

Special Reports

Graphic Summary

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REPORTS OF 1974 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

Preliminary Reports. Four pages of data published separately for each county having 10 farms or more, and for each State, the four geographic regions, and the United States. The statistics printed in these reports are superseded by those in the final reports, Volumes I through IV.

Volume I. State and County Data. One for each State, the United States, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands, covering the area and its subdivisions. The reports for the States contain data for all farms and farms with sales of \$2,500 and over. Chapter I contains detailed data at the State level classified by size of farm, tenure and age of farm operator, type of organization, value of products sold, and major type of farm; Chapter II, county data summarized by subject; Chapter III, county data by subject for miscellaneous crop and livestock items found in relatively few counties; Chapter IV, county data by county.

Volume II. Statistics by Subject. Nine parts containing data for the United States, geographic regions and divisions, and States, for all farms and farms with sales of \$2,500 and over.

Volume III. Agricultural Services. Data by county for each State covering establishments whose primary activities are providing agricultural services. Data at the U.S., State, and county levels for all establishments are presented for selected four-digit standard industrial classification codes by size and type of organi-

zation. Data shown include dollar volume of business, gross receipts from products provided, gross receipts, labor and payroll by type of service performed, capital expenditures, and expenditures for electricity, gasoline, petroleum, and other fuels.

Volume IV. Special Reports.

Part 1. Graphic Summary. Profiles the Nation's agricultural system in a series of U.S. maps, a number of which are printed in color. The characteristics of America's farms in 1974 are illustrated for crops, livestock, and many other characteristics.

Part 2. Ranking Counties and States. Reports on the top ranking 100 counties and 10 States in descending order of importance for 88 selected items for 1974 with comparative data for 1969.

Part 3. Coverage Evaluation. Shows the completeness of the agriculture census for States, geographic divisions, and the United States. Data also show the characteristics of farms missed by value of sales and by selected standard industrial (type-of-farm) classifications. Sampling reliability of the estimate of coverage is shown by value of sales classifications.

Part 4. Procedural History. A comprehensive summary of the procedures used in conducting the 1974 Census of Agriculture in the 50 States, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands. The history explains the procedures used from early planning and testing through tabulation and publication of the final reports.

Part 5. Corporations in Agricultural Production. Presents U.S. and selected State data on farm production characteristics and nonfarm business activities for corporations reporting agricultural operations, including the proportions of business receipts from farm, farm-related, and nonfarm-related business activities. Where appropriate, production characteristics are related to corporate characteristics.

Part 6. Partnerships in Agricultural Production. Reports in depth on characteristics of farm partnerships for 1976 for the United States, with selected data for States. The survey data are based on a sample of partnerships selected from the 1974 Census of Agriculture. Where appropriate, related characteristics reported in the 1974 census are shown. The report has been prepared in cooperation with Economics, Statistics, and Cooperatives Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Part 7. Agricultural Production and Marketing Contracts. Presents detailed information on eight commodities produced and/or marketed under production and marketing contracts in 1977: Feeder and stocker cattle, fattened cattle, feeder pigs, slaughter hogs, broilers, layers, tomatoes, and potatoes. Data are presented for groups of States comprising areas of concentration, based on samples of farms reporting contracts in the 1974 Census of Agriculture. The report has been prepared in cooperation with the Economics, Statistics, and Cooperatives Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

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INTRODUCTION

Authority, Area Covered, and History

The 1974 Census of Agriculture was taken in accordance with the provisions of title 13, United States Code, reaffirmed by section 818 of the Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973 (Public Law 93-86). Sections 142(a) and 191 of title 13 provide for a census of agriculture every 5 years in each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands. The 1974 census is the 20th nationwide census of agriculture and the second conducted primarily by mail.

Sources of Information

The data used in preparing the charts and maps shown in this graphic summary were obtained from the 1974 Census of Agriculture. Detailed statistics may be found in volumes I and II of the 1974 census reports.

Farm Definition

1969 definition—All 1969 statistics in this report are in accordance with the farm definition used in 1969, which was also the definition used in the 1964 and 1959 Censuses of Agriculture. These farms are places on which agricultural operations larger than a specified minimum 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 the agricultural products amounted, or normally would amount, to at least \$250. Places of 10 acres or more were counted as farms if the sales of

agricultural products for the year amounted, or normally would amount, to at least \$50.

1974 definition—All 1974 statistics in this report are in accordance with the 1974 farm definition, which differs from the earlier definition in only two respects:

- 1. The criterion for number of "acres in place" has been deleted.
- The criterion for minimum value of agricultural products sold has been changed to \$1,000.

For a more detailed explanation of the change in definition and measures of the effect of the change, see appendix A of Volume I, State and County Data, or part 1 of Volume II, Statistics by Subject, of the published reports of the 1974 Census of Agriculture.

Report Forms

Two basic census report forms were used for all States except Alaska and Hawaii. A regular form (A1) was used for farms with an expected value of sales of \$2,500 or more and a short version (A2) for farms with an expected value of sales of less than \$2,500. The short form covered only major items and omitted most of the detail found in the regular form.

In Alaska, the regular form was used for all farms. In Hawaii, a modified version of the regular form was used for all farms. The changes were principally in the crop sections to cover the specialized agriculture in the islands. For both States only the data items called for on the short form were tabulated for farms with \$1,000 to \$2,499 in sales.

Census Coverage

Although a complete and fully accurate count of farms, farmland, and farm production is the aim of each nationwide census of agriculture, the complex structure of America's agriculture makes this aim difficult to achieve. Among the complexities are the many 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 operated, the expiration of leases and the initiation or renewal of leases, the problem of obtaining a complete listing of all agricultural operators, the difficulty of locating and identifying some farms, the operator's absence from his farm during mail efforts and followup procedures, and the operator's opinion that some or all of his agricultural operations should not be included in the census.

Limitations of Data

Every census or survey has some errors. These can arise from such sources as incorrect or incomplete reporting, incorrect processing, and the inability to obtain a response from all farmers. Limited sampling was done in this census, so most of the error is of the nonsampling type.

Reported data may be incorrect due to misunderstanding of questions or the use of estimates in reporting. During processing, adjustments are made to data items which appear to be inconsistent with other items. Some respondents failed to provide all of the information requested. In some cases, the respondent may indicate the presence of an item but not the amount. Imputations were made for missing data

on the quantities and sales values of crops and livestock, but not for such items as forest products sold, injuries and illnesses, and farm credit.

For a detailed description of coverage and data limitations, see volume IV, part 3, **Coverage Evaluation**, of the 1974 Census of Agriculture.

Farm Coverage

The charts and maps in this report present data for all farms or farms with sales of \$2,500 and over. Some of the more detailed information was obtained only for farms with sales of \$2,500 and over, and most of the detailed tabulations were for those farms.

Summary of Mapped Data

Except for those showing increase or decrease, the maps in this report show only data for 1974. The 1974 total for each data item mapped is shown on the following seven pages along with the comparable 1969 total, the numerical increase or decrease, and the percent change from 1969 to 1974.

Dramatic changes in rates of farm expenditure and unit prices of products sold between the 1969 and 1974 censuses affect the comparability of some data. During the period between the two censuses, prices paid by farmers greatly increased. Prices received by farmers also increased but with wide fluctuations among commodities at different times during the census year 1974.

Number of Farms

All farms—All places on which agricultural operations were conducted at any time in the census year under the day-to-day control of an individual management and from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold or would normally have been sold in 1974.

Farms with sales of \$2,500 and over— Farms with sales of agricultural products amounting, or which normally would amount, to at least \$2,500, excluding abnormal farms such as prison farms, hospital farms, church farms, school farms, experimental farms, Indian reservations, and grazing associations.

The total number of farms in the United States has declined steadily from a record high of 6,812,350 in 1935. Most of the decline has resulted from the consolidation of farms into fewer operating units and the diversion of farmland into nonfarm use.

There were 2,730,250 farms in 1969 by the definition then in use, as compared with 2,314,013 in 1974 by the revised definition adopted for publication of the final reports of the 1974 Census of Agriculture. However, only 152,110 of the 416,237 decline can be attributed to the change in farm definition.

