

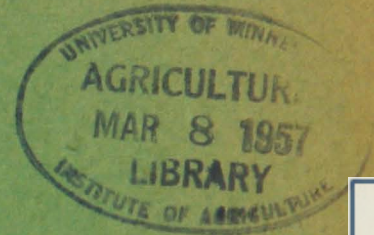
NOVEMBER

1956

MINNESOTA CROPS

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County Data



- Yields
- Importance
- Change in Acreage
- Acres per Farm
- Percent Sold

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U.S. Department of Agriculture

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MINNESOTA CROPS

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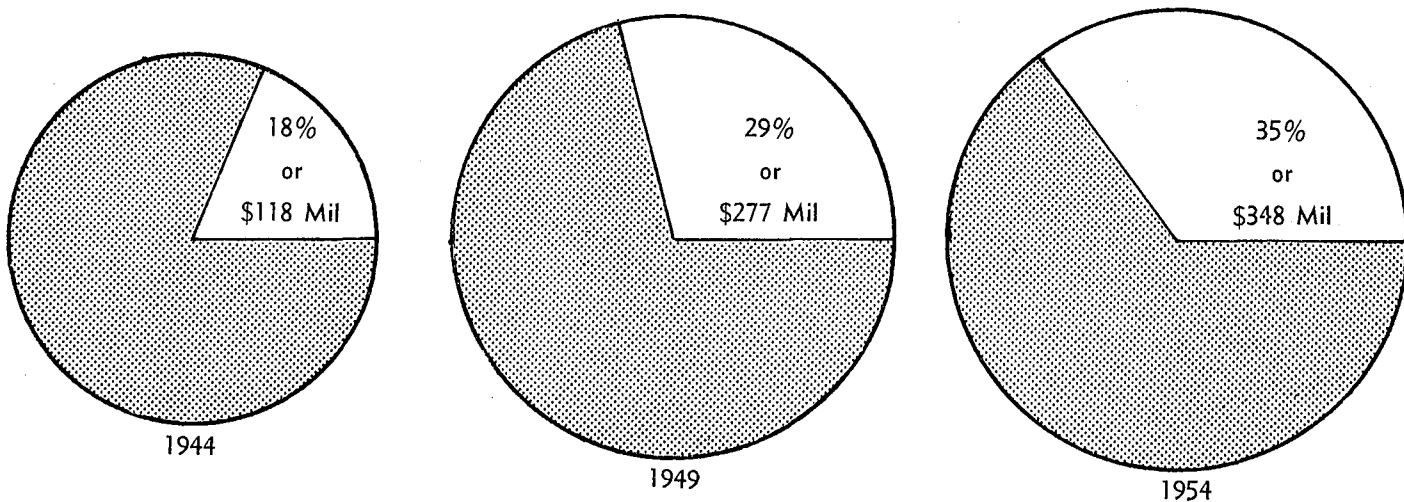
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Introduction

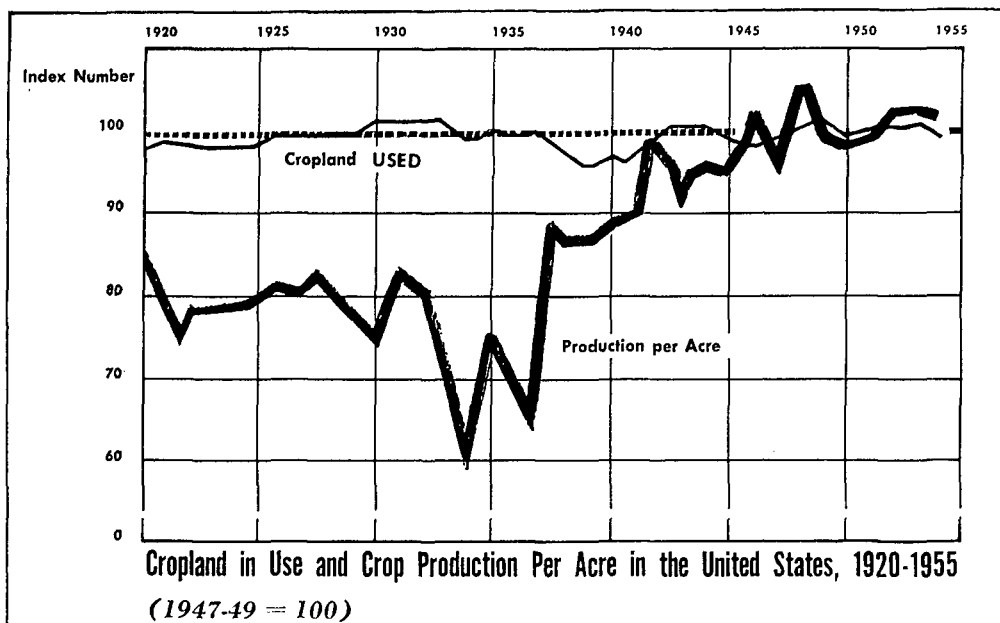
The two major sources of cash farm receipts in Minnesota result from (1) the sale of crops grown on the respective farms and (2) the sale of livestock and livestock products. This publication deals specifically with the major crops that are grown by farmers of this state. Major emphasis is given to comparisons of the 1954 U. S. Census data with that reported in the previous U. S. Census.

Cash receipts from the sale of all crops in Minnesota increased 27 percent from 1949 to 1954. The following graph shows that crop sales accounted for 35.5 percent of total cash farm receipts in 1954, a lesser share in 1949, and only 18.6 percent of the total farm receipts in 1944. While cash receipts from crops have become relatively more important in the state, the data reported in the county outline maps for each crop will show that the apparent trend in many counties does not conform closely to those for the state. Therefore, these data should be most useful to county personnel who are in need of detailed information about their county.

MINNESOTA
Trends in Cash Farm Receipts Derived from Crops



During the past 35 years the amount of cropland harvested in the United States has remained almost constant. However, during the last 15 years production per acre increased by about one-fifth thus increasing total crop production.



The first six maps pertain to field crops in general. The remainder of the publication is divided into sections for each specific crop, containing from 3 to 7 maps. The crops covered include forage crops, corn, soybeans, flax, oats, barley, winter and spring wheat, rye, potatoes, sugar beets, sweet corn, and green peas. Fruits, horticultural specialties, and other miscellaneous crops are not included in this publication.

The data in nearly all instances includes: (1) ten year average yields by counties (1944 to 1953), (2) percentage of cropland harvested of each crop, (3) percent change in acreage of each crop, 1949 to 1954, (4) acres of each crop harvested per farm, and (5) percentage of each crop produced that was sold.

The data presented in this publication were obtained from the (1) 1954 Census of Agriculture, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, Washington, D. C.; (2) State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service; and (3) Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Minnesota.

Figure I

1. Figure I indicates the crop of which the largest percentage of cropland was harvested in each county. The number inserted in each county therefore is the percent of cropland harvested, used for that crop.
2. Corn was the most important single crop in Minnesota as a whole and, of course, most pronounced in the southern Minnesota counties. Hay was the most important single crop in northeastern Minnesota and also in Houston and Ramsey Counties. The counties ranking high in oats are in the lower two-thirds and eastern fringe of the Red River Valley plus Benton, Stearns, Goodhue, Wabasha, Pope and Douglas Counties. This land and climate presumably is not as well suited for corn, but very satisfactory for small grain. The Red River Valley raises mainly small grain. Barley accounted for the largest acreage of any crop in 1954 in Kittson, Roseau, Marshall, and Polk Counties. Oats occupied this position in the remaining counties of the Red River Valley.
3. The percentage of total cropland harvested for each grain in Minnesota in 1954 was as follows:

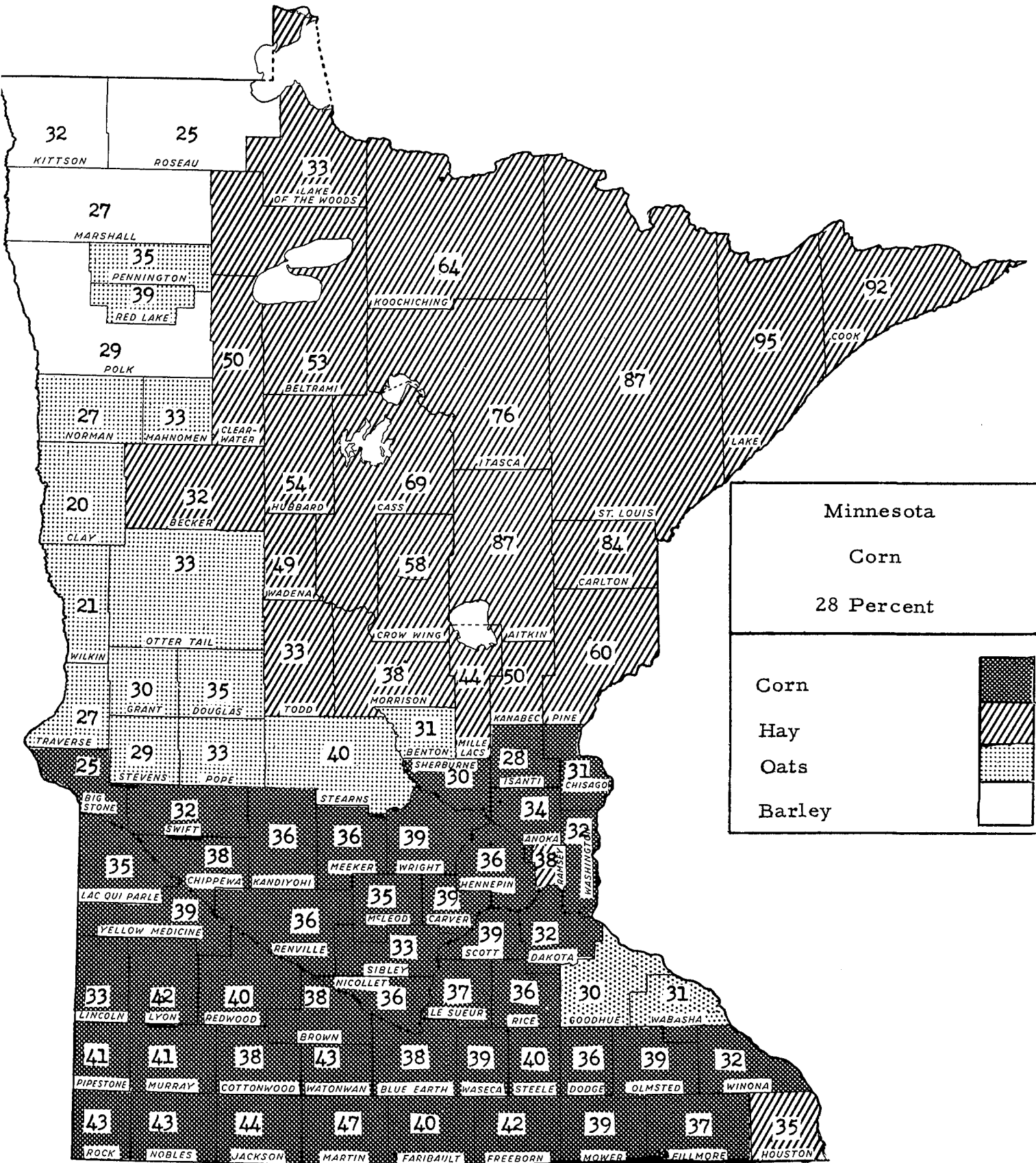
Crop	Percentage of total Cropland Harvested
Corn	27.7
Oats	24.9
Hay	19.4
Soybeans	9.8
Barley	5.5
Flax	5.0
Wheat	3.5
Rye	0.5
Sweet Corn.	0.4
Potatoes	0.4
Sugar Beets	0.4
Green Peas	0.3
Misc. (small grain mixtures, buckwheat, other vegetables, etc.).	2.2
	<u>100.0</u>

4. The crop that accounted for the largest percentage of total cropland in the Red River Valley tended to represent a smaller percentage of the total cropland harvested than was true elsewhere in the state. There is no one crop in the Red River Valley that accounts for as large a share of the cropland as does corn in southern Minnesota or hay in northeastern Minnesota.

Percentage of Cropland Harvested for Major Crops in selected Red River Valley Counties

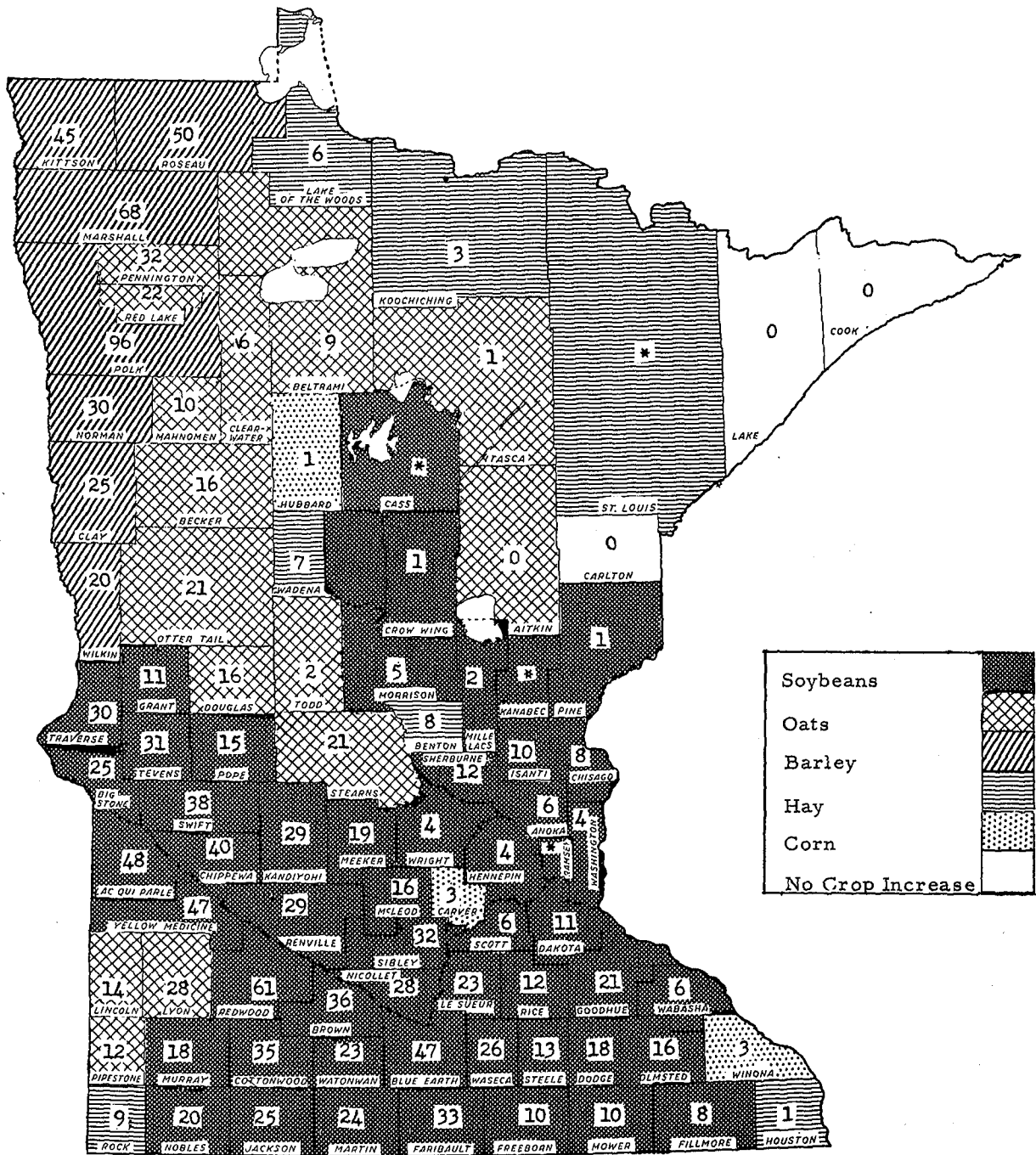
County	Oats	Barley	Spring Wheat percent	Flax	Hay
Clay	20	17	16	10	15
Wilkin	21	16	14	16	11
Norman	27	23	13	9	14
Polk	17	29	18	7	17
Marshall	16	27	20	10	18
Roseau	18	25	6	16	16
Kittson	13	32	27	9	13

Figure 1. Percentage of Cropland Used by the Major Crops in Each County - 1954
(Percentage of Cropland Harvested)



← Notes of explanation on opposite page.

