# Appendix A. Explanatory Materials

## DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

### 1. HISTORY OF THE CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

The 1969 census is the 19th nationwide census of agriculture. The first agricultural census was taken in 1840 as part of the Sixth Decennial Census. From 1840 to 1920, an agricultural census was taken every 10 years as part of each decennial census.

With increased application of scientific findings and growing use of mechanization in agriculture, farming practices were changing so rapidly that early in this century it was evident that facts collected at 10-year intervals were no longer adequate. Aware of the need for more accurate and timely information, the Congress, in 1909 (36 Stat. 10, Sec. 31), provided for a census of agriculture to be taken in 1915 and every 10 years thereafter, *in addition* to the census of agriculture taken at the time of the decennial census. However, the census was not taken in 1915 because of the abnormal conditions created by World War I. Beginning in 1920, a national agricultural census has been taken every five years.

### 2. HOW THE 1969 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE WAS TAKEN

#### Enumeration Method

For the first time in a nationwide census of agriculture, farmers were asked to fill out and mail back their census forms. In earlier censuses, enumerators called on all farm operators. Beginning with the 1950 census, copies of the report form were mailed prior to the enumeration starting date and farmers were asked to fill them out and have them ready for the enumerator to pick up. The enumerators going from door to door in rural areas would pick up and review any forms that had been completed; they would also fill out or complete forms for those places classified as farms which did not have forms ready for review.

Use of the mailout/mailback approach had been considered earlier and some aspects had been included in pretests for the 1964 Census of Agriculture as well as in the evaluation surveys measuring the accuracy of the earlier censuses. A coverage check of the 1964 census was especially pertinent in the final decision to adopt the mailout/mailback method for the 1969 census. A brief description of the study, called the "EPA-IRS Match" appears on page 38 of volume III, part 7, Evaluation Surveys, of the 1964 Census of Agriculture.

#### The Mailing List

The starting point for the enumeration of the 1969 Census of Agriculture was a mailing list comprised of all persons and organizations that could be readily identified as associated with the direction of agricultural operations in 1969. Only the more comprehensive sets of administrative records containing information related to agricultural activities were used initially.

The list was assembled primarily from the records of other Government agencies and from the 1964 Census of Agriculture lists of addresses. Internal Revenue Service records were particularly significant in developing the mailing list, since most farm operators of any importance could be identified in these records. Specifically, the IRS supplied lists of people and organizations who filed Form 1040, Schedule F (farm operators and farm landlords). The IRS also supplied lists of businesses showing, on Form 1040—Schedule C, Form 1065 (partnerships), and Form 1120S (small business corporations), that more than 50 percent of their income was from agriculture. A listing of employers of agricultural workers filing agriculture employment tax reports on Social Security Administration Form 943 was also used. The Bureau supplemented these lists with the names of Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation Service participants in the south and selected States in the remainder of the country where there appeared to be a significant number of persons with limited agricultural operations who had not filed IRS Schedule F.

The Bureau amended the basic list by conducting a precanvass early in 1969, covering about 100,000 of the larger more complex farms. The precanvass identified separate farm units of multifarm operations, farms with significant acreages in more than one county, and abnormal operations such as Indian reservations and farms operated by institutions.

The master list, constructed by merging and unduplicating the various source lists on the basis of Social Security or Employer Identification numbers, contained the names and addresses of persons or organizations associated with agricultural operations, and an indication of the size of the operation so that the Bureau could determine which of two versions of the census form to send.

Lists of specialized operations, such as nurseries and broiler operations, which might not be identified in the administrative records as associated with agricultural operations were obtained and a supplemental mailing was made to the names and addresses on these lists.

Duplicate names not identified prior to mailing were removed during office processing.

#### The Census Forms and Their Distribution

The regular 12-page form (A1) was sent to farms with an expected volume of sales of agricultural products in 1969, of $2,500 or more.

A four-page form (A2) was sent to a 50-percent sample of operators whose 1969 sales were expected to total less than $2,500. This form covered all major items—land use, crops, livestock and poultry, equipment, expenditures, and income—but omitted much of the detail found in the regular form.

Both forms are reproduced in appendix B.

*Why the two forms?* Emphasis in this census was placed on obtaining more detailed information for those farms with annual sales of farm products of $2,500 or more. In 1964, the 1,817,000 farms in this group, which made up 58 percent of the total farms, accounted for more than 96 percent of the total value of all farm products sold.

It was agreed that the operators of the smaller places need not be burdened with the extensive detail required from the operators who are responsible for virtually all of our commercial farm production. Hence, the short form was developed for the operators whose 1969 sales were expected to be less than $2,500.

### The Initial Mailings

During the last week of December 1969, the report forms were mailed to all farm operators on the mailing list. Approximately 3,700,000 forms were mailed at this time--2,900,000 regular forms (A1) and 800,000 short forms (A2).

The A2 form was *not* used in Alaska and Hawaii; A1's were mailed to all names on the address list. The A1 form used in Alaska was the same as the one used in the other continental States. The A1 form used in Hawaii differed primarily in the crops section, since Hawaiian agriculture has significant differences from the mainland in the crops produced.

During the first part of 1970, lists of persons or firms filing 1969 tax returns showing agricultural operations were obtained from the Internal Revenue Service. The Bureau checked these names against the original mailing list to find individuals and organizations who had not reported agricultural operations in their 1968 income tax reports or who, for some other reason, had not been included in the December 1969 mailing. These operators were sent the appropriate regular or short form in a supplementary mailing in July 1970.

All potential farm operators who were sent the regular form, received with it a Leaflet Guide which carried on the cover a letter from the Chief of the Agriculture Division explaining the purpose of the census and asking the recipient to fill out the form and return it in the envelope enclosed. The leaflet provided descriptions and definitions for the various items in more detail than was shown on the form, as well as instructions regarding some of the more common problem situations that were anticipated and lists of what should be included or excluded in reporting the more complex items.

A reproduction of this Leaflet Guide appears in appendix B.

Potential operators who received the short form were sent the cover letter, but not the leaflet. Instructions for this relatively simple form were provided on the form itself.

It was intended that the regular form would be filled out by the operators of all farms with $2,500 or more in sales of farm products. When recipients of the short form reported sales in 1969 substantially above this breaking point, it was necessary to go back to them for the additional detail needed for the regular form. If the recipient of the regular form reported less than $2,500 in sales, data were tabulated for only those items which were on the short form.

### Coverage of Outlying Areas

The mailout/mailback procedure was not used in taking the agriculture census in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. Discussion of the methods used appears in the reports for the outlying areas.

### Followup Procedures

In the United States, a reminder card dated January 10, 1970, was sent to all recipients of the regular form, urging prompt response and expressing thanks "if your response is already in the mail."

The first followup letter was mailed early in March to all those on the original mailing list from whom we had not received either the completed form or other correspondence by February 25th.

After the first mail followup, telephone and field followup was started early in March to be sure that data were collected from the previously identified very large and/or very complex operations.

Over a period of the next three months, three other followup letters were sent to the other nonrespondents to achieve a response over the 90-percent level by July 1, 1970.

After the mailing of the fourth followup letter, data collection efforts continued, but on a selective basis. Field enumeration by personal interview was used to collect the data from nonrespondents in 371 counties where response rates were below acceptable limits.

The collection of missing reports continued, as necessary, into the office processing phase. Lists of farms with substantial production of specific farm products had been obtained from various sources. These lists were used during data review as a check in counties having significant differences between the expected and the tabulated amounts of one or more agricultural products. Farms appearing on the lists for which a report was not found in the file of census reports being processed were contacted, usually by telephone. If it was determined that a farm had indeed been missed, a report was obtained.

The processing system provided for the possibility of incorporating reports as late as the final tabulation of county data for each State.

The telephone and field followup was performed either by the permanent staff of the Bureau's regional field offices assisted by staff held over from the population census enumeration or, in the case of the very large and complex agricultural operations, by Agriculture Division staff members.

## 3. STATISTICAL ADJUSTMENT PROCEDURES

Report forms were completed and tabulated for all the indentifiable larger places. In a few instances where the required information could not be obtained from the operator, data were obtained from secondary sources.

The smaller operations for which data were not obtained are represented in the statistics by replication of reports for farms having similar characteristics in the same county.

The majority of the farms represented by replication are among those having a total value of agricultural products sold in 1969 of less than $5,000. For South Carolina, data were imputed for about 1 percent of the State's farms, accounting for about 1 percent of the State's total value of agricultural products sold.

All report forms were subjected to a computer edit where adjustments using detailed programed specifications were made for incomplete or internally inconsistent data. The procedures provided for printouts of the computer changes for those farm reports if the change exceeded specified limits for the item. These changes were then reviewed for reasonableness by Agriculture Division staff members.

## 4. OFFICE PROCESSING

The reports for all farms were reviewed prior to keying the data to magnetic tape. Records for large agricultural operations, including all places of 50,000 acres or more, or having $100,000 sales of agricultural products or more in 1969, were reviewed by a professional employee (agricultural statistician or economist). Omissions, inconsistencies, and other problems that could not be resolved by reference to other information on the report were resolved by contact (usually telephone) with the respondent. Reports for smaller operations were subjected to a clerical editing review, during which significant problems were referred to the professional analysts for solution.

During processing, the data for each report form were subjected to a detailed review which required almost the full capacity of one of the very large electronic computers. The program provided comprehensive tests and instructions which were used to correct data found to be in error or inconsistent, to supply missing data, and to make classifications of the farm necessary for tabulation of data.

## 5. COMPLETENESS OF THE CENSUS

Although a complete and fully accurate count of farms, farm land, and farm production is the aim of each general, nationwide census of agriculture, it has never been reached. The causes of incompleteness and inaccuracies are a part of the complex structure of America's agriculture. Among the elements involved are the large number of places to be enumerated, the variety of arrangements under which farms are operated, the continuing changes in the relationship of farm operators to the land they operate, the expiration of leases and the making or renewal of other leases, the problems of obtaining a complete unduplicated listing of all agricultural operators, the difficulties of locating and identifying places that might be farms, the absence from their farms of some farmers during the period of the mail effort and followup procedures, the opinions of some operators that some or all of their agricultural operations should not be included in the census, etc.

Preliminary results of a check of coverage in the State indicate that about 97 percent of the farms with a total value of agricultural products sold in 1969 of $2,500 and over, are included in the census. The 1969 coverage of part-time, part-retirement, and other low-income operations is probably less complete than for 1964 and earlier censuses. These types of operations are most likely to have been missing in the administrative records used in assembling the basic mailing list. The farms included are estimated to account for more than 97 percent of the total value of agricultural production for the State.

A more detailed statement regarding the differences in coverage between the 1969 and 1964 censuses of agriculture is provided in the Introduction to volume II of the reports for the 1969 and 1964 censuses. In addition, a detailed report on coverage of the 1969 census is scheduled to be published separately.

## 6. COMPARABILITY OF DATA

A factor affecting comparability, in addition to those mentioned in the introduction, was the procedure for assigning a farm to a specific geographic area.

For 1964 and earlier censuses, each enumerator was assigned to enumerate all farms in a specific geographic area, and farms were allocated to the area in which their "headquarters" was located. Each of the 1969 farms was assigned to a "most probable" county and that county name was listed on the mailing label before the form was sent to the address on the mailing list. The assignment was based upon factors such as records of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, the location of the post office, and county of location of the majority of rural route patrons. The respondent was asked to check if all his agricultural operations were located in the county shown on the address label, otherwise to identify the "principal" county in which his agricultural operations were conducted, and to name all other counties in which he had agricultural operations. If he failed to do this correctly, and especially if the preassigned "most probable" county was incorrect, the acres in the farm may have been tabulated for a different county than in 1964 and earlier censuses. In addition, even when the respondent replied correctly, if two counties or more were involved, his concept of the principal county where his agricultural operations were located might well have differed from the location of his "headquarters" as determined by the enumerator in the earlier census.

## 7. THE "SEE TEXT" REFERENCES AND OTHER NOTES FOR THE TABLES

Those items in the State tables which carry the note "see text" are identified in this section by being enclosed in quotation marks. Explanations and notes are shown for additional items.

**Table 1**

*Total cropland* may be overstated for 1969 as compared to earlier censuses due largely to the respondent (in most cases the farm operator) reporting his land in a different classification than that reported by the enumerators in earlier censuses.

*Cropland used only for pasture and grazing* may be overstated for 1969, due in part to a tendency of operators to report all pasture in replying to the first question regarding pasture (item 1b in section 3 of the regular form, and item 2 in section 5 of the short form).

*"All other cropland"* includes cropland used for soil-improvement crops, crop failure, cultivated summer fallow, and idle cropland.

*"All other land"* includes pastureland other than cropland and woodland pasture, rangeland, and land in house lots, barn lots, ponds, roads, wasteland, etc.

**Table 2**

*Irrigation.* Data on method of irrigation and source of water, along with additional irrigation data will be available in chapter 14, volume II, U.S. Summary, and in volume IV, Irrigation, 1969 Census of Agriculture.

**Table 3**

The 1964 and 1959 data reported in the columns headed "Negro operated farms" include the farms of all nonwhite operators.

Users may notice that data for managers are not shown separately in the report of farm operators by tenure. Discussion of this change from the 1964 and earlier reports will be found in section 8, immediately following this section.

Tenure data for 1964 and 1959 do not include farms operated by managers, and to this extent are not comparable to the 1969

figures in which the managers have been distributed according to the reported ownership of the land.

Additional information regarding farm operators will be reported in volume II. This volume will include data reporting year the operator began operation, detailed data regarding race, and average date the census form was completed.

Data on ownership of land rented from others, type of rental arrangements, and farms with grazing permits will be reported in volume II, with totals for each State.

**Table 4**

*"Class 6 farms"* have a value of farm products sold of $50 to $2,499 and a farm operator under 65 years of age who did not work off the farm 100 days or more in the census year.

*"Part-time farms"* have a value of farm products sold of $50 to $2,499 and a farm operator under 65 years of age who worked off the farm 100 days or more in the census year.

*"Part-retirement farms"* have a value of farm products sold of $50 to $2,499 and an operator 65 years old or over.

*"Abnormal farms"* include institutional farms, experimental and research farms, and Indian reservations. Institutional farms include those operated by hospitals, penitentiaries, schools, grazing associations, government agencies, etc.

*"Market value of all agricultural products sold"* represents the market value, before taxes and expenses, of all agricultural products sold in the census year, including livestock and poultry and their products, crops including nursery products and hay, forest products, and all miscellaneous farm products. The figures include landlords' and contractors' shares.

**Table 5**

*Farm production expenses, total*—both farms and dollars. These figures for 1969 are heavily weighted by the effect of the reporting of "all other expenditures." The 1964 and 1959 totals are reported only for the items specifically covered in all three censuses.

*Commercially mixed formula feeds.* Feed ingredients purchased separately which were included for 1964 and 1959 are excluded for 1969; they are reported separately for 1969 (table 14) for farms with sales of $2,500 and over.

*Commercial fertilizer.* Data for 1969 include the cost of rock phosphate and gypsum; these items were not included in the 1964 or 1959 figures.

*"Other agricultural chemicals"* includes all herbicides, fungicides, other pesticides, growth control chemicals, and defoliants used for crops, and insecticides for livestock and poultry in the census year.

*All other production expenses.* This item is subject to some errors in reporting. Operators failed, in some cases, to follow the instructions as to the types of expenditures which were to be included or excluded. Obvious errors were corrected during the processing, but the dollar figures for this item should be used with caution.

**Table 7**

The 1964 and 1959 figures on broilers and other meat-type chickens are based on questions which had no specification regarding age.

**Table 8**

Farms reporting acres and quantity harvested for *soybeans for beans* are underreported. The format of the regular report form (the A1) provided for related crops to be grouped in one of 12 sections each of which had an introductory general question and instructions for the respondent to skip the entire section whenever he answered "No." The introductory question to section 11, where soybeans for beans should have been reported, was "Were any dry beans, dry peas, or peanuts harvested from this place in 1969?" A limited number of respondents who had harvested soybeans apparently did not classify soybeans as dry beans and skipped the entire section. Some of these reported the crop in section 23, "Other crops," while others failed to report them. In instances where there was a sizeable difference on an individual report form between the acres of cropland harvested and the sum of the acres reported for individual crops harvested, telephone calls made to check on the difference determined that it was frequently due to failure to report either soybean or hay acreages. The missing data were then obtained and the reports corrected. Consequently such underreporting tends to be limited to smaller acreages. Studies of available check data indicate the shortages to be about 5 percent or less for farms reporting and somewhat lower for acres and quantity harvested.

*Hay, excluding sorghum hay.* There was also underreporting for hay since the introductory general question for section 14 on the regular form which reads "Was any hay or grass silage harvested from this place in 1969?" was misunderstood in some instances. Additionally, it has always been difficult to obtain correct reporting of acreage cut for hay involving, as it frequently does, two or more cuttings from the same acreage, hay cut and seed harvested from the same acreage, or a hay crop following some other crop harvested.

*"Land in orchards"* includes land in bearing and nonbearing fruit orchards, citrus or other groves, vineyards, and nut trees of all ages, including land on which the fruit crop failed. It does not include acres in abandoned plantings or data for places with less than 20 fruit or nut trees.

**Table 9**

*"All other cropland."* See note for table 1.

*"All other land."* See note for table 1.

*"Farms by type."* Explanation of this classification is shown in section 8.

*Livestock ranches.* See classification of farms in section 8.

*"Market value of all agricultural products sold."* See note for table 4.

*Forest products sold.* As in previous censuses, the data obtained in the 1969 census relate only to the forest products cut on farms. Commercial logging, timber operations, and forest products cut and sold from nonfarm places are excluded.

*"Other agricultural chemicals."* See note for table 5.

*"Land in orchards."* See note for table 8.

**Table 10**

*"All other land."* See note for table 1.

**Table 13**

*"Market value of all agricultural products sold."* See note for table 4.

*"$1 to $2,499."* In the processing, certain farms were identified whose operations would normally have a sale of farm products of $2,500 or more, but had actual sales of less than $2,500 in 1969. These farms are grouped with class 1-5 farms for the more detailed tabulations reported in tables 9 through 30, and are included in class 5 whenever figures are shown separately by class. They are included in the appropriate value groups having sales of less than $2,500, in table 4.

**Table 14**

*"Other agricultural chemicals."* See note for table 5.

*Hired farm labor* and *Contract labor.* Some operators may not have clearly distinguished these two types of farm labor. Some reported expenditures for contract labor although the workers were not hired through a contractor, a crewleader, a cooperative, etc.

*Number working less than 150 days.* Some of these workers may have worked on more than one farm during the year, and therefore be reported by two or more operators. The number of workers reported here is likely to exceed the actual number of agricultural workers.

**Table 16**

*"Chickens 4 months old or older"* for 1964 and 1959. Note the age break at 4 months for these earlier censuses. This was changed to "3 months old or older" for the 1969 census.

**Table 21**

*Grass silage.* 1964 and 1959 figures include grass silage and hay cut green.

*Soybeans for beans.* See note for table 8.

*All hay.* See note for table 8.

*"Land in orchards."* See note for table 8.

**Table 22**

*Forest products.* See note for table 9.

**Table 24**

*"All other land."* See note for table 1.

*Artificial drainage.* Only total drained acres and number of farms having such acres are reported here. More detailed data will be available in volume II, chapter 14, Irrigation and Drainage, and in volume VI, Drainage.

*Farms by type.* Definitions for the various types of farms are given in section 8.

*"$1 to $2,499."* See note for table 13.

*Forest products sold.* See note for table 9.

*Farm production expenses, total.* See note for table 5.

*Commercially mixed formula feeds.* See note for table 5.

*"Other agricultural chemicals."* See note for table 5.

*Hired farm labor* and *Contract labor.* See note for table 14.

*Number of persons working less than 150 days.* See note for table 14.

*All other production expenses.* See note for table 5.

*Soybeans for beans.* See note for table 8.

*"Land in orchards."* See note for table 8.

**Tables 25 to 30**

See notes for table 24. The items in the left-hand margin (stub) of these tables are identical to the items in table 24, therefore the notes for this table apply to tables 25 through 30.

## 8. DEFINITIONS, EXPLANATIONS, AND CLASSIFICATION OF FARMS

### Definitions and Explanations

For exact wording of the questions and instructions in the two census forms (A1 and A2) and in the Leaflet Guide which accompanied the A1 form, see the reproductions of these three items in appendix B.

An analysis of the questions asked in the 1969 census forms and of the data obtained will be given in volume II, General Report, Statistics by Subject, Census of Agriculture, 1969.

Definitions of items and terms which may require additional explanation as they are used in the census are presented here. In general, processing steps and procedures were designed to develop a report as fully comparable as possible with reports of earlier censuses. The more important exceptions are noted here.