Value of Land and Buildings

The value of land and buildings reported for the census was intended to represent market value, i.e., the price for which the land and buildings would sell at the time the census was taken. If the value of land and buildings was not reported or was incompletely reported, an estimate was supplied 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.

The total value of land and buildings for all farms in the United States was \$342 billion. The average value per farm was \$147,838 and the average value per acre was \$336.

For many groups of counties in the West, the maps exhibiting value of land and buildings per farm show reverse patterns as compared with maps showing value of land and buildings per acre; i.e., many counties in high value-per-farm categories appear in low value-per-acre categories. The reason for the reverse relationship between the two pattern maps is that while a large proportion of land in farms is comprised of low value-per-acre rangeland, the extremely large average acreage of the farms and ranches offsets the low average-per-acre value, resulting in high average-per-farm values.

Size of Farms

Although the number of farms in the United States has dropped drastically in the last 40 years, the acreage of land in farms has changed only moderately; as a result, the average size of farm is now nearly three times what it was in 1935 (an increase from 155 acres to 440 acres).

The trend since 1935 until this census has been a decrease in number of farms for each of the size groups under 500 acres shown in this report and an increase in the number of farms in size groups over 500 acres. However, while this census still shows declining number of farms in size groups under 500 acres, the total number of farms over 500 acres has not changed significantly and for size group 500 to 999 acres the number has declined slightly.

Size of farm measured only by acres operated is often not a complete measure of the size of the farm business due to large variations in the productivity of land or in the intensity of activity. For example, average value of farm products sold per acre of farmland can vary from such extremes as \$1,231 per acre in Suffolk County, N.Y., to less than \$7 per acre in Nye County, Nev.

Standard Industrial Classification of Farms

Maps by Standard Industrial Classification were made for the 1.7 million farms with sales of \$2,500 or more. In order for a farm to be classified within a particular industry, the value of sales in 1974 from a product or group of products had to represent 50 percent or more of the total value of sales of agricultural products sold. The 1972 Standard Industrial Classification is generally comparable for the major groupings to the type of farm classification used in 1969 and earlier censuses.

Cash Grain Farms

Cash grain farms (011)—These farms receive 50 percent of their total sales from wheat, rice, corn, sorghums, soybeans, other small grains, cowpeas, dry field and seed beans and peas, popcorn, lentils, and mustard and safflower seed.

1974 Summary of Mapped Data With 1969 Comparative Data

	number					1969	to 1974	
Maj	number				<u> </u>			
	Farms with sales of	Title						Percent
	\$2,500 and		Unit of measure	1974	1969	Increase	Decrease	change
farms	over							
		NUMBER OF FARMS						
74-M1		Number of farms	Number.	2,314,013	2,730,250		416,237	-15.2
M2		Farmsincrease and decrease in number	Number.	2,314,013 1,695,047	2,730,250 1,733,683		416,237 38,636	-15.2 -2.2
	74-M3 MP1	Farms with sales of \$2,500 and over	Number.	1,095,047	1,733,003		,	
		of all farms	Percent	73.3 616,728	63.5 994,456	9.8	377,728	15.4 -38.0
M4 MP2		Farms with sales under \$2,500Farms with sales under \$2,500 as a percent of all	Number.		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,			i i
		farms	Percent	26.7	36.4		9.7	-26.6
м5		Agricultural operations excluded by 1974 farm definition but not 1959 farm definition	Number.	152,110	(X)			
мрз		Agricultural operations excluded by 1974 farm definition as a percent of all farms	Number.	6.6	(x)			1
		VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS			75 71/	70 12/		05.3
MP4 MP5		Average value of land and buildings per farm Average value of land and buildings per acre of	Dollars	147,838	75,714	72,124		95.3
7		land in farms	Dollars	336	194	142		73.0
		SIZE OF FARMS						
мр6		Average size of farm	Acres	440	389	50		12.9
mr o	MP7	Average size of farms with sales of \$2,500 and			500	5		.9
м6		overFarms under 50 acres	Acres Number.	534 507,797	529 635,576	,	127,779	-20.1
M7		Farms with 50 to 179 acres	Number.	827,884	1,001,706		173,822	-17.4
M8		Farms with 180 to 259 acres	Number. Number.	253,232 362,866	306,942 419,421		53,710 56,555	-17.5 -13.5
. м9 м10		Farms with 500 to 999 acres	Number.	207,297	215,659		8,362	-3.9
M11		Farms with 1,000 to 1,999 acres	Number.	92,712	91,039	1,673		1.8 3.9
M12 M13		Farms with 2,000 acres and over	Number.	62,225	59,907	2,318		3.9
		decrease in number	Number.	362,234	366,605		4,371	-1.2
		NUMBER OF FARMS BY STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION						
	M14	Cash grain farms (industry group 011)	Number.	580,254	369,312	210,942		57.1
	M15	Wheat farms (industry 0111)	Number.	105,167	(NA) (NA)			
	M16 M17	Rice farms (industry 0112)	Number. Number.	6,787 134,551	(NA)			
	M18	Soybean farms (industry 0116)	Number.	122,454	(NA)		0.800	24.2
	M19 M20	Cotton farms (industry 0131) Tobacco farms (industry 0132)	Number. Number.	30,725 95,493	40,534 89,903	5,590	9,809	-24.2 6.2
	M21	Sugar crop, Irish potato, hay, peanut, and other	1			·		
	M22	field crop farms (industries 0133, 0134, 0139) Sugar crop farms (industry 0133)	Number. Number.	81,415 7,380	(NA) (NA)	•		
	M23	Irish potato farms (industry 0134)	Number.	6,940	(NA)			
	M24	Vegetable and melon farms (industry group 016)	Number.	19,548	19,660		112	6
	M25 M26	Fruit and tree nut farms (industry group 017) Horticultural specialty farms (industry group 018)	Number. Number.	51,270 19,678	53,754 (NA)		2,484	-4.6
	M27	General farms, primarily crop (industry group 019)	Number.	44,659	(NA)			
	M28	Livestock farms, except dairy, poultry, and animal specialty (industry group 021)	Number.	493,816	(NA)			
	M29 M30	Beef cattle feedlots (industry 0211)	Number.	53,321	(NA)			
		Beef cattle farms, except feedlots (industry 0212)	Number.	263,222	(NA)			
	M31	Hog farms (industry 0213)	Number.	108,190	(NA)			
	M32 M33	Sheep and goat farms (industry 0214)	Number. Number.	9,372 196,057	(NA) 260,956		64,899	-24.9
	M34	Poultry and egg farms (industry group 025)	Number.	42,690	57,545		14,855	-24.9
	м35 м36	Animal specialty farms (industry group 027)	Number.	11,167	(NA)		•	
		General farms, primarily livestock (industry group 029)	Number.	14,995	(NA)			
	м37	Farms not classified by SIC	Number.	13,280	(NA)			
		NUMBER OF FARMS BY VALUE OF SALES						
м38 м39		Farms with sales of \$100,000 and over ¹	Number.	153,122	51,995	101,127		194.5
M40		Farms with sales of \$20,000 to \$39,9991	Number. Number.	324,708 322,046	169,695 330,992	155,013	8,946	91.3
M41		Farms with sales of \$10,000 to \$19,9991	Number.	310,217	395,472		85,255	-21.6
M42 M43		Farms with sales of \$5,000 to \$9,9991	Number. Number.	296,532 257,397	390,425 360,033		93,893 102,636	-24.0 -28.5
M44		Farms with sales of \$1,000 to \$2,499	Number.	363,590	447,421		83,831	-18.7
M45		Farms with sales under \$1,000 but having potential for sales of \$1,000 and over	Number.	286,401	. 1			
			1	, 200,401	10			•

¹Includes abnormal farms; see text.