Figure 2. CROPS SHOWING LARGEST INCREASE, 1949 to 1954.
(Increase in Thousands of Acres)



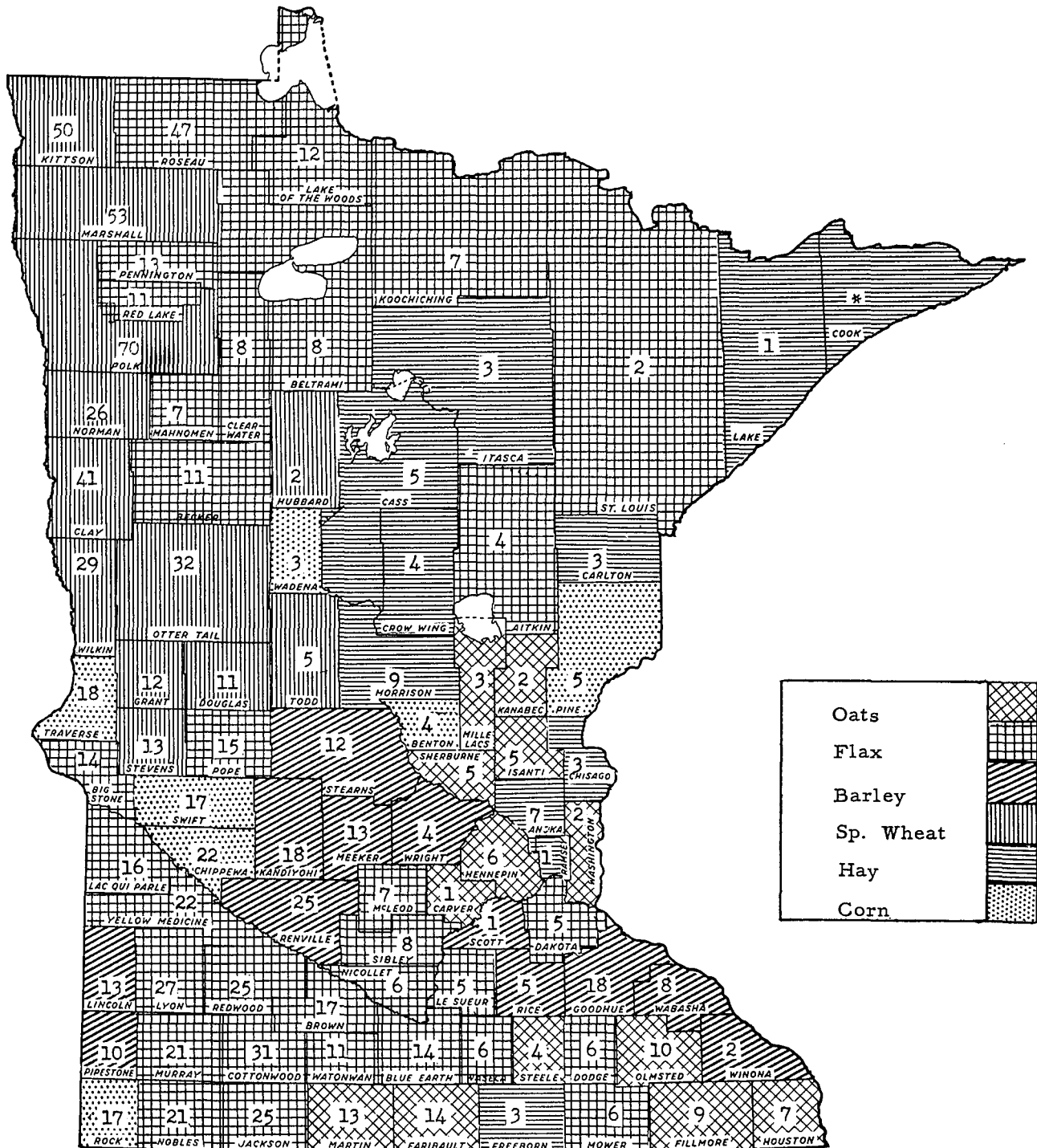
* Less than 500 acre increase.

- In 1954 there were 1, 127, 443 more acres of soybeans than in 1949. Soybeans had the greatest increase during that time of all crops grown. The crops for which the greatest change occurred are listed in the following table:

Crop	Acraege increase	Acraege decrease
Soybeans	1, 127, 443	
Oats	187, 738	
Hay	85, 351	
Barley	24, 982	
Corn		356, 591
Spring wheat		522, 767
Flax		664, 181

Figure 3. CROPS SHOWING LARGEST DECREASE, 1949 to 1954.

(Decrease in Thousands of Acres)



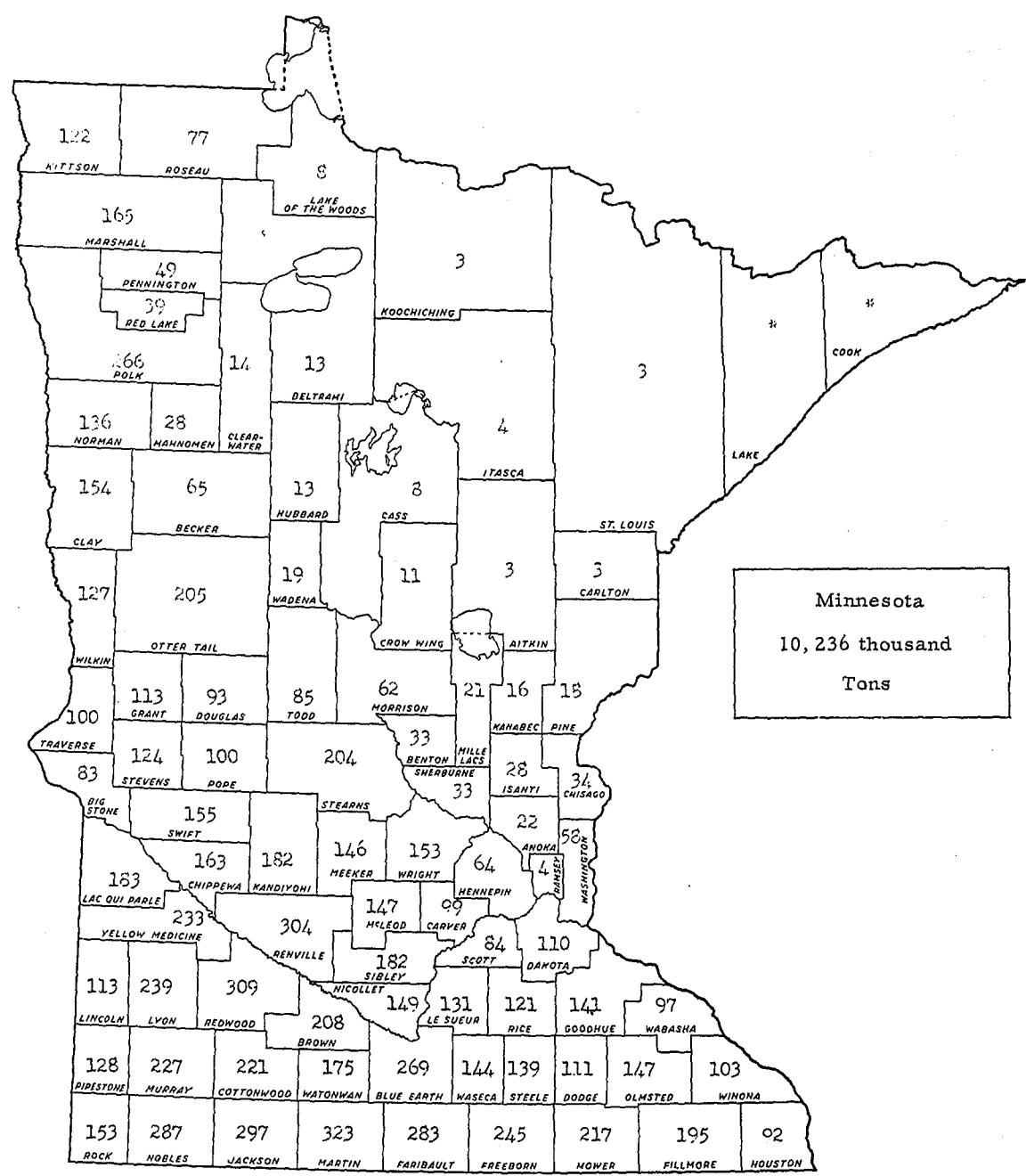
* Less than 500 acre decrease in hay in Cook County.

- In most of southern Minnesota the increase in acreage of soybeans was offset by a decrease in the acreage of flax, corn, barley, and oats.
- In the Red River Valley there was a shift from spring wheat to barley.
- Oats replaced some flax and spring wheat in the eastern area of the Red River Valley.
- The northeast portion of the state had a decrease in acres of total cropland harvested. All crops were reduced in Cook, Lake, Carlton, and Aitkin Counties, but the most pronounced decrease was in hay and flax.

Figure 4. Farm Grain Produced

1954

(Thousand Tons)

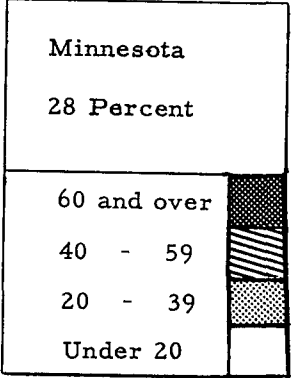
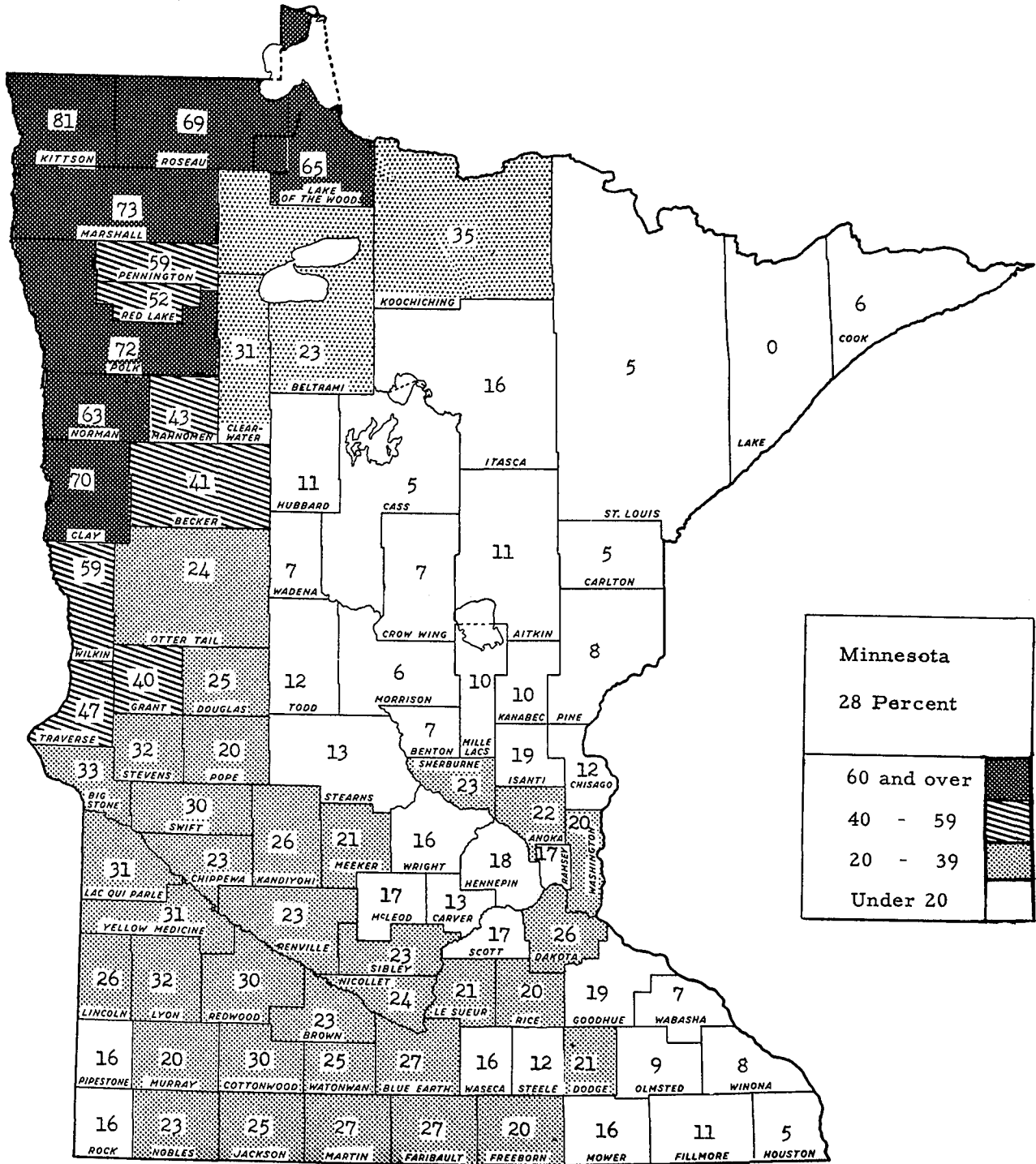


1. The farm grain produced included wheat, corn, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, mixed grain, and a few other minor crops grown for grain. However, the oilseeds, flax, and soybeans were not included.
2. The production of farm grains (oilseeds excluded) varied from a high of 323,000 tons in Martin County to a low of less than 50 tons in Lake and Cook Counties.
3. Over 50 percent of all the farm grains produced in Minnesota are produced in the 3 southern tiers of counties.

Figure 5. Percentage of Farm Grains Produced that was Sold

1954

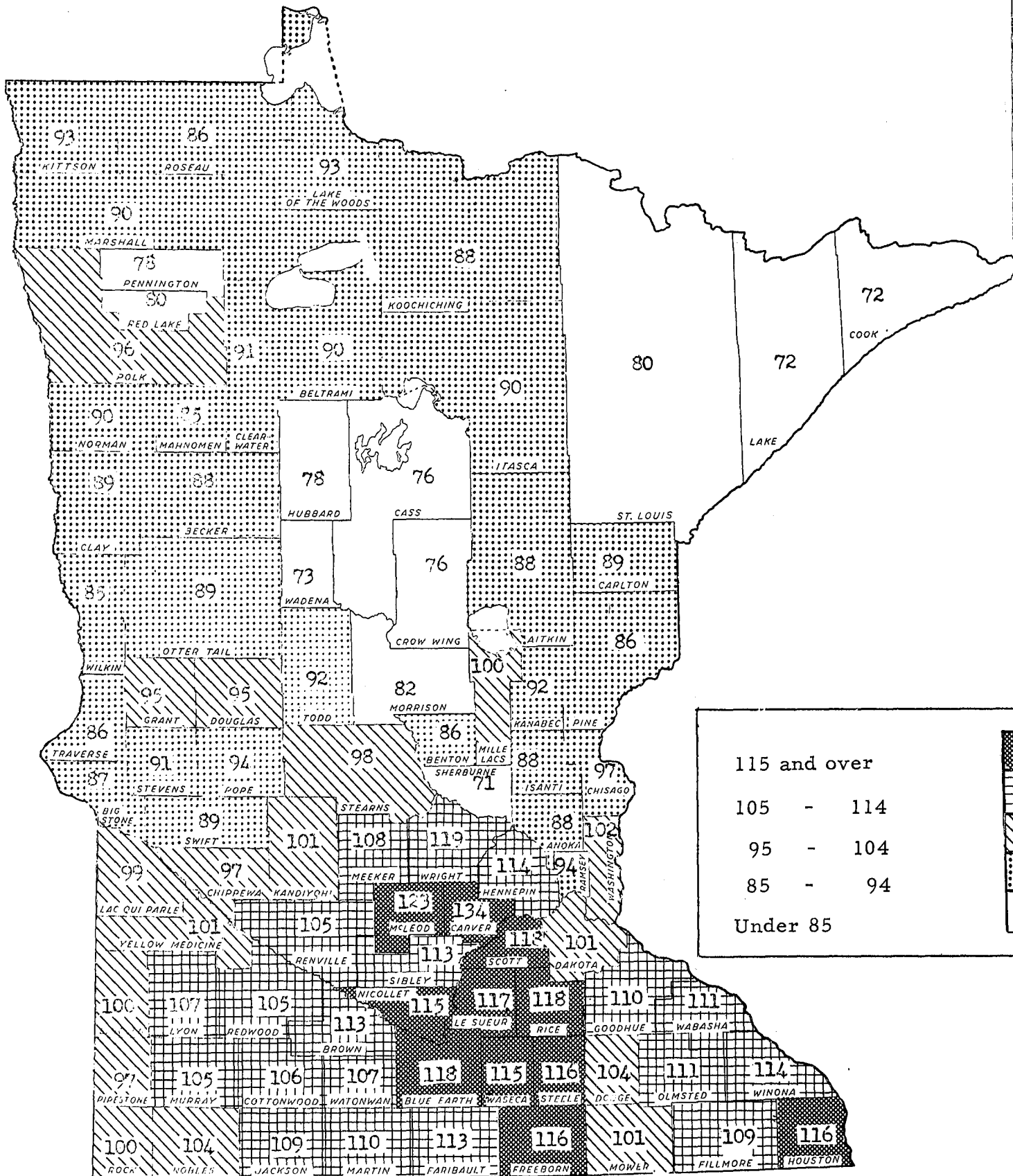
Percent



1. "Farm grains" include wheat, corn, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, mixed grain, and other grain. Flax and soybeans were excluded.
2. Eighty-one percent of the farm grains produced in Kittson County was sold compared to no sales in Lake County. In the Red River Valley a large percentage of the wheat, barley, and oats produced are sold.