**Land in farms**—The acreage designated in the tables as "Land in farms" consists primarily of "agricultural" land—that is, land used for crops or pasture or grazing. It also includes considerable areas of land not actually under cultivation nor used for pasture or grazing. For example, the acreage of woodland and wasteland owned or rented by farm operators as part of their agricultural operations is included as land in farms. Large acreages of land held for nonagricultural purposes were deleted in the processing steps if identified as such.

All grazing land except for open range and grazing land used under government permit was to be included as land in farms provided the place of which it was a part was a farm. Grazing land operated by grazing associations was to be reported in the name of the person chiefly responsible for conducting the business of the association. Land used rent free was to be reported as land rented from others. All land in Indian reservations used for growing crops or grazing livestock was to be included. Land in Indian reservations that was not reported by individual Indians and that was not rented to non-Indians was to be reported in the name of the cooperative group that used the land. In some instances, an entire Indian reservation was reported as one farm.

**Land area**—The approximate total land area of States and counties as reported for 1969 represents the land area as determined by records and calculations updated to January 1, 1970. Differences between the land area in the 1969 and 1964 reports reflect changes in the number or size of reservoirs, lakes, streams, etc.

**Land in two or more counties**—With but few exceptions, each farm was tabulated as being in the operator's principal county, usually the county in which he reported all or the largest proportion of his total land.

Some of the exceptions developed from a survey of large-scale farms carried out prior to the mailing of the census forms. This study identified about 1,000 operations having more than one separately reportable farm unit. For these, individual census reports were obtained for each location. Reports received showing land in noncontiguous counties, for which the data would significantly affect the county totals, were separated into two or more reports which were assigned to the appropriate counties during office processing.

**Value of land and buildings**—Data on the value of land and buildings are presented as totals and in terms of average per farm and average per acre. The value of land and buildings reported for the census was supposed to represent market value—that is, the price for which the land and buildings would sell at the time of the census.

The value of land in buildings for farms for which the value was not completely reported was estimated during office processing by using the average value per acre of land and buildings for farms of approximately the same size having similar characteristics in the same area.

**Type of organization**—The 1969 census is the first in which information was collected on the type of organization under which the farm operated. This information was collected for class 1-5 farms in response to the demand for data more descriptive of current farm organizational structure than the traditional tenure of farm operator classification. See State table 24.

**Farm managers**—In 1969, the term "manager" was dropped as a tenure concept because it was no longer descriptive of a distinct type of farm management. Farms of the kind that would have qualified as managed according to the 1964 definition were distributed among full owners, part owners, and tenants according to the reported ownership of the land in the place. Tables in this report showing 1964 tenure data do not include managed farms in the 1964 figures used, and to this extent the 1964 data are not comparable to the 1969 data.

**Farm operator**—The term "farm operator" is used to designate a person who operates a farm, either doing the work himself or directly supervising the work. He may be the owner, a member of the owner's household, a salaried manager, or a tenant, renter, or sharecropper. If he rents land to others or has land worked on shares by others, he is considered as operator only of the land which he retains for his own operation. In the case of a partnership, only one partner is counted as an operator. For census purposes the number of farm operators is the same as the number of farms.

For 1969, the respondent classified his own status by his answers to the acreage and ownership questions. Data on the characteristics of farm operators were obtained in section 38 of the report form where the operator was defined as the person in charge of the farm or ranch operation. In some cases the operator was not the individual named on the address label. Sometimes information was reported for a family member, a partner, or an operator more closely connected with the farm or ranch operations.

In the 1964 census, the farm operator was located and defined by the enumerator who generally obtained the report from the person in charge at the farm or ranch location.

**Farms or farms reporting**—Figures for farms or farms reporting for a specified item represent the number of farms for which the item was reported. For example, if there were 1,922 farms in a county and 465 had chickens 3 months old and over on hand December 31, 1969, the figure for farms or farms reporting for the item "Chickens 3 months old and over" would be 465.

**Value of crops harvested**—Data for value of crops harvested were developed by applying estimated unit values to the operators' reports of acres or quantity harvested. Generally, harvested units of production (bushels, bales, etc.) when reported, were multiplied by State estimates of price per unit. In some instances only acres harvested were reported, and these were multiplied by State estimates of value of production per acre. A combination of the two calculations was used when only acres harvested were reported by small farms, but units of production were supplied by larger farms. The State average production price and production value per acre figures used in these calculations, were supplied by the Statistical Reporting Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

For vegetables and for nursery and greenhouse products, value of sales were obtained from farm operators and used in the calculation of total value of crops harvested.

**Value of livestock on farms**—Data for value of livestock on farms were obtained by multiplying the number of each class of livestock or poultry on hand by the State average price for 1969 as furnished by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The 1964 and 1959 data were developed in similar fashion.

**Value of farm products sold**—Data for the value of farm products sold in 1969 were obtained by direct questioning in both the regular and short forms.

This is a departure from the method used in previous censuses, in which data on value of sales were obtained by enumeration for some products and by estimation for others. A discussion of the methods used in the 1964 census will be found on pages A7 to A9 of the appendix in each State report (volume I) of the 1964 census.

**Total value of farm products sold**—For 1969, this item excludes income which the farm operator and members of his family received from providing hunting, fishing, picnicking, camping, boarding and lodging, or other recreational services on his farm; for 1964, the total included such income.

The total value of farm products sold does not include government payments received by farm operators for participation in wheat, feed grains, and other government programs. As indicated by the data in State table 4, farm operators receive considerable farm-related income from sources other than the farm operated. Data in State table 27 indicate, for the various economic classes of farms, the number of farms on which the farm operator received income from specified sources other than the farm operated, and the amount of such income.

Total income the farm operator and members of his family received from sources other than the farm operated is not available from the 1969 Census of Agriculture. Tabulations are being made from the 1970 Census of Population to provide such

information which may be useful in this regard in a separate report.

**Differences in totals for some items**—The totals given in one table for an item may differ slightly from the total given for the same item in another table because of the rounding of fractions for the several groups of farms, counties, etc.

**Floating point system**—In preparation for showing comparative figures from the 1964 Census of Agriculture, the 1964 published figures were keyed to magnetic tape using a floating point system. The system used provides for showing the first five digits of a number, the sixth is rounded to a five and all subsequent digits are shown as zero. Thus, the figure 17,256,423 would appear as 17,256,500. Differences from the 1964 published figures may appear in the least significant digits for any number having six or more digits as a result of using this procedure.

### Classification of Farms

State table 9 presents detailed data for all farms classified by selected economic class groups; State tables 24 to 29 present detailed data for class 1-5 farms classified by tenure of operator, type of organization, age of operator, size (in acres), economic class, and type. In addition, the report contains a number of counts of farms according to various characteristics as well as frequency distribution of farms classified by size of each of the principal farm enterprises.

**Farms by tenure of operator**—As mentioned earlier in this section, the term "manager" as a tenure concept, is not used in the 1969 census. Information regarding managers was not obtained separately as the concept has become increasingly difficult to define and identify, especially with the change to enumeration by mail. The classifications by type of organization should provide more meaningful information. Detailed data by tenure of operator and type of organization are shown in State table 24.

The classifications of tenure as used in this census are—

a. Full owners, who operate only land they own;
b. Part owners, who operate land they own and also land they rent from others; and
c. Tenants, who operate only land they rent from others, or work on shares for others.

**Farms by type of organization**—This is the first census of agriculture in which the classification by type of organization has been used. The classifications used are—

a. Individual or family farms, excluding partnership and corporation,
b. Partnership,
c. Corporation, including family owned—
   With 10 or fewer shareholders,
   With more than 10 shareholders,
d. Other—includes estates, trusts, cooperatives.

The farms were classified according to the information provided in section 37 on the A1 form. Thus there may be data shown for corporate farms in States where there are regulations affecting the extent to which corporations are permitted to engage in farming operations.

Many of the reports which showed "other" as the type of organization are institutional farms, Indian reservations, or other operations classified as "abnormal" and consequently are not included in the tabulations for class 1-5 farms.

**Farms by size**—All farms were classified by size according to the total land area established for each farm. Detailed data by size of farm are presented for class 1-5 farms in State table 26. The same classification was used for all States. According to definition, a farm is essentially an operating unit, not an ownership tract. All land operated by one person or partnership represents one farm. In the case of a landlord who has assigned land to other tenants, the land assigned to each tenant is considered a separate farm even though the landlord may consider the entire landholding as one unit in respect to supervision, equipment, rotation practice, purchase of supplies, or sale of products.

**Farms by economic class**—Data from the 1969 census are reported for "All farms" and for "Farms with sales of $2,500 and over (economic classes 1 to 5)."

In the 1964 and earlier censuses a classification called "commercial farms" was used which included the first six economic classes; this grouping is not comparable to the "class 1-5" grouping used in the 1969 report.

To help bridge this gap, State table 9 shows data for the "class 1-6" group, in addition to data for all farms, class 6 farms, part time, part retirement, and abnormal farms.

The economic classes used in this report are defined as follows:

Class 1 . . . . . $40,000 or more of farm product sales

Class 1a . . . . . $100,000 or more of farm product sales

Class 1b . . . . . $40,000 to $99,999 of farm product sales

Class 2 . . . . . $20,000 to $39,999 of farm product sales

Class 3 . . . . . $10,000 to $19,999 of farm product sales

Class 4 . . . . . $5,000 to $9,999 of farm product sales

Class 5 . . . . . $2,500 to $4,999 of farm product sales or having a value of products sold of less than $2,500 provided they had the acreage or livestock operations which normally would have had sales in excess of $2,500. These would include new farm operations, farms having crop failure, and farms with large inventories and small 1969 sales. For a count of these farms, see county table 13 or State table 22.

Class 6 . . . . . $50 to $2,499 of farm product sales and a farm operator who is under 65 years of age and did not work off the farm 100 days or more in the census year.

Part time . . . . . $50 to $2,499 of farm product sales and a farm operator who is under 65 years of age and worked off the farm 100 days or more in the census year.

Part retirement. . $50 to $2,499 of farm product sales and a farm operator who is 65 years old or over.

Abnormal . . . . . Includes institutional farms, experimental and research farms, and Indian reservations. Institutional farms include those operated by hospitals, penitentiaries, schools, grazing associations, government agencies, etc.

**Large-scale farms**—Farms with a value of farm products sold of $100,000 or more (class 1a) have been designated as large-scale farms. Data for these farms classified by type of farm are presented in State table 30.

**Change in the classification of farms by economic classes**—The above definitions of economic classes apply to the 1964 census as well as to 1969. There was a change from 1959 to 1964 which affected only class 6 and part-time farms. Discussion of this change can be found on page A14 of appendix A of volume I of the 1964 census. In 1959, a farm was classified as class 6 if it had a value of sales of $50 to $2,499, the operator was under 65 years of age and did not work off the farm 100 days or more in the census year, and the income from sources other than the farm operated did not exceed the value of farm products sold. Other conditions being the same, if the income from other sources exceeded the value of farm products sold, the farm was classified as part-time.

**Farms by type**—The type of farm represents a description of the major source of income from farm sales. To be classified as a particular type, a farm must have sales of a particular product or group of products amounting in value to 50 percent or more of the total value of all farm products sold during the year.

The count of farms by type is shown in State table 9, for all farms, for several groups of farms with sales of less than $2,500, and for abnormal farms. It is shown by county for class 1-5 farms in chapter 3 of section 1 of this volume.

Type-of-farm breakdowns are reported in detail for class 1-5 farms in State tables 28 and 29.

The types of farms, together with the products (value of sales reported representing 50 percent or more of total value of all farm products sold during the year) on which type classification is based, are as follows:

*Cash-grain*—Corn, sorghums, small grains, soybeans for beans, cowpeas for peas, dry field and seed beans and peas.

*Tobacco*—Tobacco.

*Cotton*—Cotton and cottonseed.

*Other field crop*—Peanuts, potatoes (Irish and sweet), sugarcane for sugar or sirup, sweet sorghums for sirup, broomcorn, popcorn, sugar beets, mint, hops, sugar beet seed, and pineapples.

*Vegetable*—Vegetables.

*Fruit and nut*—Berries, other small fruits, tree fruits, grapes, nuts, and coffee.

*Poultry*—Chickens, chicken eggs, turkeys, and other poultry products.

*Dairy*—Dairy products—milk, cream, etc. The criterion of 50 percent of total sales was modified in the case of dairy farms. A farm having value of sales of dairy products amounting to less than 50 percent of the total value of farm products sold was classified as a dairy farm, if—

a. Dairy products sold accounted for more than 30 percent of the total value of products sold, and
b. Milk cows represented 50 percent or more of total cows, and
c. The value of dairy products sold plus the value of cattle and calves sold amounted to 50 percent or more of the total value of all farm products sold.

*Livestock other than dairy and poultry*—Cattle, calves, hogs, sheep, goats, wool, and mohair except for farms in the 17 western States, Louisiana, Florida, Hawaii, and Alaska that qualified as livestock ranches.

*Livestock ranches*—Farms in the 17 western States, Louisiana, Florida, Hawaii, and Alaska were classified as livestock ranches if the sales of livestock, wool, and mohair represented 50 percent or more of the total value of farm products sold, and if pastureland or grazing land amounted to 100 acres or more and was 10 times or more the acreage of cropland harvested.

*General*—Field seed crops, hay, grass, and silage. A farm was also classified as general if it had cash income from three or more sources and did not meet the criteria for any other type.

*Miscellaneous*—Nursery and greenhouse products, forest products, mules, horses, colts, ponies, fur-bearing animals, bees, honey, goat milk, and farms with no value of farm products sold. Also all institutional farms and Indian reservations.

**Stability in the classification of farms by type of farm**—The type of farm classification for the 1964 census was the same as in 1969. Only one minor change was made from 1959 to 1964. In the 1959 listing of miscellaneous farms, fur-bearing animals, bees, honey, goat milk, and farms with no value of farm products sold were not listed as a part of this group.

Detailed comparative data for farms classified by type of farm for 1959 may be obtained from State table 18 of volume I of the reports for the 1959 Census of Agriculture.

## 9. DATA BASED ON REPORTS FOR A SAMPLE OF FARMS

Published data for all farms combine the data for the 50-percent sample of small farms, weighted by "2," with the data for larger farms. Small farms are generally those with a total value of farm products sold in the year of less than $2,500. In addition to economic class 6, they include those farms classified as part time and part retirement.

Farms orginally defined as "small" by the mailing list sources, but reporting a total value of farm products sold in 1969 of $10,000 and over, were tabulated with a weight of "1."

For South Carolina, about 40 percent of the total farms were subjected to sampling. By final census classification, about 61 percent of the small farms, as defined above, were subjected to sampling.

For economic classes 4 and 5, the percentages subject to sampling were 15 and 22 percent, respectively. The remaining farms in these economic classes as well as all farms in economic classes 1, 2, and 3 were selected with certainty.

The proportion of total value of farm products sold from farms which were represented in the census by the sample was less than 5 percent.

All of the published data are subject to sampling and/or nonsampling error. Sampling errors, in general, do not significantly affect totals since a very large proportion of the data were reported for economic classes 1 to 3 farms, for which there is no sampling error.

Nonsampling errors, resulting from incomplete coverage, response errors, processing errors, and other sources are discussed in section 10.

The sampling error for any published estimate can be approximated through the use of tables A, B, and C.

Table A indicates a "level" of sampling error for the number of farms reporting an item, and for magnitude items in broad categories for State and county tables. This table is used to determine sampling errors for State estimates.

Table B classifies each county within the State as having "high," "medium," or "low" sampling errors, for the county as a whole and for small farms within the county. This table must be consulted first to determine sampling errors for county estimates.

Table C presents the relative standard errors for estimated totals by number of farms reporting the item, according to the levels determined from tables A and B.

Table C shows percentage limits such that the chances are 68 out of 100 that the difference between an estimate based wholly or in part on a sample of farms and the figure that would have been obtained if the information had been collected and tabulated for all farms would be no more than the percentage specified. The chances are about 99 out of 100 that the difference would be less than 2 1/2 times the percentage given in table C. The percentage given in table C takes into account the fact that data for the items listed were collected for all farms with a value of farm products sold of $10,000 or more.

The use of the tables may be illustrated by the following example: In a hypothetical State, 1,900 farms reported 5,068,000 bushels of corn harvested for grain on 62,100 acres. Table A shows that, for the State, measures for cropland harvested and for bushels of corn harvested have sampling reliability at level "1."

Since table C for our hypothetical State doesn't show a value for 1,900 farms reporting, we use straight-line interpolation to obtain a relative standard error of 7/10 percent. The standard error of the estimate of 5,068,000 bushels is then about 36,000 bushels. For the number of acres of corn harvested, the standard error is about 435 acres for an estimate of 62,100 acres. The number of farms reporting corn harvested is also a sample estimate, and its level from table A ("Farms having the item") is level "2," so that the standard error on an estimate of 1,900 farms is about 9/10 percent (using the line for 2,000 farms) or 17 farms.

At the 99-percent confidence level, the estimate of 5,068,000 bushels of corn harvested for grain may have an error of as much as 90,000 bushels (2 1/2 times 36,000) which means that the production determined in a complete census would most likely be between 4,978,000 and 5,158,000 bushels. For the number of farms reporting corn harvested, the 99-percent level corresponds to an estimate with a standard error of 42 farms, so that the number of farms actually having corn harvested is probably between 1,858 and 1,942.

## Table A. Level of Sampling Reliability of State and County Totals for Selected Items

| | State tables | | | | | | | County tables | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Economic class | | | | | Total farms | | | Small farms | | |
| | Total farms | Small farms | 4 | 5 | 6 | Part time | Part retirement | High | Medium | Low | High | Medium | Low |
| Farms having the item.....all farms.. | 4 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| large farms.. | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - |
| Land in farms.....acres.. | 1 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 5 |
| Value of land and buildings.....dollars.. | 1 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 5 |
| Owned and rented land.....acres.. | 1 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 5 |
| Cropland.....acres.. | 1 | 7 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 5 |
| Harvested cropland.....acres.. | 1 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 4 |
| Woodland.....acres.. | 1 | 8 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 6 |
| Irrigated land.....acres.. | 1 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 5 |
| Total value of products sold.....dollars.. | 1 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 4 |
| Crops.....dollars.. | 1 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 4 |
| Forest products.....dollars.. | 1 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 5 |
| Livestock products.....dollars.. | 1 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 4 |
| Farm production expenses.....dollars.. | 1 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 4 |
| Commercial feed.....dollars.. | 1 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 5 |
| Commercial fertilizer.....dollars.. | 1 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 4 |
| Fuel.....dollars.. | 1 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 4 |
| Hired labor.....dollars.. | 1 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 4 |
| Machinery and equipment.....number.. | 1 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| Estimated market value.....dollars.. | 1 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 5 |
| Livestock: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cattle and calves.....number.. | 1 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 4 |
| Hogs and pigs.....number.. | 1 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 5 |
| Poultry.....number.. | 1 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 4 |
| Crops harvested: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Corn for grain.....bushels.. | 1 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 5 |
| Soybeans.....bushels.. | 1 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 4 |
| Cotton.....bushels.. | 1 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 4 |

## Table B. Classification of Counties Into Sampling-Error Category

| All farms | | | Small farms | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| High | Medium | Low | High | Medium | Low |
| Abbeville | Aiken | Allendale | Beaufort | Abbeville | Allendale |
| Anderson | Bamberg | Dillon | Fairfield | Aiken | |
| Beaufort | Barnwell | Horry | Georgetown | Anderson | |
| Berkeley | Calhoun | Lee | Greenville | Bamberg | |
| Cherokee | Charleston | | Greenwood | Barnwell | |
| Chester | Chesterfield | | Lancaster | Berkeley | |
| Colleton | Clarendon | | Newberry | Calhoun | |
| Dorchester | Darlington | | Oconee | Charleston | |
| Fairfield | Edgefield | | Pickens | Cherokee | |
| Georgetown | Florence | | Spartanburg | Chester | |
| Greenville | Hampton | | Union | Chesterfield | |
| Greenwood | Marion | | | Clarendon | |
| Jasper | Marlboro | | | Colleton | |
| Kershaw | Orangeburg | | | Darlington | |
| Lancaster | Sumter | | | Dillon | |
| Laurens | Williamsburg | | | Dorchester | |
| Lexington | | | | Edgefield | |
| McCormick | | | | Florence | |
| Newberry | | | | Hampton | |
| Oconee | | | | Horry | |
| Pickens | | | | Jasper | |
| Richland | | | | Kershaw | |
| Saluda | | | | Laurens | |
| Spartanburg | | | | Lee | |
| Union | | | | Lexington | |
| York | | | | McCormick | |
| | | | | Marion | |
| | | | | Marlboro | |
| | | | | Orangeburg | |
| | | | | Richland | |
| | | | | Saluda | |
| | | | | Sumter | |
| | | | | Williamsburg | |
| | | | | York | |

## Table C. Sampling Reliability Based on Number of Farms in Sample and Level of Reliability

| | Relative standard error (percent) | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Level 4 | Level 5 | Level 6 | Level 7 | Level 8 | Level 9 |
| Number of farms for item: | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 farms | 10 | 13 | 18 | 24 | 32 | 43 | 56 | 75 | 100 |
| 20 farms | 7.1 | 9.0 | 13 | 17 | 22 | 30 | 40 | 53 | 71 |
| 50 farms | 4.5 | 6.0 | 8.0 | 11 | 14 | 19 | 25 | 33 | 45 |
| 100 farms | 3.2 | 4.2 | 5.6 | 7.5 | 10 | 13 | 18 | 24 | 32 |
| 200 farms | 2.2 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 5.3 | 7.1 | 9.0 | 13 | 17 | 22 |
| 500 farms | 1.4 | 1.8 | 2.6 | 3.4 | 4.5 | 6.0 | 8.0 | 11 | 14 |
| 1,000 farms | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 3.2 | 4.3 | 5.6 | 7.5 | 10 |
| 2,000 farms | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 5.3 | 7.1 |
| 5,000 farms | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 3.3 | 4.5 |
| 10,000 farms | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 3.2 |
| 20,000 farms | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 2.2 |
| 50,000 farms | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.4 |

## 10. NONSAMPLING ERRORS IN THE REPORT

Errors from causes other than those related to sampling are present in any census or survey. These can arise from a variety of reasons, such as inability to obtain any response from some farmers on the mailing list, incorrect reporting, processing errors, etc.

