

NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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University Park, New Mexico

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COOPERATING WITH
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Statistical Reporting Service
Field Operation Division

COMPILED BY
NEW MEXICO CROP AND LIVESTOCK
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New Mexico Agricultural Statistics

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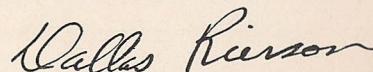
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FOREWORD

New Mexico agriculture is faced with keeping in step with new requirements and needs of the consumer. In addition, allied industries must keep pace with changes in agriculture to meet its needs in order to adequately provide food and fiber to the people of this country and the world.

To assist all concerned, we take pride in presenting Volume IV of New Mexico Agricultural Statistics, bringing up to date agricultural production by counties and production values of the major crops of New Mexico.

This work is a cooperative program of the New Mexico Department of Agriculture and the Statistical Reporting Service of the United States Department of Agriculture and is partially financed through matching funds of the Research and Marketing Act of 1946.



Dallas Rierson, Director

New Mexico Department of Agriculture

WHY CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTS

A man's judgment is no better than his facts and crop reports are the basic facts of Agriculture.

They aid farmers in planning their production and marketing.

They are essential in enacting wise legislation affecting Agriculture.

They are the basis for analysis of agriculture and other business conditions.

They enable railroads to make a better distribution of cars for moving farm products.

They give producers the same foresight to future price trends that organized dealers possess.

They are a check on fluctuation in price. Uncertainty of supply promotes undue fluctuation in price.

They are indispensable in times of war because food is as essential as ammunition and weapons of war.

They are the best basis for adjusting supply to demand which is highly essential if maximum price is to prevail.

They aid farm organizations, schools and others in planning constructive programs, and the prospective purchaser of land.

They give information on surplus and deficit areas of production making possible a more economical distribution of products.

They eliminate the ill effects of misleading reports that might be circulated for private gain, if there were no official reports.

They are a guide to farm resources and for developing new resources such as irrigation, electric power, location of food processing and other factories.

They reduce the amount of speculation in farm products. Speculation thrives on uncertainty. Unbiased official crop reports reduce uncertainty which limits speculation.

They indicate potential buying power thereby enabling the manufacturer to meet the probable demand. With economical production and distribution, the manufacturer can sell at a lower price than he could with uncertain demand.

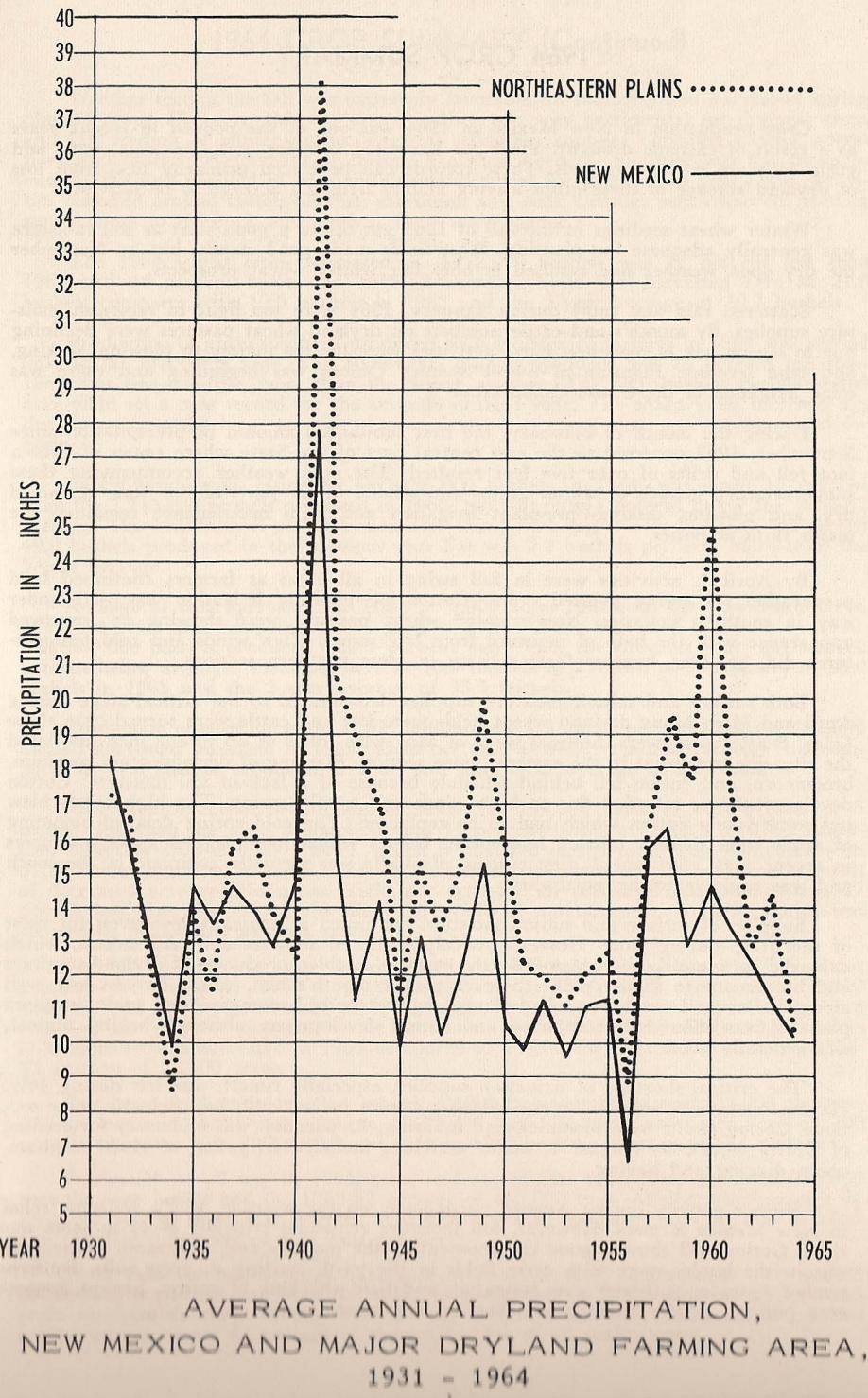
They reduce the risk of ownership of buyers of farm products which enables them to do business on a smaller margin. Under the stimulus of competition, they pay producers higher prices than could be paid if uncertainty of production existed. They provide an accurate, unbiased picture of New Mexico's agriculture. The facts on present and prospective supplies furnish a sound basis for judgment and action by farmers, other individuals, business men, railroads, crop and livestock interests and governmental agencies.

