

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