One source of nonsampling error is present in the failure of some respondents to provide all the information requested. Special studies using a small national sample indicate that, on questions such as total value of farm products sold, the nonresponse rate may be of the order of 12 percent. It is usually possible to develop a figure for value of sales based on other entries such as production of crops, livestock sold, etc., but the figure so produced may not be as reliable as a direct report from the farmer.

There is considerable undercoverage of small farms, due to the fact that a large number of these were either not included or not identified as associated with agricultural operations in any of the administrative records and consequently were not on the final mailing list. On the other hand, some farms were on the mailing list more than once, and while duplication was eliminated to a very large extent in the processing, some duplication remains, particularly for new farms or farms whose ownership status changed during the period when the list was being developed.

The total error of the census is a combination of the sampling and nonsampling errors. When the sampling errors are small, as in the case of economic classes 1 to 3 which have no sampling error, or for the whole State, for most counties, and for most magnitude items, the nonsampling error is usually the larger part of the total error.

## 11. AVAILABILITY OF DATA FOR AREAS OTHER THAN COUNTIES AND STATES

This report presents data only for the State and for counties within the State.

Summary data for the United States, regions, divisions, and States will be shown in volume II.

Unpublished tabulations of some of the data in State tables 24 through 29 can be obtained for State parts of 99 agricultural subregions to which the counties in the conterminous States have been allocated. A charge will be made for the cost of review for consistency and disclosure of data for individual farms. Information regarding the availability of unpublished data may be obtained by writing to the Chief, Agriculture Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

A UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE PUBLICATION

# 1969 Census of Agriculture

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE / Bureau of the Census

## COUNTY REPORT TEXT

PLEASE KEEP THIS SHEET. It provides background information, definitions, and explanations including those for the "see text" notes in the tables.

### Individual County Reports

Separate eight-page reports are published for all counties in the United States with 10 farms or more. Data are reported for the year 1969, with inventory (on place) figures as of December 31, 1969. Comparable figures from the 1964 census are also reported.

Information covering all farms in the county is presented in the first eight tables.

Information covering farms with sales of farm products in 1969 amounting to $2,500 or more (economic classes 1 to 5) is reported in substantially greater detail in tables 9 through 26.

The same format is used for every county and State; the crop and livestock items reported in these tables are those which are relatively important in a majority of the counties in the United States.

### County Data for Miscellaneous Crop and Livestock Items

Data for additional crop and livestock items, not common to a large number of counties, are reported in a separate set of county tables for each State.

### State Reports (Volume I)

State totals of the data in the county reports are published for each State.

In addition, data for each State are shown in a separate report consisting of one book or more. Chapter 1 of section 1 presents findings at the State level in much more detail than is published at the county level.

County data appear in the State reports as follows:

- A limited amount of county data are reported in summary form in chapter 2 of section 1. These tables list the counties in alphabetical order and report selected items for each.
- The county data for miscellaneous crop and livestock items and the number of farms by "type of farm" for all class 1-5 farms are reported in chapter 3 of section 1.
- A complete set of county reports makes up section 2.

### How the 1969 Census of Agriculture Was Taken

**The Mailing List**—During the last week of December 1969, the 1969 Census of Agriculture forms were mailed to a list representing, as nearly as possible, all persons and firms associated with the direction of agricultural operations in 1969. The list included land owners, tenants, renters, sharecroppers, and hired managers, but excluded hired farm laborers.

The mailing list was assembled from various administrative records including names and addresses from the 1964 Census of Agriculture, the Internal Revenue Service, the Social Security Administration, and the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

The final list was constructed by merging and unduplicating the various source lists. Additional duplicates not identified in this process were removed during data processing. Coverage is more fully discussed in the text for volume I.

**The Census Forms and Their Distribution**—A standard 12-page form was sent to all operators expected to have 1969 sales of all agricultural products of $2,500 and over.

A four-page form went to a 50 percent sample of the operators whose 1969 sales were expected to total less than $2,500. Data in the "All Farms" tables are, consequently, subject to a small sampling variation. Tables of sampling variation will be included in volume I.

**Followup Procedures**—A series of followup letters brought response to well over the 90 percent level by July 1, 1970. At this point, field followup enumeration was conducted in 370 counties having low response rates to complete the collection of data for those counties.

To insure receiving reports from all large operations, telephone and field followup was started early in March. This work was continued until reports were obtained.

Standard statistical procedures were used, when possible, to deal with inconsistencies or inadequate information in filled-out forms, including any short forms reporting sales of $2,500 or more. When these methods were not adequate, letters and phone calls were used to secure the needed information.

A more detailed description of procedures and definitions will appear in volume I.

For sale by the Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233 or any U.S. Department of Commerce field office. Price, including 8-page county report, 25 cents.

## Comparability of Data

This is the first census of agriculture conducted primarily by mail. The mailings were made just before January 1, 1970, and the information collected was intended to cover the full year, 1969. The data collection phase lasted through September 1970.

Prior censuses were taken by enumerators; the field work for 1964 was largely completed in November and December of the census year.

These two differences (use of mail and timing) affect the comparability of data from the 1969 census with data from earlier censuses. In a number of tables, 1969 inventory figures are shown; respondents were asked to report these as of December 31, 1969. Where similar figures from the 1964 census are shown, they are as of the time of enumeration.

"Farms," defined in the 1969 census exactly as in 1964, are places on which agricultural operations were conducted at any time during the census year under the control of an individual management. Places of less than 10 acres were counted as farms if the sales of agricultural products for the year amounted, or normally would amount, to at least $250. Places of 10 or more acres were counted as farms if the sales of agricultural products for the year amounted, or normally would amount, to at least $50.

Farms in the top five economic classes (separately reported in tables 9 through 26) are those for which the sales of farm products in 1969 amounted, or normally would amount, to at least $2,500. Abnormal farms are excluded.

## Abbreviations and Symbols

The following abbreviations and symbols may occur in the tables.

- X Not applicable.
- NA Not available.
- Z Reported in small fractions.
- D Data withheld to avoid disclosure of information for individual farms.

## The "See Text" References in the Tables

**Table 1.** "All other cropland" includes cropland used for soil-improvement crops, crop failure, cultivated summer fallow, and idle cropland.

"All other land" includes pastureland other than cropland and woodland pasture, rangeland, and land in house lots, barn lots, ponds, roads, wasteland, etc.

**Table 3 for Southern States.** For 1964, the data reported in the columns headed "Negro operated farms" include all nonwhite operators.

**Table 4.** "Class 6 farms" have a value of farm products sold of $50 to $2,499 and a farm operator under 65 years of age who did not work off the farm 100 days or more in the census year.

"Part-time farms" have a value of farm products sold of $50 to $2,499 and a farm operator under 65 years of age who worked off the farm 100 days or more in the census year.

"Part-retirement farms" have a value of farm products sold of $50 to $2,499 and an operator 65 years old or over.

"Abnormal farms" include institutional farms, experimental and research farms, and Indian reservations. Institutional farms include those operated by hospitals, penitentiaries, schools, grazing associations, government agencies, etc.

"Market value of all agricultural products sold" represents the market value, before taxes and expenses, of all agricultural products sold in the census year, including livestock and poultry and their products, crops including nursery products and hay, forest products, and all miscellaneous farm products. The figures include landlord's and contractor's shares.

**Table 5.** "Farm production expenses, total" for 1964 is the sum of specified expenditures and does not include those listed as "NA" in the table.

"Other agricultural chemicals" includes all herbicides, fungicides, other pesticides, growth-control chemicals, and defoliants used for crops, and insecticides for livestock and poultry in the census year, including any of these materials paid for by landlords, contractors, and custom operators.

**Table 7.** 1964 figures on sales of broilers are based on a question which had no specification regarding age.

**Table 8.** "Land in orchards" includes land in bearing and nonbearing fruit orchards, citrus or other groves, vineyards, and nut trees of all ages, including land on which the fruit crop failed. It does not include acres in abandoned plantings or data for places with less than 20 fruit or nut trees.

**Table 9.** "All other land" includes house lots, barn lots, ponds, roads, wasteland, etc.

**Table 13.** "Market value of all agricultural products sold." See note for table 4.

"$1 to $2,499." In the processing, certain farms were identified whose operations would normally have a sale of farm products of $2,500 or more, but had actual sales of less than $2,500 in 1969. These farms are grouped with class 1-5 farms for the more detailed tabulations reported in tables 9 through 26, and are included in class 5 whenever figures are shown separately by class. They are included in the appropriate value groups having sales of less than $2,500, in table 4.

**Table 14.** "Farm production expenses, total" and "Other agricultural chemicals." See notes for table 5.

In 1964, contract labor was included with machine hire and customwork.

**Table 16.** See note for table 7.

**Table 20.** "Land in orchards." See note for table 8.

**Table 24.** "Land in orchards." See note for table 8.

Regular Report Form

Budget Bureau No. 41-S68075. Approval Expires December 1970

FORM 69-A1 (34)
(8-9-69)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

# CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE — 1969

Response to this inquiry is required by law (Title 13, U.S. Code). By the same law your report to the Census Bureau is confidential. It may be seen only by sworn Census employees and may be used only for statistical purposes. The law also provides that copies retained in your files are immune from legal process.

Please mention the Census File Number (the ten-digit number in the upper left corner of the address label) if you write to us about this report

34

(Please correct any error in name and address including ZIP code)

| CENSUS USE ONLY | 010 | 011 | 012 | 013 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

## Please read

- Please answer the questions on this form and return it in the enclosed envelope as soon as you can, preferably not later than February 15, 1970.
- Only one report is required for your agricultural operations. If more than one report is received, please write "Extra Copy" across the top of the first page of each additional report and return it along with the report you complete.
- Please give the best answers you can. Make an estimate if you do not have the actual number.
- The enclosed leaflet illustrates how to enter your answers and contains helpful information about the questions. Please read the Leaflet Introduction, then use the leaflet, as needed, while you are completing your report.

## Section 1 – ACREAGE in 1969, OWNERSHIP, and LAND VALUE

*(If there was any change in acreage operated during 1969, see Leaflet, section 1, part A.)*

| | | Acres | Your estimate of the current market value of these acres and the buildings on them — CENTS NOT REQUIRED: Dollars | Cents |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Land owned | None ☐ | 014 | 015 $ | |
| 2. Land rented or leased from others – *Include land worked on shares, leased Federal, State, and railroad land, and land used rent free. (Do not include land used on a per-head basis under a grazing permit.)* | None ☐ | 016 | 017 $ | |
| 3. Land rented or leased to others – *Include land subleased and land worked on shares by others* | None ☐ | 018 | 019 $ | |
| 4. **Total acres – Please ADD acres owned (item 1) to acres rented (item 2), then SUBTRACT acres rented to others (item 3), and enter your answer in this space** → | | 020 | These are the ACRES in "THIS PLACE" for this census report | |

5. How many acres in THIS PLACE were diverted under soil bank or other Federal programs such as those for feed grains, wheat, etc.? . . . None ☐ 021 _____ Acres
6. Were there any real estate mortgages, deeds of trust, or land purchase contracts on any part of the land and buildings you own? . . . 022 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
7. How many persons rented or leased land from you in 1969? – *Include those working land on shares.* . . . None ☐ 023 _____ Persons
8. How many acres of the land you rented or leased from others (item 2) did you subrent or sublease to others? – *Include land rented or leased by you which was worked on shares by others.* . . . None ☐ 024 _____ Acres

9. If you rented land from others (item 2), give the following information by type of land ownership.

| Ownership of land you rented from others (Account for all acres reported in item 2) | Acres | Rental arrangement in 1969 — Mark with X all boxes which apply: Share of crops | Share of livestock or products | Cash as rent | Other arrangement |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| a. Individuals, partnerships, estates | 025 | 1 ☐ | 2 ☐ | 3 ☐ | 4 ☐ |
| b. Corporations – *include railroad land* | 026 | 1 ☐ | 2 ☐ | 3 ☐ | 4 ☐ |
| c. State lands – *school lands, etc.* | 027 | | | 3 ☐ | 4 ☐ |
| d. Indian lands – *tribal or reservation, leased* | 028 | 1 ☐ | 2 ☐ | 3 ☐ | 4 ☐ |
| e. Federal lands – *include leased acreage of Taylor Grazing lands (See Leaflet)* | 029 | | | 3 ☐ | 4 ☐ |

10. Any grazing permits on a per-head basis – *Forest service, Taylor Grazing, etc.* 030 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No | 031 Acres, if known | 032 Number of head

Before continuing *Please read* ↓

## Please read...

You may be able to skip most of this form if –

a. All the land you own or rent is rented to someone else

b. There were no crops or livestock in 1969 on the land reported in item 4

Before continuing please read "SHOULD YOU COMPLETE THIS FORM?" in Leaflet, Section 1, Part C.

## Section 2 – LOCATION of agricultural activity in 1969

1. Are all of your agricultural operations located in the county shown in the upper right corner of the address label?

☐ No – *Complete this item*

☐ Yes – *Go to item 2 below*

Write name and acres for principal county on the first line; write names and acres for additional counties in spaces provided. If necessary, continue in Remarks on page 12.

| | Name of county | State | Acres |
|---|---|---|---|
| Principal county | | | 033 |
| Other counties | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| Total acres (Must equal acres in section 1, item 4) → | | | |

2. Location within county of your principal agricultural operations.

Township, district, precinct, etc. – See Leaflet, section 2.

## Regular Report Form-Continued

**Section 3 – Land USE in 1969**

The purpose of this section is to distribute all acres in this place among items 1 through 4. *Please read Leaflet, section 3, before answering item 1a.*

***Reminder:*** If the same land was used for two or more purposes, report that land only once – in the first item that applies.

***Please check:*** If the acres for item 5 do not agree with the acres shown in section 1, item 4, please read Leaflet, section 3, and check your entries.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Cropland | | |
| a. Cropland harvested – *Include all land from which crops were harvested or hay was cut, and all land in orchards, citrus groves, vineyards, and nursery and greenhouse products* | 041 | Acres |
| b. Cropland used only for pasture or grazing | 042 | Acres |
| c. Cropland used for cover crops, legumes, and soil-improvement grasses, but not harvested and not pastured | 043 | Acres |
| d. Cropland on which all crops failed *(Exception: Do not report here land in orchards and vineyards on which the crop failed. Such acreage is to be reported in item 1a.)* | 044 | Acres |
| e. Cropland in cultivated summer fallow | 045 | Acres |
| f. Cropland idle | 046 | Acres |
| 2. Woodland – *Include here all woodlots and timber tracts and cutover and deforested land with young timber growth.* | | |
| a. Woodland pastured | 047 | Acres |
| b. Woodland not pastured | 048 | Acres |
| 3. Other pastureland and rangeland – *Include here any pasture other than cropland and woodland pasture.* | | |
| a. Pastureland and rangeland improved by liming, fertilizing, seeding, irrigating, draining, or controlling weeds and brush | 049 | Acres |
| b. Pastureland and rangeland not improved | 050 | Acres |
| 4. All other land – *Include here any land not reported above.* | | |
| a. Land in house lots, barn lots, ponds, roads, wasteland, etc. | 051 | Acres |
| 5. Total acres in this place – *Please add the acres in items 1 through 4 and enter the total in this space* → *(This total should be the same as the total in section 1, item 4.)* | 052 | Total acres |

**Section 4 – Has any LAND in this place been IRRIGATED at any time during the 5 years since January 1, 1965?**

053

1 ☐ Yes – ***Complete this section***

2 ☐ No – ***Go to Section 5***

Land irrigated in 1969

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. How many acres of land in this place were irrigated at any time in 1969? (None ☐) *If "None," go to Section 5* | 054 | Acres |
| 2. How many acres of – | | |
| a. Cropland harvested *(reported in section 3, item 1a)* were irrigated? | 055 | Acres |
| b. Cropland used only for pasture or grazing *(reported in section 3, item 1b)* were irrigated? | 056 | Acres |
| c. Other pastureland *(reported in section 3, item 3a)* were irrigated? | 057 | Acres |
| d. Any other lands were irrigated? – *Specify land use* _____ | 058 | Acres |

Method of irrigation in 1969

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3. How many acres were irrigated in 1969 by each of the following methods – *(If more than one method was used on the same field the total of these acres will be greater than item 1 above.)* | | |
| a. Sprinklers? | 059 | Acres |
| b. Furrows or ditches? | 060 | Acres |
| c. Flooding? | 061 | Acres |
| d. Subirrigation? *(Water applied below ground surface, or artificial control of ground water)* | 062 | Acres |

Source of water in 1969

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4. What percent of irrigation water used in 1969 was – *(Please be sure the total percentages reported in questions a through c equal 100%. For other ways of estimating quantity of water, see Leaflet, section 4.)* | | |
| a. From a well or spring on this place? | 063 | Percent |
| b. From a surface supply not controlled by a water supply organization (stream, drainage ditch, lake, pond, or reservoir on or adjacent to this place)? | 064 | Percent |
| c. From water suppliers? *(Mutual, private, cooperative or neighborhood ditches, irrigation district, commercial company, municipal or community water system, or another farm)* | 065 | Percent |

Give name and address of each water supplier.
*(Use "Remarks," page 12 if more space is needed.)*

1. _____ 2. _____

Estimated quantity of water used in 1969

| | | Acre-feet | Tenths |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5. Please estimate the quantity of water used for irrigation in 1969 – *(Report in the unit or units of measure most convenient for you. See Leaflet, section 4.)* | | | |
| a. Acre-feet *(One acre-foot covers one acre, one foot deep)* | 066 | | /10 |
| b. Gallons *(Pumping capacity per minute X 60 minutes X hours operated in season)* | 067 | Gallons | |
| c. If acre-feet or gallons cannot be estimated in a or b above, give both inches applied and acres covered | | | |
| (1) Depth applied | 068 | Inches | |
| (2) Area covered | 069 | Acres | |

## Regular Report Form–Continued

**Section 5 – Is any LAND in this place ARTIFICIALLY DRAINED?** *(Include ditches, underground drains, grading for drainage, dikes, or pumping to control water. Exclude drainage solely for the removal of irrigation waste water. See Leaflet, section 5.)*

070

☐ 1 Yes – Complete this section

☐ 2 No – Go to Section 6

| Please estimate the acres drained by each of the following systems but do not include the same acreage as drained by more than one system. | Acres artificially drained: Total | Acres artificially drained: By systems installed since January 1, 1969 |
|---|---|---|
| 1. A farm system which is independent of an organized drainage district or other public agency | 071 | 072 |
| 2. A farm system which drains into the system of an organized drainage district or other public agency | 073 | 074 |
| 3. A system installed entirely by an organized drainage district or other public agency | 075 | 076 |

**Section 6 – Was any commercial FERTILIZER applied on PASTURELAND in 1969?** *(Do not include land from which crops were harvested or hay cut.)*

☐ Yes – Complete this section

☐ No – Go to Section 7

| | Acres fertilized | Fertilizer used: Dry, Whole tons | Dry, Tenths | Liquid or gas, Whole tons | Liquid or gas, Tenths |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Cropland used only for pasture *(reported in section 3, item 1b)* fertilized | 077 | 078 | /10 | 079 | /10 |
| 2. Other pastureland *(reported in section 3, item 3a)* fertilized | 080 | 081 | /10 | 082 | /10 |

**Section 7 – Was CONTOUR PLANTING, STRIPCROPPING, or TERRACING in use on this place in 1969?**

☐ Yes – Complete this section

☐ No – Go to Section 8

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Grain or row crops farmed on the contour | 083 | Acres |
| 2. Stripcropping systems to control erosion | 084 | Acres |
| 3. Cropland and pastureland having terraces | 085 | Acres |

***Please read . . .*** Space is provided in the next 6 pages for reporting almost all the crops grown in any part of the United States. Similar crops such as small grains, hay crops, vegetables, etc., are grouped in sections. If you did not harvest any of the crops in a section, you can mark (X) the "No" box for the first question and skip to the next section. Please report only whole acres and whole units of production except where space is provided for reporting tenths. Leaflet, "Section 8–23," provides additional information and an example showing how to enter your answers.