Figure 6. Index of Crop Yields in Minnesota by Counties

Minnesota Average = 100



Notes of explanation on next page. ➡

Figure 6

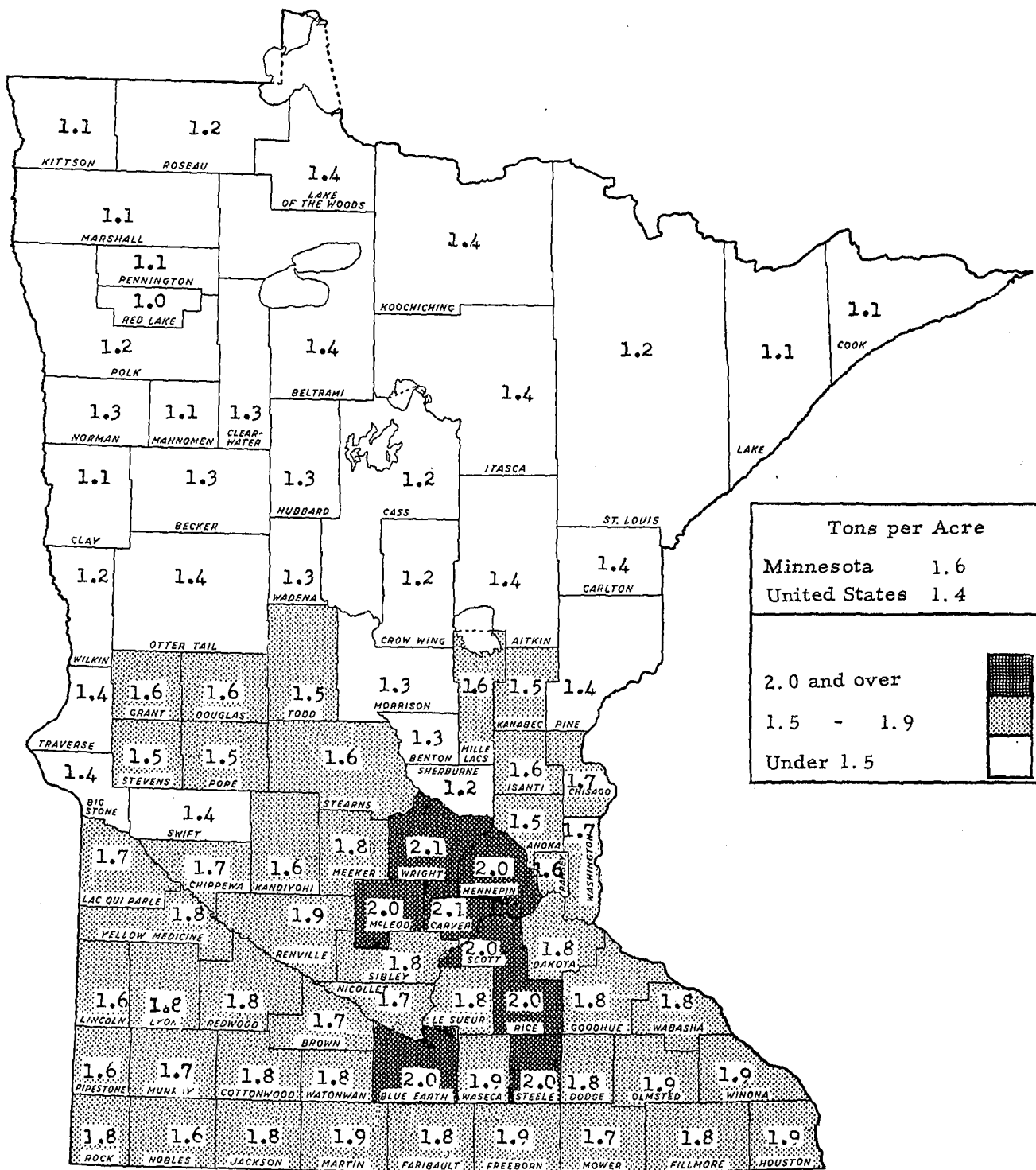
1. Indexes of crop yields were obtained by comparing the ten year average yield (1944 to 1953) of each crop in each county with the average for the state. The crops were weighted according to the 1952 acreage in order to get a yield index for all crops.
2. Factors affecting yields are predominately soil and climate. For instance, low yields in Sherburne, Cass, Hubbard, Wadena, and Crow Wing Counties were due mainly to less productive soils.
3. Crop yields have a direct bearing upon the total cash receipts received per acre of cropland harvested as shown by the following table:

County	Index of crop yield	Cash receipts per acre of cropland harvested*
Minnesota Average = 100		
<u>Counties with high index of crop yield</u>		
		<u>Dollars</u>
Carver	134	90
McLeod	123	65
Scott	118	69
Rice	118	68
Blue Earth	118	67
Le Sueur	117	66
<u>Counties with low index of crop yield</u>		
Morrison	82	37
Red Lake	80	21
Pennington	78	20
Crow Wing	76	43
Cass	76	35
Wadena	73	34
Cook	72	42
Lake	72	33
Sherburne	71	36

* Figure 6, Minnesota Cash Farm Receipts, W. H. Dankers, F. L. Olson, E. K. Thompson, Minnesota Agricultural Extension, August, 1956.

Although Pennington and Red Lake Counties have a higher crop yield index than six of the other counties in that group, the cash farm receipts per acre were lower because a less intensive system of farming is followed.

Figure 7. ALL HAY I
 Ten Year Average Yield Per Acre
 Tons

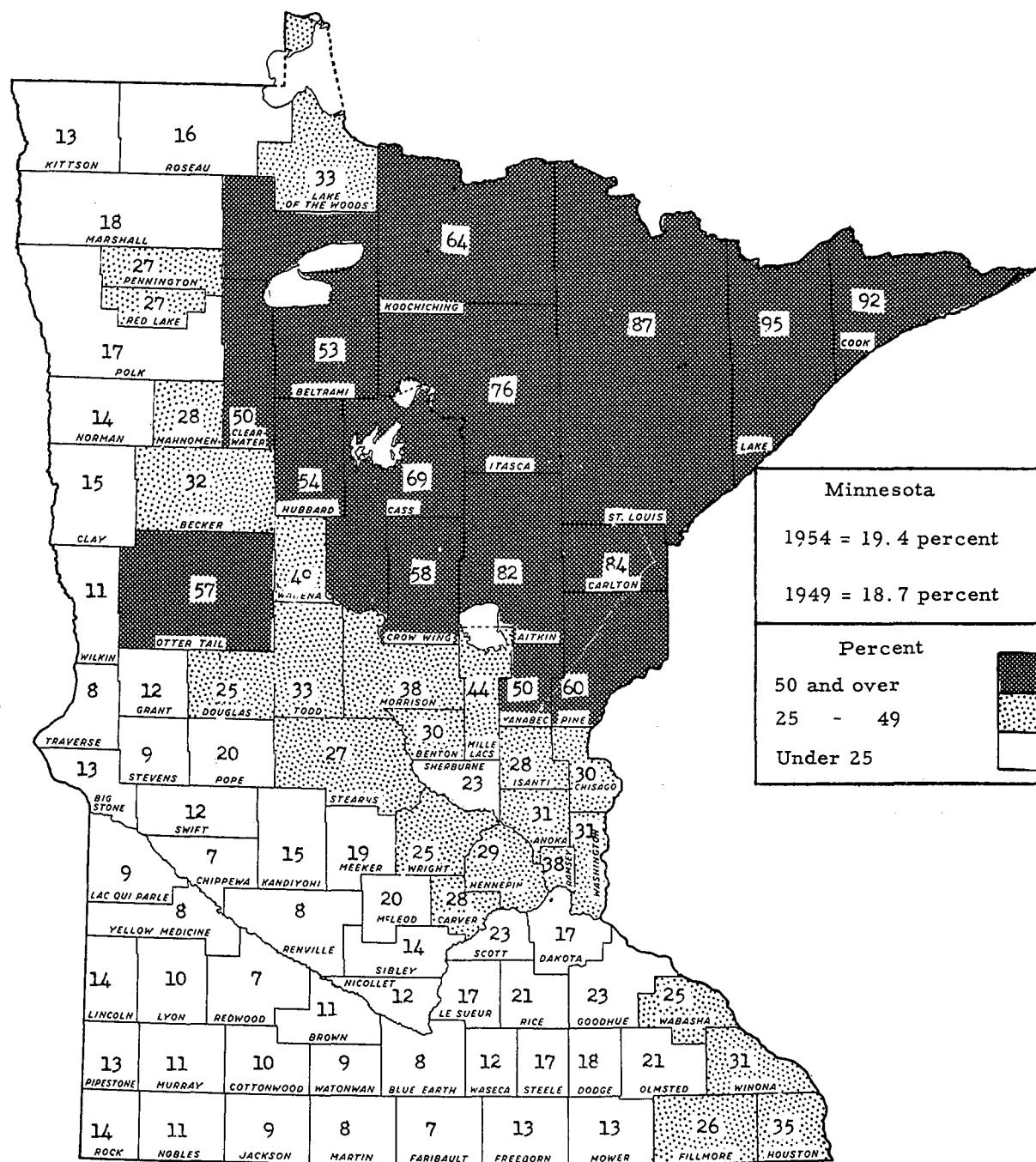


The average hay yield in Minnesota in 1954 was 1.6 tons per acre and varied from a high of 2.1 tons per acre in Carver and Wright Counties to a low of 1.0 ton per acre in Red Lake County.

Figure 8. ALL HAY II

Percentage of Cropland Harvested as Hay

1954



1. In 1954 about 19 percent of the cropland in Minnesota was harvested as hay with a range from a high of 95 percent in Lake County to a low of 7 percent in Chippewa, Redwood, and Faribault Counties.
2. Hay as a crop is relatively less important where producers can choose between several alternative crops which can be grown in much of southern and western Minnesota.

Figure 9

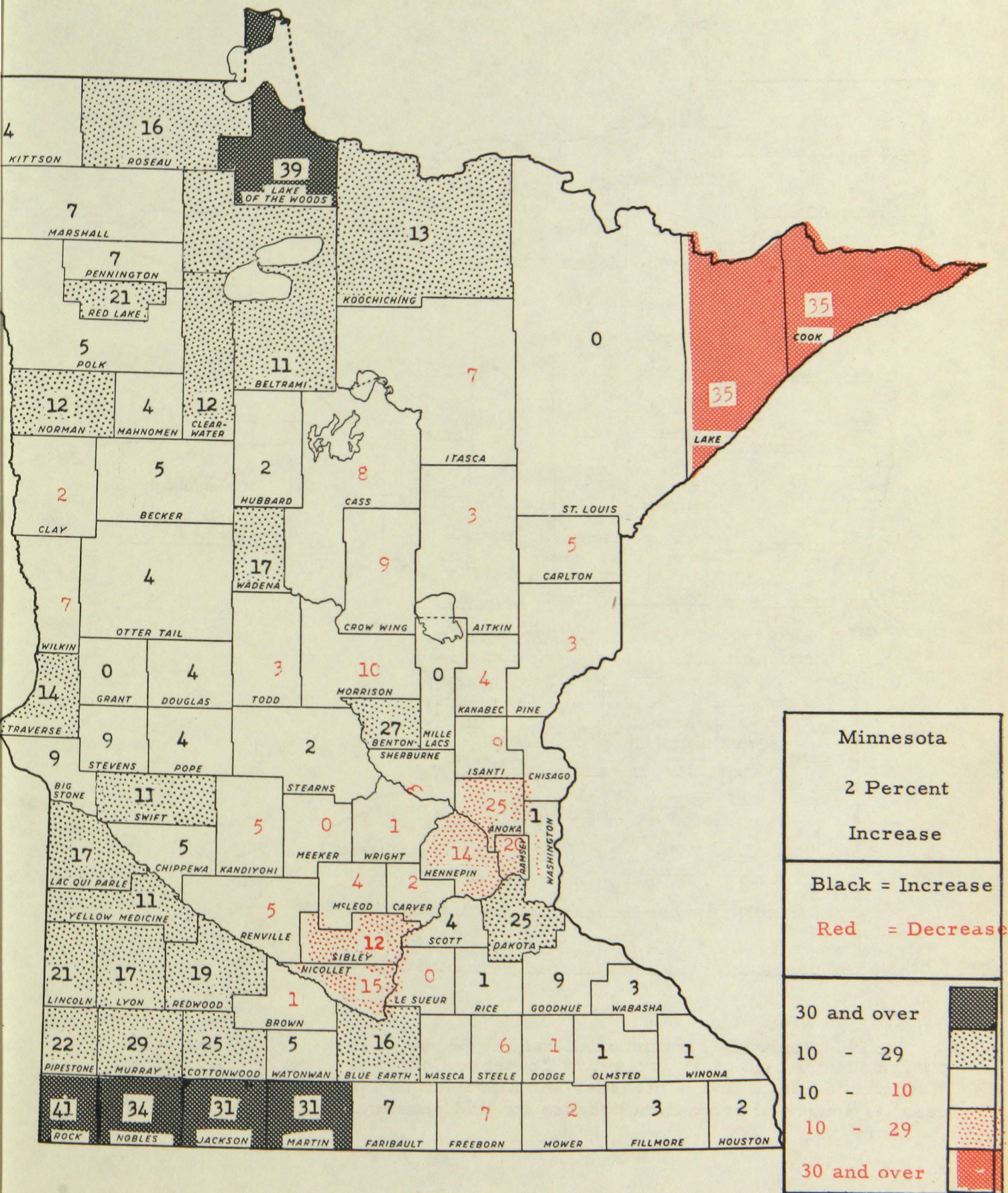
1. The acreage of hay in Minnesota in 1954 was up 2 percent from 1949. Most of the increase occurred in the southwest and northwest counties of the state.

County	Percent change in acreage of hay	Percent change in total cropland*
Counties with the largest percentage increase in hay acreage		
Rock	+41	-4.7
Lake of the Woods	+39	+2.9
Nobles	+34	-2.6
Jackson	+31	-0.8
Martin	+31	-0.6
Murray	+29	-3.4
Benton	+27	-8.6
Dakota	+25	-1.2
Cottonwood	+25	-2.9
Counties with the largest percentage decrease in hay acreage		
Sibley	-12	+ 2.4
Hennepin	-14	-12.2
Nicollet	-15	+ 1.0
Ramsey	-20	-14.6
Anoka	-25	-14.2
Lake	-35	-20.8
Cook	-35	-47.0

* Figure 4 Important Aspects of Minnesota Agriculture, W. H. Dankers, F. L. Olson, Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, January, 1956.

2. Marked decrease in total cropland as well as in hay acreage took place in several counties. The reduction in total cropland is largely attributed to farm-land being platted for urban uses in Anoka, Ramsey, and Hennepin Counties. The reduction in Lake and Cook Counties is due to a change in land use from cropland to forest.

