

GENERAL EXPLANATIONS Continued

Table 2. Criteria Used for Classification of Farms by Standard Industrial Classification and Type of Farm: 1930 to 1974

1974 SIC	1974 definition	Type of farm	1969, 1964, and 1959	1954	1950	1945	1940	1930
Cash grain farms (011).	Combined sales of corn for grain, sorghums for grain, small grains, soybeans for beans, popcorn, cowpeas for peas, dry beans, and dry peas accounted for 50 percent or more of total sales.	Cash grain farms.	Combined sales of corn, sorghums (except for sirup), small grains, dry-field and seed beans and peas, soybeans for beans, cowpeas for peas accounted for 50 percent or more of total sales.	Same as 1959.	Combined sales of corn, sorghums, except for sirup, small grains and grain straw, dry field and seed beans and peas, soybeans, cowpeas, and velvetbeans accounted for 50 percent or more of total sales.	Included with field crop farms.	Included with field crop farms.	Combined value of corn, sorghums (except for sirup), and small grains available for sale accounted for 40 percent or more of the total value of farm products sold and used by operator's family.
Cotton farms (0131).	Sales of cotton and cottonseed accounted for 50 percent or more of total sales.	Cotton farms.	Sales of cotton (lint and seed) accounted for 50 percent or more of total sales.	Same as 1959.	Same as 1959.	Included with field crop farms.	Included with field crop farms.	Value of cotton (lint and seed) accounted for 40 percent or more of the total value of farm products sold and used by operator's family.
Tobacco farms (0132).	Sales of tobacco accounted for 50 percent or more of total sales.	Tobacco farms.	Sales of tobacco accounted for 50 percent or more of total sales.	Included with other field crop farms.	Included with other field crop farms.	Included with field crop farms.	Included with field crop farms.	Included with field crop farms.
Sugar crop, Irish potato, hay, peanut, and other field crop farms (0133, 0134, 0139).	Combined sales of sugarcane, sugar beets, Irish potatoes, sweetpotatoes, hay, hops, peanuts, broomcorn, flax, alfalfa, timothy, mint for oil, etc., accounted for 50 percent or more of total sales.	Other field crop farms.	Combined sales of peanuts, Irish potatoes, sweetpotatoes, sugarcane for sugar and for sirup, sweet sorghums for sirup, broomcorn, popcorn, sugar beets for sugar, mint, hops, and sugar beet seed accounted for 50 percent or more of total sales; (alfalfa, field seed, hay, and timothy farms included in General Farms).	Combined sales of peanuts, Irish potatoes, sweetpotatoes, tobacco, sugarcane for sugar and for sirup, sweet sorghums for sirup, broomcorn, popcorn, sugar beets for sugar, mint, hops, and sugar beet seed accounted for 50 percent or more of total sales.	Combined sales of peanuts, Irish potatoes, sweetpotatoes, tobacco, sugarcane for sugar and for sirup, sweet sorghums for sirup, broomcorn, popcorn, sugar beets for sugar, mint, hops, and sugar beet seed accounted for 50 percent or more of total sales.	Combined sales of all crops except vegetables, berries, fruits, nuts, and horticultural specialties accounted for 50 percent or more of total sales.	Combined sales of all crops except vegetables, berries, fruits, nuts, and horticultural specialties greater than any one of the other seven groups of farm products sold or the value of products of the farm used by farm households.	Combined value of sweet sorghums for sirup, sugarcane, sugar beets, maple sirup and sugar, soybeans, cowpeas, velvetbeans, dry field seed beans and peas, tobacco, hay, peanuts, Irish potatoes, sweetpotatoes, mushrooms, hops, broomcorn, and other field crops available for sale accounted for 40 percent or more of the total value of farm products sold and used by operator's family.