**Section 8 – Was any FIELD CORN harvested for any purpose from this place in 1969?**

☐ Yes – Complete this section

☐ No – Go to Section 9

| | Acres harvested | Quantity harvested | | Acres irrigated |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Field corn for grain – *Report quantity harvested in one unit only – either bushels or hundredweight of shelled corn* | 086 | 087 | *Bushels* | 089 |
| | | or 088 | *Hundredweight* | |
| 2. Field corn for silage | 090 | 091 | *Tons, green weight* | 092 |
| 3. Field corn cut for green or dry fodder, hogged or grazed *(Do not include here acres already reported in item 1 or 2.)* | 093 | | | 094 |

| | Acres fertilized | Fertilizer used: Dry, Whole tons | Dry, Tenths | Liquid or gas, Whole tons | Liquid or gas, Tenths |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4. Commercial fertilizer used on field corn | 095 | 096 | /10 | 097 | /10 |

**Section 9 – Were any SORGHUMS harvested for any purpose from this place in 1969?** *(Include both grain and sweet varieties. Do not report sorghum-sudan crosses in this section.)*

☐ Yes – Complete this section

☐ No – Go to Section 10

| | Acres harvested | Quantity harvested | | Acres irrigated |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Sorghums for grain or seed – *Report quantity harvested in one unit only – either bushels or pounds* | 098 | 099 | *Bushels* | 101 |
| | | or 100 | *Pounds* | |
| 2. Sorghums for silage | 102 | 103 | *Tons, green weight* | 104 |
| 3. Sorghums cut for dry forage or hay | 105 | 106 | *Tons, dry weight* | 107 |
| 4. Sorghums hogged or grazed *(Do not include here acres already reported in items 1, 2, or 3.)* | 108 | | | 109 |

| | Acres fertilized | Fertilizer used: Dry, Whole tons | Dry, Tenths | Liquid or gas, Whole tons | Liquid or gas, Tenths |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5. Commercial fertilizer used on sorghums | 110 | 111 | /10 | 112 | /10 |

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## Regular Report Form-Continued

**Section 10 – Were any SMALL GRAINS harvested for grain from this place in 1969?**

☐ Yes – *Complete this section*

☐ No – *Go to Section 11*

| | Acres harvested | Quantity harvested | Acres irrigated | Commercial fertilizer used: Acres fertilized | Dry: Whole tons | Dry: Tenths | Liquid or gas: Whole tons | Liquid or gas: Tenths |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Winter wheat | 113 | 1 Bushels | 4 | 5 | 6 | /10 | 7 | /10 |
| 2. Spring wheat other than durum | 114 | 1 Bushels | 4 | 5 | 6 | /10 | 7 | /10 |
| 3. Durum wheat | 115 | 1 Bushels | 4 | 5 | 6 | /10 | 7 | /10 |
| 4. Oats for grain | 116 | 1 Bushels | 4 | 5 | 6 | /10 | 7 | /10 |
| 5. Barley for grain | 117 | 1 Bushels | 4 | 5 | 6 | /10 | 7 | /10 |
| 6. Rye for grain | 118 | 1 Bushels | 4 | 5 | 6 | /10 | 7 | /10 |
| 7. Mixed grains | 119 | 1 Bushels | 4 | 5 | 6 | /10 | 7 | /10 |
| 8. Flaxseed | 120 | 1 Bushels | 4 | 5 | 6 | /10 | 7 | /10 |
| 9. Buckwheat | 121 | 1 Bushels | 4 | 5 | 6 | /10 | 7 | /10 |
| 10. Proso millet | 122 | 1 Bushels | 4 | 5 | 6 | /10 | 7 | /10 |
| 11. Emmer and spelt | 123 | 1 Bushels | 4 | 5 | 6 | /10 | 7 | /10 |
| 12. Rice – *Report quantity harvested in one unit only – either 100-lb. bags, bushels, or barrels* | 124 | 1 100-lb. bags or 2 Bushels or 3 Barrels | 4 | 5 | 6 | /10 | 7 | /10 |
| 13. Safflower | 125 | 1 Pounds | 4 | 5 | 6 | /10 | 7 | /10 |
| 14. Mustard seed | 126 | 1 Pounds | 4 | 5 | 6 | /10 | 7 | /10 |

**Section 11 – Were any DRY BEANS, DRY PEAS, or PEANUTS harvested from this place in 1969?**

☐ Yes – *Complete this section*

☐ No – *Go to Section 12*

| | Acres harvested | Quantity harvested | Acres irrigated | Commercial fertilizer used: Acres fertilized | Dry: Whole tons | Dry: Tenths | Liquid or gas: Whole tons | Liquid or gas: Tenths |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Soybeans for beans | 130 | 1 Bushels | 2 | 3 | 4 | /10 | 5 | /10 |
| 2. Peanuts for nuts | 131 | 1 Pounds | 2 | 3 | 4 | /10 | 5 | /10 |
| 3. Dry field and seed beans | 132 | 1 100-lb. bags | 2 | 3 | 4 | /10 | 5 | /10 |
| 4. Dry lima beans | 133 | 1 100-lb. bags | 2 | 3 | 4 | /10 | 5 | /10 |
| 5. Dry field and seed peas | 134 | 1 Pounds | 2 | 3 | 4 | /10 | 5 | /10 |
| 6. Cowpeas for dry peas | 135 | 1 Bushels | 2 | 3 | 4 | /10 | 5 | /10 |
| 7. Velvetbeans for beans | 136 | 1 Bushels | 2 | 3 | 4 | /10 | 5 | /10 |
| 8. Mungbeans for beans | 137 | 1 Pounds | 2 | 3 | 4 | /10 | 5 | /10 |

**Section 12 – Was any COTTON, SUGAR BEETS, POPCORN, BROOMCORN, or MINT FOR OIL harvested from this place in 1969?**

☐ Yes – *Complete this section*

☐ No – *Go to Section 13*

| | Acres harvested | Quantity harvested | Acres irrigated | Commercial fertilizer used: Acres fertilized | Dry: Whole tons | Dry: Tenths | Liquid or gas: Whole tons | Liquid or gas: Tenths |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Cotton | 138 | 1 Bales | 2 | 3 | 4 | /10 | 5 | /10 |
| 2. Sugar beets for sugar | 139 | 1 Tons | 2 | 3 | 4 | /10 | 5 | /10 |
| 3. Sugar beets for seed | 140 | 1 Pounds | 2 | 3 | 4 | /10 | 5 | /10 |
| 4. Popcorn | 141 | 1 Pounds, ear corn | 2 | 3 | 4 | /10 | 5 | /10 |
| 5. Broomcorn | 142 | 1 Tons of brush | 2 | 3 | 4 | /10 | 5 | /10 |
| 6. Mint for oil | 143 | 1 Pounds of oil | 2 | 3 | 4 | /10 | 5 | /10 |

## Regular Report Form-Continued

**Section 13 – Were any IRISH POTATOES, SWEETPOTATOES, or TOBACCO harvested from this place in 1969?**

☐ *Yes – Complete this section*

☐ *No – Go to Section 14*

| | Acres harvested | Tenths | Quantity harvested | Acres irrigated | Tenths | Commercial fertilizer used: Acres fertilized | Tenths | Dry: Whole tons | Tenths | Liquid or gas: Whole tons | Tenths |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Irish potatoes | 160 | /10 | 1 *Hundred-weight* | 2 | /10 | 3 | /10 | 4 | /10 | 5 | /10 |
| 2. Sweetpotatoes | 161 | /10 | 1 *Bushels* | 2 | /10 | 3 | /10 | 4 | /10 | 5 | /10 |
| 3. Tobacco – all types | 162 | /10 | 1 *Pounds* | 2 | /10 | 3 | /10 | 4 | /10 | 5 | /10 |

**Section 14 – Was any HAY or GRASS SILAGE harvested from this place in 1969?**

☐ *Yes – Complete this section*

☐ *No – Go to Section 15*

If two or more cuttings were made from the same field, REPORT ACRES ONLY ONCE, but report total tons of all cuttings.

| | Acres harvested | Quantity harvested | Acres irrigated |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures for hay or dehydrating | 170 | 1 *Tons, dry* | 2 |
| 2. Clover, timothy, and mixtures of clover and grasses for hay | 171 | 1 *Tons, dry* | 2 |
| 3. Small grain hay | 172 | 1 *Tons, dry* | 2 |
| 4. Lespedeza for hay | 173 | 1 *Tons, dry* | 2 |
| 5. Coastal Bermuda grass for hay | 174 | 1 *Tons, dry* | 2 |
| 6. Wild hay | 175 | 1 *Tons, dry* | 2 |
| 7. Other hay – *Sudan grass, sorghum-sudan crosses, soybean, cowpea, peanut, etc.* | 176 | 1 *Tons, dry* | 2 |
| 8. Grass silage | 177 | 1 *Tons, green* | 2 |
| 9. Hay crops cut and fed green | 178 | 1 *Tons, green* | 2 |

| | Acres fertilized | Fertilizer used: Dry: Whole tons | Tenths | Liquid or gas: Whole tons | Tenths |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10. Commercial fertilizer used on these crops | 179 | 180 | /10 | 181 | /10 |

**Section 15 – Were any FIELD SEEDS harvested from this place in 1969?** *(See Leaflet, section 15.)*

☐ *Yes – Complete this section*

☐ *No – Go to Section 16*

| | Acres harvested | Quantity harvested | Acres irrigated |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Red clover seed | 190 | 1 *Pounds, clean seed* | 2 |
| 2. Alfalfa seed | 191 | 1 *Pounds, clean seed* | 2 |
| 3. Lespedeza seed | 192 | 1 *Pounds, clean seed* | 2 |
| 4. Timothy seed | 193 | 1 *Pounds, clean seed* | 2 |
| 5. Bromegrass seed | 194 | 1 *Pounds, clean seed* | 2 |
| 6. Orchardgrass seed | 195 | 1 *Pounds, clean seed* | 2 |
| 7. Sweetclover seed | 196 | 1 *Pounds, clean seed* | 2 |
| 8. Other field seeds – *Enter name and No. from list below.* Name _____ No. _____ | | 1 *Pounds, clean seed* | 2 |
| Name _____ No. _____ | | 1 *Pounds, clean seed* | 2 |

| Name | No. | Name | No. | Name | No. | Name | No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Austrian winter peas | 197 | White clover seed | 204 | Kentucky bluegrass seed other than Merion | 210 | Vetch seed, other than hairy | 216 |
| Bahia grass seed | 198 | Fescue seed: | | Lupine seed | 211 | Wheatgrass seed | 217 |
| Bentgrass seed | 199 | Chewings | 205 | Redtop seed | 212 | All other seeds *(millet (foxtail), bluestem, canarygrass, etc.) – Write name above* | 218 |
| Birdsfoot trefoil seed | 200 | Red | 206 | Ryegrass seed | 213 | | |
| Alsike clover seed | 201 | Tall *(Ky. 31 and alta)* | 207 | Sudan grass seed | 214 | | |
| Crimson clover seed | 202 | Other | 208 | Hairy vetch seed | 215 | | |
| Ladino clover seed | 203 | Merion Kentucky bluegrass seed | 209 | | | | |

| | Acres fertilized | Fertilizer used: Dry: Whole tons | Tenths | Liquid or gas: Whole tons | Tenths |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9. Commercial fertilizer used on field seeds *(See Leaflet, section 15.)* | 219 | 220 | /10 | 221 | /10 |

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## Regular Report Form-Continued

**Section 16 – Was there a COMBINED TOTAL of 20 or more fruit trees, including citrus; grapevines; and nut trees on this place in 1969?**
*(Do not include abandoned trees or plantings. See Leaflet, section 16.)*

☐ Yes – *Complete this section*

☐ No – *Go to Section 20, on page 7*

| | Acres in trees and vines of all ages | Tenths | Acres irrigated | Tenths | Commercial fertilizer used: Acres fertilized | Tenths | Dry: Whole tons | Tenths | Liquid or gas: Whole tons | Tenths |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Land in bearing and nonbearing fruit orchards, citrus or other groves, vineyards, and nut trees | 230 | /10 | 231 | /10 | 232 | /10 | 233 | /10 | 234 | /10 |

**Section 17 – Were there any NONCITRUS FRUIT TREES or GRAPEVINES on this place in 1969?**

☐ Yes – *Complete this section*

☐ No – *Go to Section 18*

| | Trees or vines of all ages: Acres | Tenths | Number not of bearing age | Number of bearing age | Quantity harvested | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Apples | 240 | /10 | 1 | 2 | 3 | Pounds |
| 2. Peaches, clingstone | 241 | /10 | 1 | 2 | 3 | Pounds |
| 3. Peaches, freestone | 242 | /10 | 1 | 2 | 3 | Pounds |
| 4. Pears, Bartlett | 243 | /10 | 1 | 2 | 3 | Pounds |
| 5. Pears, other than Bartlett | 244 | /10 | 1 | 2 | 3 | Pounds |
| 6. Cherries, tart | 245 | /10 | 1 | 2 | 3 | Pounds |
| 7. Cherries, sweet | 246 | /10 | 1 | 2 | 3 | Pounds |
| 8. Avocados *(See Leaflet, section 17)* | 247 | /10 | 1 | 2 | 3 | Pounds |
| 9. Dates | 248 | /10 | 1 | 2 | 3 | Pounds |
| 10. Grapes, American type | 249 | /10 | 1 | 2 | 3 | Pounds |
| 11. Grapes, European type<br>a. Raisin varieties – *Report quantity harvested in one unit only – either tons fresh or tons dry* | 250 | /10 | 1 | 2 | 3 or 4 | /10 Tons, fresh / /10 Tons, dry |
| b. Table varieties | 251 | /10 | 1 | 2 | 3 | /10 Tons |
| c. Wine varieties | 252 | /10 | 1 | 2 | 3 | /10 Tons |
| 12. Plums | 253 | /10 | 1 | 2 | 3 | Pounds, fresh |
| 13. Prunes – *Report quantity harvested in one unit only – either pounds fresh or tons dry* | 254 | /10 | 1 | 2 | 3 or 4 | Pounds, fresh / /10 Tons, dry |
| 14. Apricots | 255 | /10 | 1 | 2 | 3 | /10 Tons |
| 15. Olives *(See Leaflet, section 17)* | 256 | /10 | 1 | 2 | 3 | /10 Tons |
| 16. Figs – *Report quantity harvested in one unit only – either pounds fresh or tons dry* | 257 | /10 | 1 | 2 | 3 or 4 | Pounds, fresh / /10 Tons, dry |

*Report any other noncitrus fruit trees in the space provided at the end of section 19.*

**Section 18 – Were there any CITRUS FRUIT TREES on this place in 1969?** *(See Leaflet, section 18.)*

☐ Yes – *Complete this section*

☐ No – *Go to Section 19*

| | Trees of all ages: Acres | Tenths | Number not of bearing age | Number of bearing age | Quantity harvested in 1968–69 from bloom of 1968 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Valencia oranges | 270 | /10 | 1 | 2 | 3 | Field boxes |
| 2. Navel oranges | 271 | /10 | 1 | 2 | 3 | Field boxes |
| 3. Temple oranges | 272 | /10 | 1 | 2 | 3 | Field boxes |
| 4. Other oranges | 273 | /10 | 1 | 2 | 3 | Field boxes |
| 5. Tangerines and mandarins | 274 | /10 | 1 | 2 | 3 | Field boxes |
| 6. Tangelos | 275 | /10 | 1 | 2 | 3 | Field boxes |
| 7. Grapefruit | 276 | /10 | 1 | 2 | 3 | Field boxes |
| 8. Lemons | 277 | /10 | 1 | 2 | 3 | Field boxes |
| 9. Limes | 278 | /10 | 1 | 2 | 3 | Pounds |
| 10. Kumquats | 279 | /10 | 1 | 2 | 3 | Pounds |

*Report any other citrus fruit trees in the space provided at the end of section 19.*

**Section 19 – Were there any NUT TREES on this place in 1969?** *(See Leaflet, section 19.)*

☐ Yes – *Complete this section*

☐ No – *Go to Section 20*

| | Trees of all ages: Acres | Tenths | Number not of bearing age | Number of bearing age | Quantity harvested | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Walnuts, English or Persian | 280 | /10 | 1 | 2 | 3 | /10 Tons |
| 2. Almonds | 281 | /10 | 1 | 2 | 3 | /10 Tons |
| 3. Pecans, improved | 282 | /10 | 1 | 2 | 3 | Pounds |
| 4. Pecans, wild and seedling | 283 | /10 | 1 | 2 | 3 | Pounds |
| 5. Filberts and hazelnuts | 284 | /10 | 1 | 2 | 3 | Pounds |
| 6. Tung nuts | 285 | /10 | 1 | 2 | 3 | Pounds in husk |
| 7. Other fruit and nut trees – *Give name* | 286 | /10 | 1 | 2 | 3 | Pounds |

**Section 20 – Were any BERRIES harvested for sale from this place in 1969?**

☐ Yes – *Complete this section*

☐ No – *Go to Section 21*

| | Acres harvested *Report tenths of acres* | Tenths | Quantity harvested (1 quart = 1½ pounds) | Acres irrigated *Report tenths of acres* | Tenths |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Strawberries | 290 | /10 | 1 Pounds | 2 | /10 |
| 2. Raspberries, red | 291 | /10 | 1 Pounds | 2 | /10 |
| 3. Raspberries, black | 292 | /10 | 1 Pounds | 2 | /10 |
| 4. Cranberries | 293 | /10 | 1 100-lb. barrels | 2 | /10 |
| 5. Other berries – *Enter name and No. from list below* | | /10 | 1 Pounds | 2 | /10 |
| Name _____ No. ____ | | | | | |
| Name _____ No. ____ | | /10 | 1 Pounds | 2 | /10 |

| Name | No. | Name | No. | Name | No. | Name | No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Blackberries and dewberries | 294 | Blueberries, wild | 296 | Gooseberries | 299 | All other berries – *Write name above* | 302 |
| Blueberries, tame | 295 | Boysenberries | 297 | Loganberries | 300 | | |
| | | Currants | 298 | Youngberries | 301 | | |

| | Acres fertilized *Report tenths of acres* | Tenths | Fertilizer used: Dry – Whole tons | Tenths | Liquid or gas – Whole tons | Tenths |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6. Commercial fertilizer used on berries | 303 | /10 | 304 | /10 | 305 | /10 |

**Section 21 – Were any VEGETABLES, SWEET CORN, or MELONS harvested for sale from this place in 1969?**
*(Include crops harvested for fresh market, canning, freezing, or other processing. See Leaflet, section 21.)*

☐ Yes – *Complete this section*

☐ No – *Go to Section 22*

| | Acres harvested *Report tenths of acres* | Tenths | Acres irrigated *Report tenths of acres* | Tenths |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Tomatoes | 310 | /10 | 1 | /10 |
| 2. Sweet corn | 311 | /10 | 1 | /10 |
| 3. Cucumbers and pickles | 312 | /10 | 1 | /10 |
| 4. Watermelons | 313 | /10 | 1 | /10 |
| 5. Snap beans, bush and pole | 314 | /10 | 1 | /10 |
| 6. Dry onions | 315 | /10 | 1 | /10 |
| 7. Lettuce and romaine | 316 | /10 | 1 | /10 |
| 8. Asparagus | 317 | /10 | 1 | /10 |
| 9. Cantaloups, Persians, and muskmelons | 318 | /10 | 1 | /10 |
| 10. Sweet peppers, except pimientos | 319 | /10 | 1 | /10 |
| 11. Green peas | 320 | /10 | 1 | /10 |
| 12. Cabbage | 321 | /10 | 1 | /10 |
| 13. Squash | 322 | /10 | 1 | /10 |
| 14. Green lima beans | 323 | /10 | 1 | /10 |
| 15. Other vegetable crops – *Enter name and No. from list below* | | | 1 | |
| Name _____ No. ____ | | /10 | | /10 |
| Name _____ No. ____ | | /10 | 1 | /10 |

| Name | No. | Name | No. | Name | No. | Name | No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Artichokes | 334 | Cauliflower | 340 | Hot peppers | 346 | Spinach | 352 |
| Beets | 335 | Celery | 341 | Kale | 347 | Turnips | 353 |
| Blackeyes and other green cowpeas | 336 | Eggplant | 342 | Mustard greens | 348 | All other vegetables (*pimientos, turnip greens, etc.*) – *Write name above* | 354 |
| Broccoli | 337 | Escarole, endive, and chicory | 343 | Pumpkins | 349 | | |
| Brussels sprouts | 338 | Garlic | 344 | Radishes | 350 | | |
| Carrots | 339 | Honeydew melons | 345 | Shallots and green onions | 351 | | |

| | Acres fertilized *Report tenths of acres* | Tenths | Fertilizer used: Dry – Whole tons | Tenths | Liquid or gas – Whole tons | Tenths |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16. Commercial fertilizer used on vegetables, sweet corn, or melons | 355 | /10 | 356 | /10 | 357 | /10 |