Figure 9. ALL HAY III
 Percent Change in Acreage of Hay 1949 to 1954



Minnesota

2 Percent Increase

Black = Increase

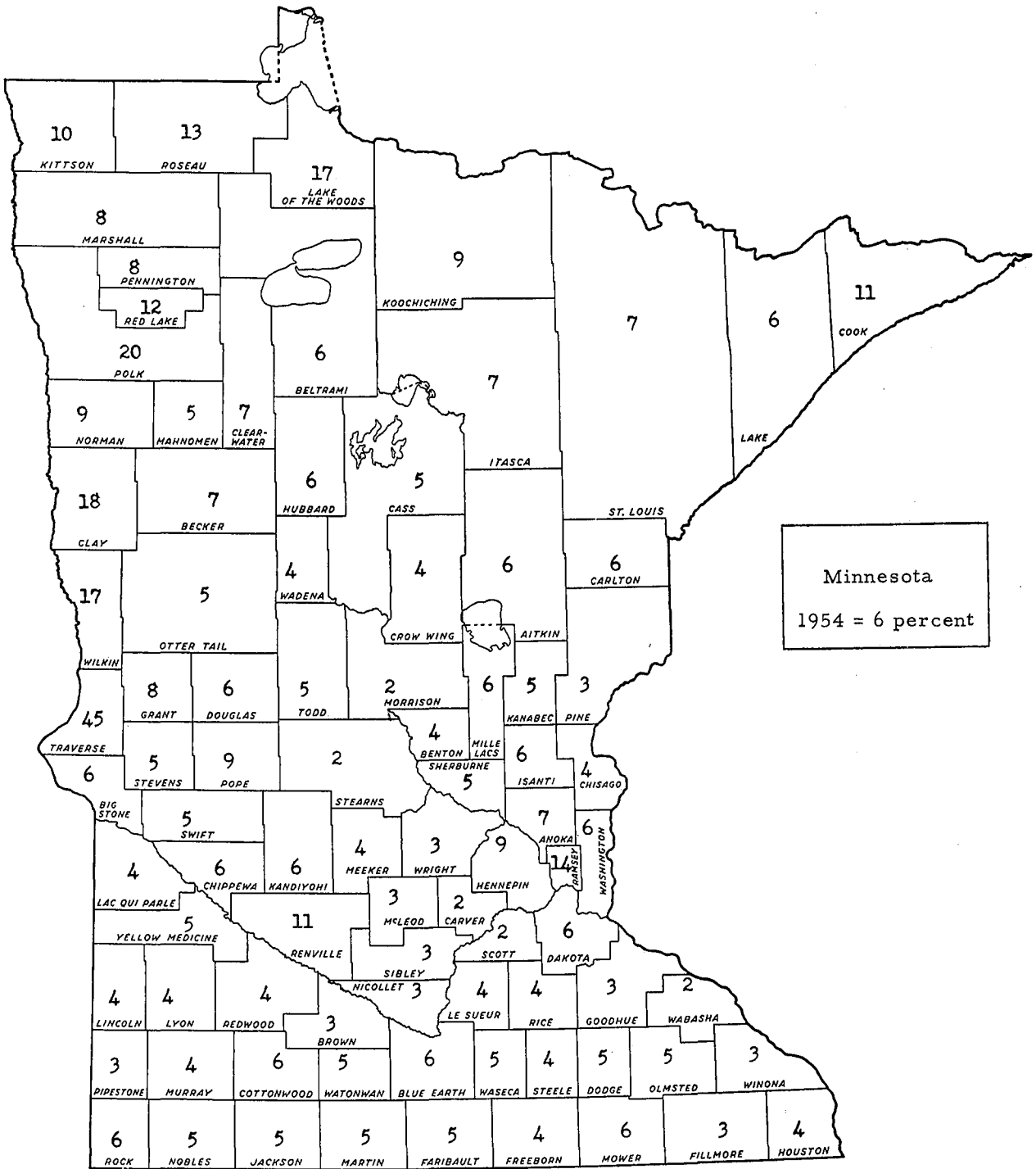
Red = Decrease

30 and over	[Solid Black]
10 - 29	[Dotted]
10 - 10	[White]
10 - 29	[Red Dotted]
30 and over	[Solid Red]

Figure 10. ALL HAY IV

Percentage of All Hay Produced that was Sold

1954



Minnesota
1954 = 6 percent

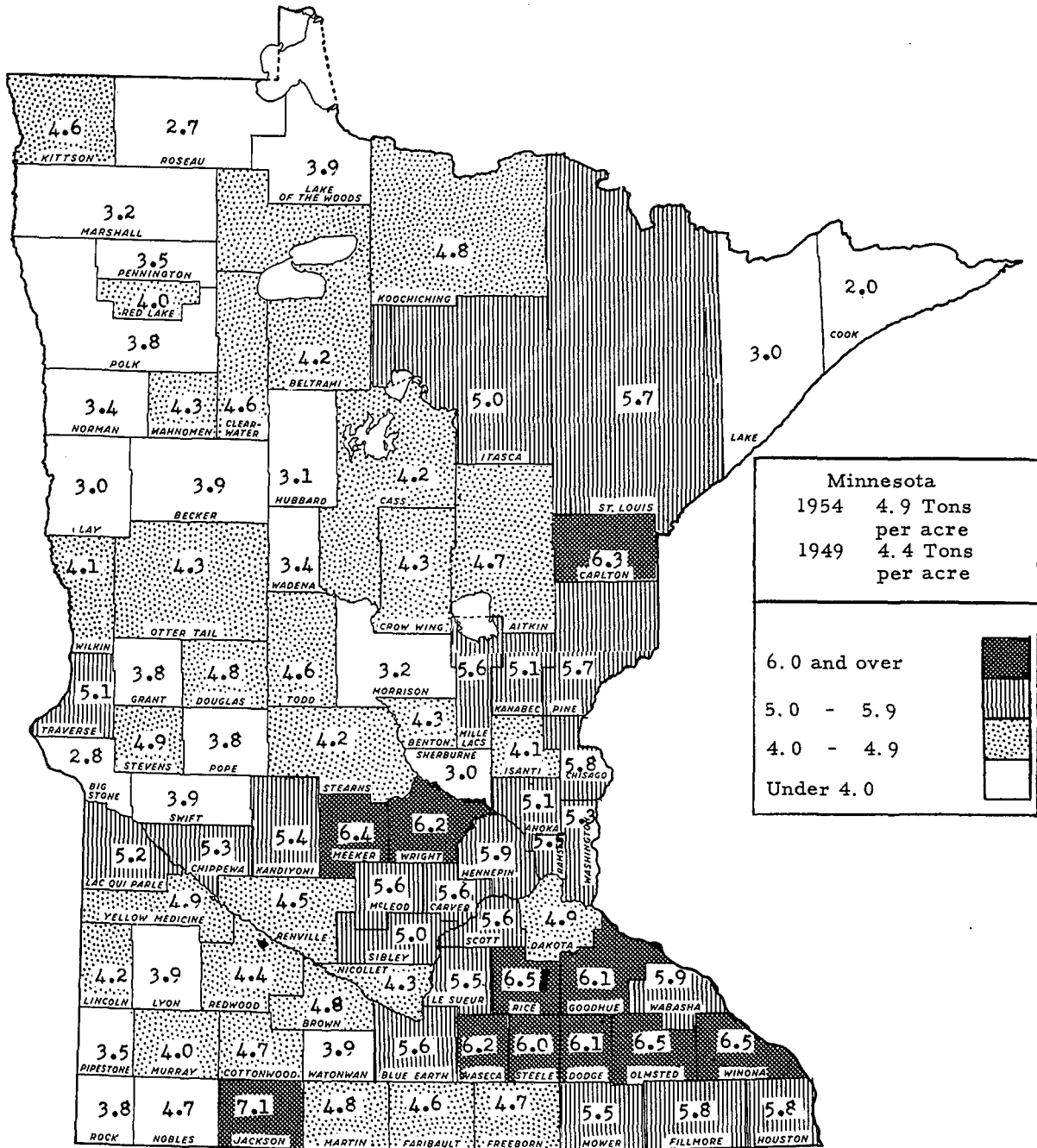
In 1954, only six percent of all the hay produced in Minnesota was sold. This ranged from a high of 45 percent in Traverse County to a low of 2 percent in Wabasha, Scott, Carver, Stearns, and Morrison Counties. Hay tends to be used near its source of production because its bulkiness makes it costly to transport.

Figure 11. GRASS SILAGE I

Average Yields of Grass Silage in Minnesota

1954

Tons per Acre

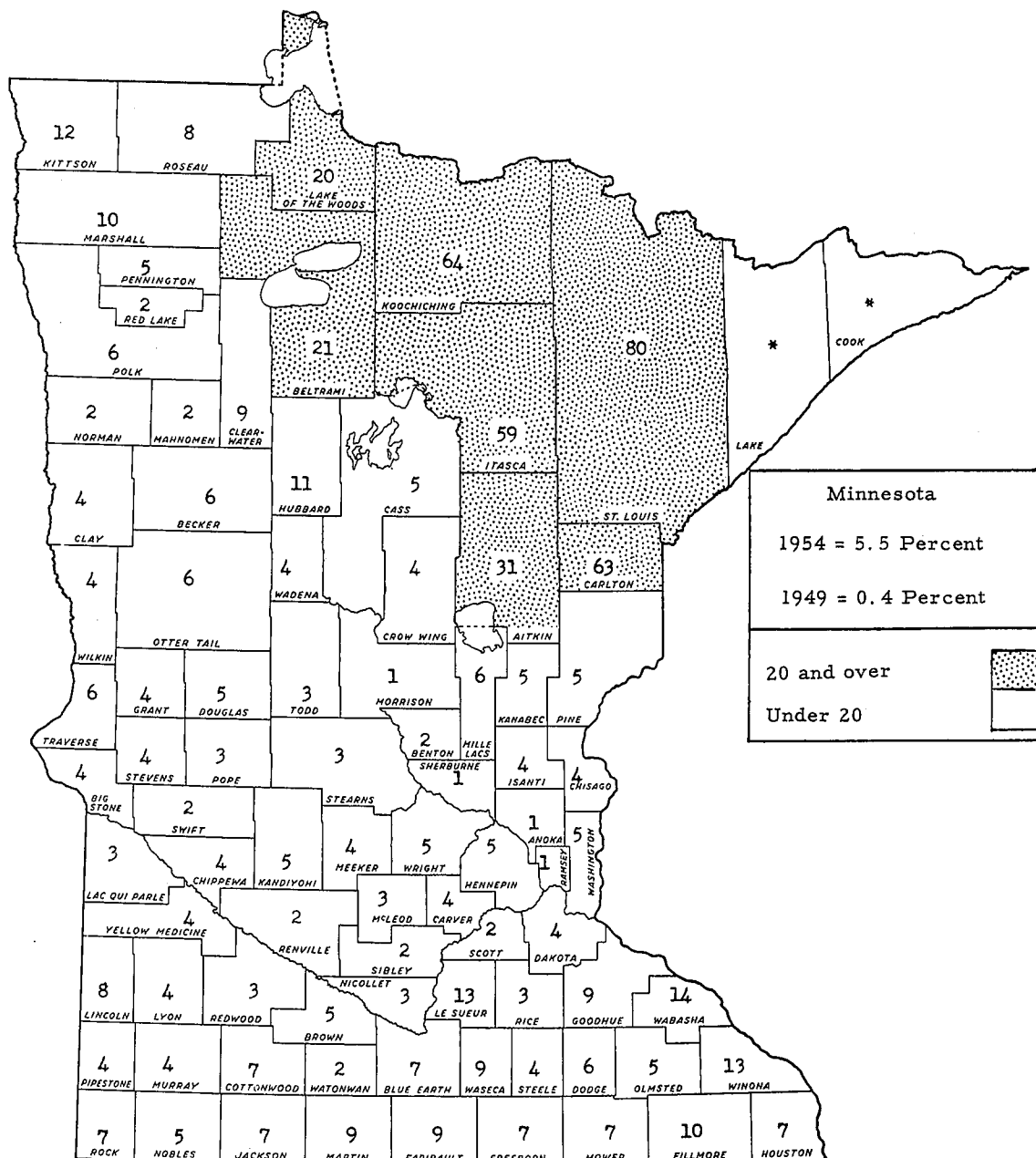


1. In 1954, the average yield of grass silage in Minnesota was 4.9 tons per acre compared to 4.4 tons per acre in 1949. It varied from a high of 7.1 tons per acre in Jackson County to a low of 2.0 tons per acre in Cook County.
2. Most of the high yields of grass silage were obtained in southeastern Minnesota.

Figure 12. GRASS SILAGE II

Grass Silage Acreage as a Percentage of Total Silage Acreage

1954



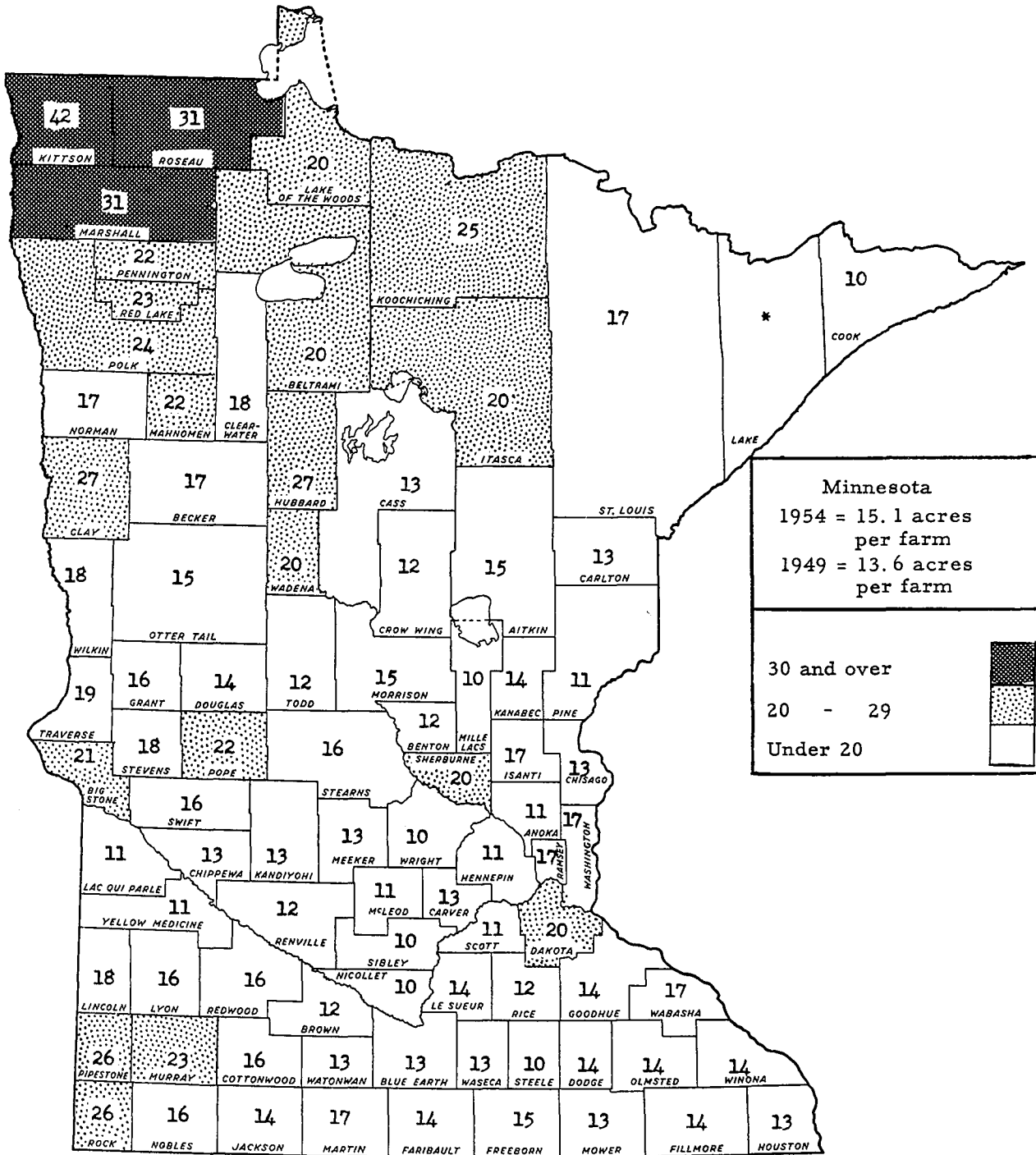
* Only one Farm Reporting Silage.

1. In 1954, 5.5 percent of the total silage acreage was used for the production of grass silage compared to 0.4 percent in 1949. Also, it varied from a high of 80 percent in St. Louis County to a low of 1 percent in Ramsey, Anoka, Sherburne and Morrison Counties.
2. Grass is becoming quite important for silage in northeastern Minnesota where corn is not as well adapted and also in southeastern Minnesota where the rolling hills lend themselves more effectively to grass crops than to corn or other cultivated crops.

Figure 13. GRASS SILAGE III

Acres of Grass Silage Harvested per Farm

1954



* 1 Farm reported 50 acres.