New Mexico Agricultural Statistics

CLIMATE OF NEW MEXICO: Average first fall and last spring date of 32 degrees, days between dates, record average, precipitation 1963-1964

County and Station	Freeze date years of record	Average first date of 32 degrees	Average last spring date of 32 degrees	Average number of days between dates	Precipitation-Inches		
					Average for period of record through 1964	1963	1964
Bernalillo	Years	Date	Date	Days		Inches	
Albuquerque	71	Oct. 26	Apr. 17	192	8.13	7.47	7.44
Sandoval							
Jemez Springs	51	Oct. 22	May 1	174	17.68	13.94	13.50
San Juan							
Shiprock	33	Oct. 14	May 1	166	6.79	0	7.62
Aztec Ruins Natl. Monument	50	Oct. 10	May 12	151	9.82	6.87	8.17
Santa Fe							
Santa Fe	86	Oct. 15	May 5	163	13.76	14.18	13.35
Taos							
Taos	61	Oct. 3	May 16	140	12.08	8.66	10.66
Valencia							
Los Lunas	62	Oct. 18	Apr. 23	178	7.87	6.34	6.34
San Fidel	38	Oct. 13	May 6	160	9.63	8.10	7.72
Colfax							
Raton	19	Sept. 28	May 9	142	14.75	10.65	10.34
Springer	66	Oct. 6	May 8	151	15.59	13.87	9.64
Curry							
Clovis	49	Oct. 28	Apr. 16	195	17.48	18.23	12.06
Melrose	20	Oct. 24	Apr. 17	190	15.13	16.11	11.19
De Baca							
Ft. Sumner	50	Oct. 23	Apr. 18	188	13.74	12.92	8.45
Alamogordo Dam	24	Oct. 29	Apr. 16	196	12.50	14.61	6.10
Guadalupe							
Santa Rosa	52	Oct. 25	Apr. 17	191	13.92	10.02	7.40
Quay							
Tucumcari	57	Oct. 27	Apr. 15	195	15.07	15.22	10.28
Oban	35	Oct. 21	Apr. 18	186	15.80	14.99	16.28
San Jon	55	Oct. 25	Apr. 22	186	15.18	12.80	10.42
Roosevelt							
Portales	50	Oct. 19	Apr. 22	180	16.94	17.11	10.56
Elida	22	Oct. 29	Apr. 17	195	15.09	8.07	10.83
San Miguel							
Las Vegas	68	Oct. 8	May 8	153	15.94	13.56	9.21
Bell Ranch	58	Oct. 21	Apr. 20	184	14.52	12.79	9.72
Torrance							
Estancia	42	Oct. 2	May 19	136	11.87	9.24	7.76
Union							
Clayton	56	Oct. 20	Apr. 26	177	14.51	12.86	8.93
Des Moines	46	Oct. 4	May 14	143	17.91	12.71	13.18
Catron							
Quemado	33	Sept. 23	June 7	108	10.40	11.65	12.54
Grant							
Ft. Bayard	64	Oct. 24	Apr. 27	180	14.41	13.45	12.30
Hidalgo							
Lordsburg	36	Nov. 4	Apr. 3	215	10.10	9.96	10.51
Animas	34	Oct. 29	Apr. 23	189	9.99	12.25	10.00
Luna							
Deming	66	Nov. 2	Apr. 4	212	8.84	6.30	6.38
Hachita	45	Nov. 5	Apr. 10	209	9.54	----	14.35
Sierra							
Caballo Dam	26	Nov. 5	Apr. 3	216	8.46	5.74	6.94
Winston	16	Oct. 10	May 15	148	12.14	11.63	11.08
Hillsboro	20	Oct. 30	Apr. 16	197	10.98	7.80	9.53
Socorro							
Socorro	66	Oct. 24	Apr. 10	197	8.75	6.56	6.78
Augustine	31	Sept. 27	May 28	122	10.51	7.62	8.20
Chaves							
Roswell	69	Oct. 30	Apr. 7	206	11.62	6.30	6.98
Elk	51	Oct. 17	Apr. 30	170	15.84	15.77	8.84
Dona Ana							
State University	71	Oct. 28	Apr. 9	202	8.01	6.11	3.62
Hatch	49	Oct. 24	Apr. 10	197	8.94	7.06	4.81
Eddy							
Carlsbad	66	Nov. 5	Apr. 3	216	12.45	10.16	4.47
Artesia	54	Oct. 28	Apr. 13	198	11.33	5.95	5.18
Lea							
Lovington	39	Nov. 1	Apr. 12	203	14.89	12.43	8.31
Jal	21	Oct. 31	Apr. 5	209	11.35	10.32	6.14
Lincoln							
Ft. Stanton	64	Oct. 8	May 7	154	15.37	8.87	9.78
Corona	49	Oct. 15	May 4	164	15.87	10.66	11.81
Otero							
Alamogordo	45	Nov. 5	Apr. 6	213	9.80	8.42	6.78
Cloudcroft	60	Sept. 30	May 17	136	25.74	24.44	21.33

New Mexico Agricultural Statistics



1964 CROP SUMMARY

Crop production in New Mexico in 1964 was one of the poorest in recent years as a result of extreme drought. Yield per harvested acre for corn for grain, oats, and grain sorghum set new records. These records can be traced primarily to a high loss of dryland acreage of these crops leaving mainly irrigated acreage to be harvested.