**Section 22 – Were any NURSERY or GREENHOUSE PRODUCTS grown for sale on this place in 1969?** *(See Leaflet, section 22.)*

☐ Yes – ***Complete this section***

☐ No – ***Go to Section 23***

| | Area used in 1969: Square feet under glass or other protection | Area used in 1969: Acres in the open *Report tenths of acres* | Tenths | Value of sales, 1969 *Report approximate amount* *CENTS NOT REQUIRED* Dollars | Cents |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Nursery products – trees, shrubs, vines, etc. | | 370 | /10 | 371 $ | |
| 2. Sod | | 372 | /10 | 373 $ | |
| 3. Bulbs | | 375 | /10 | 376 $ | |
| 4. Cut flowers, florist greens, and potted, bedding, or other florist plants | 377 | 378 | /10 | 379 $ | |
| 5. Flower seeds, vegetable seeds, and vegetable plants | 400 | 401 | /10 | 402 $ | |
| 6. Mushrooms | 403 | | | 404 $ | |
| 7. Vegetables grown under glass or other protection: | | | | | |
| a. Tomatoes | 405 | | | 406 $ | |
| b. Cucumbers | 407 | | | 408 $ | |
| c. Lettuce | 409 | | | 410 $ | |
| d. Other vegetables | 411 | | | 412 $ | |
| 8. Area irrigated – *Include items 1 through 7* | 413 | 414 | /10 | | |

| | Area fertilized: Square feet | Area fertilized: Acres | Tenths | Fertilizer used: Dry: Whole tons | Tenths | Liquid or gas: Whole tons | Tenths |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9. Commercial fertilizer used on nursery or greenhouse products | 415 | 416 | /10 | 417 | /10 | 418 | /10 |

**Section 23 – Were any OTHER CROPS harvested from this place in 1969?** *(See Leaflet, section 23.)*

☐ Yes – ***Complete this section***

☐ No – ***Go to Section 24***

| | Acres harvested | Acres irrigated |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Root crops for feed | 420 | |
| 2. Sorghums for sirup | 421 | |
| 3. Soybeans hogged or grazed or cut for silage | 422 | |
| 4. Other crops – *Enter name and No. from list below* | | |
| Name _____ No. _____ | | |
| Name _____ No. _____ | | |

| Name | No. | Name | No. | Name | No. | Name | No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Castor beans | 423 | Lentils | 427 | Sunflower seed | 433 | Chufas for nuts | 438 |
| Cowpeas hogged or grazed or cut for silage | 424 | Sesame for seed | 428 | Sweet corn for seed | 434 | All other crops – *Write name above* | 439 |
| Guar | 425 | Soybeans plowed under | 429 | Vetch or peas alone or mixed | 435 | | |
| Hops | 426 | Sugarcane for: | | Dill for oil | 436 | | |
| | | Sugar | 430 | Wormseed oil | 437 | | |
| | | Sirup | 431 | | | | |
| | | Seed | 432 | | | | |

| | Acres fertilized | Fertilizer used: Dry: Whole tons | Tenths | Liquid or gas: Whole tons | Tenths |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5. Commercial fertilizer used on these crops | 440 | 441 | /10 | 442 | /10 |

**Section 24 – Were any FOREST PRODUCTS sold from this place in 1969?** *(See Leaflet, section 24.)*

☐ Yes – ***Complete this section***

☐ No – ***Go to Section 25***

| | Value of sales *CENTS NOT REQUIRED* Dollars | Cents |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Standing timber or trees | 450 $ | |
| 2. Firewood and fuelwood | 451 $ | |
| 3. Sawlogs and veneer logs | 452 $ | |
| 4. Pulpwood | 453 $ | |
| 5. Other forest products (bark, bolts, Christmas trees, gum for naval stores, fence posts, maple products, etc.) | 454 $ | |

***Please read...*** The answers you give in Sections 25 through 29 will provide the information needed for livestock, poultry, and their products, whether owned by you or someone else. Please read Leaflet, "Section 25–29," before completing these sections.

**Section 25 – Did you or anyone else have any CHICKENS, TURKEYS, or OTHER POULTRY on this place on December 31, 1969, or were any sold from this place in 1969?** *(See Leaflet, section 25.)*

☐ Yes – *Complete this section*

☐ No – *Go to Section 26*

| | Number on this place December 31, 1969 | Total number sold in 1969 *Include poultry fed on a contract basis and taken from this place* |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Chickens 3 months old or older: | | |
| a. Hens and pullets of laying age *(Exclude started pullets being raised for sale)* | 455 | 456 |
| b. Pullets 3 months old or older not yet of laying age – *Include started pullets being raised for sale or sold* | 457 | 458 |
| c. Any other chickens 3 months old or older not included above – roosters, capons, etc. | 459 | 460 |
| 2. Broilers and other meat-type chickens less than 3 months old | 461 | 462 |
| 3. Turkeys of all ages: | | |
| a. Turkey hens kept for breeding | 463 | 464 |
| b. Other turkeys – *Include fryers* | 465 | 466 |
| 4. Ducks | 467 | 468 |
| 5. Geese | 469 | 470 |
| 6. Other poultry – *Include game birds raised in captivity – Specify* _____ | 471 | 472 |

**Section 26 – Did you or anyone else have any CATTLE or CALVES on this place on December 31, 1969, or were any sold from this place in 1969?** *(See Leaflet, section 26.)*

☐ Yes – *Complete this section*

☐ No – *Go to Section 27*

| | Number on this place December 31, 1969 |
|---|---|
| 1. Cattle and calves of all ages *(Total of a, b, and c)* | 480 |
| a. Cows – *Include dry cows and heifers that had calved* | 481 |
| b. Heifers and heifer calves *(Do not include heifers that had calved)* | 482 |
| c. Bulls, bull calves, steers, and steer calves | 483 |

| | Number of milk cows on this place December 31, 1969 |
|---|---|
| 2. Milk cows – Of the total cows reported in item 1a, how many were milk cows? *Include dry milk cows and milk heifers that had calved* | 484 |

3. Was any whole milk sold to plants or dealers in 1969? 485 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

| | Total number sold | Number fattened on grain or concentrates 30 days or more and sold for slaughter *(See Leaflet)* |
|---|---|---|
| 4. Cattle and calves sold from this place in 1969 – *Include those fed on this place on contract or custom basis.* | | |
| a. Calves sold | 486 | 487 |
| b. Cattle other than calves sold | 488 | 489 |

**Section 27 – Did you or anyone else have any HOGS or PIGS on this place on December 31, 1969, or were any sold from this place in 1969?** *(See Leaflet, section 27.)*

☐ Yes – *Complete this section*

☐ No – *Go to Section 28*

| | Number on this place December 31, 1969 |
|---|---|
| 1. Hogs and pigs of all ages *(Total of a and b)* | 490 |
| a. Hogs and pigs used or to be used for breeding | 491 |
| b. Other hogs and pigs | 492 |

| | Number of litters |
|---|---|
| 2. Litters farrowed on this place between – | |
| a. December 1, 1968, and May 31, 1969 | 493 |
| b. June 1, 1969, and November 30, 1969 | 494 |

| | Total number sold | Number sold as feeder pigs for further feeding |
|---|---|---|
| 3. Hogs and pigs sold from this place in 1969 | 495 | 496 |

**Section 28 – Did you or anyone else have any SHEEP or LAMBS on this place on December 31, 1969, or were any sold from this place in 1969?**

☐ Yes – *Complete this section*

☐ No – *Go to Section 29*

| | Number on this place December 31, 1969 | Number sold in 1969 |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Sheep and lambs of all ages *(Total of a, b, and c)* | 500 | 501 |
| a. Lambs under 1 year old | 502 | |
| b. Ewes 1 year old or older | 503 | |
| c. Rams and wethers 1 year old or older | 504 | |

**Section 29 – Did you or anyone else have any OTHER LIVESTOCK on this place on December 31, 1969, or were any sold from this place in 1969?**

☐ Yes – *Complete this section*

☐ No – *Go to Section 30*

| | Number on this place December 31, 1969 | Number sold in 1969 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Horses of all ages *(Do not include ponies)* | 510 | 511 | |
| 2. Ponies of all ages | 512 | 513 | |
| 3. Mules, burros, and donkeys of all ages | 514 | 515 | |
| 4. Angora goats | 516 | 517 | |
| 5. Milk goats | 518 | 519 | |
| 6. Other goats | 520 | 521 | |
| 7. Hives of bees on this place and honey sold | 522 | 523 | *Pounds of honey* |
| 8. Mink | 524 | 525 | *Mink and pelts* |
| 9. Rabbits | 526 | 527 | *Rabbits and pelts* |
| 10. Chinchillas | 528 | 529 | *Chinchillas and pelts* |
| 11. All other livestock – *Specify* _____ | 530 | 531 | |
| _____ | 530 | 531 | |

**Section 30 – Did you have any CONTRACT or BINDING AGREEMENT to produce or market any farm products from this place in 1969?** *(See Leaflet, section 30.)*

☐ Yes – *Complete this section*

☐ No – *Go to Section 31*

For each group of products, mark (X) the column which best describes the purpose of the contract or agreement and the type of contractor. If both production and marketing for the product, mark under production. Also mark the items furnished and report the amount received.

| | Production contract or agreement | | | Marketing or sales contract or agreement | | | Mark (X) as many columns as apply for each item furnished by the contractor | | | | | | | Amount received from contractor for each product (CENTS NOT REQUIRED) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Co-op | Processor | Other | Marketing association | Co-op | Other | Credit | Labor | Equipment | Seed | Feed | Other | Nothing furnished | Dollars | Cents |
| 1. Poultry and eggs | 540 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 541 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 542 $ | |
| 2. Dairy products | 543 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 544 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 545 $ | |
| 3. Cattle | 546 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 547 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 548 $ | |
| 4. Hogs and other livestock | 549 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 550 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 551 $ | |
| 5. Vegetables – melons, etc. | 552 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 553 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 554 $ | |
| 6. Fruits, citrus, nuts, or berries | 555 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 556 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 557 $ | |
| 7. Other crops – sugar beets, peanuts, etc. | 558 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 559 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 560 $ | |

8. For each product for which you had a contract or agreement, write the name of the product and indicate whether the contract was written, oral, or both.

| Name of product | | Written | Oral | Both |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. _____ | 561 | 1 ☐ | 2 ☐ | 3 ☐ |
| 2. _____ | 562 | 1 ☐ | 2 ☐ | 3 ☐ |
| 3. _____ | 563 | 1 ☐ | 2 ☐ | 3 ☐ |

**Section 31 – MACHINERY and EQUIPMENT on this place on December 31, 1969.** *(Include only equipment used in 1968 or 1969. See Leaflet, section 31.)*

| Selected machinery and equipment on this place, December 31, 1969 | Number manufactured in – 1965 or later | 1964 or earlier |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Automobiles | 570 | 571 |
| 2. Motortrucks – *Include pickups* | 572 | 573 |
| 3. Wheel tractors other than garden tractors and motor tillers | 574 | 575 |
| 4. Crawler tractors | 576 | 577 |
| 5. Riding garden tractors, 7 hp. and over | 578 | 579 |
| 6. Grain and bean combines, self-propelled only | 580 | 581 |
| 7. Corn heads for combines | 582 | 583 |
| 8. Other cornpickers and picker-shellers | 584 | 585 |
| 9. Pickup balers | 586 | 587 |
| 10. Windrowers – pull and self-propelled *(Exclude mower conditioners)* | 588 | 589 |
| 11. Field forage harvesters, shear bar only | 590 | 591 |

| | CENTS NOT REQUIRED Dollars | Cents |
|---|---|---|
| 12. Estimated market value of all machinery and equipment usually kept on this place and used for the farm business – *Include the items listed above and any other machinery and equipment.* | 592 $ | |

**Section 32 – Were any HIRED WORKERS employed to do farm or ranch work on this place in 1969?** *(Do not include employees of labor contractors who performed customwork for you. See Leaflet, section 32.)*

☐ Yes – *Complete this section*

☐ No – *Go to Section 33*

| | Number of workers |
|---|---|
| 1. Of the hired workers, how many worked – a. 150 days or more on this place? | 600 |
| b. Less than 150 days on this place? | 601 |

**Section 33 – INSECTICIDES, HERBICIDES, FUNGICIDES, OTHER PESTICIDES, LIME and OTHER CHEMICALS used on this place in 1969.**

Include any of these materials paid for by your landlord and by custom operators. For each item listed, report acres only once, but report cost of all such materials used on these acres in 1969. *(See Leaflet, section 33.)*

| | Tons used | Acres on which used | Estimated cost (Do not include cost of applying) CENTS NOT REQUIRED Dollars | Cents |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Lime *(Do not include land plaster or gypsum or lime for sanitation.)* | 610 | 611 | 612 $ | |
| 2. Sprays, dusts, fumigants, etc. to control – | | | | |
| a. Insects on hay crops | | 613 | 614 $ | |
| b. Insects on other crops (corn, cotton, tobacco, potatoes, trees, vines, etc.) | | 615 | 616 $ | |
| c. Nematodes in crops | | 617 | 618 $ | |
| d. Diseases in crops and orchards (blights, smuts, rusts, etc.) | | 619 | 620 $ | |
| e. Weeds or grass in crops – *Include both pre-emergence and post-emergence)* | | 621 | 622 $ | |
| f. Weeds or brush in pasture | | 623 | 624 $ | |
| 3. Chemicals for defoliation or for growth control of crops or thinning of fruit | | 625 | 626 $ | |
| 4. Expenditures for insect control on livestock and poultry | | | 627 $ | |

**Section 34 – Production EXPENSES for this place in 1969.**

Include your best estimate of expenses paid by others – your landlord, contractors, buyers, etc. – for crops, livestock or livestock products produced on this place. *(See Leaflet, section 34.)*

| | | | | | CENTS NOT REQUIRED Dollars | Cents |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Livestock and poultry purchased – cattle, calves, hogs, pigs, sheep, lambs, goats, horses, baby chicks, poults, started pullets, etc. | | | | | 630 $ | |
| 2. Total feed purchased for livestock and poultry – grain, hay, silage, mixed feeds, concentrates, etc. *(Total of dollars for a, b, c, and d)* | | | | | 631 $ | |
| | Tons | Tenths | Dollars | Cents | | |
| a. Commercially mixed formula feeds purchased – complete, supplement, concentrates. *(Do not include ingredients purchased separately such as soybean meal, cottonseed meal, and urea.)* | 632 | /10 | 633 $ | | | |
| b. Ingredients purchased – such as soybean meal, cottonseed meal, urea, etc., millfeeds or other milling byproducts. *(Do not include whole grains.)* | 634 | /10 | 635 $ | | | |
| c. Whole grains purchased – such as corn, oats, barley, grain sorghum, wheat, rye, etc. Include cracked grain. *(Do not include millfeeds or other milling byproducts, or green chop.)* | 636 | /10 | 637 $ | | | |
| d. Hay, green chop, silage, etc. | 638 | /10 | 639 $ | | | |
| 3. Seeds, bulbs, plants, and trees purchased | | | | | 640 $ | |
| 4. Commercial fertilizer purchased – all forms, including rock phosphate and gypsum | | | | | 641 $ | |
| 5. Total gasoline and other petroleum fuel and oil purchased for the farm business – Diesel fuel, LP gas, butane, propane, piped gas, kerosene, fuel oil, motor oil, grease, etc. *(Total of a, b, c, and d)* | | | | | 642 $ | |
| | | | Dollars | Cents | | |
| a. Gasoline for the farm business | | | 643 $ | | | |
| b. Diesel fuel for the farm business | | | 644 $ | | | |
| c. LP gas, butane, and propane for the farm business | | | 645 $ | | | |
| d. Motor oil, grease, piped gas, kerosene, and fuel oil for the farm business | | | 646 $ | | | |
| 6. Hired farm labor – *Include all money paid in cash for farm labor including payments to family members, and for Social Security taxes. (Do not include housework, customwork, and contract work.)* | | | | | 647 $ | |
| 7. Contract labor – *Include expenditures primarily for labor, such as harvesting of fruit, vegetables, berries, etc., performed on a contract basis by a contractor, a crewleader, a cooperative, etc.* | | | | | 648 $ | |
| 8. Machine hire and customwork – *Include expenditures primarily for use of equipment, and for customwork such as grinding and mixing feed, plowing, combining, corn picking, silo filling, spraying, dusting, etc.* | | | | | 649 $ | |
| 9. Agricultural chemicals purchased – *Add dollars reported in section 33 and enter total here* | | | | | 650 $ | |
| 10. All other production expenses – *Include current operating expenses, and depreciation, taxes, interest, cash rent, insurance, repairs, etc., for the farm business. (See Leaflet, section 34.)* | | | | | 651 $ | |
| 11. Total production expenses – *Add dollars for items 1 through 10 and enter total here* → | | | | | 652 $ | |

FORM 69-A1(34) (5-9-69)

**Section 35 – MARKET VALUE, before taxes and expenses, of agricultural products sold from this place in 1969 – crops, livestock, livestock products, etc.**

Include market value of landlord's and contractor's share. *(See Leaflet, section 35.)*

| | | CENTS NOT REQUIRED Dollars | Cents |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Grains – corn for grain, small grains, soybeans for beans, grain sorghums, cowpeas for peas, dry beans, and dry peas | 660 $ | | |
| 2. Tobacco | 661 $ | | |
| 3. Cotton and cottonseed | 662 $ | | |
| 4. Field seeds, hay, forage, and silage | 663 $ | | |
| 5. Other field crops – peanuts, Irish potatoes, sweetpotatoes, sugar beets, sugarcane, pineapples, popcorn, mint for oil, hops, etc. – *Specify* _____ | 664 $ | | |
| 6. Vegetables, sweet corn, and melons *(Do not include Irish potatoes and sweetpotatoes.)* | 665 $ | | |
| 7. Fruits, nuts, and berries – apples, berries, citrus, grapes, peaches, pecans, pears, etc. | 666 $ | | |
| 8. Poultry and poultry products – broilers, other chickens, eggs, ducks, turkeys, etc. | 667 $ | | |
| 9. Dairy products – milk, cream, etc. *(Report goat dairy products in item 13.)* | 668 $ | | |
| 10. Dairy cattle and calves | 669 $ | | |
| 11. Other cattle and calves | 670 $ | | |
| 12. Hogs, sheep, and goats – *Include pigs, lambs, wool, and mohair.* | 671 $ | | |
| 13. Other livestock and livestock products – horses, mules, fur-bearing animals, bees, honey, goat dairy products, etc. – *Specify* _____ | 672 $ | | |
| 14. Nursery and greenhouse products sold – *Add dollars reported in section 22 and enter total here.* | 673 $ | | |
| 15. Forest products sold – *Add dollars reported in section 24 and enter total here.* | 674 $ | | |
| 16. Total market value of all agricultural products sold, before taxes and expenses – *Add dollars for items 1 through 15 and enter total here* → | 675 $ | | |

**Section 36 – FARM-RELATED INCOME received in 1969**

Report amount received before taxes and expenses.

| | CENTS NOT REQUIRED Dollars | Cents |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Customwork and other agricultural services provided for others – plowing, planting, spraying, harvesting, preparation of products for market, etc. | 680 $ | |
| 2. Recreational services – providing hunting, fishing, picnicking, camping, boarding and lodging, or other recreational facilities on this place | 681 $ | |
| 3. Payments you received for participation in Government farm programs *(Do not include redeemable loans. See Leaflet, section 36.)* | 682 $ | |

**Section 37 – Type of ORGANIZATION**

1. *Mark (X) the box which best describes this operation.*

690

1 ☐ Individual or family farm, excluding partnership and corporation

2 ☐ Partnership, including family

Corporation, including family *(Do not include co-ops.)*

3 ☐ 10 or fewer shareholders

4 ☐ More than 10 shareholders

5 ☐ Other – *Specify*

For example: Estate or trust, Indian reservation, prison farm, grazing association, co-operative, etc.