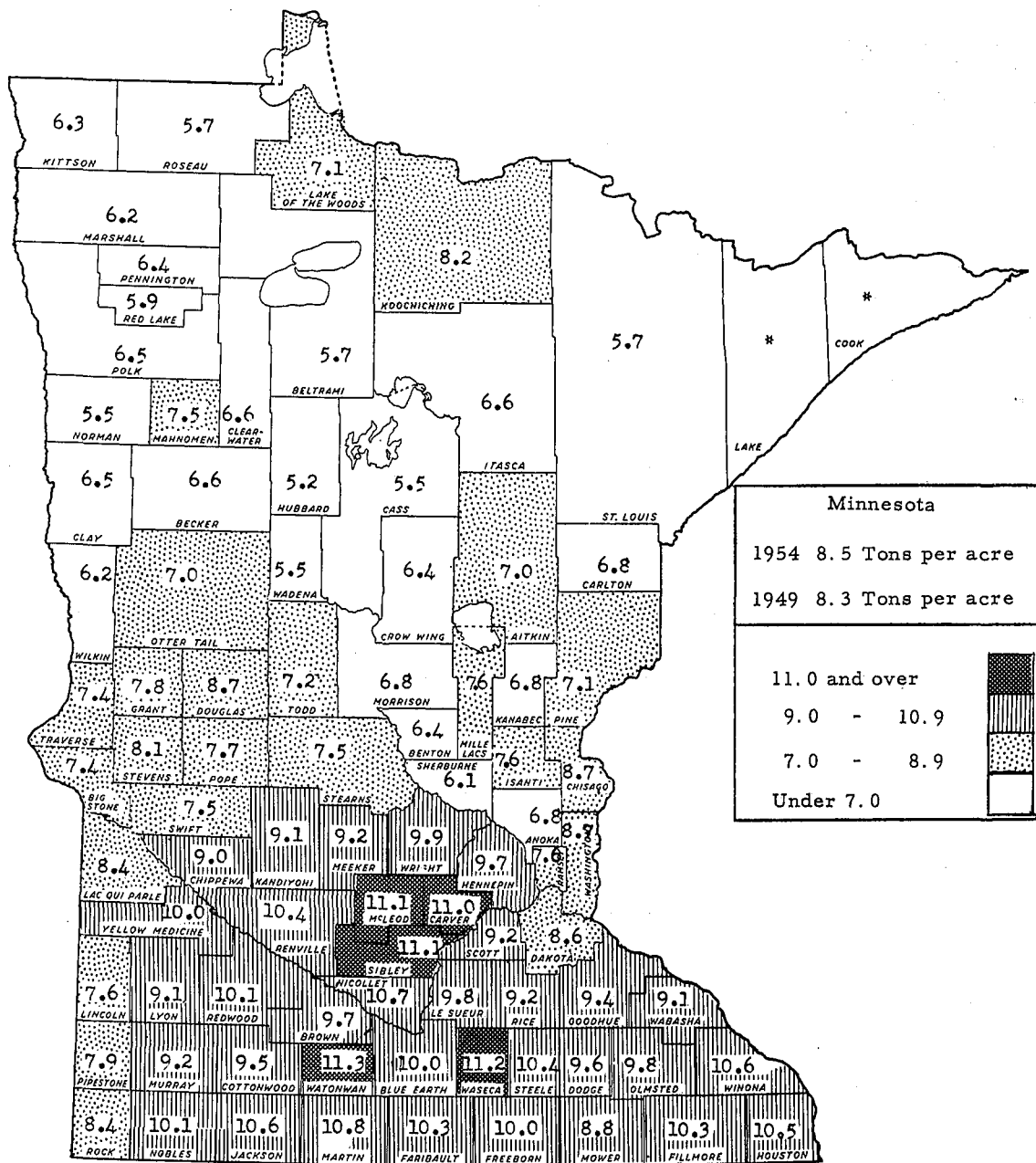
On farms where grass was used for silage, an average of 15.1 acres of grass per farm were used for this purpose, compared to 13.6 acres per farm in 1949. It ranged from a high of 42 acres per farm in Kittson County to 10 acres per farm in Steele, Nicollet, Sibley, Wright, Mille Lacs, and Cook Counties.

Figure 14. CORN SILAGE I

Average Yields of Corn Silage in Minnesota

(Average of 1949 and 1954 Yields)

Tons per Acre



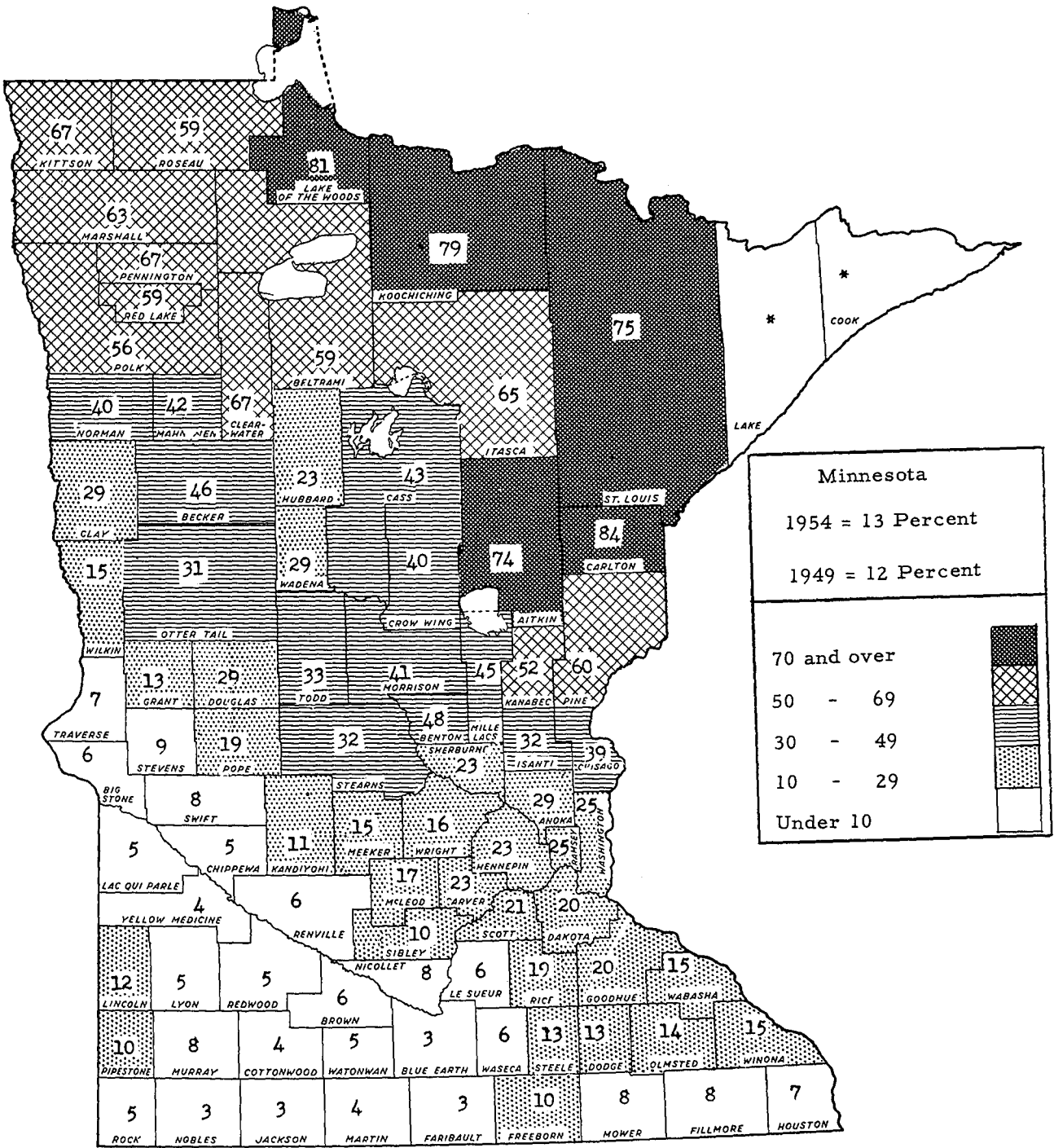
* No Corn Reported.

1. The average yield of corn silage in Minnesota was 8.4 tons per acre, varying from a high of 11.3 in Watonwan County to a low of 5.2 in Hubbard County.
2. The highest yields were obtained in south central Minnesota where most of the counties received 10 or more tons of silage per acre compared with less than 7 tons per acre in most of the northern Minnesota counties. The difference is largely due to climate.

Figure 15. CORN SILAGE II

Percent of Total Corn Acreage Harvested for Silage

1954

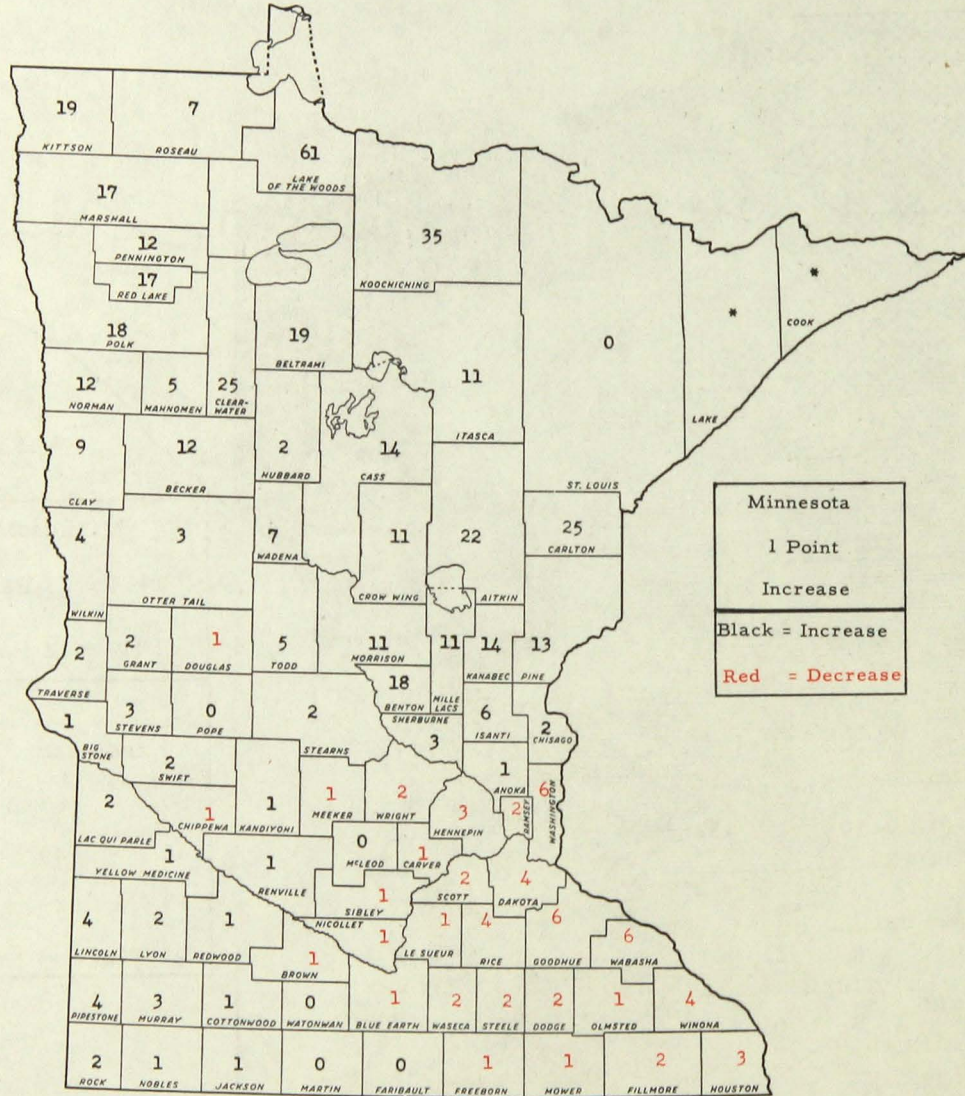


* No Corn Reported.

Thirteen percent of the corn in Minnesota was harvested for silage in 1954. The range was from a high of 84 percent in Carlton County where corn usually does not mature for grain purposes to a low of 3 percent in Nobles, Jackson, Faribault, and Blue Earth Counties.

Figure 16. CORN SILAGE

Increase or Decrease in the Percentage of Corn Acreage
Harvested for Silage
(Change from 1949 to 1954)

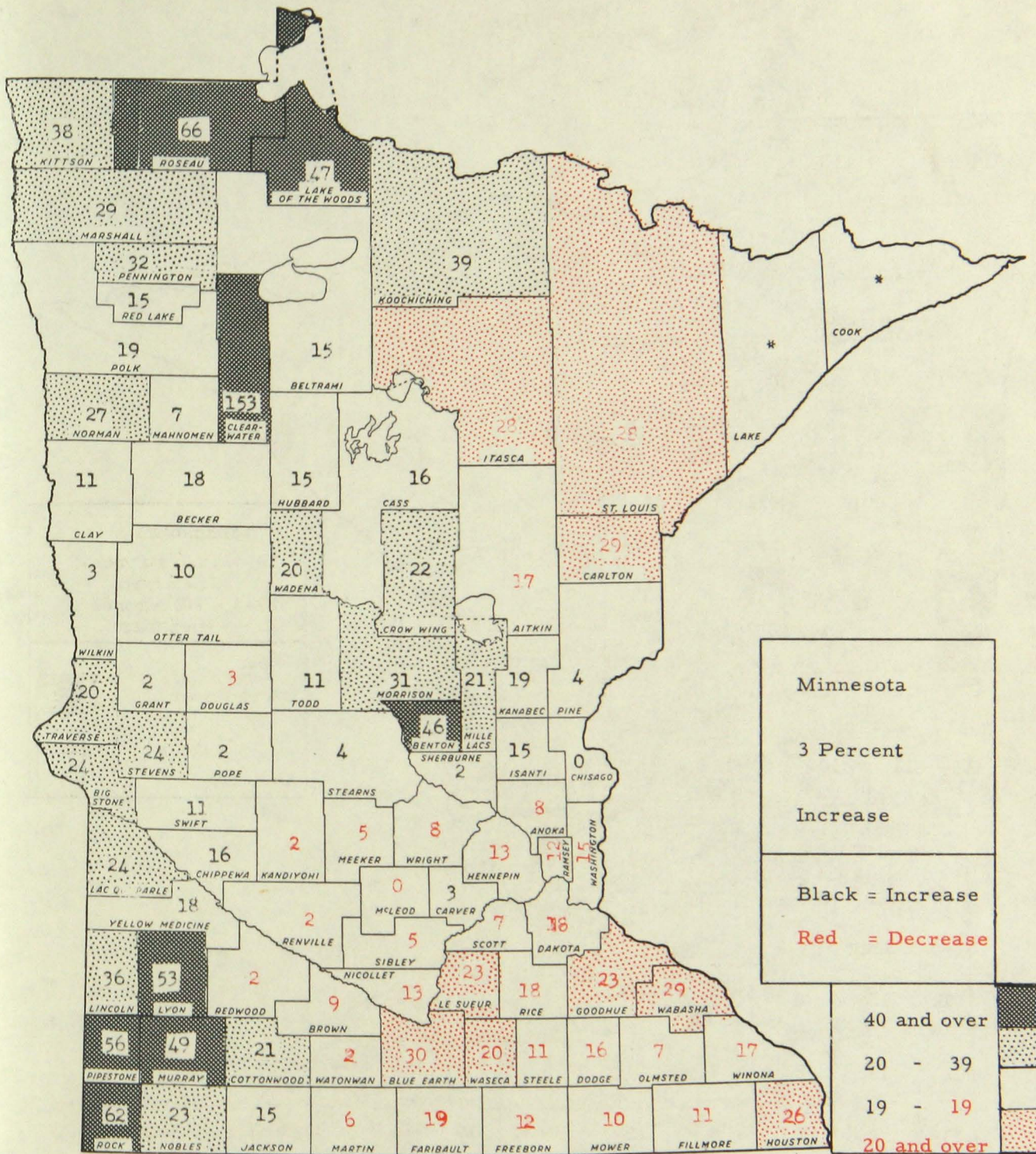


* No Corn Reported.
0 No Change.

1. The black numbers indicate a shift toward more use of corn for silage. The red numbers indicate a shift toward more use of corn for grain.
2. The percentage of corn acreage used for silage in Minnesota in 1954 was 1 point higher than in 1949 and ranged from a 61 point increase in Lake of the Woods County to a 6 point decrease in Wabasha, Goodhue, and Washington Counties.
3. Most of the counties in southeastern Minnesota used a smaller proportion of their corn acreage for silage indicating a replacement of corn silage with grass silage, or that grain is a better use for corn than silage, or both.