Winter wheat seedings in the fall of 1963 got off to a good start as soil moisture was generally adequate for planting. Most fields made good stands, but by November the dry open weather had resulted in only fair winter wheat prospects.

Scattered rain and snow during January, 1964 were too light to replenish moisture supplies. By month's end cattle numbers on dryland wheat pastures were declining due to severe lack of moisture. Farm activities were limited mainly to plowing, disking, and land leveling. Planting of Sweet Spanish Onions was beginning and there was some irrigation of the Grano Onion crop.

During the month of February, the first substantial amount of precipitation since September, 1963 occurred in the east central part of the State where snows of over a foot fell and drifts of over five feet resulted. The cold weather accompanying these snows retarded growth of winter grains and alfalfa. Other parts of the State remained dry, and plowing, disking, pre-plant irrigation and farm maintenance remained the major farm activities.

By April 1, activities were in full swing in all areas as farmers continued land preparation for spring planted crops. Cotton pre-planting irrigation was well under way in southern counties. Non-irrigated wheat pastures were showing an improved appearance with the help of moisture from late snows. High winds and cold temperatures did, however, hamper farm activity in some northern sections.

Both surface and subsoil moisture supplies deteriorated to the critical stage during April and May. Many dryland wheat fields were lost and cattle were turned onto those fields. Scattered showers the final week of May with totals of up to one inch alleviated the situation somewhat in the eastern plains section. Planting of dryland grain sorghum, broomcorn, and cotton fell behind schedule because of a lack of soil moisture. Cotton development was retarded due to high winds and a cold spring. The high winds blew out some young cotton which had to be replanted. The cold spring delayed blooming of apple trees thereby missing late spring freezes which had plagued apple producers in recent years. By June 1, first cutting of alfalfa was virtually complete in the south and was rapidly moving northward.

Supplies of surface and subsoil moisture continued at critically low levels for most of the State during June. However, widely scattered showers and hail storms, which damaged cotton and sweetpotatoes on the eastside, enabled producers of dryland sorghum and broomcorn to finally plant these crops. At month's end, wheat harvest was well along, barley and oat harvest had started in the south, broomcorn and grain sorghum planting was about half completed and cotton development, although behind normal, was generally good.

The critical shortage of irrigation supplies, especially runoff, was felt during July. Haying operations were halted and livestock were turned onto hay fields in some sections. Cotton plants were blooming and squaring. Preparation was underway for seeding of winter wheat. By August 1, major activities included irrigation of grain sorghum, onion digging and haying.

Shower activity during August, particularly on the westside, was a welcome relief to New Mexico farmers. However, soil moisture remained critically short in most sections. Cotton still showed good development at the month's end, and most of the crop was in the lay-by stage with early fields in the south starting to open bolls. By September 1, major activities were irrigation and field checking of cotton, haying, broomcorn pulling, lettuce thinning and harvest of a record apple crop.

1964 CROP SUMMARY (Continued)

Weather during the fall was extremely favorable for maturity and harvest of spring planted crops. However, this dry open weather was very detrimental for dryland crops and fall seeding of winter grains. Lack of irrigation supplies curtailed haying operations and slowed development of cotton. A critical need for moisture was felt throughout the fall and resulted in very little dryland wheat for pasture. At year's end, activities centered around cotton harvest, shredding and stalk cutting, pecan harvest, feeding supplements to livestock and general farm maintenance.

The 1964 wheat crop, estimated at 2,772,000 bushels was 27 percent less than 1963 and 44 percent below the 1958-62 average. Yield per harvested acre at 21.0 bushels compares with 19.0 bushels in 1963 and the 5-year average of 20.7 bushels.

Production of grain sorghum produced by New Mexico farmers in 1964 was second only to the preceding year. The 10,664,000 bushels produced was 14 percent less than 1963, but was one-fifth more than the 5-year average. The 62.0 bushels per harvested acre yield set a new record for the seventh straight year. The sharp yield increase was due, in part, to the large acreage of poor dryland sorghum that was not harvested for grain.

Barley production, estimated at 1,496,000 bushels in 1964, was down 13 percent from the 1,715,000 bushels produced in 1963, but was only 1 percent below the 1958-62 average. The 44.0 bushels per harvested acre was 5 bushels per acre less than the record 49.0 bushels produced in the previous year but was 2.2 bushels per acre more than the 5-year average.

Acreage of oats harvested for grain at 6,000 acres continued the downward trend of recent years and compares with a peak of 61,000 acres harvested for grain in 1920. The 300,000 bushels produced was 7 percent more than the previous year, but was 22 percent below average. Yield per acre at 50.0 bushels is a record and compares to 35.0 bushels in 1963 and the 5-year average of 33.6 bushels.

Production of corn for grain at 627,000 bushels was up 27 percent from the 492,000 bushels harvested for grain in 1963. Yield per acre at 57.0 set a new record. This compares to 41.0 bushels produced in 1963 and the 5-year average of 35.0 bushels.