1974 Summary of Mapped Data With 1969 Comparative Data—Continued

Ma	p number					1969	to 1974	
All farms	Farms with sales of \$2,500 and over	Title	Unit of measure	1974	1969	Increase	Decrease	Percent change
Tarms	Over		measure	1974	1909		Decrease	change
		NUMBER OF FARMS BY VALUE OF SALESContinued						
M46 MP8		Farms with gross sales of \$20,000 and over-increase and decrease in number	Number.	799,876 34.6	552,682	247,194 14.3		44.7
		TENURE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF FARM OPERATORS	rercent	34.0	20.2	14.3		72.7
M47		Farms operated by full owners	Number,	1,423,953	1,705,720		281,767	-16.5
MP9 M48 MP10 M49 MP11		Farms operated by full owners	Percent Number. Percent Number. Percent	61.5 628,224 27.1 261,836 11.3	62.5 671,607 24.6 352,923 12.9	2.6	1.0 43,383 91,087 1.6	-1.5 -6.5 10.4 -25.8 -12.5
M50		Tenant operated farmsincrease and decrease in number	Number.	261,836	352,923		91,087	-25.8
M51 MP12		Farms operated by Black and other races ²	Number. Years	59,371 51.7	103,847	.5	44,476	-42.8 1.0
M52 MP13 M53		Farm operators 65 years old and over ²	Number. Percent Number.	421,471 18.5 1,011,476	452,994 16.6 1,482,292	1.9	31,523 470,816	-7.0 11.4 -31.8
M54		Farm operators working off their farms 100 days and over ²	Number.	814,555	1,090,502		275,947	-25.3
MP14		Percent of farm operators working off their farms 100 days and over ²	Percent	35.7	39.9		. 4.2	-10.5
м55		Farm operators working off their farms 100 days and overincrease and decrease in number ²	Number.	814,555	1,090,502		275,947	-25.3
MP15		Percent of farm operators not residing on farm operated ²	Percent	16.3	16.8		0.5	-3.0
		OCCUPATION OF FARM OPERATOR						
	M56	Farm operators reporting farming as principal			(24.)			
	MP16	occupation ² Percent of farm operators reporting farming as	Number.	1,235,852	(NA)			
	м57	principal occupation ² Farm operators reporting principal occupation	Percent	74.3	(NA)			
	MP17	other than farming ²	Number. Percent	426,690	(NA)			
		Type OF FARM ORGANIZATION	Percent	25.7	(MA)			
	M58	Farms operated by individuals or families	Number,	1,517,573	1,480,565	37,008		2.5
	MP18	Percent of land in farms operated by individuals or families.	Percent	74.9	72.5	2.4		3.3
	M59 MP19	Farms operated by partnerships Percent of land in farms operated by	Number.	144,969	221,535		76,566	-34.6
	M60	partnerships	Percent Number.	13.7 28,656	17.8 21,513	7,143	4.1	-22.8 33.2
	MP20	Percent of land in farms operated by corporations.	Percent	10.7	8.8	1.9		21.5
		LAND IN FARMS AND LAND USES						
M61 M62 MP21		Land in farms	Acres Acres Percent	1,017,030,357 1,017,030,357 44.9	1,062,892,501 1,062,892,501 47.0		45,862,144 45,862,144 2.1	-4.3 -4.3 -4.4
M63 M64		Cropland	Acres	440,039,087 440,039,087	458,989,605 458,989,605		18,950,518 18,950,518	-4.1 -4.1
MP22 MP23		Cropland as a percent of land area	Percent Percent	19.4 43.3	20.3 43.2		.8	-4.1 2
M65 M66		Harvested cropland	Acres	303,001,943	273,016,000	29,985,943		11.0
M10.0		acreage	Acres	303,001,943	273,016,000	29,985,943		11.0
MP24 MP25		Harvested cropland as a percent of land area Harvested cropland as a percent of land in farms	Percent Percent	13.4 29.8	12.1 25.7	1.3 4.1		11.0 16.0
•	MP26	Pastureland as a percent of land in farms	Percent Acres	54.0 41,243,023	54.5 39,121,693	2,121,330	.5	8 5.4
M67 M68		Irrigated landincrease and decrease in acreage Irrigated land as a percent of land in farms	Acres Percent	41,243,023	39,121,693	2,121,330		5.4 10.3
MP27	MP28	Irrigated harvested cropland as a percent of harvested cropland	Percent	12.1	12.5		.4	-3.2
	M69 M70	narvested cropland	Acres	9,935,256 42,784,305	7,195,572 59,550,697	2,739,684	16,766,392	38.1
	MP29	Drained land as a percent of land in farms	Percent	4.7	6.5		1.8	-27.2

 $^{^1}$ Includes abnormal farms; see text. 2 1974 data apply only to individual or family operations (sole proprietorships) and partnerships.

1974 Summary of Mapped Data With 1969 Comparative Data - Continued

		,				1		
Ма	p number					19	69 to 1974	
All farms	Farms with sales of \$2,500 and over	Title	Unit of measure	1974	1969	Increase	Decrease	Percent change
		MARKET VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS SOLD		<u> </u>				
M71 MP30		Value of agricultural products sold	Dollars Dollars		45,563,891,000 45,563,891,000			78.9 78.9
MP31		Average value per farm of agricultural products sold	Dollars	35,234	16,689	18,545		111.1
MP32 MP33		Average value of agricultural products sold per acre of land in farms	Dollars	80	43	37		87.0
		agricultural products sold minus farm production expenses)	Dollars	8,869	2,932	5,937		202.5
MP34		Net farm income as a percent of value of land and buildings	Percent	6.0	3.9	2.1		54.6
M72 MP35		Value of crops sold	Dollars	41,790,365,000	16,922,023,000	24,868,342,000		147.0
MP36		products sold	Percent	51.3	37.1	14.2		38.2
м73		croplandValue of livestock, poultry, and their products	Dollars	138	62	76		122.5
	MP37	soldValue of poultry and poultry products sold as a	Dollars	39,508,750,000	28,480,921,000	11,027,829,000		38.7
	MP38	percent of agricultural products soldValue of dairy products sold as a percent of	Percent	7.7	8.7		1.1	-12.0
		agricultural products sold	Percent	10.2	12.2		2.0	-16.5
	MP39 MP40	Value of cattle and calves sold as a percent of agricultural products sold	Percent	22.7	31.5		8.8	-27.8
	MP41	Value of sheep, lambs, and wool sold as a percent	Percent	6.7	(NA)			
	, _	of agricultural products sold	Percent	.6	(NA)			
		INCOME FROM SOURCES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS SOLD						
M74		Income from customwork and other agricultural services	Dollars	628,023,000	509,613,000	118,410,000		23.2
м75 м76		Income from participation in government farm	Dollars	43,917,000	49,623,000		5,706,000	-11.5
	м77	programs. Farm operator household income from cash wages, salaries, commissions, and tips	Dollars	281,598,000. 5,324,859,000	2,534,166,000 (NA)		2,252,568,000	-88.9
	MP42	Farm operator household income from off-farm sources as a percent of total sales of agricultural products	Percent	11.0	(NA)			
		FARM PRODUCTION EXPENSES						
M78 MP43		Farm production expenses	Dollars	61,007,649,000		23,448,034,000		62.4
MP44 M79		Farm production expenses by county Farm production expenses as a percent of value of agricultural products sold Expenditures for purchase of livestock and	Dollars Percent	61,007,649,000	82.4	23,448,034,000	7.6	62.4 -9.2
MP45		poultry	Dollars	9,954,580,000	8,077,779,000	1,876,801,000		23.2
M80 MP46		poultry, by county	Dollars Dollars	9,954,580,000 13,651,116,000	8,077,779,000 7,082,274,000	1,876,801,000 6,568,842,000		23.2 92.8
		by county	Dollars	13,651,116,000	7,082,274,000	6,568,842,000		92.8
MP47		Expenditures for commercially mixed formula feeds as a percent of all feed purchased for						
M81 MP48		livestock and poultry	Percent Dollars	61.8 1,798,643,000	63.0 871,471,000	927,172,000	1.2	-1.9 106.4
M82 MP49		by county Expenditures for commercial fertilizer Expenditures for commercial fertilizer by county	Dollars Dollars	1,798,643,000 5,137,361,000	871,471,000 2,209,185,000	927,172,000 2,928,176,000		106.4 132.6
	м83	Expenditures for lime	Dollars Dollars	5,137,361,000 104,475,000 1,757,779,000	2,209,185,000 92,500,000	2,928,176,000 11,975,000		132.6
MP50		Expenditures for agricultural chemicals,	Solials	1,737,779,000	908,036,000	849,743,000		93.6
MP51		excluding fertilizer, by county	Dollars	1,757,779,000	908,036,000	849,743,000		93.6
M85		agricultural chemicals, excluding fertilizer Expenditures for gasoline and other petroleum	Dollars	1,684	(NA)			
MP52		fuel and oil for the farm business Expenditures for gasoline and other petroleum	Dollars	3,087,606,000	1,906,579,000	1,181,027,000		61.9
M86		fuel and oil for the farm business, by county Expenditures for hired farm labor, excluding	Dollars	3,087,606,000	1,906,579,000	1,181,027,000		61.9
		contract labor	Dollars	4,652,075,000	3,375,203,000	1,276,872,000		37.8