Vegetable and melon farms (016).	Sales of vegetables and melons grown in the open accounted for 50 percent or more of total sales.	Vegetable farms.	Sales of vegetables accounted for 50 percent or more of total sales.	Same as 1959.	Same as 1959.	Same as 1959.	Sales of vegetables greater than any one of the other seven groups of farm products sold or the value of products of farm used by farm households.	Value of vegetables sold accounted for 40 percent or more of the total value of farm products sold and used by operator's family (called "truck farms").
Fruit and tree nut farms (017).	Sales of berries, grapes, tree nuts, citrus fruits, deciduous tree fruits, avocados, dates, figs, olives, pineapples, and tropical fruits accounted for 50 percent or more of total sales.	Fruit and nut farms.	Combined sales of berries, and other small fruits, grapes, tree fruits, and nuts accounted for 50 percent or more of total sales.	Same as 1959.	Same as 1959.	Same as 1959.	Sales of berries, fruits and nuts greater than any one of the other seven groups of farm products sold or the value of products of the farm used by farm households.	Value of berries, fruits, and nuts available for sale accounted for 40 percent or more of the total value of farm products sold and used by operator's family.
Horticultural specialty farms (018).	Sales of ornamental floriculture, nursery products, such as sod, vegetable seeds and plants, and food crops grown under cover accounted for 50 percent or more of total sales.	Horticultural specialty farms.	Included with miscellaneous farms.	Included with miscellaneous farms.	Included with miscellaneous farms.	Sales of crops grown under glass, nursery products and flower and vegetable seeds, bulbs and flowers and plants, grown in the open accounted for 50 percent or more of total sales.	Not classified separately.	Not classified separately.
Livestock farms, except dairy, poultry, and animal specialty (021).	Sales of cattle, calves, hogs, sheep, goats, goat's milk, wool, and mohair account for 50 percent or more of total sales.	Livestock farms, except dairy and poultry.	Sales of cattle, calves, hogs, sheep, goats, wool, and mohair accounted for 50 percent or more of total sales. Livestock ranches were classified separately in the 17 Western States, Florida, Louisiana, Hawaii, and Alaska.	Sales of cattle, calves, hogs, sheep, goats, wool, and mohair accounted for 50 percent or more of total sales.	Sales of livestock and livestock products (other than dairy products, poultry and poultry products, horses and mules sold alive, and bees and honey) accounted for 50 percent or more of total sales.	Sales of all livestock and livestock products, other dairy products and poultry products accounted for 50 percent or more of total sales. (Horses, mules, fur-bearing animals, and bees, included.)	Sales of livestock other than poultry, bees, and fur-bearing animals greater than any one of the other seven groups of farm products sold or the value of products of the farm used by farm households. (Horses and mules included.)	Value of all classes of meat animals, such as beef cattle, sheep and hogs; also wool, mohair, and slaughtered animals; accounted for 40 percent or more of the total value of farm products sold and used by operator's family. These were divided into two groups: (a) animal specialty, and (b) stock ranches, depending upon the ratio of crop acreage to pasture acreage. Livestock dealers and feedlot farms were separate.