**Section 38 – FARM OPERATOR CHARACTERISTICS**

1. Does the operator – the person in charge of the farm or ranch operations – live on this place? 691 ☐ 1 Yes ☐ 2 No

2. Year operator began to operate any part of this place 692 _____ Year

3. Operator's age 693 _____ Years old

4. Race – *Mark (X) the appropriate box.* 694 ☐ 1 White ☐ 2 Negro or black ☐ 3 Indian (Amer.) ☐ 4 Other

5. Number of days operator worked off this place in 1969 – *Include work at a nonfarm job, business or profession, or on someone else's farm. (Do not include exchange work.) – Mark (X) the appropriate box.*
695 ☐ 1 None ☐ 2 1–49 days ☐ 3 50–99 days ☐ 4 100–199 days ☐ 5 200 days or more

**Section 39 – SIGNATURE of person filling this report** – *Please check your answers, then sign below.*

Name _____ 700 Date _____ 701

Telephone: Area code _____ Number _____

**Remarks** – *Attach separate sheet, if needed.*

## Short Report Form

FORM 69-A2(S)
(6-20-69)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

# CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE – 1969

Budget Bureau No. 41-S68075
Approval Expires December 1970

**Please mention the Census File Number (the ten-digit number in the upper left corner of the address label) if you write to us about this report.**

5

Response to this inquiry is required by law (Title 13, U.S. Code). By the same law your report to the Census Bureau is confidential. It may be seen only by sworn Census employees and may be used only for statistical purposes.

| CENSUS USE ONLY | |
|---|---|
| 801 | 802 |
| 803 | 804 |
| | |

*(Please correct any error in name and address including ZIP code)*

***Please read . . .***

This form is being used in all parts of the United States. Please answer the questions that apply to your operations and return this form in the enclosed envelope.

Please put your answers in the unshaded answer spaces. Explanations and comments may be written in the shaded areas to the left of the answer spaces or in the "Remarks" space on page 4.

If you do not have exact figures, please give your best estimate. You may mark the answer "est." (for estimate), if you wish.

Do not include fractions in your answers except in section 4, items 11 through 16.

For dollar items, cents are not required. If you prefer to report both dollars and cents, please write the cents in the "Cents" column.

If the answer to an item is "No" or "None," please leave the answer space blank, unless a small answer box is provided, as in section 1. Please mark answers of "Yes," "No," or "None" by placing an X in the small answer box.

## Section 1 – AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY in 1969

1. At any time during 1969, did you have or produce any:

| | Yes | No |
|---|---|---|
| a. Livestock, poultry, or their products? | ☐ | ☐ |
| b. Corn, sorghums, small grains, hay, cotton, tobacco, soybeans, peanuts, potatoes, or sugar crops? | ☐ | ☐ |
| c. Vegetables, sweet corn, melons, or berries for sale? | ☐ | ☐ |
| d. A combined total of 20 or more fruit trees (including citrus), nut trees, and grapevines? | ☐ | ☐ |
| e. Nursery or greenhouse products or sod? | ☐ | ☐ |
| f. Any other crops? | ☐ | ☐ |
| g. Other agricultural products – horses, fur-bearing animals, bees, honey, maple products, naval stores, Christmas trees or timber for sale, etc.? | ☐ | ☐ |

What products? _____

_____

2. At any time in 1969, did you own any land that was used by someone else for agricultural purposes? . . . . ☐ ☐

***If you answered "No" to ALL of the questions above, please skip to page 4, complete section 13, and return this form.***

## Section 2 – ACREAGE in 1969 and OWNERSHIP

| | | Acres |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Land owned | None ☐ | 810 |
| 2. Land rented or leased from others – *Include land worked on shares or share-cropped for others; leased Federal, State, and railroad land; and land used rent free. (Do not include land used on a per-head basis under a grazing permit.)* | None ☐ | 811 |
| 3. Land rented or leased to others – *Include land subleased and land worked on shares or share-cropped by others.* | None ☐ | 812 |

4. **Total acres – *Please ADD acres owned (item 1) to acres rented (item 2), then SUBTRACT acres rented to others (item 3), and enter your answer in this space.* These are the ACRES in "THIS PLACE" for this census report.** 813

5. How many acres in THIS PLACE were diverted under soil bank or other Federal programs such as those for feed grains, wheat, etc.? . . . . . None ☐ 815 _____ Acres

6. Were there any real estate mortgages, deeds of trust, or land purchase contracts on any part of the land and buildings you own? . . . . . 816 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

7. How many persons rented or leased land from you in 1969? – *Include those working land on shares.* . . . . . None ☐ 817 _____ Persons

8. How many acres of the land you rented or leased from others (item 2) did you subrent or sublease to others? – *Include land rented or leased by you which was worked on shares by others.* . . . . . None ☐ 818 _____ Acres

***Please read . . .*** If you reported an acreage in item 4, but had no crops or livestock on that land in 1969 or if the answer to item 4 was "0" because the land was rented out, sold, or for another reason, please skip to page 4, explain in the "Remarks" section, complete section 13, and return this form.

## Section 3 – LOCATION of agricultural activity in 1969

1. Are your principal agricultural operations located in the county shown in the upper right corner of the address label?

☐ No – *Give county* _____ *and State* _____

☐ Yes

2. Location within county of your principal agricultural operations _____
Township, district, precinct, etc.

## Short Report Form-Continued

**Section 4 – CROPS harvested for any purpose from this place in 1969** – *Report all crops harvested. Include crops grown under contract. Be sure to include landlord's share.*

| | Acres harvested | Quantity harvested |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Field corn for grain – *Report quantity on a shelled basis and in one unit only – either* **bushels** *or* **hundredweight** | 820 | 821 Bushels or 822 Hundredweight |
| 2. Field corn for silage, cut for green or dry fodder, hogged or grazed *(Do not include acres already reported in item 1)* | 823 | |
| 3. Sorghums for grain or seed – *Report quantity harvested in one unit only – either* **bushels** *or* **pounds** | 824 | 825 Bushels or 826 Pounds |
| 4. Sorghums for silage, cut for dry forage or hay, or hogged or grazed *(Do not include here acres already reported in item 3.)* | 827 | |
| 5. Wheat for grain | 828 | 829 Bushels |
| 6. Other small grains for grain – oats, barley, rye, rice, etc. | 830 | |
| 7. Soybeans for beans | 831 | 832 Bushels |
| 8. Hay – all kinds except sorghum hay *(If two or more cuttings were made from the same land, REPORT ACRES ONLY ONCE, but report total tons of all cuttings.)* | 833 | 834 Tons, dry |
| 9. Cotton | 835 | 836 Bales |
| 10. Peanuts for nuts | 837 | 838 Pounds |
| ***NOTE: For items 11 through 16, report whole acres and tenths*** | Whole acres / Tenths | |
| 11. Tobacco – all types | 839 / 10 | 840 Pounds |
| 12. Irish potatoes and sweetpotatoes | 841 / 10 | |
| 13. Vegetables, sweet corn, or melons for sale | 842 / 10 | |
| 14. Berries for sale | 843 / 10 | |
| 15. Land in bearing and nonbearing fruit orchards, citrus or other groves, vineyards, and nut trees of all ages – *Include land on which the fruit crop failed. (Do not include abandoned plantings.)* | 844 / 10 | |
| 16. All other crops – *Include field seeds, sugar crops, garden, nursery and greenhouse products, sod, etc.* | 845 / 10 | |
| 17. If any greenhouse products were sold, how many square feet were under glass or other protection? | | 846 Square feet |

**Section 5 – Land USE in 1969** – *The purpose of this section is to distribute all acres in this place among items 1 through 5.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Cropland harvested – *Include all land from which crops were harvested or hay was cut, and all land in orchards, citrus groves, vineyards, and nursery and greenhouse products. (If two crops were harvested from the same land in 1969, report the acres only once.)* | 860 Acres |
| 2. Cropland used only for pasture or grazing | 861 Acres |
| 3. All other cropland – *Include cropland used for soil-improvement crops, crop failure, cultivated summer fallow, and idle cropland.* | 862 Acres |
| 4. Woodland – *Include woodland pasture* | 863 Acres |
| 5. All other land – *Include pastureland other than cropland and woodland pasture, rangeland, and land in house lots, barn lots, ponds, roads, wasteland, etc.* | 864 Acres |
| 6. Total acres in this place – *Please add the acres reported in items 1 through 5 and enter the total in this space* → *(This total should be the same as the total in section 2, item 4.)* | 865 Total acres |
| 7. How much of the total **land** reported in item 6 was **irrigated** in 1969? | 866 Acres |

## Short Report Form-Continued

**Section 6 – LIVESTOCK and POULTRY** – Be sure to report all livestock and poultry on this place on December 31, 1969, no matter who owned them. – *Include as sold all livestock and poultry fed on a contract or custom basis and taken from this place in 1969.*

| | Number on this place December 31, 1969 | Number sold in 1969 |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Cattle and calves of all ages | 870 | 871 |
| a. Cows – *Include dry cows and heifers that had calved* | 872 | |
| (1) Of the total cows reported in item 1a, how many were kept for milk production? – *Include dry milk cows and milk heifers that had calved.* | 873 | |
| 2. Hogs and pigs of all ages | 874 | 875 |
| a. Of the total sold, how many were sold as feeder pigs for further feeding? | | 876 |
| 3. Sheep and lambs of all ages | 877 | 878 |
| 4. Horses and ponies of all ages | 879 | 880 |
| 5. Hens and pullets of laying age *(Exclude started pullets being raised for sale.)* | 881 | 882 |
| 6. Any other chickens 3 months old or older (roosters, capons, started pullets) | 883 | 884 |
| 7. Broilers and other meat-type chickens less than 3 months old | 885 | 886 |
| 8. Other livestock and poultry – goats, mules, fur-bearing animals, turkeys, ducks, geese, hives of bees, etc. What kind? _____ | 887 | 888 |
| _____ | 887 | 888 |

| | Number of litters |
|---|---|
| 9. Litters of pigs farrowed on this place between – | |
| a. December 1, 1968, and May 31, 1969 | 889 |
| b. June 1, 1969, and November 30, 1969 | 890 |

**Section 7 – Production EXPENSES for this place in 1969** – Report expenses paid by you and by others – your landlord, contractors, buyers, etc.– for crops, livestock, or livestock products produced on this place. Use estimates if exact figures are not available.

| | CENTS NOT REQUIRED Dollars | Cents |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Livestock and poultry purchased – cattle, calves, hogs, pigs, sheep, lambs, goats, horses, baby chicks, poults, started pullets, etc. | 900 $ | |
| 2. Total feed purchased for livestock and poultry – grain, hay, silage, mixed feeds, concentrates, etc. | 901 $ | |
| a. Commercial mixed formula feeds purchased – complete, supplement, concentrates *(Do not include ingredients purchased separately, such as soybean meal, cottonseed meal, and urea.)* — Tons purchased: 902; Tenths: /10; Dollars: 903 $; Cents: | | |
| 3. Seeds, bulbs, plants, and trees purchased | 904 $ | |
| 4. Commercial fertilizer purchased – all forms, including rock phosphate and gypsum | 905 $ | |
| 5. Lime *(Do not include land plaster or gypsum or lime for sanitation.)* | 906 $ | |
| 6. All insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, other pesticides, growth control chemicals, and defoliants used for crops, livestock, and poultry on this place in 1969 – *Include any of these materials paid for by your landlord and by custom operators.* | 907 $ | |
| 7. Total gasoline and other petroleum fuel and oil purchased for the farm business – diesel fuel, LP gas, butane, propane, piped gas, kerosene, fuel oil, motor oil, grease, etc. | 908 $ | |
| 8. Hired farm labor – *Include all money paid in cash for farm labor including payments to family members, and for Social Security taxes. (Do not include housework, customwork, and contract work.)* | 909 $ | |
| 9. Contract labor, machine hire, and customwork – *Include expenditures for labor performed on a contract basis by a contractor, a crew leader, a cooperative, etc., and expenditures for use of equipment and for customwork.* | 910 $ | |
| 10. All other production expenses – *Include current operating expenses, and depreciation, taxes, interest, cash rent, insurance, repairs, etc., for the farm business* | 911 $ | |
| 11. Total production expenses – *Add dollars for items 1 through 10 and enter total here* → | 912 $ | |

## Short Report Form-Continued

**Section 8 – MARKET VALUE, before taxes and expenses, of agricultural products sold from this place in 1969 – crops, livestock, livestock products, etc.** – *Include market value of landlord's and contractor's share.*

| | CENTS NOT REQUIRED Dollars | Cents |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Livestock, poultry, and their products | 920 $ | |
| 2. Crops including nursery products and hay sold | 921 $ | |
| 3. Forest products – firewood, fuelwood, fenceposts, sawlogs, Christmas trees, gum for naval stores, standing timber or trees, maple products, etc. | 922 $ | |
| 4. Total market value of all agricultural products sold, before taxes and expenses – *Add dollars for items 1 through 3 and enter total here* → | 923 $ | |

**Section 9 – FARM-RELATED INCOME received in 1969** – *Report amount received before taxes and expenses.*

| | CENTS NOT REQUIRED Dollars | Cents |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Customwork and other agricultural services provided for others – plowing, planting, spraying, harvesting, preparation of products for market, etc. | 930 $ | |
| 2. Recreational services – providing hunting, fishing, picnicking, camping, boarding and lodging, or other recreational facilities on this place | 931 $ | |
| 3. Payments you received for participation in government farm programs *(Do not include redeemable loans.)* | 932 $ | |

**Section 10 – MACHINERY and EQUIPMENT on this place on December 31, 1969, whether owned by you or by others** – *Include only equipment used in 1968 or 1969.*

| Selected machinery and equipment on this place December 31, 1969 | Number manufactured in – 1965 or later | 1964 or earlier |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Automobiles | 940 | 941 |
| 2. Motortrucks – *Include pickups* | 942 | 943 |
| 3. Tractors other than garden tractors and motor tillers | 944 | 945 |
| 4. Riding garden tractors 7 hp. and over | 946 | 947 |
| 5. Grain and bean combines – self-propelled only | 948 | 949 |
| 6. Cornpickers and picker-shellers, including corn heads for combines | 950 | 951 |
| 7. Pickup balers | 952 | 953 |

| | CENTS NOT REQUIRED Dollars | Cents |
|---|---|---|
| 8. Estimated market value of **all** machinery and equipment usually kept on this place and used for the farm business – *Include the items listed above and any other machinery and equipment* | 954 $ | |

**Section 11 – VALUE of land and BUILDINGS on this place**

| | CENTS NOT REQUIRED Dollars | Cents |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Please enter your estimate of the current market value of the acres you operated (owned and rented acres in section 2, item 4) and the buildings on them | 960 $ | |

**Section 12 – FARM OPERATOR CHARACTERISTICS**

1. Does the operator – the person in charge of the farm or ranch operations – live on this place? 970 — 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
2. Year operator began to operate any part of this place 971 _____ Year
3. Operator's age 972 _____ Years old
4. Race – *Mark (X) the appropriate box* 973 — 1 ☐ White 2 ☐ Negro or black 3 ☐ Indian (Amer.) 4 ☐ Other
5. Number of days operator worked off this place in 1969 – *Include work at a nonfarm job, business or profession, or on someone else's farm. (Do not include exchange work.) Mark (X) the appropriate box.*

974 1 ☐ None 2 ☐ 1–49 days 3 ☐ 50–99 days 4 ☐ 100–199 days 5 ☐ 200 days or more

**Section 13 – SIGNATURE of person filling this report** – *Please check your answers, then sign below.*

975 Name _____ Date _____

976 Telephone: Area code _____ Number _____

**Remarks** – *Attach separate sheet, if needed.*

## AN IMPORTANT LETTER

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

January 1970

Dear Sir:

It is time for the 1969 Census of Agriculture, and your help in completing this vital record of America's farms and ranches is very much needed.

Nationwide censuses of agriculture, taken periodically since 1840, have provided a continuing flow of statistical information, increasingly needed by government, business, and education.

And the rapid changes going on in agriculture today make the 1969 Census of very special importance.

Great changes are taking place in the use of farm machines, chemicals, fertilizers, and new plant varieties, and in the management of farms and ranches. These changes are having an enormous impact on farm people, running all the way from the varieties and amounts of crops and livestock you and your neighbors are producing, to the planning of Federal programs for both farm and nonfarm people.

Agriculture and its problems must be understood if our agricultural people are to prosper. Decisions that will lead to improved programs and more responsible action must be based on reliable facts. Our farms and ranches—nearly 3 million independent businesses—are scattered all across the land of America. A nationwide census of all farms and ranches is the only means of obtaining an up-to-date and accurate inventory of our agricultural resources.

Please fill out the enclosed form and mail it back to us as soon as you can, preferably not later than February 15th. Use the enclosed envelope which requires no postage.

Your report will be held in complete confidence. It can be seen only by Census employees and may be used only for statistical purposes. The law (Title 13, U.S. Code) provides that it cannot be shown to or used by anyone outside the Bureau for any purpose whatsoever.

Your help in completing this important census is most appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Thomas Breen, Chief
Agriculture Division

NOTE: If you write to us, please use the Census File Number shown on the address label.

# THIS IS YOUR LEAFLET GUIDE
## Through the 1969 Census of Agriculture
## Need Help? Use These Leaflet Notes

### Leaflet Introduction

**FIRST, SOME GENERAL INFORMATION**

- The enclosed Census report form is being used by farms and ranches throughout the entire United States. Because it is meant for use in all parts of the country, it may contain sections and inquiries which do not apply to you. Where this is the case, you can simply mark the "No" box and go on to the next section.

- If a section contains inquiries that apply to you, it may be helpful to read all the items in the section before you start to supply the information. A look at the section as a whole will show what is to be reported and where it should be written.

- You will also find that there are items within sections you may not need to read, beyond noting the subject with which they deal. For instance, item 9 in section 1 asks several questions about landlords. If you did not rent any land from others, you can skip all of the detail in item 9 and go to item 10.

- There is a possibility that you may receive more than one envelope containing a census report form for this place (a duplicate, or in your wife's name, your partner's name, etc.). If this should happen, please fill out **one** form only. Mark the extra form or forms with the Census File Number of the form you complete (*for example,* "Extra—See No. **86312 09812**") and return the extras in the envelope with the completed report. There is a "File Copy" enclosed in each envelope; this is for your use and should **not** be returned to the Bureau of the Census.

  If your wife, or a partner, runs a separate agriculture operation of her or his own, it should be reported on a separate form.

**HOW TO MARK YOUR ANSWERS**

- Please put your answers **only** in the **unshaded answer spaces.** Write any explanations and comments in the shaded areas to the left of the answer spaces or in the "Remarks" space on page 12 or on a separate sheet.

- If your answer to an item is "No" or "None," please leave the answer spaces blank; except for the few places where a small answer box is provided, as for "None" in section 1. Please mark an answer of "Yes," "No," or "None" with an X in the box.

- If you do not have exact figures available, please report your best estimate. You may mark the answer "est." (for "estimated") if you wish.

- For all dollar items, we need only whole dollars, although a "cents" column is provided for those who wish to use it. If you prefer to report both dollars and cents, be sure to write the cents in the "cents" column to avoid the risk that they be mistaken for dollars. For example $1714.45 should be reported as

| CENTS NOT REQUIRED | |
|---|---|
| Dollars | Cents |
| 592 $ 1714 | |

or as

| CENTS NOT REQUIRED | |
|---|---|
| Dollars | Cents |
| 612 $ 1714 | 45 |

but not as

| CENTS NOT REQUIRED | |
|---|---|
| Dollars | Cents |
| 630 $1714.45 | |

Do **not** include fractions in your answers except where called for. Where fractions are called for, report the fraction in tenths of the whole number, and enter the fraction in the "tenths" part of the answer space. Some common fractions which you can report in "tenths" are:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Report | 1/8 as 1/10 | 3/8 as 4/10 | 5/8 as 6/10 |
| | 1/6 as 2/10 | 5/6 as 8/10 | |
| | 1/4 as 2/10 | 3/4 as 8/10 | |
| | 1/3 as 3/10 | 2/3 as 7/10 | |

Example for 3½ tons of fertilizer

| Dry | |
|---|---|
| Whole tons | Tenths |
| 096 3 | 5/10 |

If you prefer, report to the nearest whole number; fractions are not required.

- **HOW TO USE THIS LEAFLET**

This leaflet is for your use; do not return it with your Census of Agriculture report. It gives answers to the questions that come up most often when the report is being prepared.

Like the form, this leaflet is being used in all parts of the United States, and it contains much information that will not apply to your place. *For example,* section 4 of this leaflet gives additional information about reporting irrigation water in section 4 of the report. If you did not irrigate in 1969, you should answer the first two questions and you'll not need to read the corresponding page of this leaflet.

The rest of this leaflet is information to help you, organized by sections to correspond with the sections of the census report form.

**Now** you will want to start filling out the report form. As you answer the items in each section, you will find substantial help in the corresponding section of this leaflet.

## SECTION 1 ACREAGE IN 1969, OWNERSHIP, AND LAND VALUE

**Part A** Use items 1, 2, and 3 to arrive at the acres of land for which you should complete the Census report form. Include all agricultural land with which you were associated in 1969, regardless of where the land was located. Do **not** include holdings of residential or commercial properties not associated with agricultural operations. Report all land in whole acres; if you had less than one acre report it as one acre.