1974 Summary of Mapped Data With 1969 Comparative Data - Continued

Мар	number					1969	to 1974	
	Farms with	Title					· ····································	
All farms	sales of \$2,500 and over		Unit of measure	1974	1969	Increase	Decrease	Percent change
		FARM PRODUCTION EXPENSESContinued						
MP53 M87 MP54 M88 MP55		Expenditures for hired farm labor, excluding contract labor, by county	Dollars Dollars Dollars Dollars	4,652,075,000 511,633,000 511,633,000 1,342,702,000	3,375,203,000 (NA) (NA) (NA) (NA)	1,276,872,000		37.8
M89		Farms with expenditures of \$50,000 and over	Dollars	233,611	115,992	117,619		101.4
		FARM CREDIT						
	M90 MP56	Total farm operator real estate debt	Dollars	22,377,549,000	(NA)			
	MP57 MP58	with real estate debt	Dollars Percent	44,040 30.0	(NA) (NA)			
	M91	land and buildings owned	Percent Dollars	28.2 11,310,487,000	(NA) (NA)			
	MP59	Average farm operator non-real-estate debt per farm with non-real-estate debt	Dollars	27,686	(NA)			
	MP60	Percent of farm operators with non-real-	_		4			
	MP61	estate debt	Percent Percent	24.1 39.8	(AN) (AN)			
		HIRED FARM LABOR	rereene		(NA)			
	M92	Hired farm workers working 150 days and over	Number.	712,715	654,370	58,345		8.9
	M93 M94 MP62	Hired farm workers working 25 to 149 days	Number. Number.	1,145,171 3,357,346	(AN) (AN)			
		over to farm operators	Number.	.42	.38	•04		10,5
M95		MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT ON PLACE						
MP63		Estimated market value of all machinery and equipment on place	Dollars	48,402,624,000	25,343,077,000	23,059,547,000		91.0
MP64		equipment on place, by county	Dollars	48,402,624,000	25,343,077,000	23,059,547,000		91.0
м96		of all machinery and equipment on place Farms with value of machinery and equipment of	Dollars	22,303	9,770	12,533		128.3
M97 M98		\$50,000 and over	Number. Number.	224,979 3,038,462	63,009 2,985,014	161,970 53,448		257.1
		decrease in number	Number.	3,038,462	2,985,014	53,448		1.8
M99		Tractors, excluding garden tractors and motor tillers	Number.	4,467,378	4,618,672		151,294	-3.3
M100 M101 M102		Tractors, excluding garden tractors and motor tillersincrease and decrease in number Grain and bean combines, self-propelled Grain and bean combines, self-propelledincrease	Number. Number.	4,467,378 524,095	4,618,672 467,226	56,869	151,294	-3.3 12.2
M103 M104		and decrease in number Pickup balers Cornpickers, corn heads, and picker-shellers	Number. Number. Number.	524,095 666,070 614,891	467,226 708,044 634,592	56,869	41,974 19,701	12.2 -5.9 -3.1
		AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS USED		,			•	
	M105 MP65	Acres on which commercial fertilizer was used Acres of crops harvested on which commercial fertilizer was used as a percent of all	Acres	184,642,504	155,549,815	29,092,689		18.7
	MD6.6	fertilizer was used as a percent of all harvested cropland	Percent	62.4	59.6	2.8		4.7
	MP66	Average total pounds of fertilizer applied per acre fertilized	Pounds.	318 8,239,896	337 10,099,463		19 1,859,567	-5.6 -18.4
	M106 MP67	Average tons of lime applied per acre limed	Tons Acres	3,919,886	1,099,463 1.8 2,180,223	1,739,663	1,007,007	79.8
	M107 M108	Acres of hay crops treated for insect control Acres of other crops treated for insect control (corn, other grains, cotton, tobacco, potatoes, trees, vines, etc.)	Acres	52,721,755	39,881,566	12,840,189		32.2
	MP68	Acres of crops treated for insect control as a						
	MP69	percent of harvested croplandAverage cost per acre of chemicals used to treat	Percent	19.1	16.1	3.0	!	18,6
	м109	crops for insect control	Dollars Acres	10.52 1,754,282	7.27 1,267,101	3.25 487,181		44.7 38.5

1974 Summary of Mapped Data With 1969 Comparative Data - Continued

Ma	p number					1969	to 1974	
	Farms with	Title			Ī			
A11 farms	sales of \$2,500 and over	*****	Unit of measure	1974	1969	Increase	Decrease	Percent change
		AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS USEDContinued						
	MP70	Average cost per acre of chemicals used to treat	Dollars	16.50	13.68	2.82		20.6
	M110	crops for nematodes	Acres	4,183,196	4,088,038	95,158		2.3
	MP71	Average cost per acre of chemicals used to treat crops and orchards for disease control	Dollars	20.03	13,41	6.62		49.4
	M111 MP72	Acres of crops treated for weed or grass control. Acres of crops treated for weed or grass control	Acres	110,792,607	84,913,547	25,879,060		30.5
	MP73	as a percent of harvested cropland	Percent	37.4	32.5	4.9		15.0
	,-	crops for weed or grass control	Dollars	7.08	4.07	3.01		74.0
	M112	Acres of pastureland treated for weed or brush control	Acres	4,002,709	4,967,459		964,750	-19.4
	M113	Acres treated with chemicals for defoliation or for growth control of crops or thinning of fruit	Acres	5,174,206	5,780,991		606,785	-10.5
	MP74	Average cost per acre of chemicals used for growth control of crops or thinning of fruit	Dollars	6.65	4.00	2.65		66.3
	м114	Expenditures for insect control on livestock and poultry, including treatment of buildings	Dollars	18,770,017	26,428,158		7,658,141	-29.0
		LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY						
M115 M116		Cattle and calvesinventory	Number.	113,174,700	106,345,741	6,828,959		6.4
MP75		decrease in number	Number.	113,174,700 113,174,700	106,345,741 106,345,741	6,828,959 6,828,959		6.4 6.4
M117 M118		Farms with 200 cattle and calves or more on hand. Cows and heifers that had calvedinventory	Number.	98,195 51,912,414	80,719 45,511,356	17,476 6,401,058		21.7 14.1
MP76		Cows and heifers that had calvedinventory as a percent of all cattle and calves	Percent	45.9	42.8	3.1		7.2
M119 M120		Milk cowsinventory	Number.	10,654,516	11,174,036		519,520	-4.7
		number	Number.	10,654,516	11,174,036		519,520	-4.7
MP77 M121 MP78		Milk cowsinventory by county	Number. Number.	10,654,516 14,505	11,174,036 9,854	4,651	519,520	-4.7 4.7
M122 M123		that had calved Beef cowsinventory Beef cowsinventoryincrease and decrease in	Percent Number.	20.5 41,257,898	24.6 34,337,320	6,920,578	4.0	-16.4 20.2
	MP79	number Heifers, heifer calves, steers, steer calves, bulls, and bull calves as a percent of all	Number.	41,257,898	34,337,320	6,920,578		20.2
		cattle and calves	Percent	54.5	57.3		2.8	-5.1
M124	MP80	Cattle and calves soldFattened cattle sold as a percent of all cattle	Number.	70,019,180	74,535,441		4,516,261	-6.1
	M125	sold	Percent	52.3	55.9		3.6	-6.4
	M126	for slaughterFattened cattle soldincrease and decrease in	Number.	26,070,304	22,970,360	3,099,944		13.5
	MP81 M127	number	Number.	26,070,304 26,070,304	22,970,360	3,099,944 3,099,944	7.0	13.5 13.5
M128	11127	Farms with 500 fattened cattle or more sold Hogs and pigsinventory	Number. Number.	4,789 45,503,604	4,862 55,454,828		73 9,951,224	-1.5 -17.9
M129		Hogs and pigsinventoryincrease and decrease in number	Number.	45,503,604	55,454,828		9,951,224	-17.9
M130	м131	Farms with 200 hogs and pigs or moreinventory Hogs and pigs for breeding	Number. Number.	63,991 6,136,546	76,357 8,153,267		12,366 2,016,721	-16.2 -24.7
	M132	Hogs and pigs for breedingincrease and decrease in number.	Number.	6,136,546	8,153,267		2,016,721	-24.7
M133		Litters of pigs farrowed between December 1, 1973, and November 30, 1974	Number.	9,069,449	10,588,897		1,519,448	-14.4
M134 MP82		Hogs and pigs sold	Number. Number.	79,897,397 79,897,397	89,313,449 89,313,449		9,416,052	-10.5
M135 MP83		Feeder pigs soldFeeder pigs sold as a percent of all hogs and	Number.	13,166,688	15,085,440		1,918,752	-12.7
M136 M137		pigs sold	Percent Number.	16.5 15,379,604	16.9 21,611,074		.4 6,231,470	-2.5 -28.8
W1 20	M1 38	decrease in number	Number. Number.	15,379,604 8,687,989	21,611,074 12,022,221		6,231,470 3,334,232	-28.8 -27.7
M139 M140		Sheep and lambs sold	Number. Number.	13,433,679 1,595,640	18,308,083 2,237,981		4,874,404 642,341	-26.6 -28.7
M141		Chickens 3 months old or olderinventory	Number.	335,740,245	371,008,459		35,268,214	-9.5