Figure 17. CORN SILAGE IV

Percent Change in Acreage of Corn Used for Silage, 1949 to 1954



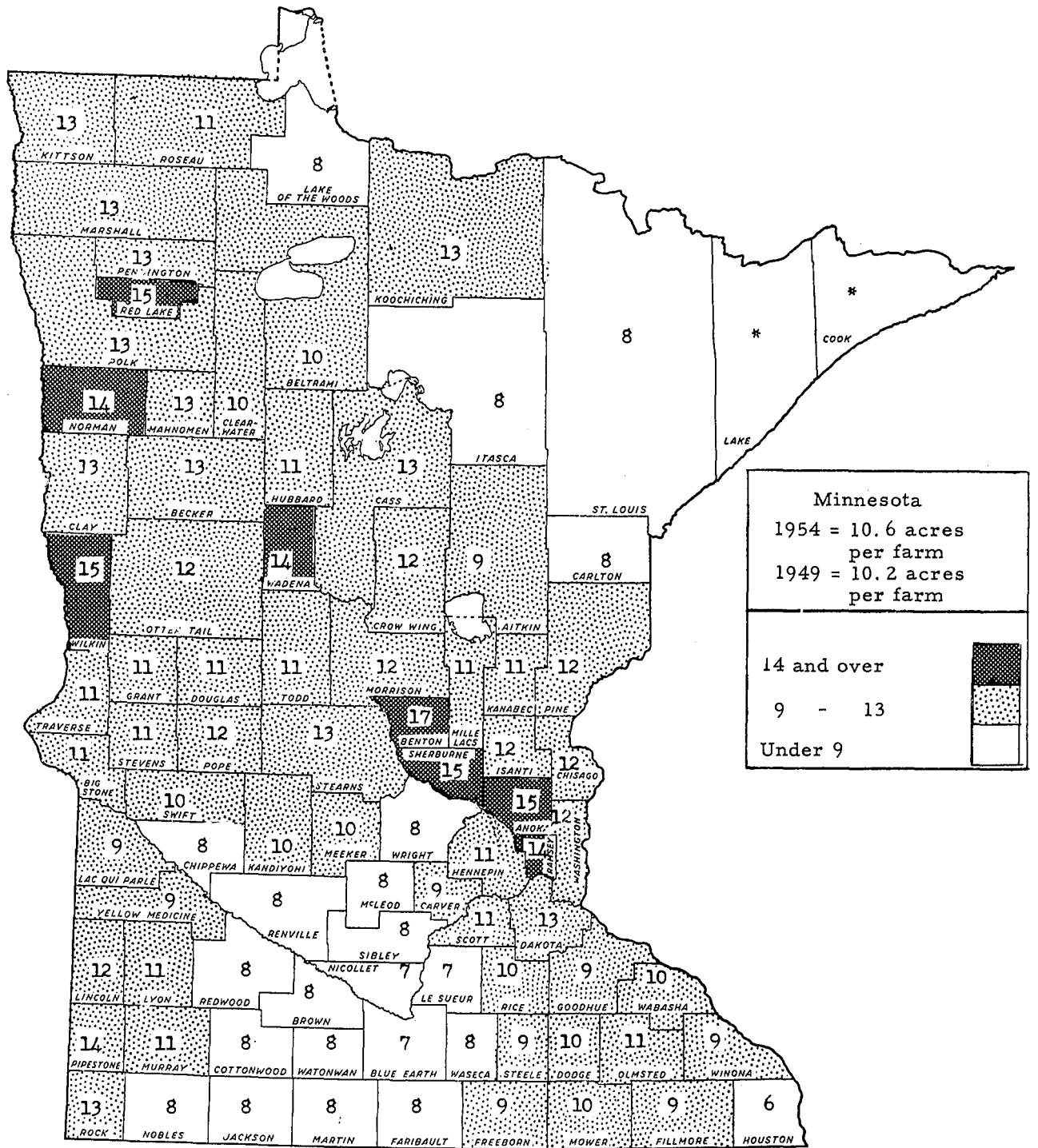
* No Corn.

1. The corn acreage devoted to corn silage in Minnesota in 1954 was 3 percent higher than in 1949. The change varied from an increase of 153 percent in Clearwater County to a decrease of 30 percent in Blue Earth County.
2. There was a substantial decrease in the acreage of corn used for silage in most of southeastern Minnesota, compared with increases in the remainder of the state.

Figure 18. CORN SILAGE V

Acres of Corn Harvested for Silage per Farm

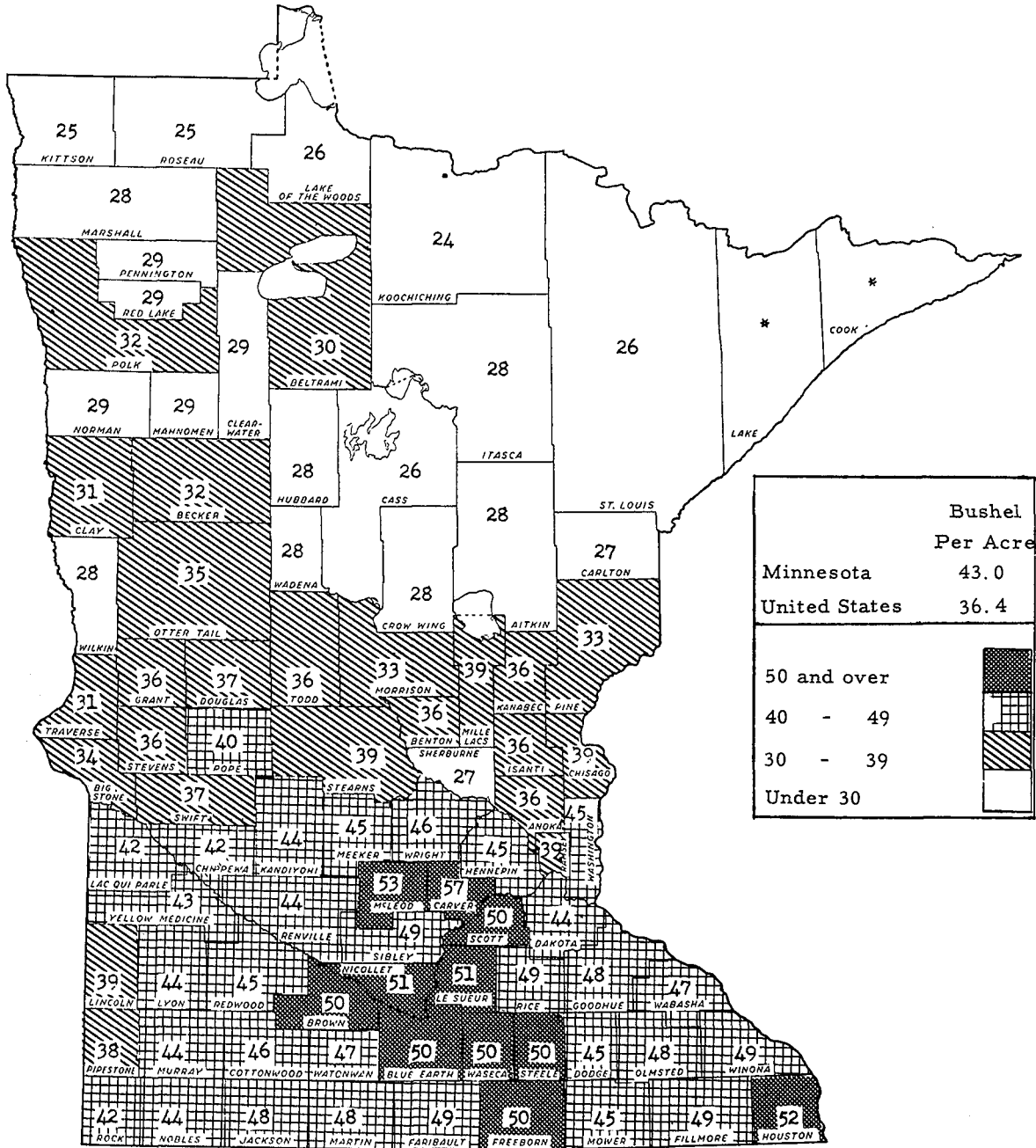
1954



* No Corn Reported.

In 1954, 10.6 acres of corn was harvested for silage per farm compared with 10.2 in 1949, varying from a high of 17 acres in Benton County to a low of 6 acres per farm in Houston County.

Figure 19. CORN I
 Ten Year Average Yield per Acre
 (Bushels)



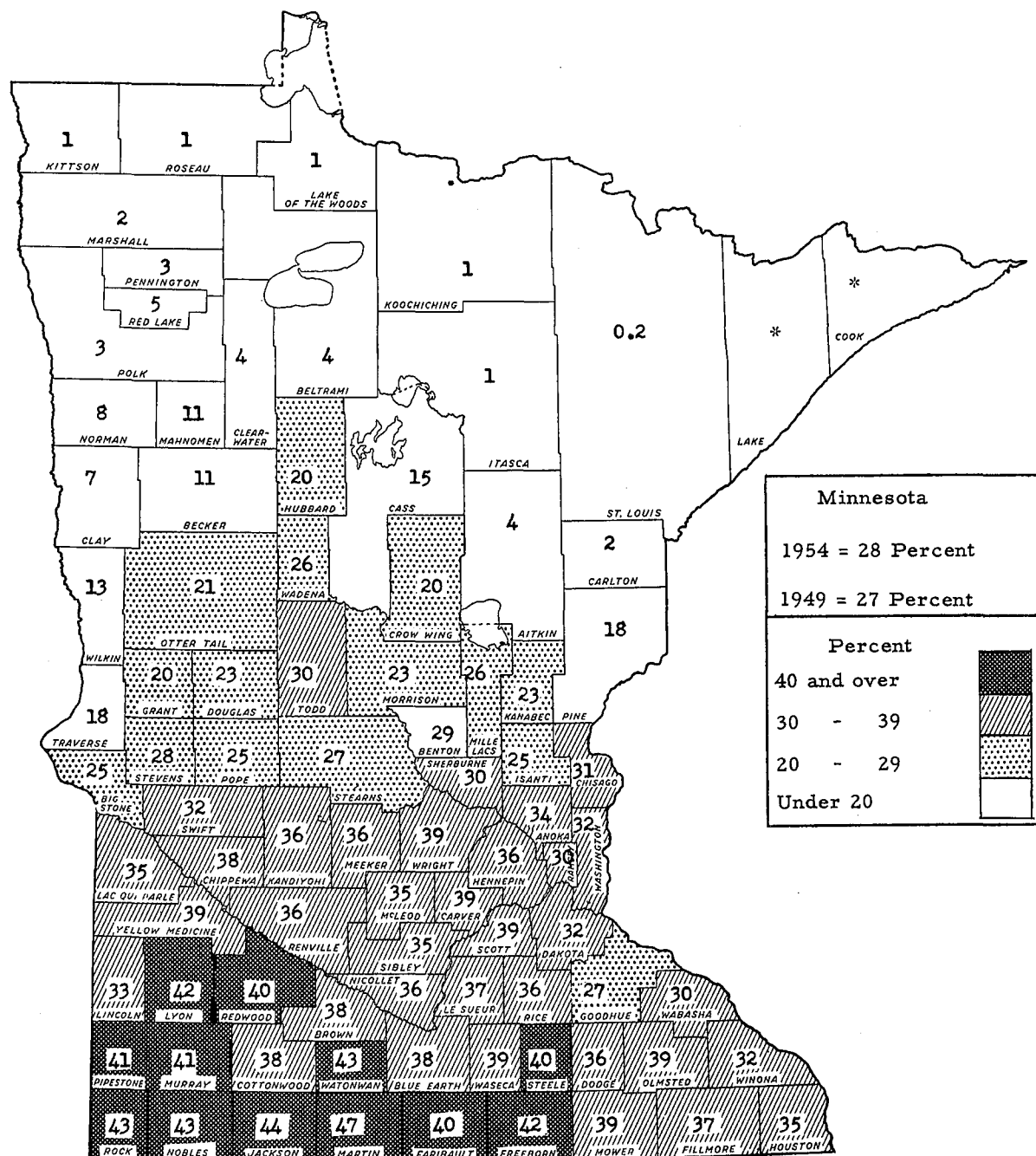
* No Corn Harvested for Grain.

1. Average corn yields in Minnesota varied from a high of 57 bushels per acre in Carver County to 24 bushels per acre in Koochiching County.
2. The highest corn yields are in southern Minnesota with especially high yields in the south central portion where soil and moisture conditions are particularly well adapted to this crop.
3. The corn raised in Lake and Cook Counties is used mostly as forage.

Figure 20. CORN II

Percentage of Cropland in Corn for all Purposes

1954



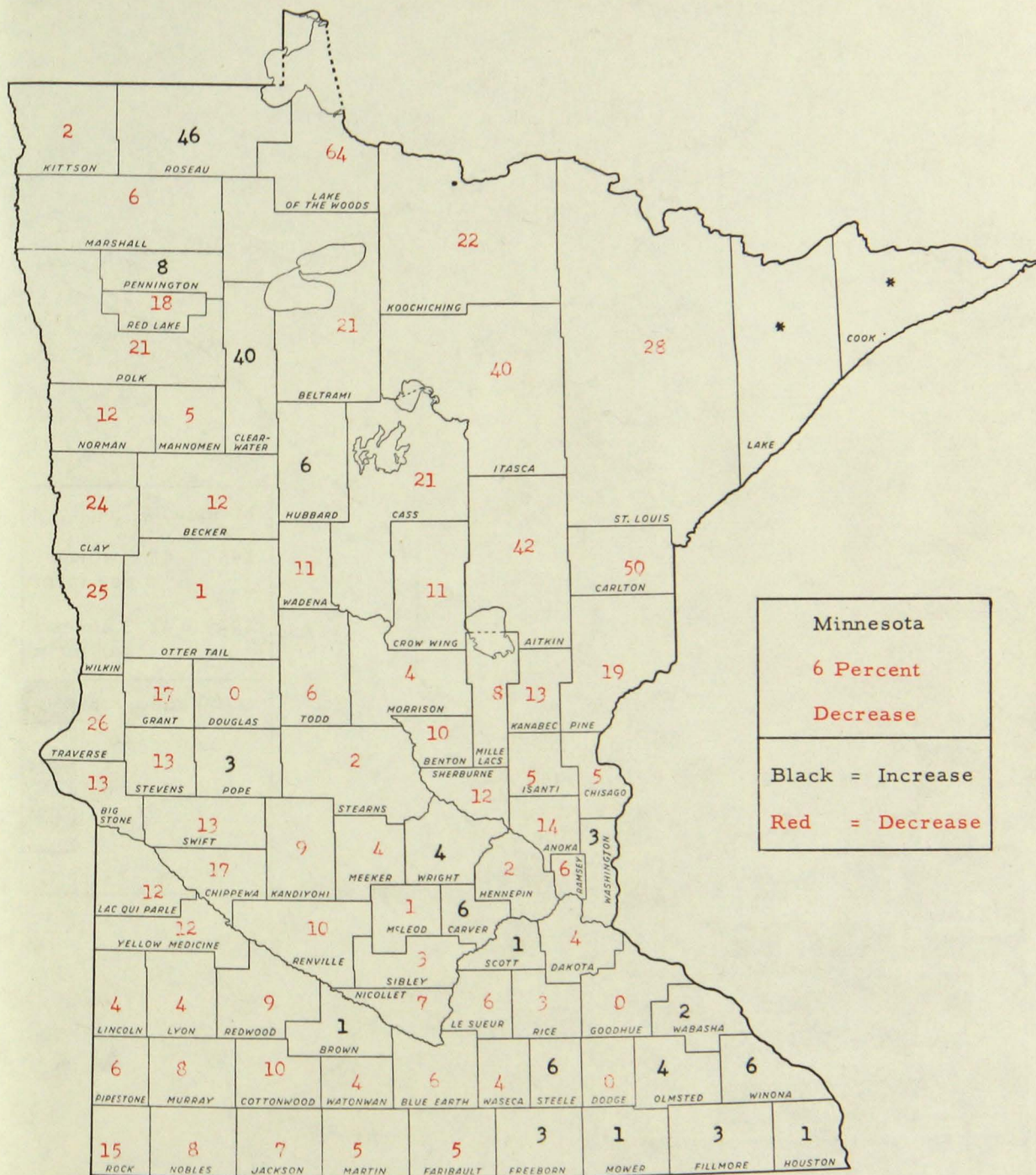
* Less Than 5 Farmers Harvesting Corn.

1. The percentage of cropland harvested as corn ranged from a high of almost half of the cropland harvested in Martin County to practically none in Lake and Cook Counties.
2. Southern Minnesota had around a third or more of the cropland harvested in corn as compared with less than 10 percent in northern Minnesota.

Figure 21. CORN III

Percent Change in Acreage of Corn for all Purposes

(Change from 1949 to 1954)



*Less than 5 farmers harvesting corn.