New Mexico cotton production, estimated at 257,000 bales, is 14,000 bales or 5 percent less than the 1963 production, and 14 percent below average. The 1964 American Egyptian crop of 23,000 bales, which is included in the total crop, compares with 31,200 bales produced in 1963. This was 26 percent less than the 1963 crop, as a result of decreased acreage allotments. Yield per acre for all cotton at 655 pounds was 27 pounds less than the 1963 yield. The 1964 yield of upland cotton at 675 pounds was 36 pounds below the previous year.

The 1964 broomcorn crop was estimated at 2,100 tons. Production was only about a fourth the size of the 1963 crop. Yield per acre at 280 pounds compares, with 370 last year and the 5-year average of 304 pounds. The sharp decrease in production is a result of the extreme drought in the broomcorn producing areas. Only 15,000 acres of broomcorn was harvested in 1964 compared to 44,000 the year before and the 1958-62 average of 38,800 acres.

Dry bean production in 1964 totaled 42,000 bags compared with 53,000 the preceding year and the 5-year average of 82,000 bags. Average yield per acre of 700 pounds compares with 880 pounds per acre in 1963 and the average of 614 pounds.

Production of all hay in 1964, estimated at 760,000 tons, compares with 795,000 tons the year before and the 1958-62 average of 685,000 tons. Alfalfa, which makes up about 90 percent of all hay, yielded 4.10 tons per acre compared to 4.50 tons in 1963 and the 5-year average of 3.94 tons per acre.

Total value of major crops harvested in New Mexico, estimated at 109 million dollars was 8 percent less than the value of production in 1963. Cotton, all hay and grain sorghum continue as the three leading income producers. Value of cotton and cottonseed represents 49 percent of the total value of all major crops.

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FARM INCOME:

Realized gross and net income of farm operators from farming, and total, 1961-1964

Item	1961	1962	1963	1964 ¹	Year				
					Number of farms		Million dollars		
					17.4	16.7	16.1	15.4	
Cash receipts from farm marketings	244.2	274.2	269.9	244.0					
Government payments	14.1	15.0	15.5	18.7					
Value of home consumption	4.8	4.4	4.4	3.9					
Gross rental value of farm dwellings	6.5	6.6	6.9	7.4					
TOTAL	269.5	300.2	296.7	274.1					
Farm production expenses	183.4	192.5	204.5	174.5					
Realized net farm income	86.1	92.2	99.6	99.6					
Net changes in farm inventories	16.6	-11.0	5.4	-20.9					
Total net farm income	102.7	96.7	97.6	78.8					

¹Preliminary. ²500 pound gross weight bales. ³Short-time average.

⁴Tons.

⁵Bags of 100 pounds.

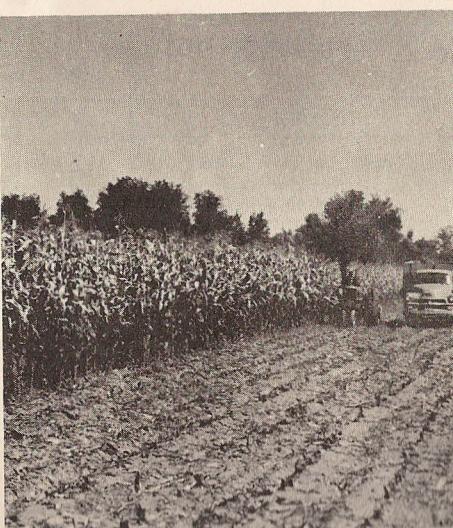
⁶Yield per acre and production in short tons.

⁷Includes production not marketed and excluded in computing value, 50,000 bushels, 1963; 190,000 bushels, 1964.

Cash receipts from farm marketings, by commodities, 1961-1964

Commodity	Year			
	1961	1962	1963	1964 ¹
	Thousands of dollars			
Cattle and calves	121,279	138,531	134,892	116,004
Sheep and lambs	6,026	6,180	6,524	5,924
Wool	4,056	4,665	4,469	4,673
Cotton lint	43,390	51,702	48,469	46,688
Cottonseed	6,350	5,430	6,164	6,075
Wheat	13,019	8,375	7,361	3,967
Sorghum grain	6,328	8,885	10,171	9,732
Hay	7,396	9,977	10,858	10,918
Broomcorn	1,547	1,999	2,617	1,823
Dry beans	535	376	290	324
Apples	645	2,283	811	2,306
Pearns	1,897	1,891	2,355	2,096
Pecans	1,154	3,308	1,785	2,064

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New Mexico Agricultural Statistics

GRAIN STOCKS: Quantities stored on and off farms,
1963, 1964, and 1965.

Year	On farms				Off farms			
	Jan. 1	Apr. 1	July 1	Oct. 1	Jan. 1	Apr. 1	July 1	Oct. 1
1,000 bushels								
WHEAT				1,000 bushels				
1963-----	256	128	85	385	4,644	5,000	3,975	4,693
1964-----	266	95	38	305	3,393	3,072	2,613	3,004
1965 ¹ -----	139	28	---	---	2,847	2,612	---	---
CORN				1,000 bushels				
1963-----	289	160	72	31	25	47	19	16
1964-----	394	182	108	69	29	20	6	6
1965 ¹ -----	489	219	---	--	42	18	---	---
OATS				1,000 bushels				
1963-----	98	62	15	140	29	36	5	20
1964-----	73	39	6	135	11	19	15	20
1965 ¹ -----	60	39	---	---	18	15	---	---
BARLEY				1,000 bushels				
1963-----	238	170	60	343	28	22	8	32
1964-----	223	120	51	299	27	19	23	20
1965-----	239	75	---	---	28	21	---	---
GRAIN SORGHUM				1,000 bushels				
1963-----	1,523	812	254	203	7,065	6,900	4,657	3,937
1964-----	2,117	747	545	374	8,144	5,469	4,360	3,505
1965 ¹ -----	1,386	853	---	---	6,458	5,111	---	---

¹ Preliminary.