1974 Summary of Mapped Data With 1969 Comparative Data—Continued

Map Number						1969 to 1974		
	Farms with	Title			Ī			
All farms	sales of \$2,500 and over	ittle	Unit of measure	1974	1969	Increase	Decrease	Percent change
		LIVESTOCK AND POULTRYContinued						
M142		Chickens 3 months old or olderinventoryincrease and decrease in number	Number.	335,740,245	371,008,459		35,268,214	-9.5
MP84		Chickens 3 months old or olderinventory by county.						1 1
M143		Broilers and other meat-type chickens under	Number.	335,740,245	371,008,459		35,268,214	-9.5
M144		3 months old sold	Number.	2,518,513,032	2,381,373,426	137,139,606		5.8
MP85		increase and decrease in number	Number.	2,518,513,032	2,381,373,426	137,139,606		5.8
	M145 M146	Turkeys sold	Number. Number. Number.	2,518,513,032 124,738,212 124,738,212	2,381,373,426 103,454,667 103,454,667	137,139,606 21,283,545 21,283,545		5.8 20.6 20.6
		FIELD CROPS HARVESTED						
M147 M148		Corn harvested for all purposes	Acres	72,330,443	60,402,153	11,928,290		19.8
MP86 MP87		decrease in acreage	Acres	72,330,443 72,330,443	60,402,153 60,402,153	11,928,290 11,928,290		19.8 19.8
M149		cropland	Percent Acres	23.9 61,653,842	22.1 52,540,249	1.8 9,113,593		7.9 17.4
	M150	Corn cut for silage	Acres.	10,111,824	7,262,348	2,849,476		39.2
M151 M152		Sorghums harvested for all purposes, except sirup. Sorghums harvested for all purposesincrease	Acres	14,791,032	15,487,665		696,633	-4.5
		and decrease in acreage	Acres	14,791,032	15,487,665		696,633	-4.5
MP88		Sorghums harvested for all purposes, except sirup, by county	Acres	14,792,032	15,487,665		696,633	-4.5
MP89		Acres of sorghums harvested for all purposes except sirup as a percent of harvested cropland	Percent	4.9	5.7		.8	-13.9
M153		Sorghums harvested for grain	Acres	12,929,130	12,953,930	17 504 047	24,800	2
M154 M155		Wheat harvested	Acres	62,957,215 62,957,215	45,372,868 45,372,868	17,584,347 17,584,347		38.8 38.8
MP90 MP91		Wheat harvested by county	Acres	62,957,215	45,372,868	17,584,347		38.8
riryi	M156	harvested cropland	Percent Acres	20.8 11,142,686	16.6 16,354,035	4.1	5,211,349	25.0 -31.9
	M157 M158	Oats harvestedincrease and decrease in acreage Barley harvested	Acres	11,142,686 7,286,041	16,354,035 8,924,758		5,211,349 1,638,717	-31.9 -18.4
	м159	Barley harvestedincrease and decrease in acreage	Acres	7,286,041	8,924,758		1,638,717	-18.4
	M160	Rye harvested	Acres	636,881 1,452,127	1,115,260 2,489,806		478,379 1,037,679	-42.9 -41.7
	M161 M162	Flaxseed harvested	Acres	2,547,262	2,130,770	416,492	1,037,077	19.6
M163 M164		Soybeans harvested for beans	Acres	48,118,849	38,549,663	9,569,186		24.8
		decrease in acreage	Acres	48,118,849	38,549,663	9,569,186		24.8
MP92		Soybeans harvested for beans by county	Acres	48,118,849	38,549,663 1,426,726	9,569,186	57,736	24.8 -4.1
M165	м166	Peanuts harvested for nuts Dry field and seed beans harvested for beans	Acres	1,368,990 1,350,749	1,299,692	51,057	37,730	3.9
M167 M168		Cotton harvested	Acres	12,223,500	11,496,220	727,280		6.3
MP93		acreage Acres of cotton harvested as a percent of	Acres	12,223,500	11,496,220	727,280		6.3
	พ169	harvested cropland	Percent Acres	4.0 1,169,990	4.2 1,464,384		.2 294,394	-4.2 -20.1
	M170	Sugarcane harvested for sugar	Acres	668,326	519,180	149,146		28.7
м171	м172	Irish potatoes harvestedIrish potatoes harvestedincrease and decrease	Acres	1,345,121	(NA)	72 170		5.0
M173		in acreage Tobacco harvested	Acres	1,334,060 877,113	1,260,882 876,927	73,178 186		5.8 (Z)
M174		Tobacco harvestedincrease and decrease in acreage	Acres	877,113	876,927	186		(z)
м175		Land from which hay was cut, excluding sorghum hay	Acres	56,236,381	53,203,606	3,032,775		5.7
M176		Land from which hay was cutincrease and decrease in acreage	Acres	56,236,381	53,203,606	3,032,775		5.7
MP94		Land from which hay was cut by county	Acres	56,236,381	53,203,606	3,032,775		5.7
MP95		Land from which hay was cut as a percent of harvested cropland	Percent	18.6	19.5	, ,	.9	-4.8
	M177	Alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures for hay or dehydrating	Acres	23,246,694	22,139,038	1,107,656		5.0
	м178	Alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures for hay or dehydratingincrease and decrease in acreage		23,246,694	22,139,038	1,107,656		5.0
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1974 Summary of Mapped Data With 1969 Comparative Data — Continued