GENERAL EXPLANATIONS Continued

Table 2. Criteria Used for Classification of Farms by Standard Industrial Classification and Type of Farm: 1930 to 1974—Continued

1974 SIC	1974 definition	Type of farm	1969, 1964, and 1959	1954	1950	1945	1940	1930
		Livestock ranches.	Sales of cattle, calves, hogs, sheep, goats, wool, and mohair accounted for 50 percent or more of total sales; provided the pastureland or grazing land amounted to 100 acres or more and was 10 times or more the acreage of cropland harvested. (For the 17 Western States, Florida, Louisiana, Alaska, and Hawaii.)	Included with livestock farms, except dairy and poultry.	Included with livestock farms, except dairy and poultry.	Included with livestock farms, except dairy and poultry.	Included with livestock farms, except dairy and poultry.	Value of beef cattle, sheep, hogs, wool and mohair and animals slaughtered accounted for 40 percent or more of the total value of products sold and used by operator's family; provided the acreage in pasture was 5 times the acreage in crops in the Eastern States and 10 times the crop acreage in the Western States.
Dairy farms (024)	Sales of milk and cream accounted for 50 percent or more of total sales. Also farms with 30 percent or more of total sales from milk and cream, provided one-half of the cows were milk cows and the addition of sales of cattle and calves to the sales of milk and cream accounted for 50 percent or more of total sales.	Dairy farms.	Same as 1974.	Same as 1974.	Same as 1974.	Sales of dairy products accounted for 50 percent or more of total sales.	Sales of dairy products greater than any one of the other seven groups of farm products sold or the value of products of the farm used by farm households.	Value of dairy products available for sale, together with sales of dairy cattle and calves, accounted for 40 percent or more of the total value of farm products sold and used by operator's family.
Poultry and egg farms (025).	Sales of chickens, chicken eggs, and all other poultry and poultry products accounted for 50 percent or more of total sales.	Poultry farms.	Same as 1974.	Same as 1974.	Same as 1974.	Sales of poultry and poultry products (including baby chicks) accounted for 50 percent or more of total sales.	Sales of poultry and poultry products (including baby chicks) greater than any one of the other seven groups of farm products sold or the value of products of the farm used by farm households.	Value of poultry and poultry products available for sale accounted for 40 percent or more of the total value of farm products sold and used by operator's family.
Animal specialty farms (027).	Sales of animal specialties such as fur-bearing animals and rabbits; horses and other equines, pets, bees, fish in captivity except fish hatcheries, worms, and laboratory animals accounted for 50 percent or more of total sales.	Other livestock products farms.	Included with livestock farms other than dairy and poultry, except for fur and fur-bearing animals, horses, mules, colts, and ponies, which were included with miscellaneous farms.	Included with livestock farms other than poultry and dairy.	Included with livestock farms other than poultry and dairy.	Included with livestock farms other than poultry and dairy.	Sales of wool, mohair, meat, hides, bees, honey, wax, and fur-bearing animals greater than any one of the other seven groups of farm products sold or the value of products of the farm used by farm households.	Included with animal specialty, stock ranch, or unclassified farms.
General farms, primarily crop (0191).	Sales of crops, including horticultural specialties accounted for 50 percent or more of total sales; but less than 50 percent of sales was from any single crop industry group.	General farms.	Sales of field seed crops, hay, and silage accounted for 50 percent or more of total sales; or sales from three or more sources and none qualified for any other type.	Same as 1959.	Same as 1959.	No single sales group accounted for as much as 50 percent of total sales.	No general farm type. The use of the largest single of eight sources of farm products sold or the value of products of the farm used by farm household left no farms for such a type.	Value of products available for sale from each of the sales groups less than 40 percent of the total value of farm products sold and used by operator's family.
General farms, primarily livestock (0291).	Sales of livestock and livestock products, including animal specialties accounted for 50 percent or more of total sales; but less than 50 percent of sales was from any single livestock industry group.	Primarily crop.	Included with general farms.	Less than 50 percent of total sales from any one group of products sold; but sales of all crops accounted for 70 percent or more of total sales.	Same as 1954.	Not classified separately.	Not classified separately.	Not classified separately.
		Primarily livestock.	Included with general farms.	Less than 50 percent of total sales from any one group of products sold; but sales of livestock and poultry and their products accounted for 70 percent or more of total sales.	Same as 1954.	Not classified separately.	Not classified separately.	Not classified separately.

GENERAL EXPLANATIONS Continued

Table 2. Criteria Used for Classification of Farms by Standard Industrial Classification and Type of Farm: 1930 to 1974—Continued

1974 SIC	1974 definition	Type of farm	1969, 1964, and 1959	1954	1950	1945	1940	1930
General farms, primarily livestock (0291)--Con.		Crop and livestock.	Included with general farms.	Less than 50 percent of total sales from any one group of products sold; sales of all crops amounted to at least 30 percent of total sales, but less than 70 percent of total sales.	Same as 1954.	Not classified separately.	Not classified separately.	Not classified separately.
Farms not classified by SIC	Farms with no sales and farms with 50 percent or more of total sales from sales of forest products.	Miscellaneous farms.	Included farms with 50 percent or more of total sales from (a) sales of forest products; or (b) sales of nursery and greenhouse products; or (c) sales of horses, mules, colts, ponies, and sales of fur-bearing animals.	Included farms with 50 percent or more of total sales from (a) sales of forest products; or (b) sales of nursery and greenhouse products; or (c) sales of horses, mules, colts, and ponies.	Included farms with 50 percent or more of total sales from (a) sales of forest products; or (b) sales of nursery and greenhouse products; or (c) sales of horses, mules, colts, and ponies; or (d) sales of fur-bearing animals; or (e) sales of bees, wax, and honey.	Farms not classified separately, except "forest product farms" and "horticultural specialty farms". Information for these two types was reported separately for the 1945 census.	Farms not classified separately; the source of value or value of product group with the largest value for all farm products determined the grouping of farms for this group.	This group was designated as abnormal farms. These abnormal farms were subdivided into five subtypes: (a) institution or country estate, (b) part-time, (c) boarding and lodging, (d) forest products, and (e) horse farm, feedlot, or livestock dealer. (Farms operated by a public or semipublic agency such as schools, etc., were classified as institutional farms.)