HAY STOCKS: Quantities stored on farms, 1963, 1964, and 1965

Jan. 1	1963		1964		1965 ¹	
	Jan. 1	May 1	Jan. 1	May 1	Jan. 1	May 1
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons				
	310	72	358	64	365	61

¹ Preliminary.

COTTONSEED: Production, farm disposition, price, and value, 1962, 1963, and 1964

Year	<u>Farm disposition</u>				Season average price per ton	Value of production
	Production	Sold	Used on farms ¹	Dollars		
	Thou. tons	Thou. tons	Thou. tons	Dollars	Thou. dollars	Thou. dollars
1962-----	111	107	4	50.30	5,583	
1963-----	112	108	4	56.10	6,283	
1964-----	106	102	4	56.40	5,342	

¹ Includes amount used for planting crop of succeeding year.

UPLAND COTTON: Acreage, yield, and production, by counties, irrigated and non-irrigated, 1963

County	Acres planted			Acres harvested			Yield per harvested acre			Production (500 pound gross weight bales)		
	Irrig.	Non-irrig.	Total	Irrig.	Non-irrig.	Total	Irrig.	Non-irrig.	Total	Irrig.	Non-irrig.	Total
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Bales	Bales	Bales
Curry	1140	200	1340	1130	200	1330	412	350	403	973	147	1120
De Baca	495	0	495	40	0	40	250	---	250	20	---	20
Quay	2770	0	2770	2610	0	2610	607	---	607	3310	---	3310
Roosevelt	14500	3100	17600	13330	2870	16200	570	300	523	15890	1810	17700
Northeast District	18905	3300	22205	17110	3070	20180	565	303	525	20193	1957	22150
Grant	105	0	105	100	0	100	670	---	670	140	---	140
Hidalgo	6265	0	6265	6195	0	6195	901	---	901	11671	---	11671
Luna	14110	0	14110	13115	0	13115	971	---	971	26618	---	26618
Sierra	2485	0	2485	2435	0	2435	849	---	849	4324	---	4324
Socorro	1970	0	1970	1885	0	1885	832	---	832	3280	---	3280
Southwest District	24935	0	24935	23730	0	23730	928	---	928	46033	---	46033
Chaves	31350	0	31350	30090	0	30090	810	---	810	50962	---	50962
Dona Ana	38430	0	38430	37665	0	37665	769	---	769	60542	---	60542
Eddy	26645	0	26645	26210	0	26210	702	---	702	38479	---	38479
Lea	27860	1440	29300	20540	1160	21700	431	240	421	18516	584	19100
Otero	1935	0	1935	1725	0	1725	703	---	703	2534	---	2534
Southeast District	126220	1440	127660	116230	1160	117390	704	240	699	171033	584	171617
State	170060	4740	174800	157070	4230	161300	722	286	711	237259	2541	239800

UPLAND COTTON: Acreage, yield, and production, by counties, irrigated and non-irrigated, 1964

County	Acres planted			Acres harvested			Yield per harvested acre			Production (500 pound gross weight bales)		
	Irrig.	Non-Irrig.	Total	Irrig.	Non-Irrig.	Total	Irrig.	Non-Irrig.	Total	Irrig.	Non-Irrig.	Total
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Bales	Bales	Bales
Valencia	10	0	10	10	0	10	500	---	500	10	---	10
Northwest District	10	0	10	10	0	10	500	---	500	10	---	10
Curry	1110	200	1310	1080	200	1280	494	170	443	1112	71	1183
De Baca	470	0	470	440	0	440	236	---	236	217	---	217
Quay	2880	0	2880	2735	0	2735	570	---	570	3255	---	3255
Roosevelt	15490	3000	18490	14305	2700	17005	424	120	376	12669	677	13346
Northeast District	19950	3200	23150	18560	2900	21460	445	123	402	17253	748	18001
Grant	110	0	110	100	0	100	640	---	640	133	---	133
Hidalgo	6660	0	6660	6230	0	6230	731	---	731	9508	---	9508
Luna	14890	0	14890	13825	0	13825	834	---	834	24074	---	24074
Sierra	2520	0	2520	2435	0	2435	674	---	674	3428	---	3428
Socorro	2060	0	2060	1985	0	1985	529	---	529	2192	---	2192
Southwest District	26240	0	26240	24575	0	24575	767	---	767	39335	---	39335
Chaves	31280	0	31280	29630	0	29630	773	---	773	47806	---	47806
Dona Ana	38170	0	38170	36905	0	36905	807	---	807	62190	---	62190
Eddy	26370	0	26370	25705	0	25705	697	---	697	37382	---	37382
Lea	26160	1000	27160	25185	750	25935	518	91	505	27214	142	27356
Otero	2120	0	2120	1880	0	1880	489	---	489	1920	---	1920
Southeast District	124100	1000	125100	119305	750	120055	709	91	705	176512	142	176654
State	170300	4200	174500	162450	3650	166100	687	117	675	233110	890	234000

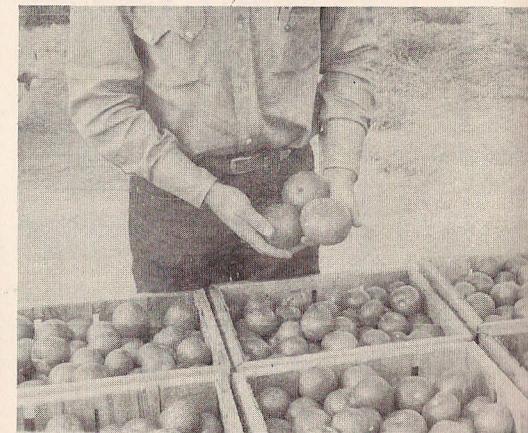
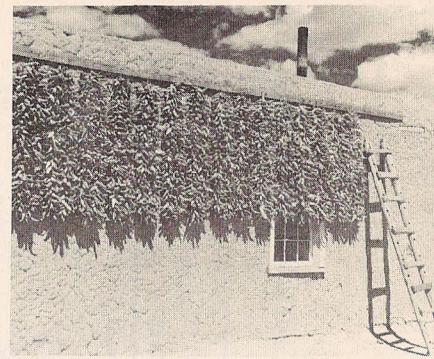
ALL DRY BEANS: Acreage, yield, and production, by counties, irrigated and non-irrigated, 1963

