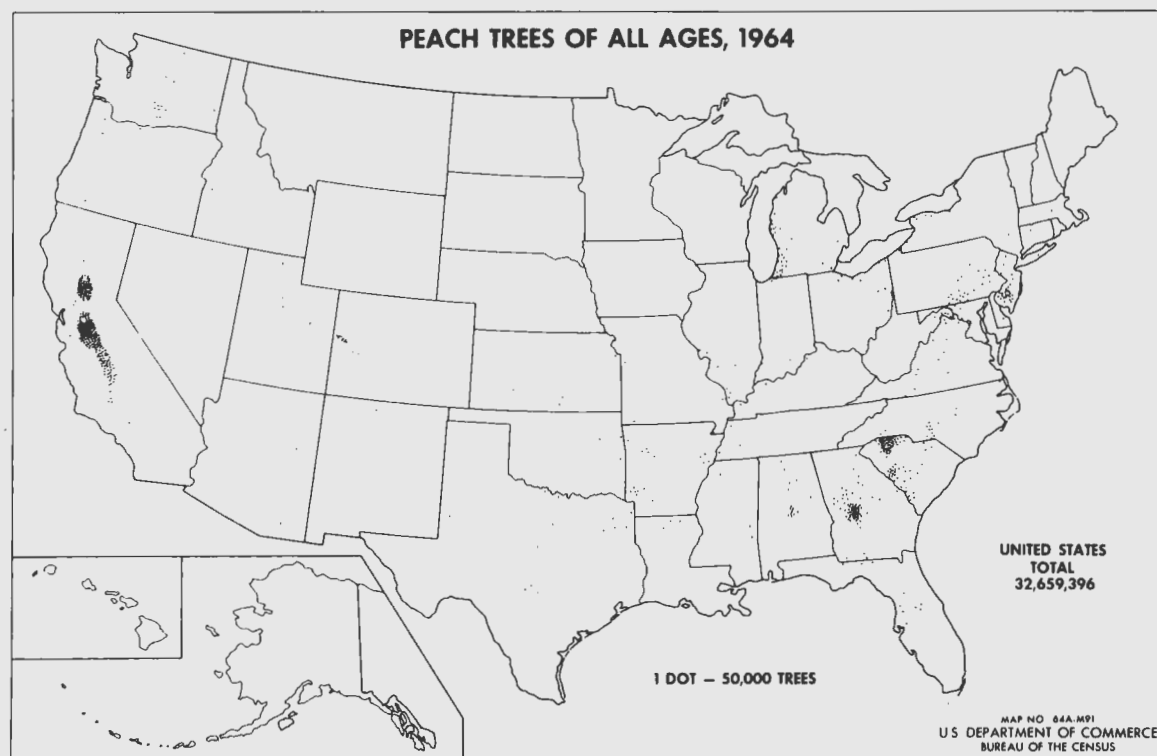
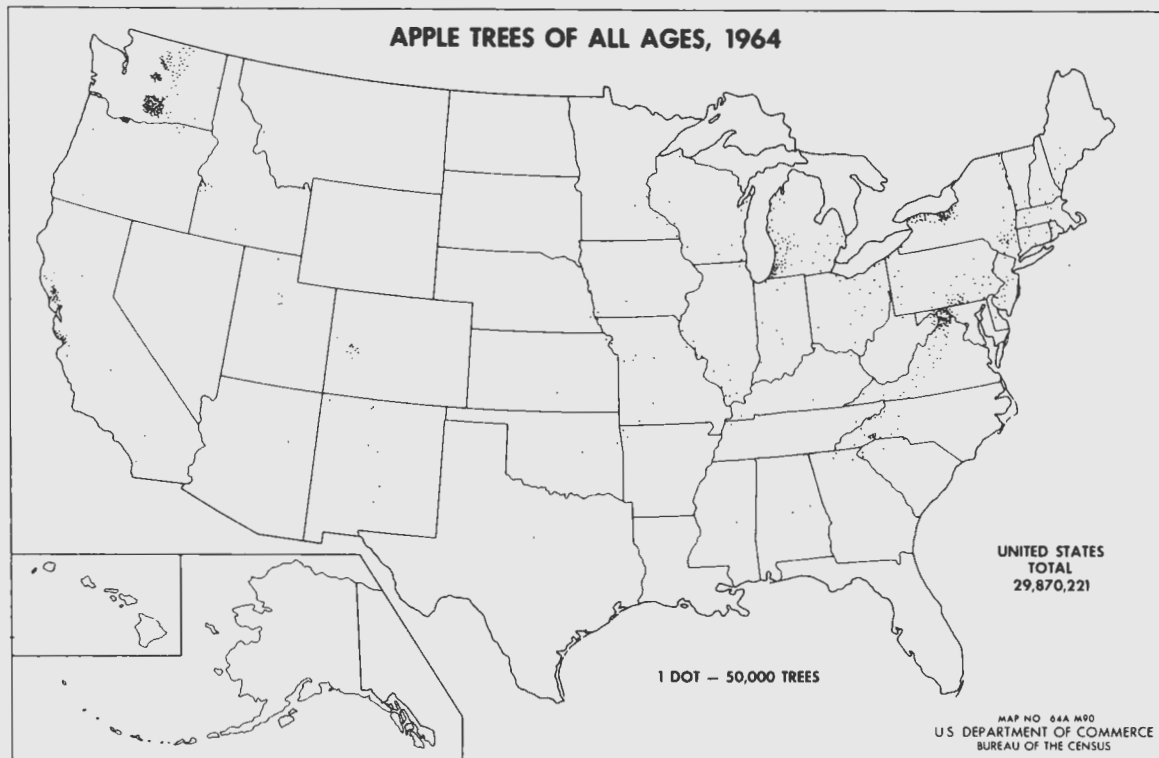