**Places no longer operated on December 31, 1969** - If you had agricultural operations at any time during 1969, complete the report, giving information on the land you operated and your 1969 crop and livestock production and sales from that land. Normally you would not be expected to report inventories of poultry, livestock, machinery, or equipment. Please explain in the "Remarks" section on page 12 or on a separate sheet that you quit farming or ranching during 1969 and give the approximate date.

**Other changes in land operated during 1969** - If part of the land you used during 1969 was no longer in your possession on December 31, 1969, include that land and your 1969 crop and livestock operations on that land in your report. If you acquired land during 1969 for your own use but did not use it for crops or livestock that year, do not include that land in your report.



Please explain the change in acres during 1969 by making a notation in the "Remarks" section on page 12, or on a separate sheet. Statements such as the following can be used:

My report includes_____acres I used in 1969 but which I did not have on December 31, 1969.

or

My report does not include_____acres acquired before January 1, 1970, but not used by me in 1969.

**Item 1** **Land owned** - Include all land associated with agricultural operations in 1969, whether held under title, purchase contract or mortgage, homestead law, or as heir or trustee of an undivided estate by you and/or your spouse, or by the partnerships or organizations for which you are reporting. This acreage is considered in figuring the size of "This Place" (item 4, section 1).

**Item 2** **Land rented or leased from others** - If you rented land from others or worked land on a share basis in 1969, you should report this land as rented by you even though the landlord may have supplied equipment, fertilizer or other materials, and some supervision of your work. Include Federal lands rented or leased by the acre in this item, but **not** land used on a per-head or animal-unit basis (see "Grazing permit" on page 6).

**Item 3** **Land rented or leased to others**

Include in item 3:

- Owned land rented to others for cash or a share of the crops or livestock.
- Land which you rented from others and then subleased to others in 1969.
- Land rented out for residential or other nonfarm purposes (if it was included in item 1 or 2).
- Land worked for you by someone else on a share-of-the-crop basis.

Do **not** include in item 3:

- Land on which you yourself had any crops or livestock during 1969, even though it was rented to others for **part** of the year.

In the remaining sections of the questionnaire, do **not** report any crops or livestock on land reported in item 3 as rented or leased to others.

**Item 4** **Acres in this place** - This is the sum of the land you owned in 1969 plus the land you rented from others, minus the land you rented to others. It is very important that you report this figure correctly since the remainder of the form applies only to the resulting net figure - the "Acres in this place." That is, your report should cover only the operations on "Acres in this place," as reported in item 4.

**Item 10** **Grazing permit** - In some States, government lands are used for grazing livestock under permit or special license, payment being made on a per-head or animal-unit basis. This land should **not** be included as part of item 2, "Land rented or leased," or item 4, "Acres in this place." Report it only in item 10. But if any of your livestock were located on such land in 1969, they **should** be included in your report.

**SECTION 1** **SHOULD YOU COMPLETE THE REST OF THIS FORM?**

**PART C** YES, if at any time during 1969 there were on this place:

- Any livestock or poultry or their products.
- Any corn, sorghums, small grains, hay, cotton, tobacco, soybeans, peanuts, potatoes, or sugar crops.
- Any vegetables, melons, or berries grown for sale.
- A combined total of 20 or more fruit trees (including citrus), nut trees, and grapevines.
- Any nursery or greenhouse products, mushrooms, or sod.
- Any other crops.
- Any other agricultural products - horses, fur-bearing animals in captivity, bees, honey, maple products, naval stores, Christmas trees or timber for sale, etc.

NO, if -

- You reported an acreage in section 1, item 4, but had no agricultural operations in 1969, on that land, or
- All your land was operated by a renter or sharecropper and hence the entry in section 1, item 4 is "0."

In either case, you should:

1. Skip to page 12 and complete section 39.
2. Explain briefly in the "Remarks" space. For example, "All land rented out;" "Sold farm in 1968;" "House lot only—no crops or livestock."
3. Mail the form in the return envelope provided.

**SECTION 2** For item 2 of this section we need the name of the geographic area or political subdivision (within the county or parish) where your principal agricultural operations are located. Some examples of the type of area or subdivision we mean are shown on the report form; some other term may be used in your State such as:

| | |
|---|---|
| Borough | Militia district |
| City | National park |
| Civil district | Patent |
| Civil township | Plantation |
| Election precinct | Purchase |
| Grant | School district |
| Indian reservation | Surplus |
| Judicial township | Town |
| Justice precinct | Tract |
| Location | Unorganized township |
| Magisterial district | |



**SECTION 3** **LAND USE IN 1969**

These land-use items apply only to the land you reported as "Acres in this place" in section 1, item 4. If part of your land was used for more than one purpose in 1969, report such land only on the line for the **first** item which fits one of the purposes, and **not** on the line for the second purpose. *For example,* if you harvested a grain crop and later let cattle graze on the stubble, report the land as harvested cropland, but **not** as cropland used only for pasture or grazing. Please report in whole acres.

**Item 1a** **Cropland harvested** - This includes acreage from which you cut either wild **or tame** hay, land in greenhouses, nurseries, or sod, and land in orchards, groves, and vineyards (both bearing and nonbearing) unless the trees or plantings have been abandoned.

**Item 1b** **Pastureland** - Cropland from which you did not take a crop or cut hay in 1969, but which you used for pasture is to be reported in item 1b. Woodland in which livestock were allowed to graze in 1969 is to be reported as woodland pastured in item 2a.

Report in item 3 land (other than cropland or woodland) that could be used as pastureland or rangeland, whether or not livestock actually grazed on it in 1969.

**Item 1d** **Crop failure** - If all of a crop failed (except fruit or nuts in an orchard, grove, or vineyard being maintained for production) and you did not harvest any other crop from this land, and did not pasture or graze it, report the acres in item 1d "crop failure." If only part of the acreage of a crop was harvested, **be sure** to report only the harvested acreage in item 1a of section 3 and for the appropriate crop in sections 8 through 23.

**Item 1e** **Cultivated summer fallow** - Report as fallow all cropland that was plowed and cultivated or on which the growth of weeds was controlled through the use of herbicides, but which was left unseeded for 1969 harvest for the purpose of conserving moisture. Include such cropland as cultivated summer fallow even if during 1969 it was planted to wheat for harvest in 1970.

**SECTION 4** **IRRIGATION**

**Item 4** **Source of water in 1969** - Most irrigators will have received water from only one source. If this is true in your case, enter 100 percent on the proper line. If you obtained water from two of the three sources, an approximate figure for each source is acceptable, for example, 30 percent, 70 percent, etc. One way of making such an estimate is to figure your acreage irrigated from each source as a percent. *For example,* 20% of the cropland harvested irrigated from your own well; 80% of the cropland harvested irrigated with water from a water supply organization.

**Item 5** **Estimated quantity of water used in 1969** - If you can estimate the total quantity of irrigation water used by any one of the methods shown, report only by that method - in item a, b, or c. If it is easier for you to estimate part of the water used by one method and part by another, use the lines which apply.

**Acre-feet** - Many irrigation districts measure water in **acre-feet** and the amount used is shown in acre-feet on their bills. Where you are not billed for water in this manner, you may prefer to give the depth applied in inches during the full season and the acres covered, as called for in item 5c. We will compute the acre-feet from this information. (Item 5 discussion continued on next page.)

**Gallons** - Estimates in **gallons** must usually be figured if you have your own pump. If you know the rate of flow through your pump, use that. Otherwise, use the manufacturer's rated capacity for the pump. This is given in gallons per minute.

To make an estimate of gallons for the season, you can substitute in the following example, the rated capacity of your pump, the approximate number of hours you pumped per day, and the estimated number of days the pump operated during the year.

| | EXAMPLE |
|---|---|
| Step 1. Compute gallons per hour - | 100 gallons per minute times 60= 6,000 gallons per hour |
| Step 2. Compute gallons per day - | 20 hours pumped times 6,000= 120,000 gallons per day |
| Step 3. Compute gallons per season - | 96 days pump operated times 120,000= 11,520,000 gallons per year |
| Step 4. Enter 11,520,000 for item 5b. | |

When a sprinkler system is used, it may be simpler to estimate depth of water applied during the season in inches and report acres covered.

**Other methods of reporting total quantity** - In some areas **miners inches** are used to measure water use. In other areas **cubic feet per second** (second feet) are a common measure of flow. If you use either of these measures, please report this information in the "Remarks" section at the end of the form, or on a separate sheet, rather than in item 5. If you report in either miners inches or cubic feet per second, please don't forget to report also how many hours or days water was delivered at the given rate.

If you are not able to report the actual amount or an estimate of the water quantity, please give as many facts as you can in the "Remarks" section (page 12) or on an attached sheet of paper. Following are examples of helpful items: number of wells, their depth, diameter and measured rate of flow; allowable diversion rate from streams; capacity of pump or diameter of pump outlet; days operated per season or number of times irrigated; whether land is irrigated before planting; and so on.

## SECTION 5 ARTIFICIAL DRAINAGE

Acreages reported in this section should be your estimate of the amount of land on this place in 1969 which was benefited to some extent by artificial drainage facilities. Even though your whole place may be in a drainage district, report only that part which is artificially drained. Acres drained by more than one system should be reported only once, for the most important one. However, if different parts of this place had different types of drainage systems, you will have entries in more than one item.

## SECTIONS 8-23 CROPS HARVESTED IN 1969—GENERAL INFORMATION

How and where to report - You will find it easier to report your crops if you glance through pages 3 to 8 of the reporting form and read the paragraphs on pages 9 to 11 of this leaflet, before you begin to fill in your answers.



**CROPS, GENERAL— Continued**

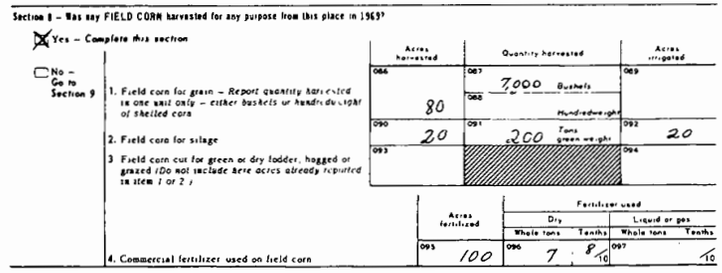
Report in each section only the crops called for there. For example, field corn is to be reported in section 8, wheat in section 10, Irish potatoes in section 13, and vegetables for sale in section 21. Section 23 is the place to report any crop not asked for in sections 8-22.

Do **not** include in your report any crops on land that in 1969 was rented or leased to others or worked on shares by others. Your report should cover only the crops on the "**acres in this place,**" as reported in item 4 of section 1. The next 6 pages of this leaflet contain general information about the reporting of crops, and a discussion of some special crop reporting problems. Table 1, at the end of this leaflet provides a listing of conversion factors for the crops most commonly grown.

### • HOW TO REPORT CROPS HARVESTED - AN EXAMPLE

A farmer planted 100 acres of field corn. He irrigated 20 acres and cut them for silage; he estimated the production at 200 tons. Using a corn head on his combine, he harvested 80 acres, getting 7,000 bushels of shelled corn. He turned his cattle into the 100 acres after the harvest and let them graze. All 100 acres were fertilized, using 7 8/10 tons of dry fertilizer.

His entries on the Census report are shown in the following illustration.


Section 8 – Was any FIELD CORN harvested for any purpose from this place in 1969?

☒ Yes – Complete this section

☐ No – Go to Section 9

| | Acres harvested | Quantity harvested | Acres irrigated |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Field corn for grain – Report quantity harvested in one unit only – either bushels or hundredweight of shelled corn | 086: 80 | 087: 7,000 Bushels; 088: Hundredweight | 089: |
| 2. Field corn for silage | 090: 20 | 091: 200 Tons green weight | 092: 20 |
| 3. Field corn cut for green or dry fodder, hogged or grazed (Do not include here acres already reported in item 1 or 2.) | 093: | | 094: |

| | Acres fertilized | Fertilizer used: Dry, Whole tons | Dry, Tenths | Liquid or gas, Whole tons | Liquid or gas, Tenths |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4. Commercial fertilizer used on field corn | 095: 100 | 096: 7 | 8/10 | 097: | /10 |

a. Item 1 calls for grain or seed, so he entered 80 in the "Acres harvested" column and 7,000 in the bushels space in the "Quantity harvested" column. The 80 acres for grain were not irrigated so he made no entry in the "Acres irrigated" column.
b. For item 2, Corn for silage, he entered 20 acres harvested, 200 tons quantity harvested, and 20 acres irrigated.
c. Since letting the cattle graze was a secondary use of land already harvested, he did **not** make any entry in item 3.
d. In item 4, he entered 100 for "Acres fertilized," entered 7 for whole tons, and 8 for tenths in the "Dry" space.

**CROPS, GENERAL Continued**

**• COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER**

For each crop, report the number of acres fertilized in 1969, and report the total tons and tenths of tons used in all applications. Report the total weight of the fertilizer, including filler. Report anhydrous ammonia in the "Liquid or gas" column.

If you bought fertilizer on an analysis basis and do not know the total tons used, the following example will show you how to estimate the total tons of fertilizer.

*Example* 1: A farmer fertilized 70 acres of corn at the rate of 100 pounds of N (nitrogen) per acre and used an analysis of 33-0-0, as recommended by the fertilizer dealer.

To find the total tons of fertilizer used including filler:

1. Divide the 100 pounds of nitrogen by the percent of nitrogen in the analysis, in this case 33, to get the total pounds of fertilizer per acre.
2. Multiply the pounds per acre (obtained in step 1) by 70 acres to get total pounds of fertilizer used.
3. Convert pounds to tons by dividing by 2,000.

(1) $\frac{100 \text{ (pounds of N)}}{.33 \text{ (\% of N in analysis)}} = \frac{10{,}000}{33} = 303$ (lbs. per acre)
(2) 303 x 70 (acres) = 21,210 pounds.
(3) 21,210 ÷ 2,000 = 10 6/10 tons.

If you don't know the percent analysis of nitrogen, but do know the phosphorus ($P_2O_5$) or potash ($K_2O$), work the estimate in the same way as when nitrogen is the known factor.

If you know how much fertilizer was applied per acre, but don't know the total tons, use the method in this example.

*Example* 2: Sixty-five acres of corn were fertilized with 150 pounds of fertilizer per acre.

To find the total tons of fertilizer used, multiply the 65 acres fertilized times the 150 pounds of fertilizer used per acre. This gives the total pounds of fertilizer used. Then divide by 2,000 to get the total tons.

a. Multiply 65 acres fertilized by 150 pounds of fertilizer per acre to get 9,750.
b. Divide 9,750 total pounds of fertilizer by 2,000 to get 4.875.
c. Enter 4 9/10 tons.

**• TWO OR MORE CROPS HARVESTED FROM THE SAME LAND**

*Example* 1. A farmer had a 20-acre field:

a. He harvested oats from the 20 acres in 1969.
b. He then planted the 20 acres in soybeans and harvested them during the same year.

He should report:

1. The 20 acres of oats in section 10, item 4.
2. The 20 acres of soybeans in section 11, item 1.



**CROPS, GENERAL– Continued**

In such a case the acres of crops harvested may be greater than the acres of land reported in item 1a of section 3 (land use).

*Example* 2: A 10-acre field of red clover was cut for hay in 1969.

The same 10 acres was later harvested for seed.

1. Ten acres for hay should be reported in section 14, item 2.
2. Ten acres for seed should be reported in section 15, item 1.

**• INTERPLANTED CROPS AND "SKIP-ROW" PLANTING**

If you grew two crops in alternate strips in the same field at the same time, report for each crop the part of the field used for that crop.

*Example* 1: If a 40-acre tract of land was planted in cotton and soybeans, with two rows of cotton followed by an area of the same width planted in soybeans for beans, 20 acres should be reported for beans in section 11, item 1, and 20 acres should be reported for cotton in section 12, item 1.

*Example* 2: If you planted "skip" rows in soil-improvement crops, report the harvested portion of the field in the proper crop item and in section 3, item 1a, and the soil-improvement acreage in section 3, item 1c.

*Example* 3: If you left "skip" rows idle, report the harvested portion of the acres in the proper crop item and in section 3, item 1a, and the idle acres in section 3, item 1f.

**• CROPS HARVESTED IN ORCHARDS**

If approximately 4 acres of tomatoes were grown among the trees in a 10-acre apple orchard, you'd still report all 10 acres as orchard acres in section 16, item 1, and also as apple acreage in section 17, item 1. Report the 4 acres of tomatoes in section 21, item 1.

**• REPORTING UNIT FOR QUANTITY HARVESTED**

The units of measure given on the report form for quantity of each crop harvested are, in general, those most commonly used throughout the country. For corn, grain sorghums, rice, grapes, prunes, and figs, a choice of two or more units is provided.

If you happen to use in your records a unit different from what is printed on the form, please convert your figure on quantity harvested, to the unit shown. For your convenience, we have printed table 1 at the end of this leaflet, showing approximate weight per unit for the crops most frequently reported. Use these if you do not have more accurate information available.

**Now** you will want to start filling out the crops sections of the report form, referring to this leaflet, if necessary.

**SECTION 14**

**HAY AND SILAGE HARVESTED FROM THE SAME LAND**

If you made one cutting of alfalfa for hay and another cutting for green feed, report the acres for the alfalfa cut for hay in item 1 of section 14, and report the acres again for hay crops cut and fed green in item 9 of the same section.

**SECTION 15** **FIELD SEEDS**

The acres of land harvested for field seeds often will have been reported in section 14 because hay also was cut from the same land. If you fertilized the fields for the general purpose of getting better production of both hay and seed, report the "acres fertilized" and the quantity of fertilizer used only in section 14, item 10. But if you applied fertilizer especially for the benefit of the seed crop, report in item 9 of section 15 the "acres fertilized" and the weight (in tons) of fertilizer applied for the seed crop.

**Item 9**

**SECTIONS 16-19, GENERAL** **ORCHARDS - FRUIT TREES, NUT TREES, AND GRAPEVINES**

In counting the combined total of trees and vines, include those for home use as well as those maintained for sale of the production.

Include land in trees that, because of weather damage, did not bear in 1969. Also include orchard and grove acreage from which the crop was not harvested because of unsatisfactory prices, labor shortage, etc. Do **not** include acres in trees or vines that have been abandoned.

If fruit and nut trees were planted in borders or were interplanted among other crops, estimate the orchard acreage by dividing the total number of such trees by the usual number of such trees per acre in your locality.

When you need to estimate the acres in fruit and nut trees, first find the planting distance between trees, then divide the total number of trees by the number per acre that corresponds with the planting distance, as given in the following table. The result represents the approximate acreage. *For example,* 700 trees planted 25 feet x 25 feet apart, (70 trees per acre) would represent 10 acres.

Number of fruit and nut trees per acre

| Planting distance (feet) | Number per acre | Planting distance (feet) | Number per acre |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8 x 8 | 680 | 22 x 24 | 82 |
| 8 x 10 | 545 | 24 x 24 | 75 |
| 8 x 12 | 454 | 25 x 25 | 70 |
| 9 x 9 | 538 | 26 x 26 | 64 |
| 10 x 10 | 436 | 27 x 27 | 60 |
| 10 x 12 | 363 | 28 x 28 | 56 |
| 12 x 12 | 302 | 28 x 30 | 52 |
| 12 x 14 | 259 | 30 x 30 | 48 |
| 14 x 14 | 222 | 32 x 32 | 43 |
| 15 x 15 | 194 | 35 x 35 | 35 |
| 16 x 16 | 170 | 36 x 36 | 34 |
| 18 x 18 | 134 | 40 x 40 | 27 |
| 18 x 20 | 121 | 40 x 45 | 24 |
| 18 x 22 | 110 | 45 x 45 | 22 |
| 20 x 20 | 109 | 45 x 50 | 19 |
| 20 x 22 | 99 | 50 x 50 | 17 |
| 20 x 24 | 91 | 55 x 50 | 16 |
| 22 x 22 | 90 | 60 x 60 | 12 |



**SECTION 17** **NONCITRUS FRUIT TREES OR GRAPEVINES**

**Item 8** Avocados - In California, report the quantity harvested between October 1, 1968, and September 30, 1969. In Florida, report the quantity harvested or to be harvested between July 1, 1969, and February 28, 1970.

**Items 10 and 11** Grapes - Report raisin grapes on either a fresh-weight or dry-weight basis, according to how you sold them. If you sold raisin grapes by both methods, please convert to one basis. One pound of raisins usually equals about 4 3/10 pounds of fresh grapes. Report all other grapes on a fresh-weight basis.

Please separate the European-type grapes among items 11a, 11b, and 11c of section 17 on the basis of variety and **not** on the basis of use. Some of the common varieties are as follows:

11a. Raisin varieties - Black Corinth, Muscat, Sultana, and Thompson Seedless.
11b. Table varieties - Emperor, Malaga, Red Malaga, Ribier, and Tokay.
11c. Wine varieties - Alicante Bouschet, Carignane, Grenache, Mission, Palomino, Petite Sirah, and Zinfandel.