County	Acres planted for all purposes	Acres harvested			Yield per harvested acre			Production		
		Irrig.	Non-irrig.	Total	Irrig.	Non-irrig.	Total	Irrig.	Non-irrig.	Total
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	100lb. bags	100lb. bags	100lb. bags
Bernalillo	250	0	250	250	---	340	340	---	850	850
McKinley	2100	0	1900	1900	---	500	500	---	9500	9500
Rio Arriba	50	30	20	50	600	250	460	180	50	230
Sandoval	50	20	30	50	750	235	440	150	70	220
San Juan	200	200	0	200	1450	---	1450	2900	---	2900
Santa Fe	250	100	100	200	670	330	500	670	330	1000
Taos	50	50	0	50	600	---	600	300	---	300
Valencia	350	100	200	300	600	200	335	600	400	1000
Northwest District	3300	500	2500	3000	960	450	535	4800	11200	16000
Colfax	50	50	0	50	1000	---	1000	500	---	500
Guadalupe	100	100	0	100	700	---	700	700	---	700
Mora	50	40	10	50	1200	200	1000	480	20	500
Quay	10	10	0	10	700	---	700	70	---	70
San Miguel	200	50	50	100	560	100	330	280	50	330
Torrance	1650	1150	300	1450	830	395	740	9570	1180	10750
Union	40	0	40	40	---	375	375	---	150	150
Northeast District	2100	1400	400	1800	830	350	720	11600	1400	13000
Hidalgo	300	250	0	250	1760	---	1760	4400	---	4400
Luna	1000	750	0	750	2360	---	2360	17700	---	17700
Socorro	100	50	0	50	1000	---	1000	500	---	500
Southwest District	1400	1050	0	1050	2150	---	2150	22600	---	22600
Southeast District	200	150	0	150	935	---	935	1400	---	1400
State	7000	3100	2900	6000	1305	435	880	40400	12600	53000

ALL DRY BEANS: Acreage, yield, and production, by counties, irrigated and non-irrigated, 1964¹

County	Acres planted for all purposes	Acres harvested			Yield per harvested acre			Production		
		Irrig.	Non-irrig.	Total	Irrig.	Non-irrig.	Total	Irrig.	Non-irrig.	Total
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	100 lb. bags	100 lb. bags	100 lb. bags
Bernalillo	300	0	300	300	---	200	200	---	600	600
McKinley	2200	0	2000	2000	---	400	400	---	8000	8000
Rio Arriba	100	50	50	100	860	200	530	430	100	530
Sandoval	50	20	30	50	725	150	380	145	45	190
San Juan	150	150	0	150	1100	---	1100	1650	---	1650
Santa Fe	250	100	100	200	655	115	385	655	115	770
Taos	100	100	0	100	950	---	950	950	---	950
Valencia	350	100	200	300	600	105	270	600	210	810
Northwest District	3500	520	2680	3200	850	340	420	4430	9070	13500
Colfax	50	50	0	50	1000	---	1000	500	---	500
Guadalupe	100	100	0	100	700	---	700	700	---	700
Mora	50	40	10	50	700	100	580	280	10	290
Quay	100	0	100	100	---	180	180	---	180	180
Roosevelt	10	10	0	10	500	---	500	50	---	50
San Miguel	60	50	10	60	480	100	415	240	10	250
Torrance	1600	1100	300	1400	1080	200	895	11900	600	12500
Union	30	0	30	30	---	100	100	---	30	30
Northeast District	2000	1350	450	1800	1015	185	805	13670	830	14500
Hidalgo	200	150	0	150	1335	---	1335	2000	---	2000
Luna	1000	600	0	600	1585	---	1585	9500	---	9500
Socorro	100	50	0	50	1000	---	1000	500	---	500
Southwest District	1300	800	0	800	1500	---	1500	12000	---	12000
Southeast District	200	200	0	200	1000	---	1000	2000	---	2000
State	7000	2870	3130	6000	1120	315	700	32100	9900	42000

¹Preliminary



LETTUCE-EARLY SPRING: Acreage, yield, and production, by counties, all irrigated, 1963 and 1964

County	1963				1964			
	Acres		Yield per harvested acre	Production	Acres		Yield per harvested acre	Production
	Planted	Harvested			Planted	Harvested		
	Acres	Acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Acres	Acres	Cwt.	Cwt.
Bernalillo	15	15	160	2400	0	0	---	---
Valencia	65	65	169	11000	115	100	160	16000
Northwest District	80	80	168	13400	115	100	160	16000
Dona Ana	500	470	265	124600	835	550	174	96000
Southeast District	500	470	265	124600	835	550	174	96000
State	580	550	250	138000	950	650	170	110000

LETTUCE-EARLY FALL: Acreage, yield, and production, by counties, all irrigated, 1963 and 1964