WATERMELONS HARVESTED FOR SALE, 1964



Fruits and nuts—In 1964, the acreage of all tree fruits, nuts, grapes, and coffee totaled 4,251,000 acres or about 1.5 percent of the cropland harvested. The value of tree fruits, nuts, grapes, and coffee was

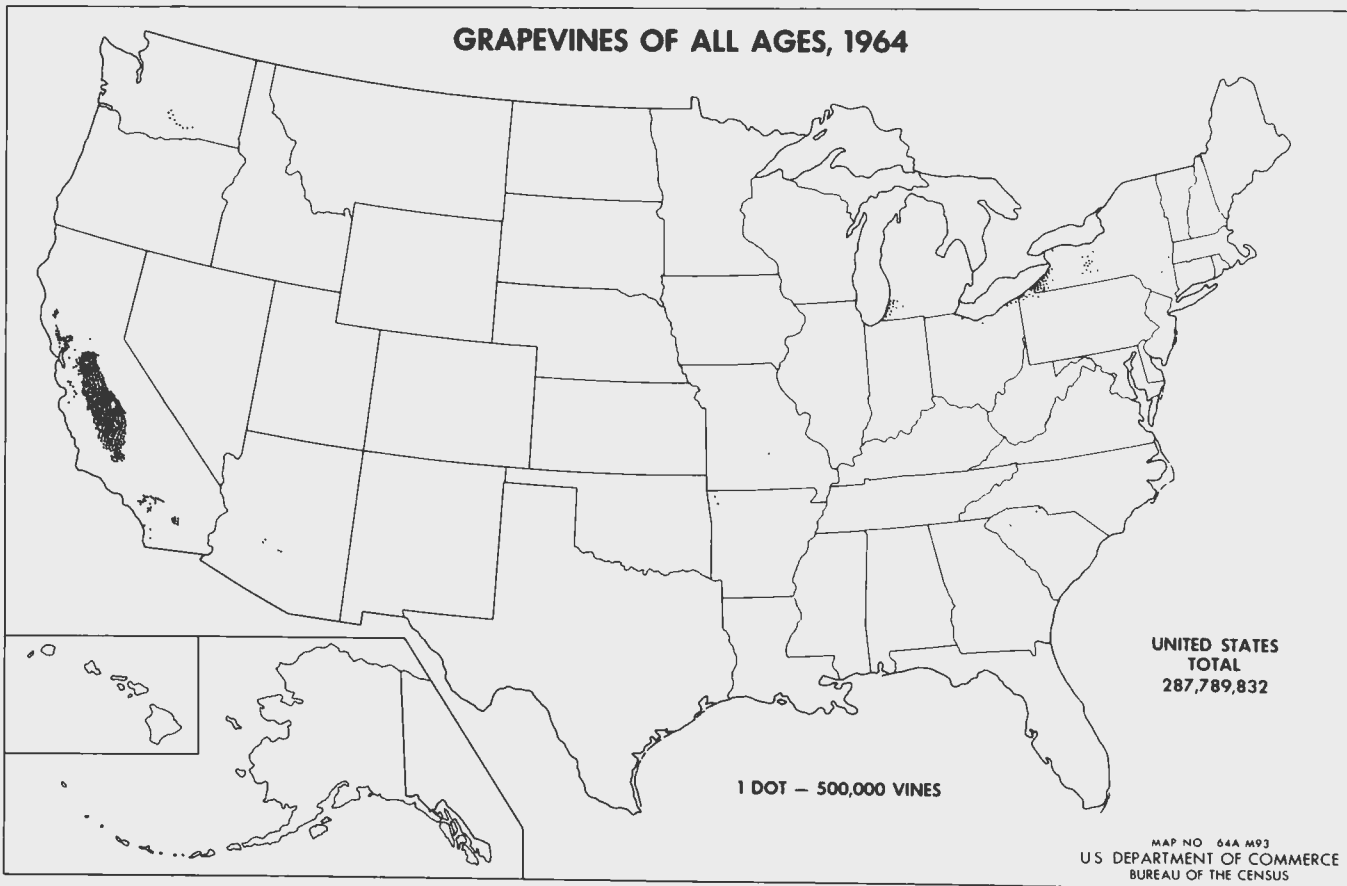
\$1.5 billion and represented 7.1 percent of the value of all crops produced. The fruits, nuts, and grapes shown on the 9 maps accounted for 84.9 percent of the value of all fruit and nuts harvested.