Map number					1969 to 1974			
	Farms with	Title			Í			
All farms	sales of \$2,500 and over		Unit of measure	1974	1969	Increase	Decrease	Percent change
		FIELD CROPS HARVESTEDContinued						
	M179	Clover, timothy, and mixtures of clover and						1 1
	M180	grasses for hay	Acres	11,186,102	10,525,103	660,999		6.3
		acreage	Acres	11,186,102	10,525,103	660,999		6.3
	M181 M182	Small grain hay	Acres	1,589,968	2,249,185		659,217	-29.3
	M183	Wild hayGrass silage	Acres	7,322,415 2,697,143	7,573,887 1,364,316	1,332,827	251,472	-3.3 97.7
	M184	Alfalfa seed	Acres	400,169	404,702	1,332,027	4,533	-1.1
	M185	Red clover seed	Acres	270,840	324,703		53,863	-16.6
		VEGETABLES						
M186		Vegetables harvested for sale	Acres	3,124,257	3,352,385		228,128	-6.8
MP96		Vegetables harvested for sale by county	Acres	3,124,257	3,352,385		228,128	-6.8
	M187 M188	Tomatoes harvested for sale	Acres	421,386	387,838	33,548		8.7
	M189	Sweet corn harvested for sale	Acres	640,740	631,067	9,673	0.040	1.5
	M190	Watermelons harvested for sale	Acres	101,141	110,001		8,860	-8.1
	M191	Snap beans, bush and pole, harvested for sale	Acres	135,876 320,158	203,165 268,667	51,491	67,289	-33.1 19.2
	M192	Lettuce and romaine harvested for sale	Acres.	235,404	228,618	6,786		3.0
	M193 M194	Asparagus harvested for sale	Acres	108,542	116,392	0,700	7,850	-6.7
		for sale	Acres	70,621	119,107		48,486	-40.1
	M195	Green peas harvested for sale	Acres	398,817	392,432	6,385		1.6
		BERRIES, FRUITS, AND NUTS						
M196		Berries harvested for sale	Acres	121,127	138,635		17,508	-12.6
	M197	Strawberries harvested for sale	Acres	36,151	46,528		10,377	-22.3
M198 MP97		Land in orchards	Acres	4,190,340	4,233,897		43,557	-1.0
rir97	M199	Land in orchards by county	Acres	4,190,340	4,233,897		43,557	-1.0
	M200	Acres of apple trees	Acres	507,348	525,849		18,501	-3.5
	M201	Acres of pear trees	Acres	249,819 94,122	300,618		50,799	-16.9
	M202	Acres of cherry trees	Acres	119,112	111,628 129,216		17,506	-15.7
	M203	Acres of plum and prune trees	Acres.	132,663	161,023		10,104	-7.8 -17.6
	M204	Acres of grape vines	Acres	712,804	542,630	170,174	28,360	31.4
	M205	Acres of orange trees	Acres	915,217	966,963		51,746	-5.4
	M206	Acres of grapefruit trees	Acres	226,373	183,568	42,805	22,740	23.3
	M207	Acres of lemon trees	Acres	79,635	62,376	17,259		27.7
	M208 M209	Acres of English walnut trees	Acres	166,943	166,812	131	1	.1
	M210	Acres of almond trees	Acres	275,908	207,796	68,112		32.8
		Acres of pecan trees	Acres	328,608	382,304	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	53,696	-14.1

Cash grain farms increased in number from 369 thousand in 1969 to 580 thousand in 1974. This increase in the number was due to the significantly higher prices received for cash-grain crops in relation to prices received for livestock and poultry products in 1974. Many farms sold their cash grain crops instead of feeding them to livestock or poultry. Cash grain farms in 1974 were the largest single 3-digit industry group in number, comprising 34.2 percent of farms with sales of \$2,500 and over. They average 485 acres in size and \$40,798 in value of products sold. The greatest concentration of cash grain farms is in the corn belt, where corn and soybeans are the principal crops sold.

Wheat farms (0111)—Wheat farms are cash grain farms which received 50 percent or more of the total sales of farm products from wheat; they account for 18.1 percent of the total cash grain farms. They average 974 acres in size and \$39,194 in value of farm products sold. The largest concentration of wheat farms are in the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Montana, Washington, and Oregon.

Rice farms (0112)—Rice farms are cash grain farms which receive 50 percent or more of the total value of farm products sold from rice. They are primarily located in Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, California, and on the gulf coast of Texas.

Corn farms (0115)—Corn farms, which receive 50 percent or more of their total sales from corn, account for the largest number of cash grain farms at the 4-digit level. Corn farms comprise 23.2 percent of the cash grain farms and 7.9 percent of farms with sales of \$2,500 and over. These farms are most concentrated in the East North Central States.

Soybean farms (0116)—Soybean farms are cash grain farms which receive 50 percent or more of their total farm sales from soybeans. They are primarily located in the North Central States, east of the Mississippi River, and along the Mississippi River in Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

Field Crops, Except Cash Grains (013)

Cotton Farms (0131)—Cotton farms are a part of the farms classified in the industry group field crops, except cash grains. About 1.8 percent of all farms with sales of \$2,500 or more were classified as cotton farms. Cotton farms average 579 acres in size and \$60,217 in value of farm products sold. They are located almost entirely in the South and in irrigated areas of the Southwest. About 57.8 percent of the bales of cotton harvested came from cotton farms.

Tobacco farms (0132)—Tobacco farms are a part of the farms classified as field crops, except cash grains. These farms comprise 5.6 percent of all farms with sales of \$2,500 or more in 1974. Tobacco farms are the smallest, both in terms of size of farm (129 acres) and value of sales from farm products sold. Nearly all tobacco farms are in six Southern States: North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Maryland. Nearly 75 percent of all tobacco harvested on farms with sales of \$2,500 and over comes from tobacco farms.

Sugar crop (0133), Irish potato (0134), hay, peanut, and other field crop farms (0139)—These farms comprise three separate 4-digit industry groups of farms, which have been combined into one map that are almost comparable to the 1969 type-of-farm map for "Other field crops."

Sugar crop farms (0133)—Sugar crop farms are those which receive 50 percent or more of the total sales of farm products from the sale of sugar beets or sugarcane. These farms are located in the irrigated areas of the \Western States (sugar beets) and in Florida, Louisiana, and Hawaii (sugarcane).

Irish potato farms (0134)—These farms received 50 percent or more of their total sales from the sale of Irish potatoes. Most of them are located in Maine, Idaho, and North Dakota.

Vegetable and melon farms (016)—Farms were classified in this group if 50 percent of their total farm sales was from the sale of vegetables or melons. Vegetable and

melon farms are widely scattered, with significant concentrations in California, Michigan, Wisconsin, New Jersey, New York, Florida, and Texas. The production of vegetables and melons is concentrated on a relatively small number of large and highly specialized farms.

Fruit and tree nut farms (017)—Fruit and tree nut farms receive 50 percent or more of their total value of farm sales from berry crops, grapes, tree nuts, citrus fruits, deciduous tree fruits (apples, peaches, pears, etc.), and other fruits and nuts (pineapples, olives, dates, etc.). These farms are highly specialized in that they accounted for 92.6 percent of the value of fruits, nuts, and berries sold and over 82.6 percent of all land in orchards on farms with value of sales of \$2,500 and over.

Horticultural specialty farms (018)—For a farm to be classified as a horticultural specialty farm, it must receive 50 percent or more of its total sales from the sale of ornamental plants, nursery products, and food crops grown under cover. This type of farm tends to be located close to large urban areas.

General farms, primarily crop (019)—Any farm deriving 50 percent or more of its total value of sales of farm products from crops, but less than 50 percent from products of any other single crop group, is classified as a general farm, primarily crop.

Livestock, except dairy, poultry, and animalspecialty (021)—These farms derive 50 percent or more of their total value of farm products from the sale of beef cattle, hogs, sheep, and goats.

Beef cattle feedlots (0211)—Beef cattle feedlots are farms which receive 50 percent or more of their total sale of farm products from the sale of beef cattle fattened for a period of at least 30 days. This group includes beef cattle which were fed on a contract or fee basis.

Beef cattle farms, except feedlots (0212)— Beef cattle farms, except feedlots which derive 50 percent or more of their total value of farm products sold from the sale of nonfattened beef cattle. Feed lots are excluded from this group.

Hog farms (0213)—Hog farms derive 50 percent or more of their total value of farm products sold from the sale of hogs and pigs. These farms are most concentrated in the corn belt States.