County	1963				1964			
	Acres		Yield per harvested acre	Production	Acres		Yield per harvested acre	Production
	Planted	Harvested			Planted	Harvested		
	Acres	Acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Acres	Acres	Cwt.	Cwt.
Bernalillo	0	0	---	---	20	20	200	4000
Santa Fe	0	0	---	---	70	40	200	8000
Valencia	320	120	163	19600	50	50	180	9000
Northwest District	320	120	163	19600	140	110	580	21000
Torrance	50	50	162	8100	135	75	246	16000
Northeast District	50	50	162	8100	135	75	246	16000
Dona Ana	630	530	278	147300	925	915	279	255000
Southeast District	630	530	278	147300	925	915	279	255000
State	1000	700	250	175000	1200	1100	265	292000

New Mexico Agricultural Statistics

ONIONS-EARLY SUMMER: Acreage, yield, and production, by counties, all irrigated, 1963 and 1964

County	1962				1964			
	Acres		Yield per harvested acre	Production	Acres		Yield per harvested acre	Production
	Planted	Harvested			Planted	Harvested		
Acres	Acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Acres	Acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	
Bernalillo	60	60	250	15000	50	50	250	12500
Santa Fe	0	0	---	---	30	20	250	5000
Valencia	20	20	250	5000	30	30	250	7500
Northwest District	80	80	250	20000	110	100	250	25000
Roosevelt	200	200	150	30000	170	165	152	25000
Torrance	0	0	---	---	30	25	160	4000
Northeast District	200	200	150	30000	200	190	153	29000
Hidalgo	30	30	277	8300	0	0	---	---
Luna	90	90	300	27000	120	100	330	33000
Sierra	20	20	250	5000	15	10	330	3300
Socorro	10	10	320	3200	15	10	330	3300
Southwest District	150	150	290	43500	150	120	330	39600
Dona Ana	1400	1300	379	492500	1700	1665	330	549000
Eddy	0	0	---	---	10	10	240	2400
Lea	270	270	200	54000	230	215	209	45000
Southeast District	1670	1570	348	546500	1940	1890	316	596400
State	2100	2000	320	640000	2400	2300	300	690000

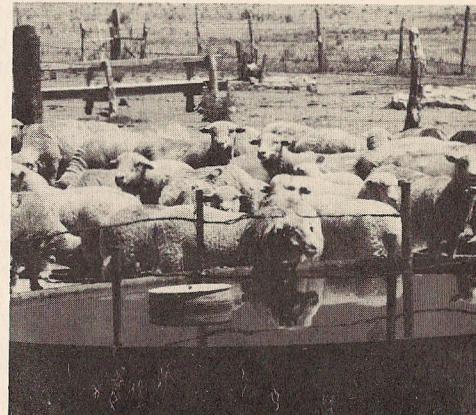
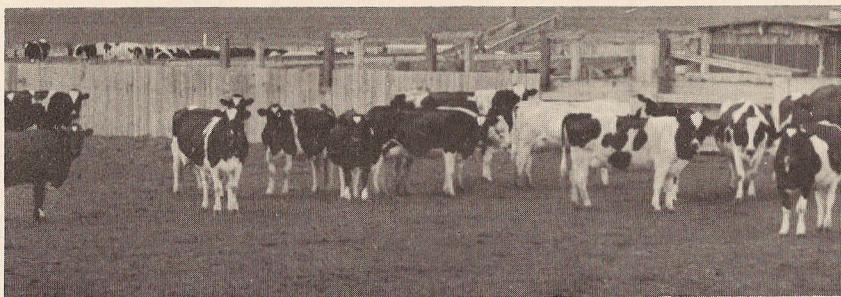
APPLES¹: Acres, orchards, and trees 1962, and production 1963 and 1964²

County	Acres, orchards, and trees — 1962						
	Number of acres	Orchards		Trees		Production	
		Number	Percent of total	Per orchard	Per acre		
	Acres	Number	Percent	Trees	Bushels	1963	1964 ³
Bernalillo	180	27	3	422	63	3,000	75,000
Rio Arriba	2,080	398	42	285	54	40,000	300,000
Sandoval	450	74	8	250	41	20,000	135,000
San Juan	1,050	108	11	376	39	100,000	280,000
Santa Fe	460	133	14	181	52	16,000	40,000
Valencia	150	20	2	495	66	4,000	35,000
Northwest District	4,370	760	80	287	50	183,000	865,000
De Baca	90	12	1	283	38	1,000	20,000
Northeast District	90	12	1	283	38	1,000	20,000
Grant	230	28	3	379	46	1,000	35,000
Southwest District	230	28	3	379	46	1,000	35,000
Chaves and Otero	790	40	4	878	44	90,000	50,000
Lincoln	1,520	110	12	574	42	175,000	230,000
Southeast District	2,310	150	16	655	43	265,000	280,000
State	7,000	950	100	347	47	450,000	1,200,000

¹ Estimates for commercial counties only.

² Acres, orchards and trees refer to those orchards in commercial counties with fifty or more trees being maintained for production. Production refers to total production in commercial counties.

New Mexico Agricultural Statistics



JANUARY 1, 1965 LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY INVENTORY

Cattle and calves on New Mexico farms and ranches totaled 1,106,000 head on January 1, 1965. This represents a decrease of 12 percent from the number on hand a year earlier. Total value of cattle and calves was \$111,706,000—a decrease of \$45,419,000 as a result of a basic herd reducing drouth and lower cattle prices. Average value per head at \$101.00 was down \$24.00 from the previous year.

Milk cows and heifers, two years and older, were estimated at 43,000 head—unchanged from January 1, 1964. Milk production per cow, at 7,100 pounds was a record high. Total milk production during 1964 of 284,000,000 pounds was a 4 percent increase over the 274,000,000 pounds produced in 1963. This is the highest production since the 300,000,000 pounds produced in 1943 when there were 74,000 milk cows in the State, averaging 4,060 pounds per cow.