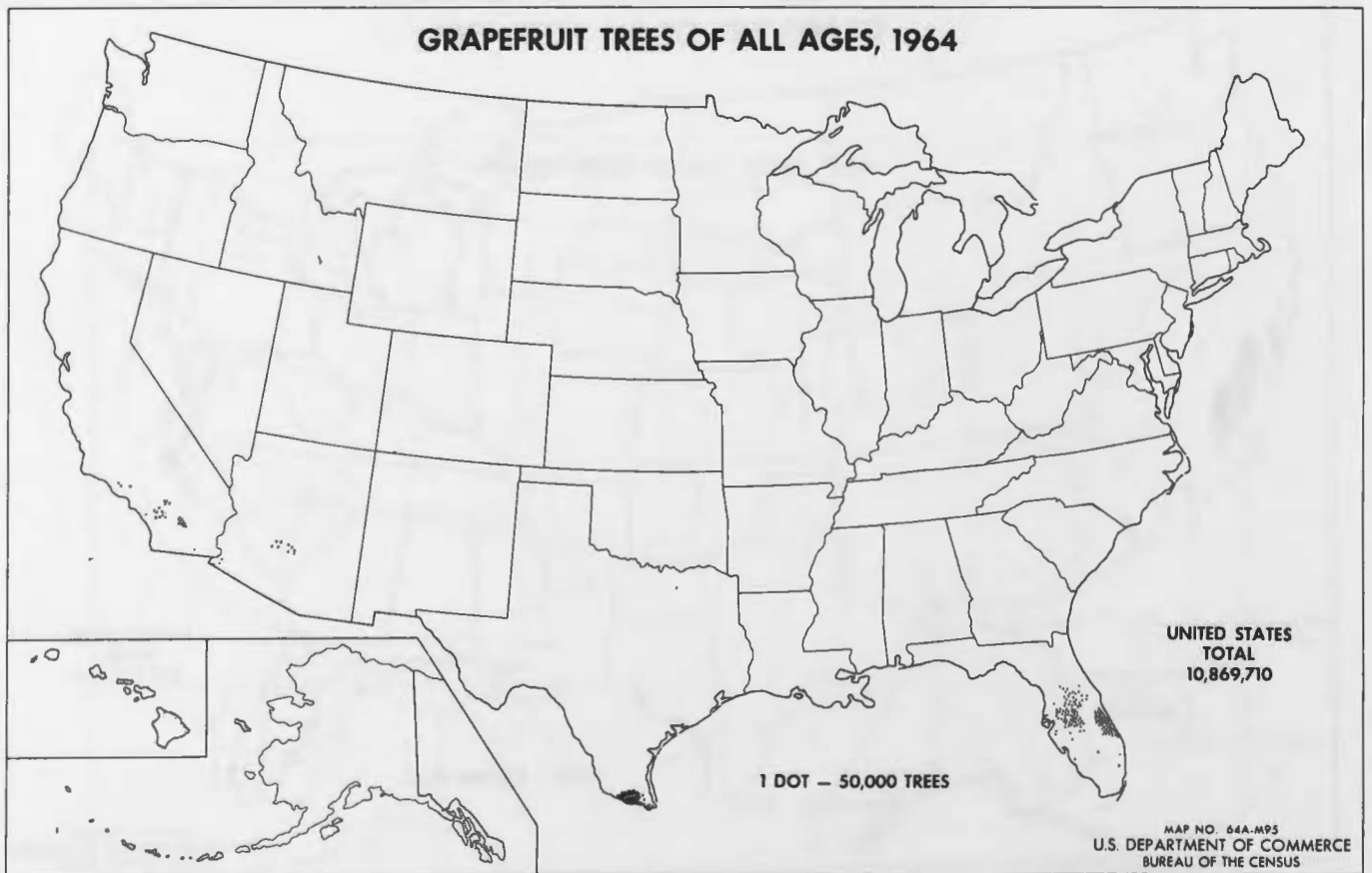