Sheep and goat farms (0214)—Sheep and goat farms receive 50 percent or more of their total value of farm products sold from the sale of sheep, goats, goat's milk, wool, and mohair. These farms are primarily located in Texas, California, and other Western States.

Dairy Farms (024)—Dairy farms receive 50 percent or more of their total value of farm products sold from the sale of milk and cream. In addition, farms with 30 percent or more of total sales from milk and cream are classified as dairy farms provided:

- MIIk cows represented 50 percent or more of the total cows, and
- 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.

Poultry and egg farms (025)—Poultry farms are those which receive 50 percent or more of their value of sales of farm products from chickens, chicken eggs, broilers, turkeys, turkey eggs, hatched chicks, and other poultry and their products. Poultry farms account for 97.0 percent of the value of sales of all poultry and poultry products, 98.7 percent of broilers sold and 97.0 percent of turkeys sold. Although poultry farms are found throughout the country, their greatest concentration is in the broiler producing areas of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Delaware, and Maryland.

Animal specialty farms (027)—Animal specialty farms are those which derive 50 percent or more of their total value of farm sales from the sale of fur-bearing animals, rabbits, horses, mules, donkeys, ponies, honey, fish, worms, and other animal specialties.

General farms, primarily livestock (029)—These are farms deriving 50 percent or more of their value of farm products sold from the sale of livestock and livestock products, including animal specialties, but less than 50 percent from any single livestock or livestock product group.

Value of Sales Classification of Farms

The value of sales represents the gross market value before taxes and production expenditures of all agricultural products sold or removed from the place in 1974 regardless of who received the payment. It includes receipts by the operator as well as the value of any shares received by partners, landlords, contractors, and others associated with the place.

This report shows number of farms for the following value of sales classifications:

\$100,000 and over \$40,000 to \$99,999 \$20,000 to \$39,999 \$10,000 to \$19,999 \$5,000 to \$9,999 \$2,500 to \$4,999 \$1,000 to \$2,499 Under \$1,000 of farm product sales

Places having less than the minimum \$1,000 sales in the census year were counted as farms if they could normally be expected to produce agricultural products in sufficient quantity to meet the requirements of the definition.

Tenure and Characteristics of Farm Operators

Tenure classifications used in this census are:

Full owners—Operators who operate only the land they own.
Part owners—Operators who operate land they own and also land they rent from others.

Tenants— Operators who operate only the land they rent from others (or work on shares) for others.

This report contains several maps on farm operator characteristics. Data users are reminded that, for 1974, data on farm operator characteristics such as residence, location, age, race, principal occupation, and days worked off the farm were not collected for abnormal farms, farms operated by corporations, or farms operated as cooperatives, estates, or trusts.

Occupation of Farm Operator

The 1974 census is the first in which information was collected on the operator's principal occupation. Principal occupation information was collected from all farms operated by individuals or families and by partnerships. The inquiry on principal occupation did not apply to corporation-operated farms, abnormal farms, or other farms such as cooperatives and farms operated by estates or trusts.

Each farm operator to whom the inquiry applied was asked to classify his or her principal occupation as "Farming" or "Other" according to which occupation accounted for the majority (50 percent or more) of the operator's work time in 1974. For partnerships, the work time of all of the members of the partnership together was considered in determining principal occupation. Those farms classified as "Farming" for principal occupation of operator may be further described in the tabulations as "primary farms". Those farms with the principal occupation of operator "other than farming" are described as part-time farms. However, data users who use the "part-time" terminology should note that the classification is dependent only on the answer to the principal occupation inquiry and is no way related to the gross amount of farm sales. There are, in fact, farms of every magnitude of value of sales within the "other than farming" principal occupation classification.

Type of Farm Organization

The 1974 census is the second in which farm operators were asked to indicate the

type of organization under which their farm was operated. This information was collected only for farms with sales of \$2,500 and over. The four classifications used for type of organization are:

- Individual or family operation (sole proprietorship), excluding partnership and corporation.
- 2. Partnership operation, including family partnerships.
- Corporation, including family corporations.
- 4. Other, including farms operated as cooperatives, estates and trusts, and abnormal farms such as institutional farms, Indian reservations, grazing associations, and experimental farms. Abnormal farms are not included in the tabulations for farms with sales of \$2,500 and over.

Land in Farms and Land Uses

Land in farms—Each farm operator determined acres of land in farm by adding any acreage he owned to any acreage he rented from others then subtracting any acreage he rented to others. Land in farms consists primarily of agricultural land, i.e., land used for crops and pasture or grazing. It also includes areas of forest and wasteland and some cropland not actually under cultivation nor used for pasture or grazing. In general, all grazing lands were to be included as land in farms except lands used for grazing livestock under permit or special license on a per head or animal unit basis.

Total cropland—This includes the sum of acreage for cropland harvested, cropland used for pasture or grazing, cropland used for cover crops, cropland on which all crops failed, cropland in cultivated summer fallow, and idle cropland.

Harvested cropland—This includes all land from which crops were harvested, including hay cut, and all land in orchards, citrus groves, and nursery and greenhouse products.

Pastureland—This is the sum of all types of pastureland. It includes cropland used only for pasture or grazing, woodland pastured and other pastureland and rangeland.

Irrigated land—This consists of land in farms watered for agricultural purposes by artificial means.

Drained land—This consists of land in farms benefited to some extent by artificial drainage facilities including ditches, underground drains, grading or leveling for drainage, dikes, and pumping to remove water.

Market Value of Agricultural Products Sold

Farm operators were asked to report market value of all agricultural products sold from the place in 1974. All sales of agricultural products during the year were to be reported regardless of when the crop was harvested or when livestock or their products were raised or produced.

Data for the sales of farm products represent total sales for the entire farm regardless of who shared the receipts. For tenant-operated farms, the landlord's share of the agricultural products was considered as sold provided the products were moved off the tenant farm. Contract producers were to report estimates of the market value of the commodities produced rather than the amount received from the contractor.

Income From Sources Other Than Agricultural Products Sold

Farm-related income—Several categories of farm-related income reported by farm operators in 1974 are shown in this report. Instructions were to report gross amounts received before taxes and expenses. The categories are:

Customwork and other agricultural services—Includes any customwork such as plowing, planting, spraying, harvesting, preparing products for market, etc., for which the farm operator was paid.

Recreational services—Includes charges for the use of land or facilities for hunting, fishing, camping, lodging, picnicking, boating, swimming, horseback riding, skiing, hiking, or other recreational activities.

Government payments—Includes payments received by the farm operator for participation in Government farm programs.

Family income from off-farm sources—Data on family income from off-farm sources were collected only for farms with sales of \$2,500 and over classified as individual or family operations and partnership operations. The five categories of off-farm income reported were:

- 1. Operation of a nonfarm-related business or professional practice (report net after expenses).
- Cash wages, salaries, commissions, and tips from all jobs (report amount before deducting taxes).
- 3. Interest, dividends, or royalties.
- Federal Social Security, pensions, retirement pay, veteran's payments, annuities, unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation, and old age and other public assistance.
- Rental income of nonfarm property (report net after deduction of expenses).

Farm Production Expenses

Farm production expenses include expenses paid by anyone for the production on the farm of crops, poultry, livestock, and other agricultural products. Tenant farmers were instructed to report expenditures by landlords for agricultural operations on the farm as well as their own expenditures. Farm operators who rent part of their land to others were to report only those expenses applicable to the land they actually used. Contract producers who produced crops, poultry, or livestock for others under contract were to report the estimated cost of all items furnished by the contractor.

Farm Credit

The debt reported was that owed on December 31, 1974, arising from the ownership or operation of the farm or ranch.

Real estate debt—Debts secured by real estate refer to the amount of debt that was secured by the acres and buildings owned and operated by the operator. Debt secured by land and buildings rented to others was to be excluded.

Non-real-estate debt—This type of debt refers to all amounts owed on December 31, 1974, for operating the farm or ranch for which real estate security was not required. Debts on nonagricultural property or for nonagricultural purposes were to be excluded as were government price support loans, landlord's share of any debt, and debts owed for less than 30 days.