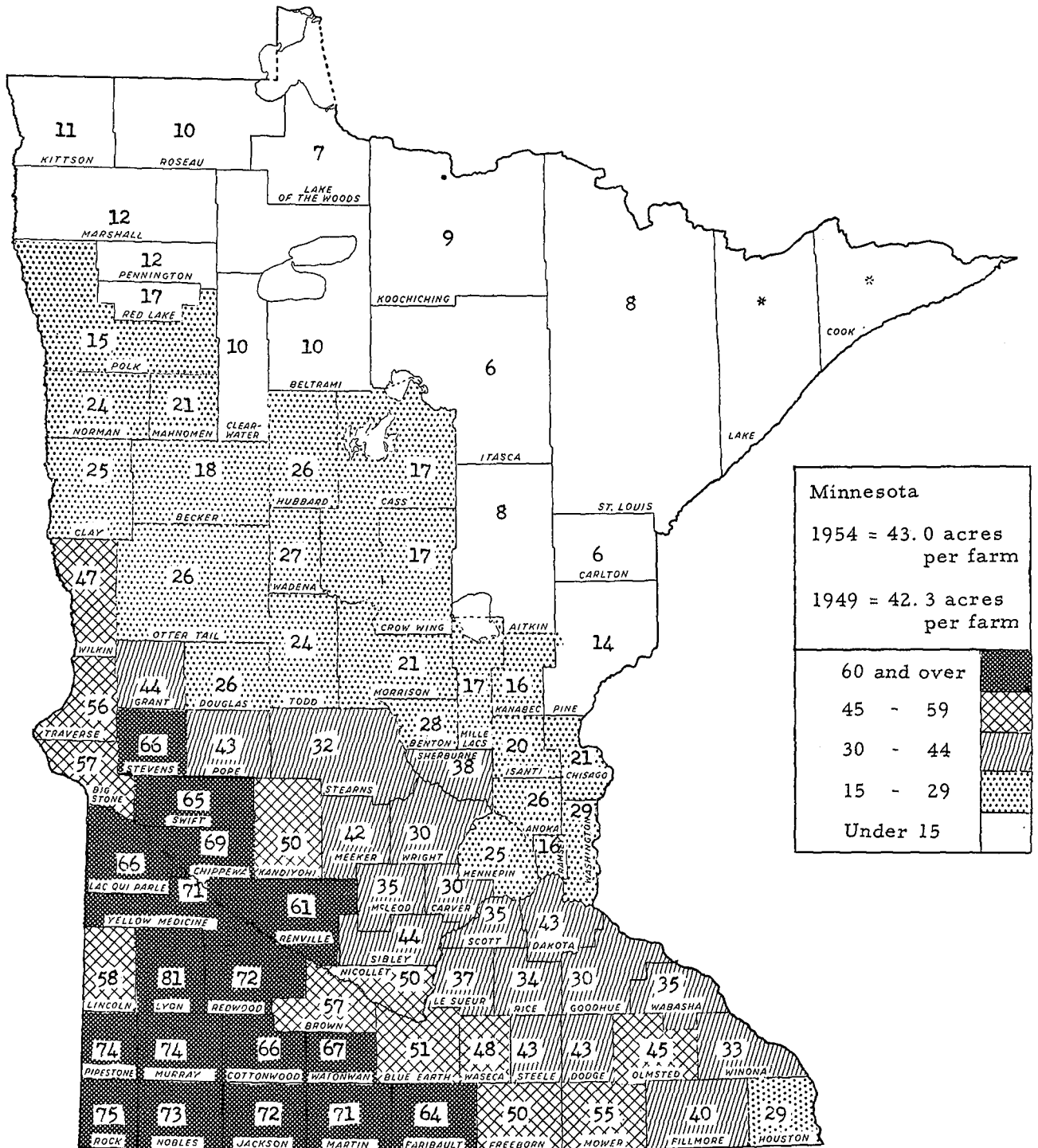
The most significant decreases in corn acreage occurred in southwestern Minnesota and in the Red River Valley. While there were large percentage decreases in northeastern Minnesota, this change had very little effect on the state total since only a small acreage of corn was raised there. (See figure 20)

There were increases in the corn acreage in 18 counties scattered throughout the state but with by far the largest percentage increase occurred in Roseau and Clearwater Counties.

Figure 22. CORN IV

Acres of Corn Harvested for all Purposes per Farm

1954



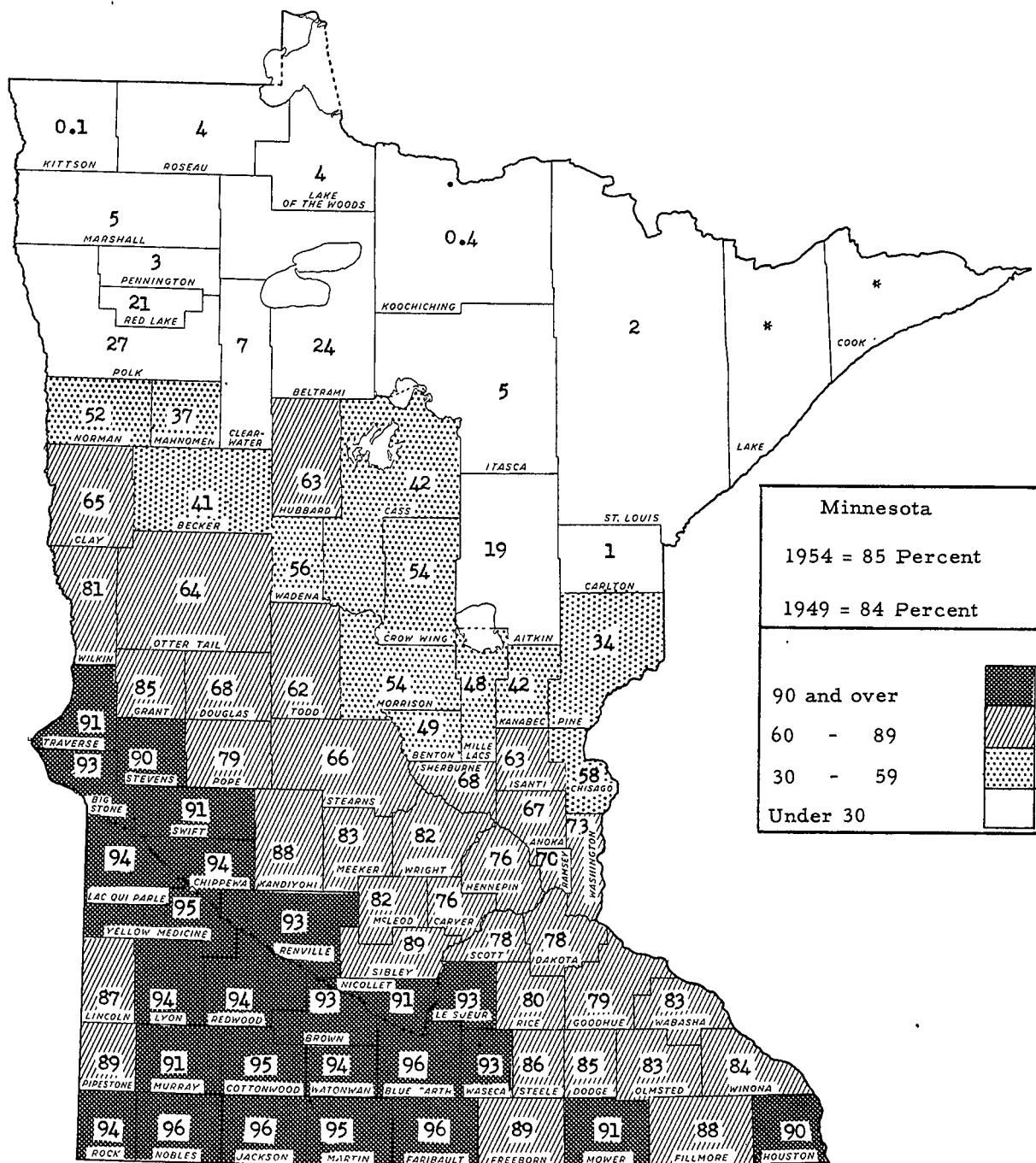
* Less than 5 farmers harvesting corn.

1. The number of acres of corn harvested per farm varied from 81 acres in Lyon County to 6 acres in Itasca and Carlton Counties.
2. Southwestern Minnesota had more acres of corn per farm than there was elsewhere in the commercial corn area. This was due mainly to favorable cultural conditions and the larger number of acres of cropland per farm.

Figure 23. CORN V

Percent of All Corn Harvested as Grain

1954



* Less Than 5 Farmers Harvesting Corn.

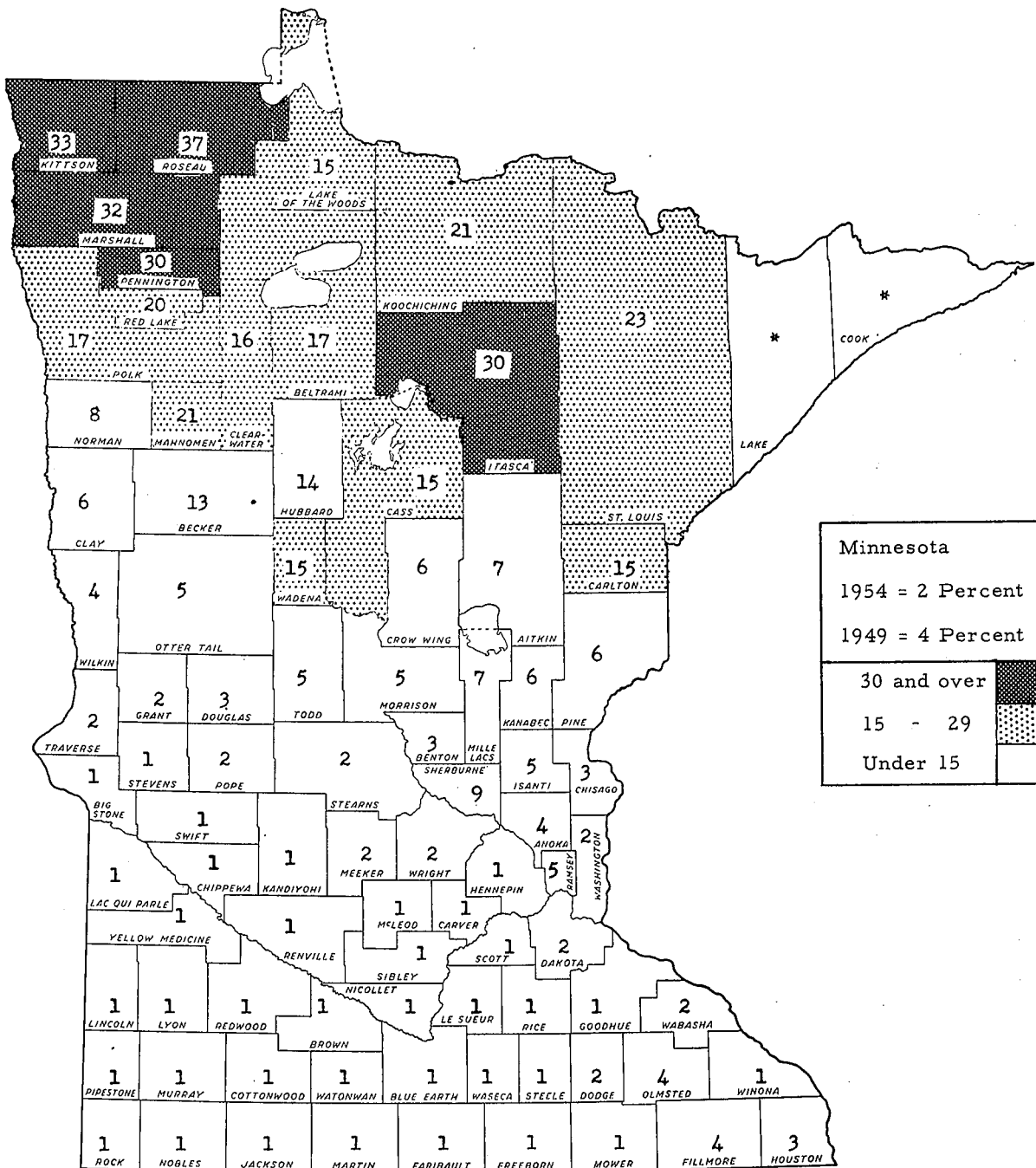
The percentage of corn harvested for grain varied from over 90 percent in most of the southwestern Minnesota counties to less than 5 percent in the northern counties. Climatic conditions are unfavorable for harvesting corn for grain in most of the northern Minnesota counties.

(See figure 15 - Corn Silage II for percentage of corn harvested as silage.)

Figure 24. CORN VI

Percentage of Corn Hogged-off or Used for Other Purposes

1954



Minnesota	
1954 = 2 Percent	
1949 = 4 Percent	
30 and over	
15 - 29	
Under 15	

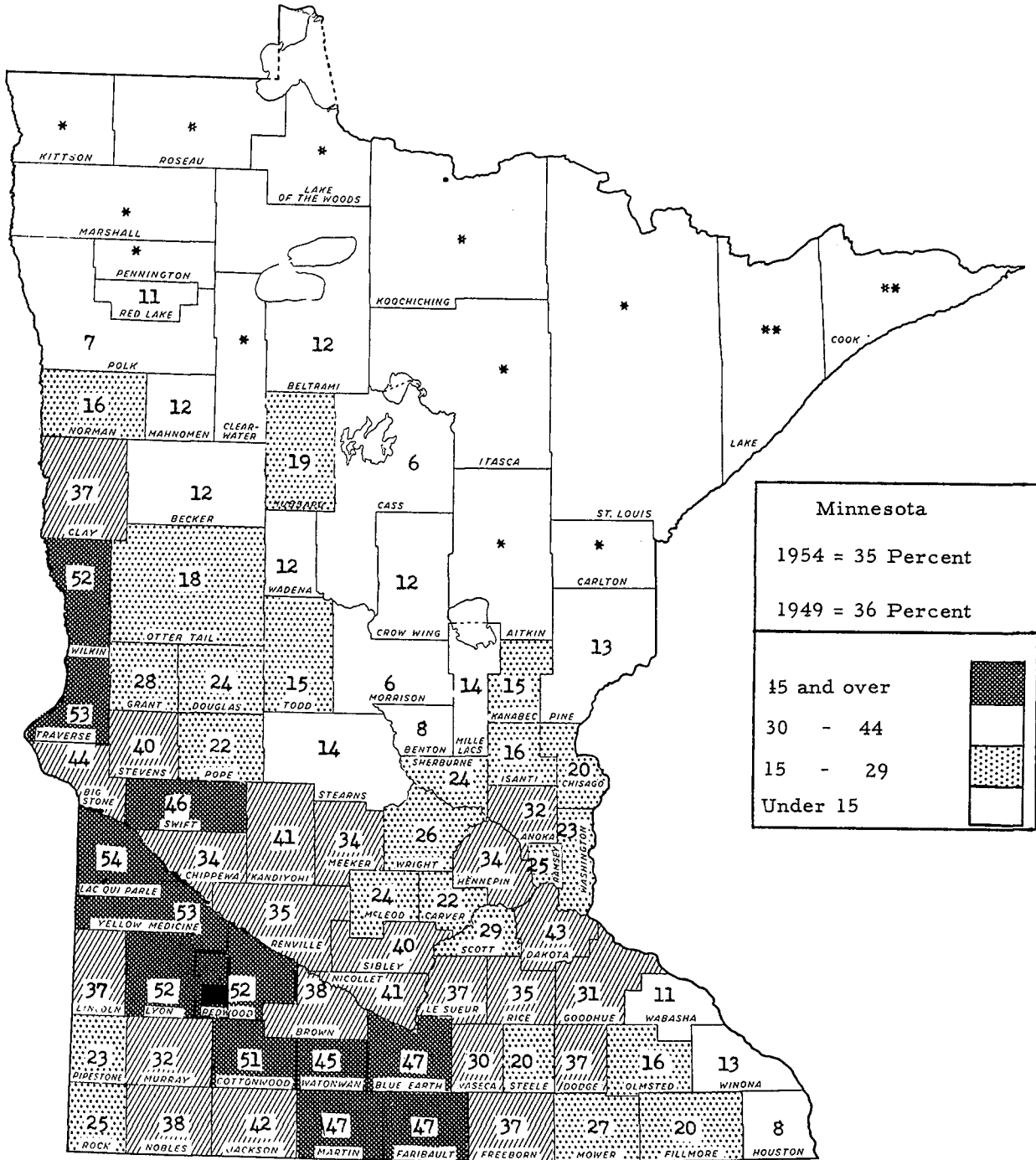
*Less than 5 farmers harvesting corn.

1. "Other" uses for corn included corn grazed and corn cut for green or dry fodder.
2. The percentage of corn hogged-off, or used for purposes other than grain, ranged from around 20 percent in northern Minnesota to 1 percent in most of southern Minnesota.
3. Corn is used largely as a forage crop in northern Minnesota where the shorter growing season greatly limits corn yields. (See figure 15 - Corn Silage II for percentage of corn harvested as silage.)