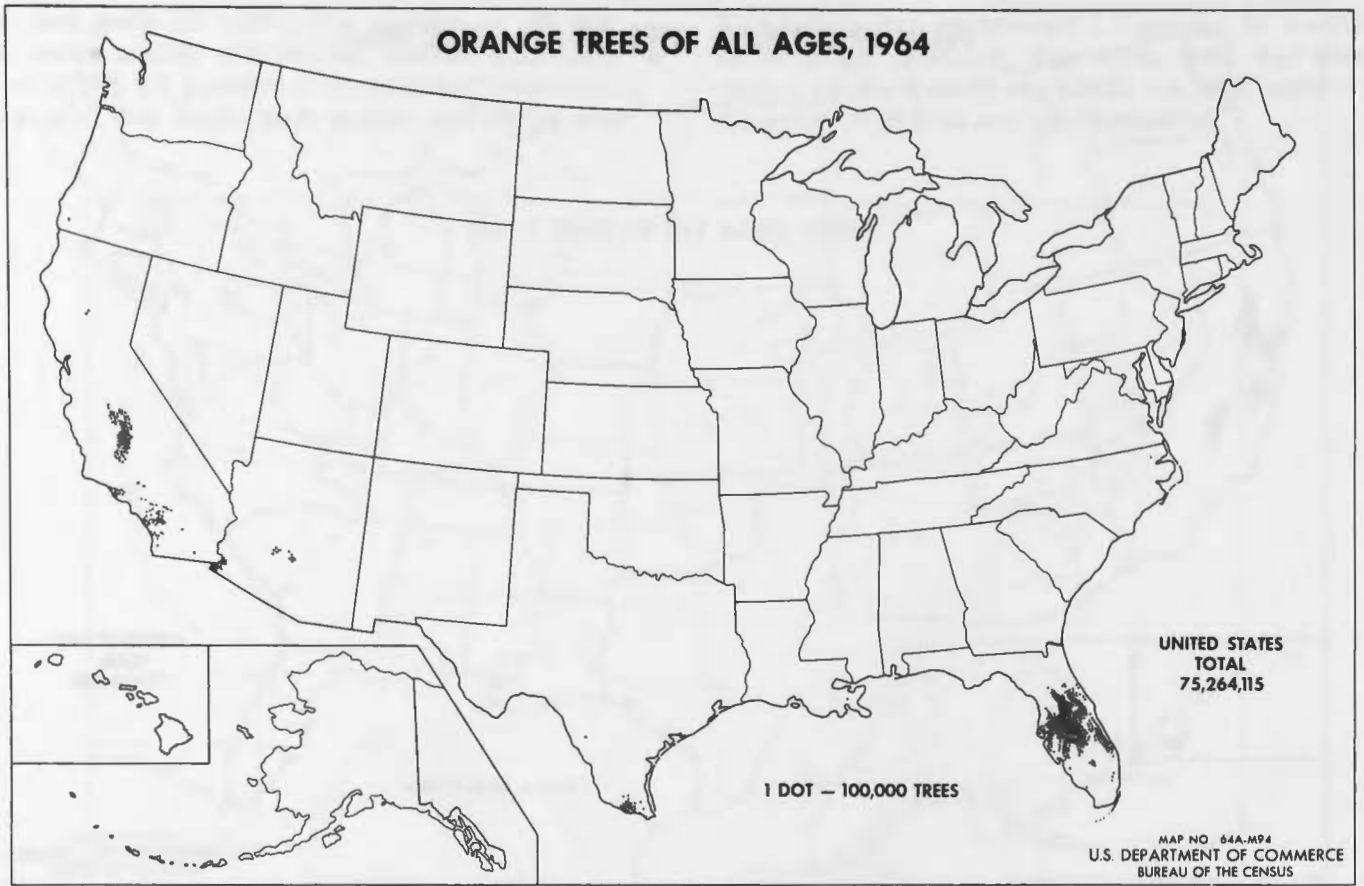