Table 3. Farms and Total Value of Sales for Comparable 1974 Standard Industrial Classifications and 1969 Types of Farm: 1974 and 1969

SIC	1974		Farms With Sales of \$2,500 and Over	1969	
	Farms	Sales (\$1,000)		Farms	Sales (\$1,000)
			TYPE OF FARM		
Cash grain farms <sup>1</sup> (011).....	580,254	23,672,963	Cash grain farms.....	369,312	6,631,130
Cotton farms (0131).....	30,725	1,850,180	Cotton farms.....	40,534	813,748
Tobacco farms (0132).....	95,493	1,651,941	Tobacco farms.....	89,903	941,283
Sugar crop, Irish potato, hay, peanut, and other field crop farms <sup>2</sup> (0133, 0134, 0139).....	81,415	5,484,249	Other field crop farms.....	31,190	1,358,226
Vegetable and melon farms (016)	19,548	2,144,368	Vegetable farms.....	19,660	1,174,981
Fruit and tree nut farms <sup>3</sup> (017).....	51,270	2,858,110	Fruit and tree nut farms.....	53,754	1,682,339
Dairy farms (024).....	196,057	9,591,737	Dairy farms.....	260,956	6,580,182
Poultry and egg farms <sup>4</sup> (025).....	42,690	6,356,830	Poultry farms.....	57,545	3,959,670

<sup>1</sup>Includes popcorn farms and lentil farms; in 1969, these farms were included in other field crop farms.  
<sup>2</sup>In 1969, field seed farms and hay farms were included in general farms.  
<sup>3</sup>Includes pineapple farms; in 1969, these farms were included in other field crop farms.  
<sup>4</sup>Includes poultry hatcheries; in 1969, poultry hatcheries were not included as farms.

U.S. farms with sales of \$2,500 and over. They accounted for 54 percent of the total harvested cropland on those farms. Sale of cash grains accounted for 83 percent of all agricultural products sold on cash grain farms and 80 percent of all cash grains sold from farms classified by SIC.

As indicated in table 4, cash grain farms harvested 78 percent of the wheat acreage, 60 percent of the corn acreage, 78 percent of the soybean acreage, and 96 percent of the rice acreage on the farms classified by SIC. Wheat farms harvested 54 percent of the wheat

acreage, rice farms harvested 84 percent of the rice acreage, corn farms harvested 30 percent of the corn acreage, and soybean farms harvested 33 percent of the soybean acreage.

The geographic concentration of wheat (0111) and corn (0115) farms which make up 18 percent and 23 percent, respectively, of cash grain farms, are shown in map 74-M15 and map 74-M17.

**Field crop farms except cash grain farms (013)**—Field crop farms except cash grain farms—tobacco, cotton, sugar crop, and

Irish potato farms—made up 12 percent of the farms with sales of \$2,500 and over. They had 10 percent of the harvested cropland and raised 80 percent of the acreage of tobacco, 62 percent of the acreage of cotton, and 86 percent of the acreage of Irish potatoes. In addition, they raised 95 percent of the acreage of sugarcane and 68 percent of the acreage of sugar beets and accounted for 82 percent of the sales of tobacco and 71 percent of the sales of cotton on farms classified by SIC.

**Cotton farms (0131)**—Cotton farms comprised 1.8 percent of farms with sales of \$2,500 and over in 1974 and contained 3 percent of the harvested cropland. They accounted for 2 percent of the value of all agricultural products sold and, as indicated in table 5, 60 percent of the value of cotton sold in 1974. Seven leading States—California, Mississippi, Texas, Arizona, Arkansas, Alabama and Louisiana—accounted for 90 percent of the value of all cotton sold from cotton farms. The sales of cotton made up 73 percent of the value of all agricultural products sold from cotton farms.

**Tobacco farms (0132)**—Tobacco farms comprised 6 percent of all farms with