Hired Farm Labor

The number of hired farm workers includes all persons hired to do farm or ranch labor for cash payments. This labor may include everything from regular farm work to the keeping of records necessary to the agricultural operation. Members of the farm operators' families were included if they were paid cash. Workers working for contractors under contract to the farm operator, salaried corporation officers, unpaid family members, and persons employed by a labor contractor were excluded. Operators of hired machines were excluded if their pay was included in the cost of the customwork.

Considerable duplication exists in the number of hired workers reported working 25 to 149 days and less than 25 days. Many are seasonal workers in vegetable and fruit producing areas. In the census statistics the same workers may be counted several times as they move from farm to farm.

Machinery and Equipment on Place

Farm operators were asked to estimate the market value of all machinery and equipment usually kept on the farm and

used for the farm business. The reported value represents an estimate of how much the machinery and equipment would sell for in its present condition, not the replacement cost or the depreciated value.

For the inventory of selected items of farm equipment, the operator was to report only the equipment owned, leased, or rented or temporarily borrowed from others that was on any part of the farm on December 31, 1974, and that was used for the farm business in 1973 or 1974.

Agricultural Chemicals Used

Fertilizer—Data on acreage fertilized and amounts of dry and liquid fertilizer applied were collected for each harvested crop, cropland pasture, and other pastureland for farms with sales of \$2,500 and over. When the same crop was fertilized two or more times, the acreage was to be reported only once, but the total tonnage of fertilizer applied was to be reported. If two different crops or two different plantings of the same crop were harvested in 1974 from the same acreage, the acreage of each crop or planting fertilized was to be reported.

Lime—Acreage limed and tonnage of lime and liming materials applied to the soil in 1974 were to be reported. Gypsum, land plaster, and lime used for spraying or sanitation purposes were not to be reported.

Other agricultural chemicals—The cost of insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, and other pesticides and chemicals used on the farm in 1974 was to include the cost of the materials only, not the cost of application.

When reporting number of acres on which chemicals were used, the farm operator was instructed to report only once the acres treated more than one time with the same chemical. However, the cost of all the materials applied was to be reported. When multipurpose chemicals were used, the acreage treated for each purpose was to be reported and the cost prorated between the reported purposes.

Livestock and Poultry

Farm operators were instructed to report livestock and poultry inventories as of December 31, 1974, the reference date also used for the 1969 census. All animals kept on the place were to be reported regardless of ownership, including livestock or poultry being custom-fed or fed on contract for others.

Livestock and poultry sold include all animals sold or removed from the place during the year regardless of ownership. Those sold for a landlord or given to others in trade or in payment for goods and services as well as those custom fed for others were to be included. Animals bought and sold within a 30-day period were to be excluded.

The value of livestock and poultry sold represents the gross sales value before deducting any marketing or production costs. For livestock or poultry fed under contract for others, the farm operator was asked to estimate the market value at the time they were taken from the place.

Crops

In 1974, sales of crops including nursery products and hay exceeded livestock and poultry sales for the first time in recent censuses. Sales of crops accounted for 51.3 percent of the value of all farm products sold in 1974.

Crops harvested—Nearly all of the acres reported for individual crops in 1974 represent area harvested except for a small part of the acreage of corn, sorghums, peanuts, soybeans, and cowpeas counted as harvested but hogged off or grazed when the crop was mature or almost mature. Since more than one crop may have been harvested from the same land during the same crop year, the sum of acres of all crops harvested exceeds the acreage of land from which crops were harvested.

Acreages of wheat and soybeans increased significantly between 1969 and 1974 due to high market prices during 1973 and 1974. This increased acreage is reflected in decreases in other crops, especially other small grains.

Vegetables harvested for sale—For farms with sales of \$2,500 and over the individual acres of each kind of vegetable harvested was reported as well as the acreage of land from which vegetables were harvested. For farms with sales of under \$2,500, only the total acreage of vegetables harvested was reported.

Berries, fruits, and nuts—In 1974, data for individual berries, fruits, and nuts were collected for farms with sales of \$2,500 and over. For farms with sales of under \$2,500, only the total acreage of berries harvested and the total land in bearing and nonbearing fruit orchards, citrus or other groves, vineyards, and nut trees was reported.

How the Maps Were Made

Computer graphics techniques and technology were used in producing the maps in this report. The resultant mapping system was developed to meet an increasing demand for the rapid and economic production of maps of publication quality.

Both the multicolor choropleth maps and the dot maps are products of the automated statistical mapping system developed at the Bureau of the Census. This mapping system generates a computer tape of commands directing a plotting device to draw maps on 310mm film at publication size. The plotting device is an extremely fast Computer Output on Microfilm (COM) unit capable of plotting a map in just a few minutes. The production of maps on film at publication size reduces much effort and costs.

After the maps have been plotted by the COM unit, the film is sent for final cartographic and photographic work to the Geographic Branch, Data Preparation Division, Jeffersonville, Ind. During this stage of operation, lettering is applied to the maps as needed. The final step is to prepare the film negatives for each page.

Choropleth Maps

The choropleth maps showing county classifications were prepared by a

computer mapping program which autocreates color matically separation map images on film. The frames of map imagery correspond to the counties of the United States. Each frame shows one of the class intervals designated for the map, except for the frame for the State boundary outline. Thus a map showing data in five classes will have six frames of map imagery. This procedure is directly ahalogous to manual procedures employed by cartographers when preparing color choropleth maps. The maps produced by this system have the quality of hand-crafted choropleth maps at the low cost and rapid production time typical of automated cartography.

The choropleth map subsystem reguires two input computer files. One file contains the agricultural data processed into classes by county; it is provided by the Bureau's Agriculture Division. This file contains a State and county identification code for each of the preclassed data items. The second input file is the Bureau's DIMECO file containing the latitude-longitude and Alber's Equal-area (in inches) coordinates describing the boundaries for all counties in the United States. This boundary file is used to produce a third file containing a set of contiguous horizontal lines corresponding to lines which the COM unit must plot to cover completely a county's area on the final map. These lines are known as "scan" lines and make up this intermediate file called the SCAN file. The sets of scan lines for the counties are also

associated with their particular State and county identification codes.

The boundary-coordinate file and the SCAN file are processed in conjunction with the agricultural data file. By matching the State and county identification codes in the files, the class intervals for data are associated correctly with the appropriate set of scan lines for a county. Then all the counties for each class interval are outputed to a plot tape which is used to direct the movements of the COM's electron beam in the Census Bureau's COM unit. The COM unit then outputs the class separations on 310mm film at publication size.

The class separations are lettered, screened, and composited into the final films. The printer is given the three final publication negatives for each map corresponding to the red, yellow, and black ink which are used in the printing of the maps.

Dot Maps

The dot maps in this report were prepared directly on film by a COM unit from the output of the Bureau's new dot mapping program. The program controls the placement of dots within the counties in the United States as determined by a 15-level land-use filter. The computer program is based upon a totally new approach to dot placement. The new program takes advantage of the scan-line technique developed by the Bureau for

color choropleth maps.

The Census dot mapping program utilizes two features of a previous dot mapping program developed for the Bureau by the Cartographic Laboratory at the University of Wisconsin in Madison: A land-use filter and the distribution of dots by a weighting factor. The land-use filter is a file of approximately one-half million cells covering the entire United States. To this file, the Bureau has added land use for Alaska and Hawaii. The land-use file was prepared from the land-use map which appeared in the 1970 National Atlas on pages 158 and 159. Each of the land-use categories shown in the land-use map was converted into numeric values by digitizing. The placement of dots within specific land-use categories in a county was controlled by probabilities based on a weighting algorithm using the data as input.

The Bureau's new dot mapping program converted the land-use filter into a scan-line land-use file by county. The program used for dot placement rapidly computes the number of dots to be placed in a county, selects the land use, the probability for dots in each land use, and then places the dots. The algorithms insure that all the dots fall within the county. The output of the program is a plot tape which directs the COM unit in plotting dot maps on 310mm film and at publication size. These dot maps require minimal cartographic touch up. Lettering is applied and a negative is prepared for the printer.