Stock sheep numbered 938,000 head on January 1, 1965—the smallest number on hand in the 99 years of record. Drought during the year accelerated a long term downward trend. The inventory value of \$13,601,000 showed a 4 percent decline from January 1, 1964 due to smaller numbers. New Mexico marketed 46,238,000 pounds liveweight of sheep and lambs during 1964. Cash receipts totaled \$5,924,000, down 9 percent. The lamb crop at 606,000 head was 16 percent below a year ago. Shorn wool production during 1964 totaled 9,537,000 pounds and was valued at \$4,673,000 excluding government payments.

A total of 65,000 goats were clipped in 1964, yielding 4.8 pounds of mohair per head. Cash receipts from the clip were valued at \$229,000, an increase of 21 percent from the \$189,000 clip in 1963.

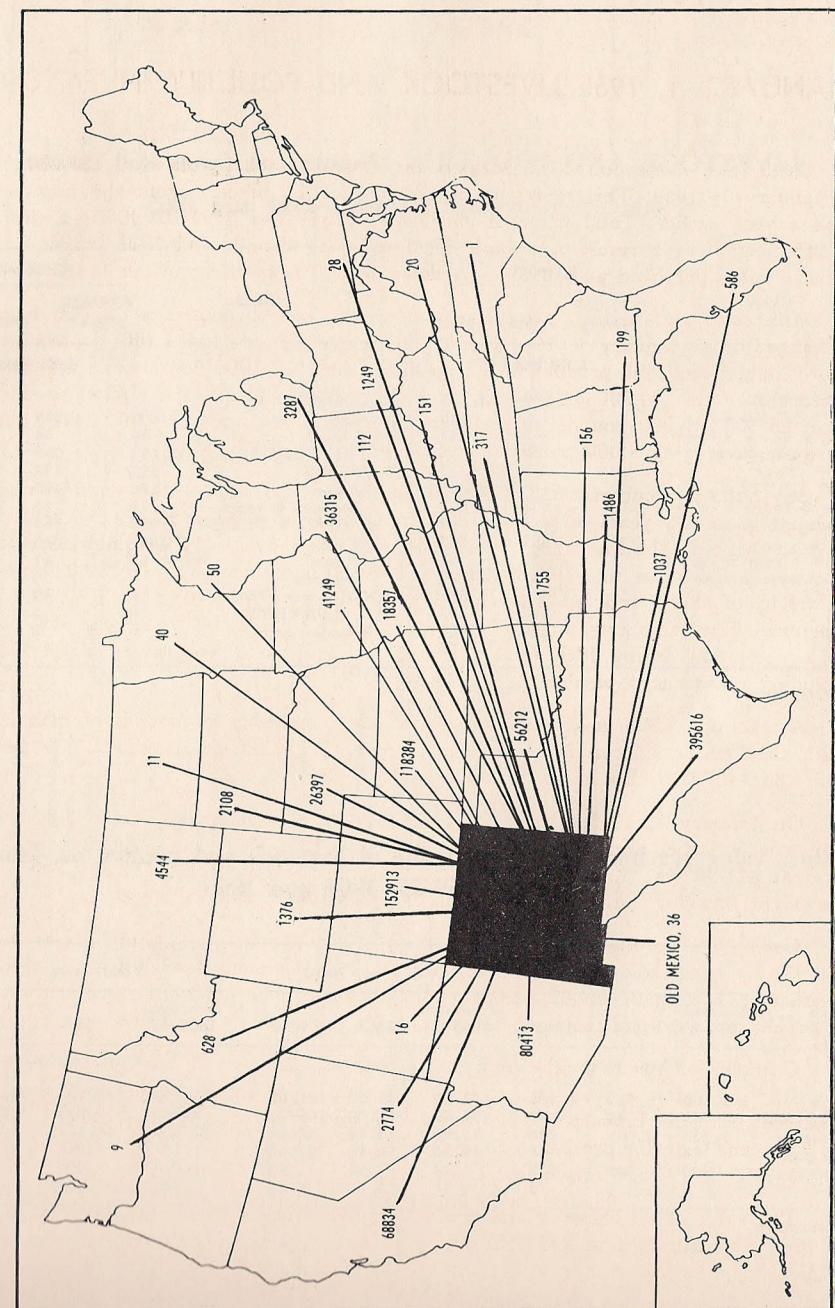
On January 1, 1965, all hog numbers totaled 44,000 head. This is 1,000 fewer than a year earlier and 10,000 head less than the 1959-63 average. Average price per head at \$21.20 was 80 cents above 1964. Hog marketings totaled 12,601,000 pounds liveweight bringing cash receipts of \$1,970,000 to the State's farmers.

Commercial production of red meat in New Mexico's slaughter plants totaled 116,911,000 pounds during 1964, an increase of 13 percent over 1963. Of the total production, beef made up 87 percent, pork about 11 percent, lamb and mutton about 2 percent and veal less than one-half of one percent.

Chickens on farms numbered 875,000 birds on January 1, 1965, down 7 percent from the same date a year earlier. Inventory value of chickens at \$866,000 was down 4 percent from the January 1, 1964 value. Chickens raised during 1964 totaled 719,000, up 7 percent from the previous year. Egg production totaled 149 million eggs, 7 percent below 1963, the lowest production since 1960.

The value of all livestock and poultry on New Mexico farms and ranches January 1, 1965 was estimated at \$127,552,000. This is a decrease of 26 percent from a year earlier.

CATTLE SHIPPED OUT OF NEW MEXICO BY STATE OF DESTINATION, 1964^{1, 2}



¹ From New Mexico Cattle Sanitary Board Records.

² Includes shipments from Clovis Auctions.