**Item 15** Olives - In California and Arizona, report the quantity harvested or to be harvested from the bloom of 1969 for the 1969-70 harvest season - September 15, 1969, to about February 28, 1970. In all other States report the total 1969 crop.

**SECTION 19** **NUT TREES**

**Item 4** Pecans - Improved pecans refer to pecan trees that have been budded, grafted or top worked. Consider all other pecan trees as wild or seedling, whether grown in orchards, pastures, etc.

**Item 6** For quantity of tung nuts harvested, report pounds in the husk. For all other tree nuts, report quantity in the shell.

**Item 7** Report planted black walnuts in item 7. Do not report wild black walnuts.

**SECTION 21** **VEGETABLES, SWEET CORN, OR MELONS**

Report vegetable crops harvested in the calendar year 1969 for all States except Florida. For Florida, report any vegetable crops that were harvested between October 1, 1968, and September 30, 1969.

Report the entire acreage of each vegetable crop harvested. For example, if you harvested three acres of radishes from a field in 1969, then replanted the field to radishes and harvested the three acres again, report 6 acres harvested in section 21, item 15, No. 350. (If crops are grown, such as radishes, which are included in the "Other vegetable crops" list, below item 15 in section 21, write the name of the crop and the code number (Radishes....350) in the spaces provided in item 15.) If each crop of radishes was fertilized, report only 3 acres fertilized but report the total tons of all fertilizer used.

**SECTION 22 Item 6** — **NURSERY OR GREENHOUSE PRODUCTS GROWN FOR SALE**

**Mushrooms** - Report the square feet of bed space used in 1969, multiplied by the number of times it was harvested. Do not report the total floor space of the building or other area where the mushrooms were grown. *For example,* if you harvested two crops of mushrooms from an area of 20,000 square feet of bed space, report 40,000 square feet of area used.

**SECTION 23** — **OTHER CROPS**

In addition to the crops named in this section, also use section 23 to report any crops harvested that have not been accounted for in sections 8-22.

**Sugarcane** - The sugarcane growing season differs in each of the three growing areas in the United States. Report acres harvested (or to be harvested) during the current cutting season, as follows:

In Florida, November 1969 through April 1970.
In Louisiana, October 1969 through December 1969.
In Hawaii, October 1, 1968, through September 30, 1969.

In Florida and Louisiana, report acres of sugarcane planted for harvest later than the current cutting season, as cropland idle, in section 3, item 1f. For Hawaii, special provision is made on the form for reporting sugarcane planted for future harvest.

**SECTION 24** — **FOREST PRODUCTS SOLD**

Report here, all forest products sold from this place in 1969, regardless of who made the sales. For example, sales made by the landlord should be included.

**SECTIONS 25-29, GENERAL** — **POULTRY, CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, OTHER LIVESTOCK**

These items deal with the livestock and poultry on this place or sold from this place in 1969, regardless of ownership. If livestock or poultry were fed on this place on a contract or on a custom basis, report them as sold if they were taken from this place in 1969. Animals or poultry owned by you that were not on this place at any time in 1969 because they were fed for you by someone else, such as in a feedlot or poultryhouse, are **not** to be included in this report; they should be accounted for on the agriculture census report for the feedlot, poultryhouse, etc.

Count as being on this place, animals that were owned by you or kept by you for others, but which on December 31, 1969, were on land used on a permit basis (national forestland; grazing district land; or rangeland administered by the Bureau of Land Management). See "Grazing permit," page 6 of this leaflet.

Do **not** include in your report any livestock or poultry on land that in 1969 was rented or leased to others. Your report should cover only the livestock and poultry on the "Acres in This Place" as reported in item 4 of section 1.

**SECTION 25** — **CHICKENS, TURKEYS, OTHER POULTRY**

For each item, report the number on this place December 31, 1969, no matter who owned them, and the number of poultry sold from this place, or taken from this place during 1969, including those raised or fed under a contract. Do **not** include any sales of baby chicks or poults.



**Item 1a** — **Hens and pullets of laying age** - Include hens in molt with the other hens and pullets of laying age. In the "sold" column include any old or cull hens sold during 1969.

**Item 3b** — **Other turkeys** - In the "sold" column, report turkeys sold for slaughter and those that were brooded and then moved to another place for further feeding.

**SECTION 26** — **CATTLE AND CALVES**

**Item 2** — **Milk cows** - Include cows of any breed milked for home use or for sale.

**Item 4** — In the "Total number sold" answer spaces, include the cattle and calves sold for a landlord or given to a landlord or others in trade or in payment for goods and services. Include animals fed on this place under contract or on a custom basis if they were taken from this place in 1969. Do **not** include animals bought and resold within 30 days. Such transactions are considered to be "dealer" purchases and sales.

In the "Number fattened ..." answer spaces, report the number of head that were sold for slaughter after being fattened in the manner described, provided they were expected to produce carcasses that would grade "USDA Good" or better. Do **not** report in this column veal calves which were fattened primarily on milk, or dairy cows fed only the usual dairy ration before being sold; do **not** include cattle or calves that have been fed grain or concentrates and sold for further feeding.

**SECTION 27 Item 1a** — **Hogs and pigs used or to be used for breeding** - Include bred sows and bred gilts, other sows and gilts intended for breeding, and boars and young males to be used for breeding.

**Item 3** — **Hogs and pigs sold from this place in 1969** - Include all pigs born on this place that were sold for slaughter or taken from this place for further feeding.

**SECTION 30** — **CONTRACT OR BINDING AGREEMENT**

Many farm products are produced under a contract or binding agreement made between the producer and the person who buys or uses the farm product. These contracts or agreements usually specify the kind and amount of the farm product to be produced, where or to whom it is to be delivered, what price the producer is to be paid or how the price is to be determined. The contracts may specify the variety of crop or breed of animal or poultry to be produced, and may provide for services such as spraying, dusting, fertilizing, harvesting, packing, and selling. The contractor may supply seed, fertilizer, or feed. He may also provide financing and a field man to give advice and to inspect the product while it is being produced. Include contracts for the growing of heifers for dairy farms, contracts involving cow pools, milking pools, and cow-leasing agreements.

In this section, include under the "Co-op" item, production contracts with a cooperative processor. Do **not** include contracts made by you to have someone else provide a service to you or grow or produce something for you.

Report sales contracts or agreements providing just for the marketing or sale of a product, such as milk, as "Marketing or sales contracts or agreements." Also report under this same heading, marketing contracts and agreements with marketing associations and cooperatives. Usually very few or no services or supplies are provided by the buyer of the farm product under a sales contract or agreement.

If the sales contract or agreement provides also for supplying or furnishing feed, seed, labor or equipment, report it as a production contract.

Do **not** report contracts or agreements which do not provide specifically for the production or marketing of agricultural products. Some *examples* of agreements or contracts **not** to be reported here are:

| | |
|---|---|
| Rental of land | Hauling |
| Purchase of feed, fertilizer or other farm supplies | Labor wage agreements and financing of farm operations |
| Government program agreements | Agricultural services |
| Customwork | Farm machinery rentals |

**SECTION 31** **MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT**

The items in this section refer to machinery and equipment kept on this place and used for the farm business in 1968 or 1969, regardless of ownership.

Item 12 Item 12 refers to the market value of **all** machinery and equipment, not just the items listed on the report form. The value you report should be your estimate of how much the machinery and equipment would sell for in its present condition - **not** the replacement cost or the depreciated value.

**SECTION 32** **HIRED WORKERS**

Do **not** include workers who did only contruction work or other work not related to the production of crops or livestock. Do **not** include employees of a labor contractor, cooperative, processor, or dealer who performed contract work on this place. Report all other hired workers, including members of your family if they were paid wages, who did farm or ranch work on this place. Report each person only once even though he may have worked several different times during the year.

**SECTION 33** **INSECTICIDES, HERBICIDES, FUNGICIDES, OTHER PESTICIDES, LIME AND OTHER CHEMICALS**

For each item report only once the total acres treated, but give the total cost of materials used in all treatments. If you used a dual purpose chemical, report the total acres treated for each item (insect, disease, etc.), and divide the cost of materials between the items. If the same acreage was treated separately for two purposes, give acres and cost of materials for each item. *For example,* if cotton was treated for insects and then treated for defoliation, the acres and material cost for insect treatment would be reported under item 2b and the acres and material cost for defoliation would be reported in item 3.

Do **not** include the cost of chemically treated seed or the cost of chemicals used by you to treat seed prior to planting.



**SECTION 34** **PRODUCTION EXPENSES**

Include expenses paid by you and by anyone else for the production of crops, poultry, livestock, and other agricultural products on this place. Please give estimates if you do not know the exact figures. *For example,* if you grew broilers or fed cattle for others, **include in the production expenses, item 1, your best estimate of the value of the baby chicks or cattle at the time they were brought to this place.** Also include, in item 2, the value and amount of all feed purchased by you or someone else for use on this place.

Do **not** include expenses (or sales) related to nonfarm activities (trading and speculation, or livestock dealer activities).

**Item 1** **Livestock and poultry** - Report the total amount spent by you and by your landlord or by others for all livestock and poultry bought during 1969 for production, including feeding, on this place. For livestock or poultry grown under contract or fed on a custom basis on this place, include your estimate of their value at the time they came on this place.

Do **not** include the purchase cost of livestock or poultry bought and then resold within 30 days.

**Item 2** **Feed** - Report the cost of all feed for livestock and poultry during 1969. When feed was supplied by others, as in broiler contracts, estimate the cost of the feed used on this place. Do **not** include the cost of feed for livestock fed off this place, but **do** include the cost of feed fed to cattle or sheep while they are on "permit" grazing land (see "Grazing permit," on page 6 of this leaflet).

**Item 2a** **Commercially mixed formula feeds** - Include all complete feeds, concentrates, feed additive supplements, base mixes and premixes fed in 1969. Include your best estimate of tons and value of feed furnished by others for livestock and poultry that were grown or fed on this place for others under contract.

**Item 10** **All other production expenses**

Include—
- Purchase of irrigation water
- Costs of operating and maintaining irrigation systems
- Farm electricity
- Veterinary services and medicine
- Hauling and other marketing charges
- Farm supplies
- Farm taxes
- Interest on farm debts
- All other farm-related expenditures

Do **not** include—
- Value of the landlord's share of crops or livestock produced on this place
- Purchase of long-term assets, such as tractors and machinery, land, or new buildings
- Expenditures for construction of major improvements, such as drainage canals, irrigation systems, etc.
- Income taxes
- Interest on nonfarm loans

**SECTION 35** MARKET VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS SOLD

These questions are asked to obtain a measure of the agricultural productivity of your county, State, and the entire United States. Information given in this report will be combined with that for other farms in your county and **only totals** will be published. By Federal law, the information you give in this report is confidential. Your report is to be used for statistical purposes only, and cannot be revealed to anyone who is not a Census employee. Census employees are under oath (with penalty for violation) not to reveal such information.

Report the total gross value of all crops sold from this place in 1969, regardless of the year they were produced; and the value of all poultry, livestock, and their products sold from this place any time in 1969. **Do not report your net income.** Do **not** report value of sales from land which you rented to others. If you rent land from others or work land on shares for others, include the value of the landlord's share of any products removed from this place. If you operate as a partnership, include the total value of all products sold from this place for all partners. Include the value of crops you have placed under government loan or seal in 1969 along with the value of all crops sold.

Sales from nonfarm-related activities (such as trading and speculation, or livestock dealer activities) should **not** be included.

**Value of products harvested by others** - If crops were harvested by cooperatives or by others, and you received for your product a price which did not include the cost of harvesting, hauling, etc., please report the gross value which includes these costs before they were deducted. If your records do not show such figures separately, please estimate the cost of such services and include these with the value of the product. Also be sure that the cost of these services has been included in the proper production expense items in section 34.

**Livestock or crops under contract** - For livestock or crops, including vegetables and fruits, produced by you under contract, report the gross value before deductions for any feed, seeds, plants, fertilizer, sprays, dusts, and labor or equipment furnished by the contractor. *For example,* if you received $1,000 cash and you estimate that the contractor furnished $500 in seeds, production and harvesting costs, report $1,500 as the gross sales value of the crops grown under contract. The value of materials furnished or paid for by others also should be included in the proper items in section 34.

**Item 8** **Poultry and poultry products** - Report the value of all eggs, broilers, hens and roosters, started pullets, ducks, turkeys, and other poultry and their eggs sold or moved from this place during 1969. If the sale price is not known, please give your best estimate of their market value when they left this place. *For example,* if you produced 10,000 pounds of poultry on a contract basis and you estimate the market price at 20 cents per pound, then you should report $2,000 as the market value.

**Item 9** **Dairy products** - Include the gross value of all milk and cream sold from this place. Report the total value before hauling costs and Co-op dues are subtracted.

**Item 10** **Dairy cattle and calves** - Report the total value of sales of all dairy cattle and calves (including heifers, bulls, and bull calves) sold from this place.



**Item 11** **Other cattle and calves** - Report the value of sales of all cattle and calves other than dairy animals sold from this place in 1969. Be sure to include the total value of sales without deducting cost of feed, cost of livestock purchased, or cost of hauling and selling, etc. If the sales price is not known, please give your best estimate of their market value when they left this place. The value of sales of cattle and calves bought and kept on this place less than 30 days before removal should not be included.

Do **not** report the value of sales of livestock owned by you but held on and sold, from someone else's place. *For example,* do **not** report cattle purchased elsewhere, fed in, and sold from a feedlot not part of this place. For cattle moved from your place to a feedlot for further feeding, give your best estimate of their market value when they left this place.

**Item 12** **Hogs, sheep, and goats** - Include the value of all hogs and pigs, sheep, lambs, wool, goats, and mohair sold or taken from this place during 1969. Report the value (or give your best estimate) of animals of all ages without regard to ownership or who shared the receipts. Include animals fed under contract or on a custom basis on this place if the animals were sold or taken from this place during 1969.

**SECTION 36** FARM RELATED INCOME RECEIVED IN 1969

**Item 3** Report all government payments received by you from any of the following direct-payment programs:

- Feed grain diversion and price support
- Wheat diversion and marketing certificate
- Upland cotton diversion and price support
- Agricultural conservation
- Emergency conservation
- Cropland adjustment
- Conservation reserve (soil bank)
- Appalachian Land Stabilization and Conservation
- Sugar
- Wool and mohair

This total amount may have been furnished to you recently in a "Report of Payment to Producer" (notice sent to you by the Agricultural Stablization and Conservation Service). If so, you may copy this figure on your Census report.

Table 1 - Approximate Net Weight Per Unit

| Section No. | Item No. | Crop | Unit | Pounds |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | 1 | Field corn for grain: | | |
| | | Shelled | Bushel | 56 |
| | | (70 lb. ear corn, husked = 1 bu. shelled corn) | | |
| 9 | 1 | Sorghums for grain or seed | Bushel | 56 |
| | | (1-ton heads = 25 bu. grain) | | |
| 10 | 1-3 | Wheat | Bushel | 60 |
| 10 | 4 | Oats | Bushel | 32 |
| 10 | 5 | Barley | Bushel | 48 |
| 10 | 6 | Rye | Bushel | 56 |
| 10 | 8 | Flaxseed | Bushel | 56 |
| 10 | 9 | Buckwheat | Bushel | 48 |
| 10 | 10 | Proso millet | Bushel | 50 |
| 10 | 11 | Emmer and spelt | Bushel | 40 |
| 10 | 13 | Safflower | Bushel | 40 |
| 10 | 14 | Mustard seed | Bushel | 60 |
| 11 | 1 | Soybeans for beans | Bushel | 60 |
| 11 | 2 | Peanuts for nuts: | | |
| | | Virginia type | Bushel | 17 |
| | | Runners, S.E | Bushel | 21 |
| | | Spanish | Bushel | 25 |
| 11 | 3 | Dry field and seed beans | Bushel | 60 |
| 11 | 4 | Dry lima beans | Bushel | 56 |
| 11 | 5 | Dry field and seed peas | Bushel | 60 |
| 11 | 6 | Cowpeas for dry peas | Bushel | 60 |
| 11 | 7 | Velvetbeans for beans (hulled) | Bushel | 60 |
| 11 | 8 | Mungbeans for beans | Bushel | 60 |
| 12 | 1 | Cotton: | | |
| | | Gross (seed cotton) | Bale | 500 |
| | | Net (lint cotton) | Bale | 480 |
| | | (1,500 lb. seed cotton = 1 bale) | | |
| 12 | 4 | Popcorn: | | |
| | | Ear, husked | Bushel | 70 |
| | | Shelled | Bushel | 56 |
| | | (70 lb. ear corn, husked = 1 bu. shelled corn) | | |
| 12 | 5 | Broomcorn | Bale | 333 |
| 13 | 1 | Irish potatoes | Bushel | 60 |
| | | (1 bag = 1 hundredweight = 100 lb.) | Barrel | 165 |
| | | | Bag | 100 |
| 13 | 2 | Sweetpotatoes | Bushel | 55 |
| | | | Crate | 50 |



Table 1 - Approximate Net Weight Per Unit—Continued

| Section No. | Item No. | Crop | Unit | Pounds |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14 | 1-7 | Hay | | |
| | | (3 tons green = 1 ton dry) | | |
| 15 | 1 | Red clover seed | Bushel | 60 |
| 15 | 2 | Alfalfa seed | Bushel | 60 |
| 15 | 3 | Lespedeza seed | Bushel | 30 |
| 15 | 4 | Timothy seed | Bushel | 45 |
| 15 | 5 | Bromegrass seed | Bushel | 14 |
| 15 | 6 | Orchardgrass seed | Bushel | 14 |
| 15 | 7 | Sweetclover seed | Bushel | 60 |
| 17 | 1 | Apples | Bushel | 45 |
| | | | Northwest box | 44 |
| | | | Fibreboard box, cell pack | 40 |
| 17 | 2-3 | Peaches | Bushel | 48 |
| | | | Lug box | 20 |
| | | | California fruit box | 18 |
| 17 | 4-5 | Pears: | | |
| | | California | Bushel | 48 |
| | | Other | Bushel | 50 |
| | | Western | Box | 46 |
| 17 | 6-7 | Cherries | Lug | 20 |
| | | | Campbell lug | 16 |
| 17 | 8 | Avocados | Lug | 13 |
| 17 | 10 | Grapes, American type | 4-quart climax basket | 6 |
| | | | 12-quart basket | 20 |
| 17 | 11a | Grapes, European type–raisin varieties | | |
| | | (1 lb. dried = 4 3/10 lb. fresh) | | |
| 17 | 11b | Grapes, European type–table varieties | Lug | 28 |
| | | | 4-basket crate | 20 |
| 17 | 12-13 | Plums and prunes: | | |
| | | California | 4-basket crate | 30 |
| | | Other | ½-bushel basket | 28 |
| 17 | 13 | Prunes | | |
| | | (California: 1 lb. dried = 2 7/10 lb. fresh) | | |
| | | (Other: 1 lb. dried = 3 to 4 lb. fresh) | | |
| 17 | 14 | Apricots | Lug (Brentwood) | 24 |
| | | | 4-basket crate | 26 |
| 17 | 15 | Olives | Lug | 28 |
| 17 | 16 | Figs, fresh | Box, single-layer | 6 |
| 17 | 16 | Figs | | |
| | | (California: 1 lb. dried = 3 lb. fresh) | | |
| | | (Other: 1 lb. dried = 4 lb. fresh) | | |

Table 1 - Approximate Net Weight Per Unit—Continued

| Section No. | Item No. | Crop | Unit | Pounds |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 18 | 1 | Valencia oranges: | | |
| | | California and Arizona | Field box | 55 |
| | | Florida and Texas | Field box | 90 |
| 18 | 2 | Navel oranges | Field box | 52 |
| 18 | 3 | Temple oranges | Field box | 90 |
| 18 | 4 | Other oranges: | | |
| | | California and Arizona | Field box | 52 |
| | | Florida, Texas, and Louisiana | Field box | 90 |
| 18 | 5 | Tangerines and mandarins: | | |
| | | California and Arizona | Field box | 75 |
| | | Florida | Field box | 90 |
| | | Texas | Field box | 100 |
| 18 | 6 | Tangelos | Field box | 90 |
| 18 | 7 | Grapefruit: | | |
| | | California, desert valleys | Field box | 50 |
| | | Other California | Field box | 52 |
| | | Florida and Texas | Field box | 80 |
| 18 | 8 | Lemons: | | |
| | | California and Arizona | Field box | 52 |
| | | Florida and Texas | Field box | 90 |
| 18 | 9 | Limes | Bushel | 55 |
| 19 | 1 | Walnuts | Bushel | 50 |
| 20 | 1 | Strawberries | Quart | 1½ |
| 20 | 2-3 | Raspberries | Quart | 1½ |
| 20 | 4 | Cranberries | ¼-barrel box | 25 |
| 20 | 5 | Other berries | Quart | 1½ |



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