PLUM AND PRUNE TREES OF ALL AGES, 1964

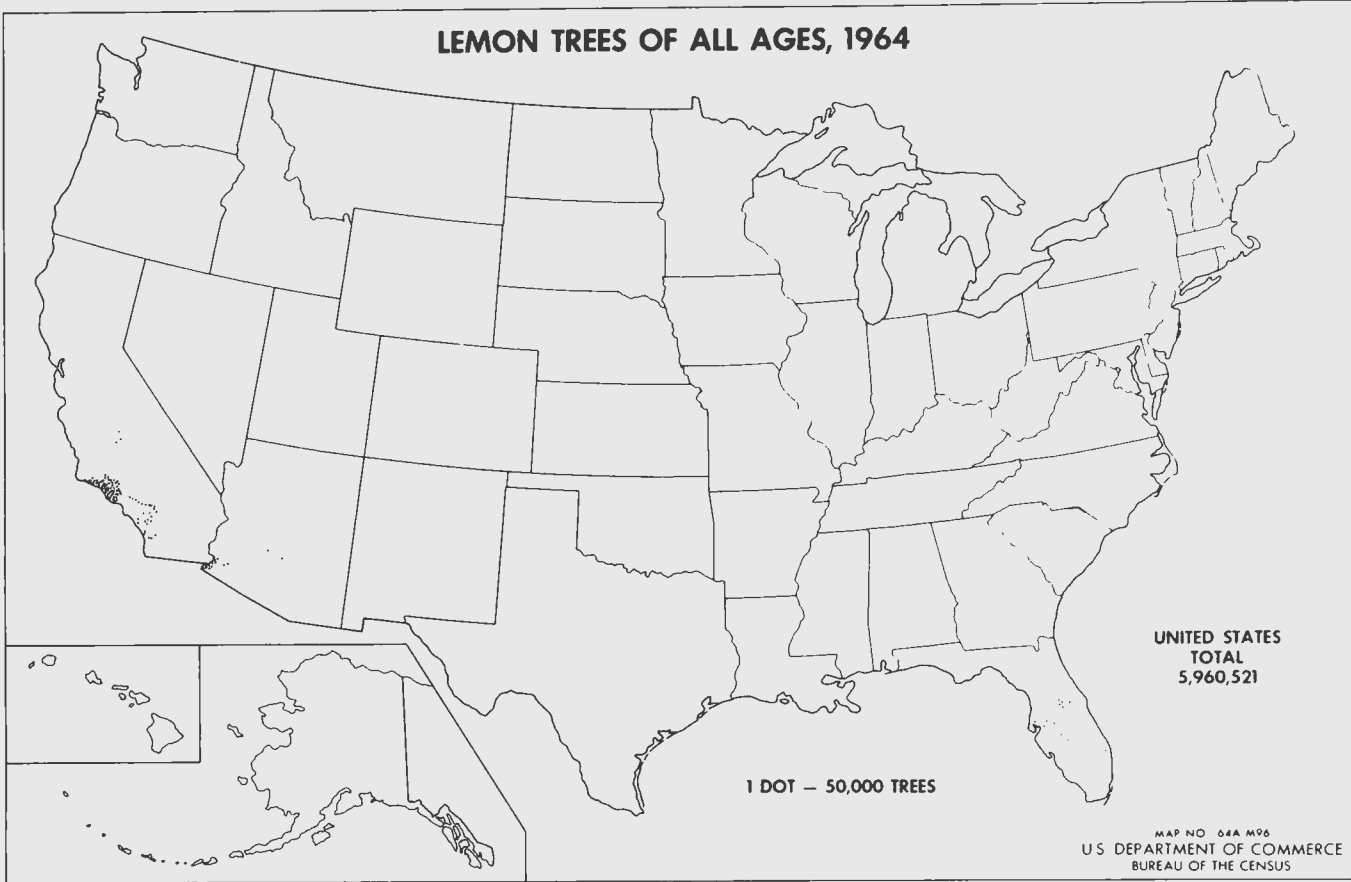


GRAPEVINES OF ALL AGES, 1964

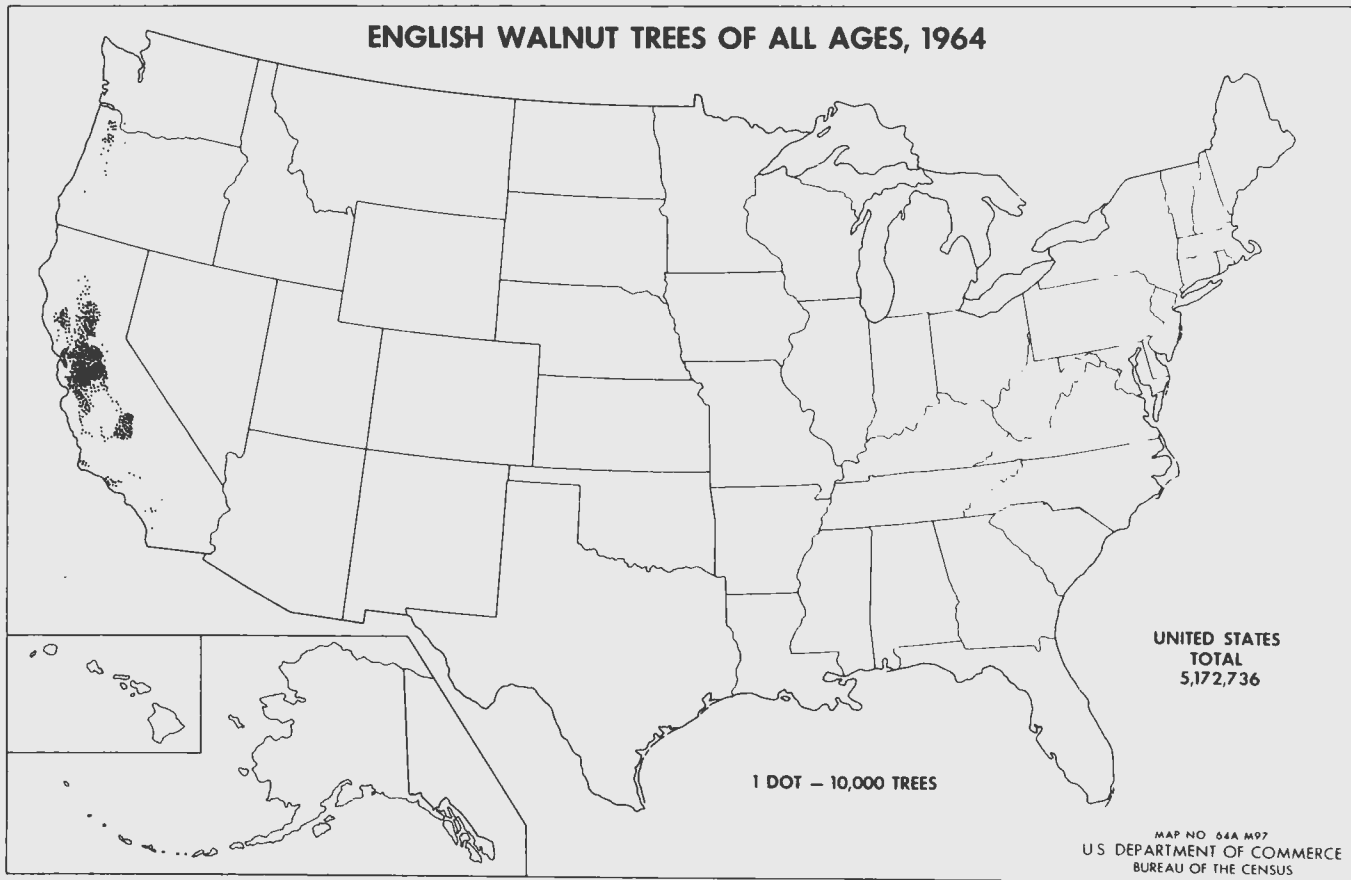


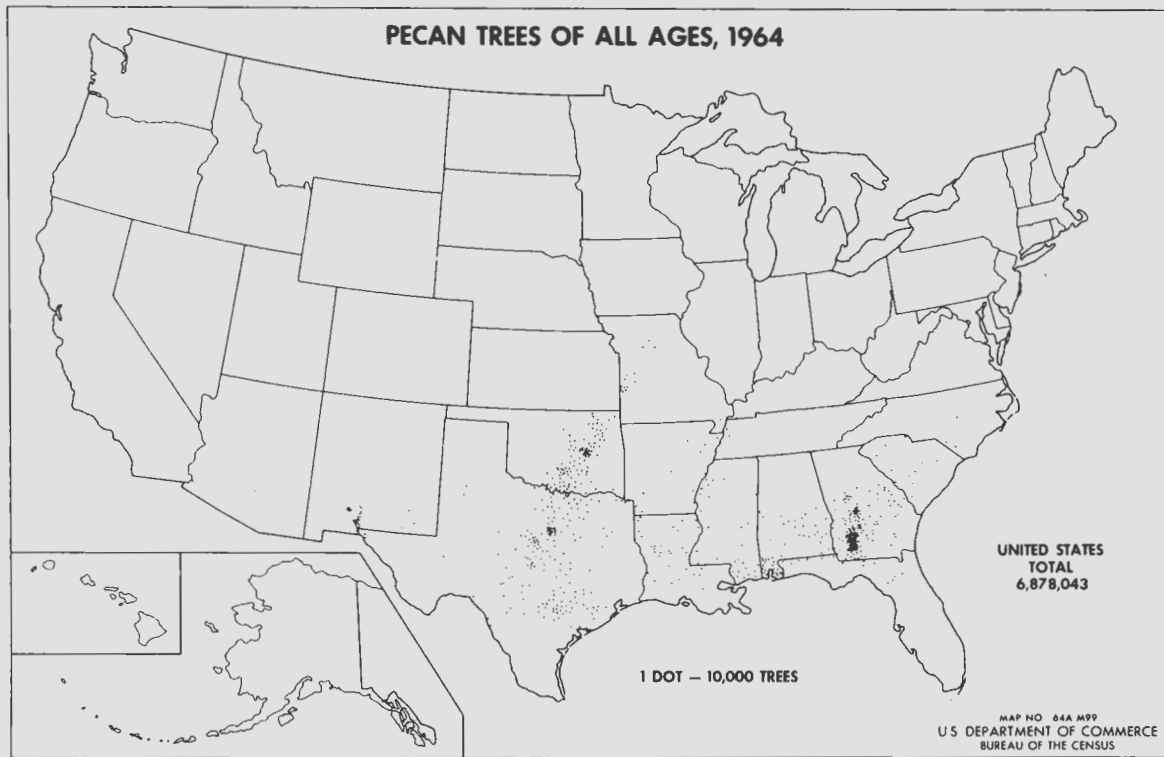


LEMON TREES OF ALL AGES, 1964



ENGLISH WALNUT TREES OF ALL AGES, 1964





Berries—Strawberries are the most important of all berry crops in acreage, production, and value. The

production of strawberries is concentrated in relatively few, widely distributed, areas.