Figure 25. CORN VII

Percentage of the Corn Produced that was Sold

1954



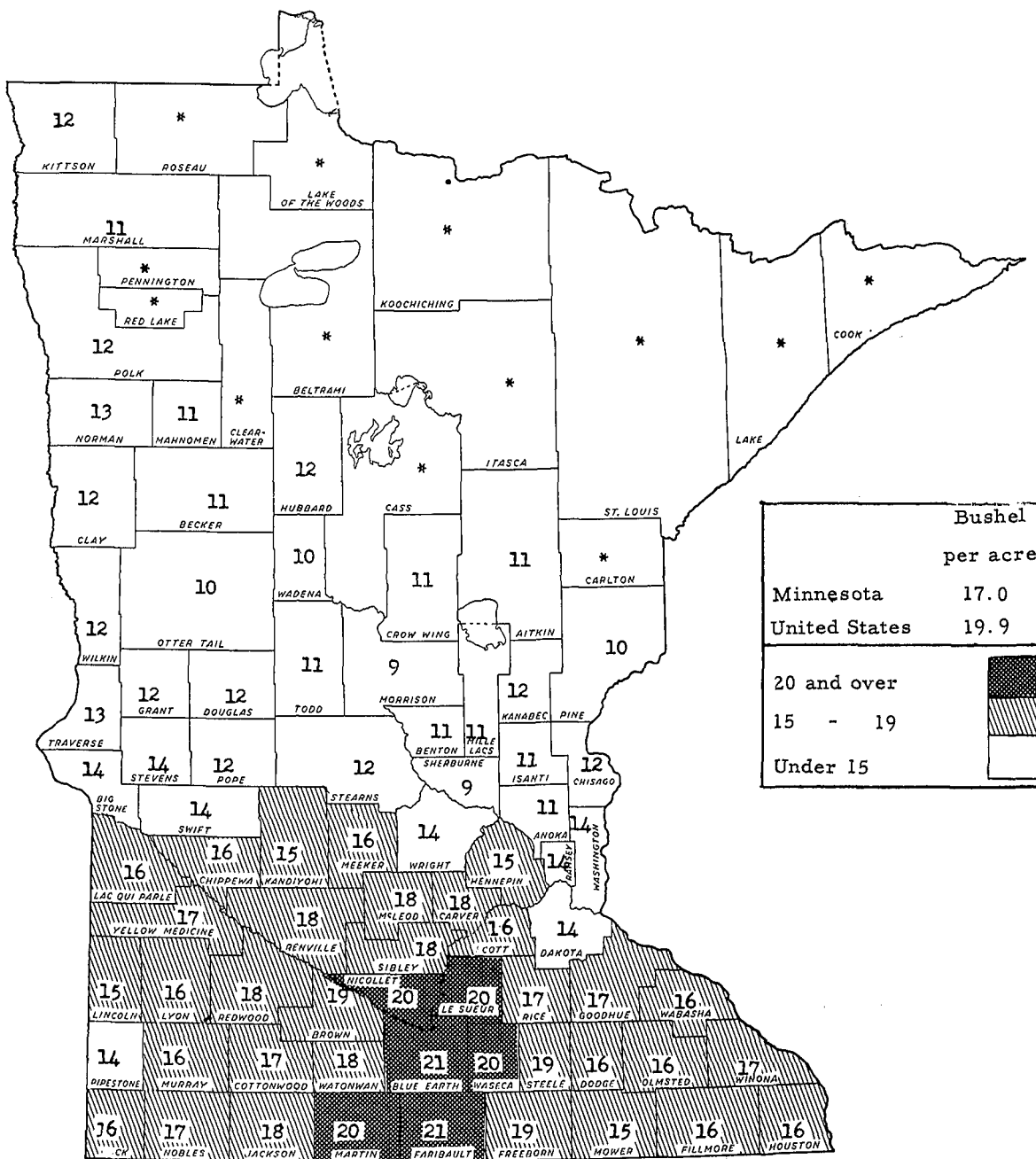
** No Corn Produced.
 * Less Than 20,000 Bushels Produced.

In some counties of southwestern Minnesota about half of the corn produced was sold. The percentage was also comparatively high in Wilkin and Traverse Counties.

Figure 26. SOYBEANS I

Ten Year Average Yield Per Acre

Bushels



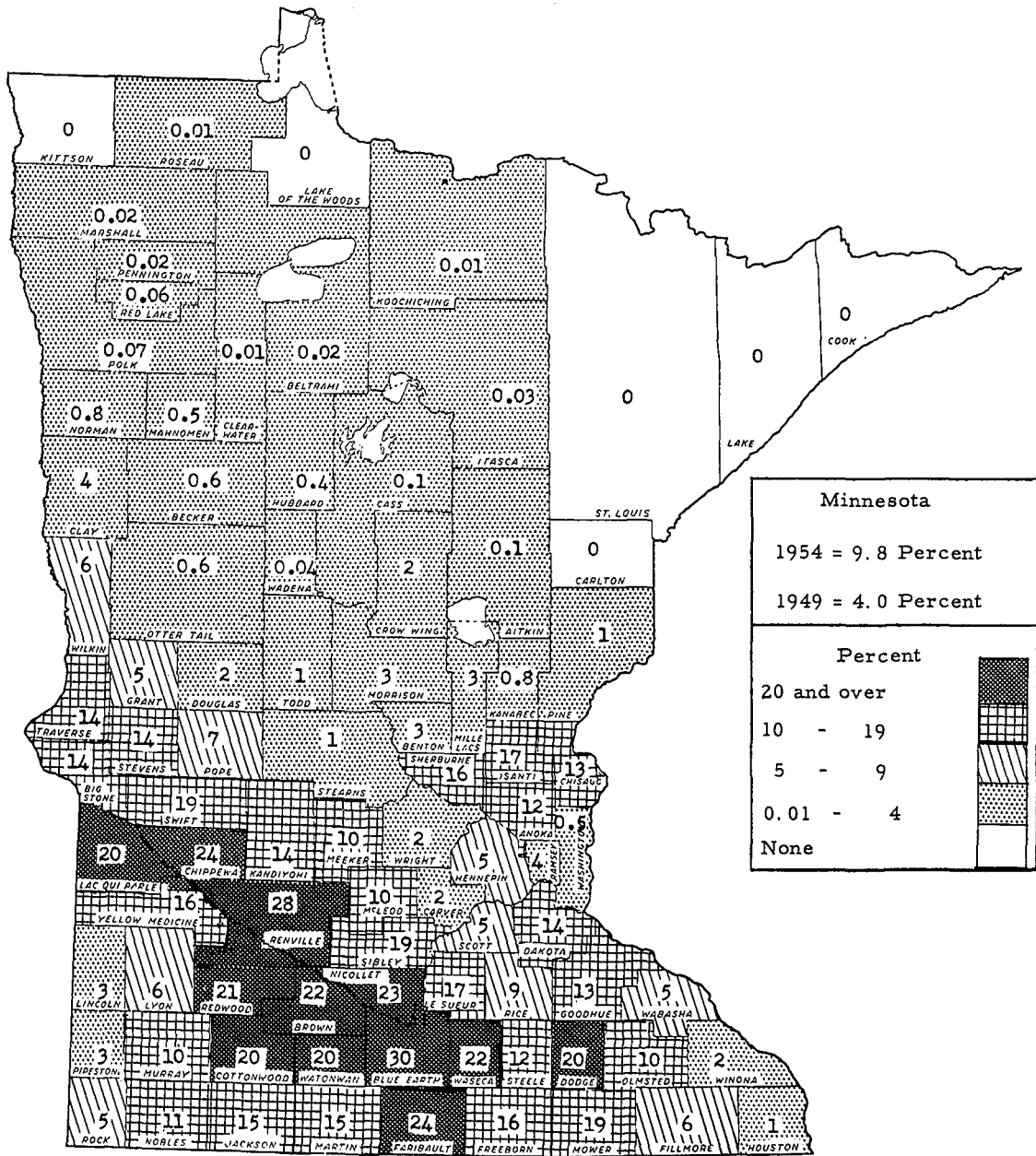
* No Figure Available.

1. Soybean yields in Minnesota varied from less than 15 bushels per acre in northern Minnesota to over 20 bushels per acre in Nicollet, Le Sueur, Waseca, Blue Earth, Martin, and Faribault Counties. The yields correspond closely to the crop index reported for these counties (see figure 6).
2. As the acreage of soybeans increases in the more northern, lower yielding counties the average yield per acre for the state may drop somewhat.

Figure 27. SOYBEANS II

Percentage of Cropland Harvested as Soybeans

1954



1. The percentage of cropland harvested as soybeans in Minnesota increased from 4.0 percent in 1949 to 9.8 percent in 1954.
2. Most of the soybeans were raised in southern Minnesota, especially along the Minnesota River Valley to Mankato then south into Faribault County.
3. Most of the northern counties had less than one percent of their cropland in soybeans. However, the soybean crop is pushing north as varieties of soybeans are being developed which are faster maturing and adapted to the colder climates. As indicated, 14 percent of the cropland harvested in Traverse and Big Stone Counties was in soybeans in 1954.

Figure 28

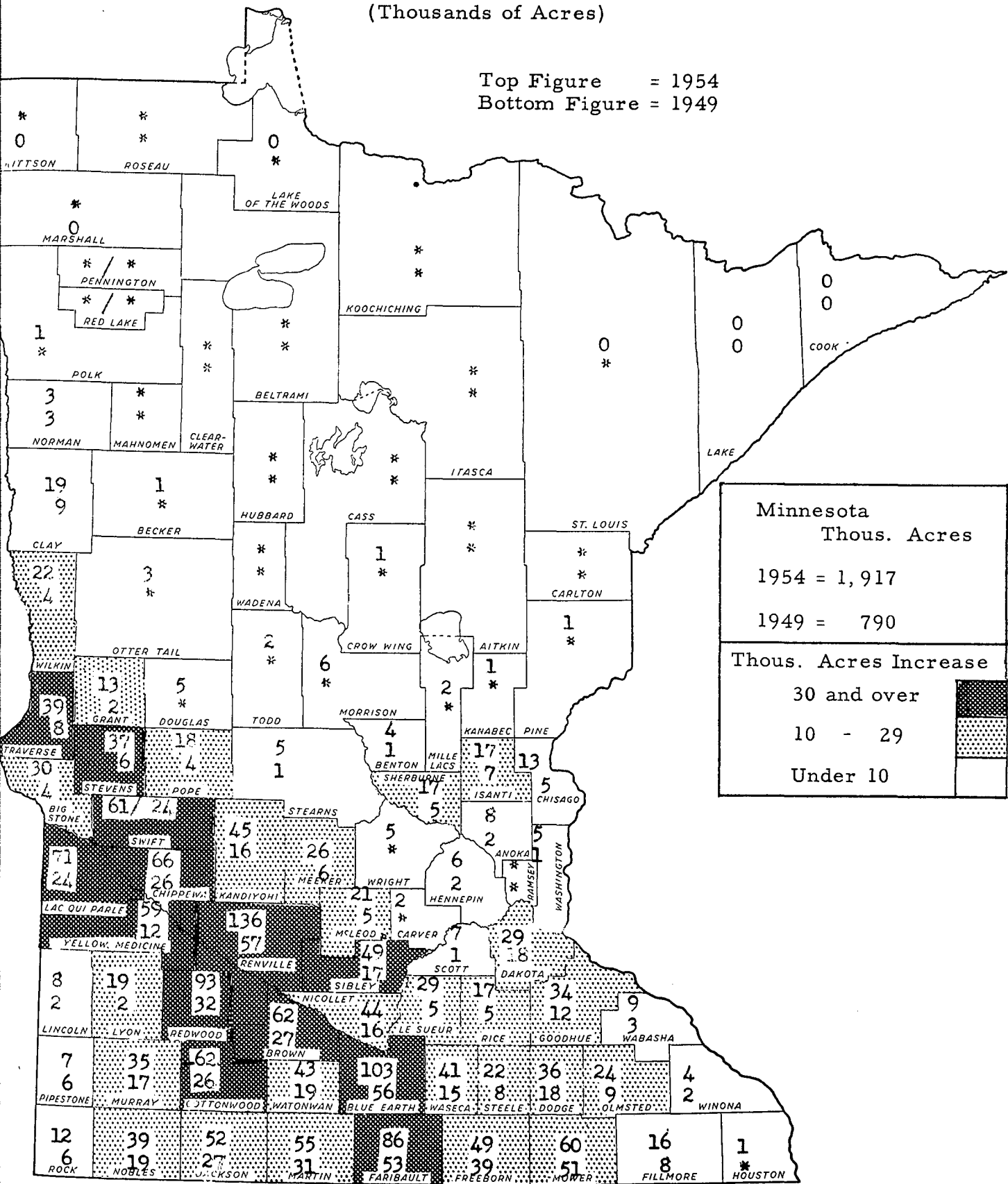
1. In 1954, 1,917,400 acres of soybeans were harvested in Minnesota compared to 789,957 acres in 1949. This increase amounted to 1,127,443 acres or 143 percent.
2. The area showing the greatest increase included the counties located in the Minnesota River Valley and southcentral Minnesota. The acreage harvested as soybeans in the following counties increased over 30,000 acres per county from 1949 to 1954.

County	Acres Increase
Renville	78,629
Redwood	61,098
Lac Qui Parle	47,361
Blue Earth	46,854
Yellow Medicine	46,771
Chippewa	40,165
Swift	37,858
Brown	35,672
Cottonwood	35,403
Faribault	32,837
Sibley	32,033
Stevens	30,793
Traverse	30,112

Acres of Soybeans Harvested

(Thousands of Acres)

Top Figure = 1954
Bottom Figure = 1949



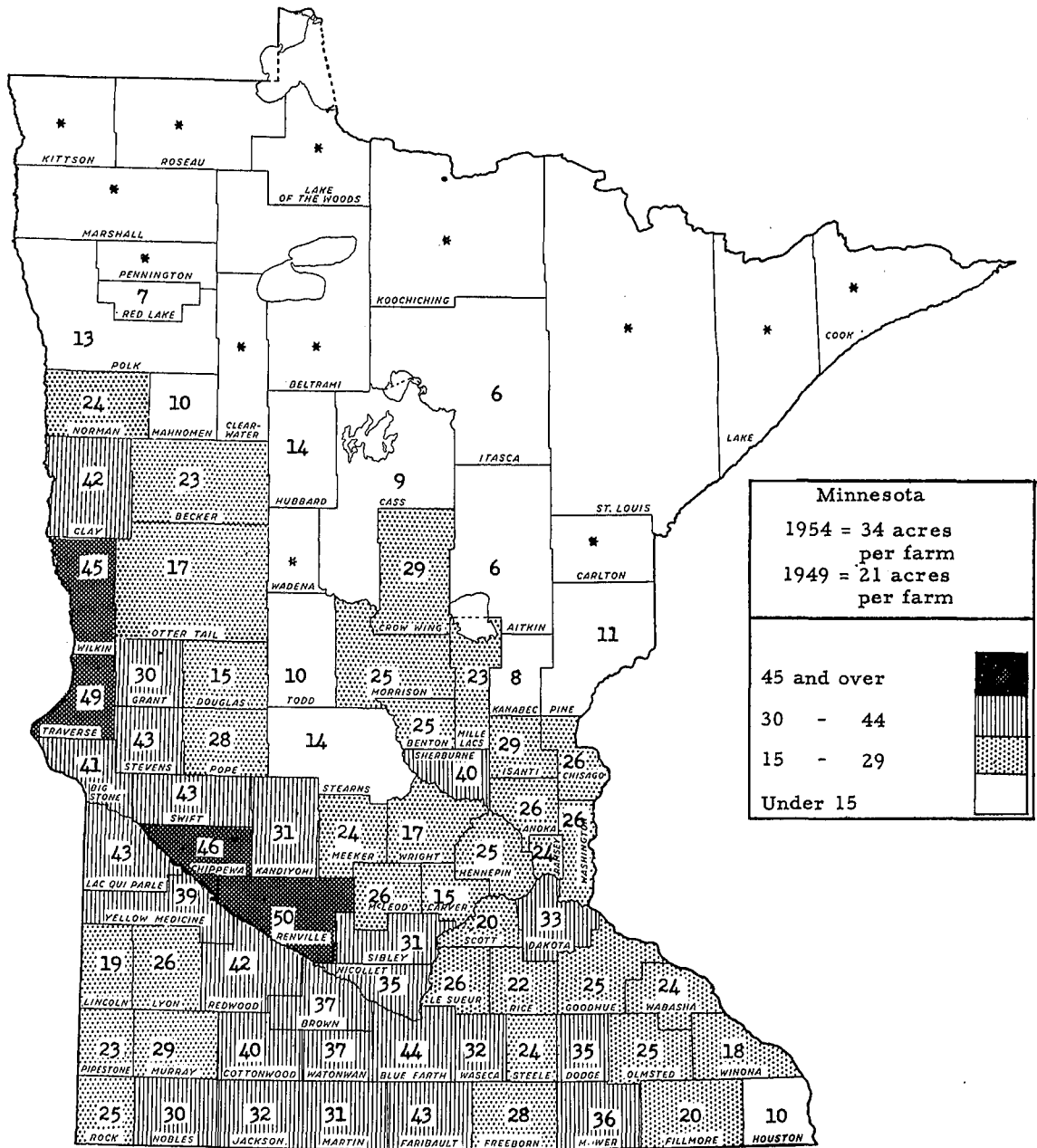
Minnesota	
Thous. Acres	
1954 =	1,917
1949 =	790
Thous. Acres Increase	
30 and over	
10 - 29	
Under 10	

* Less than 500 Acres.

← Notes of Explanation on opposite page.

Figure 29. SOYBEANS IV

Acres of Soybeans Harvested per Farm, 1954



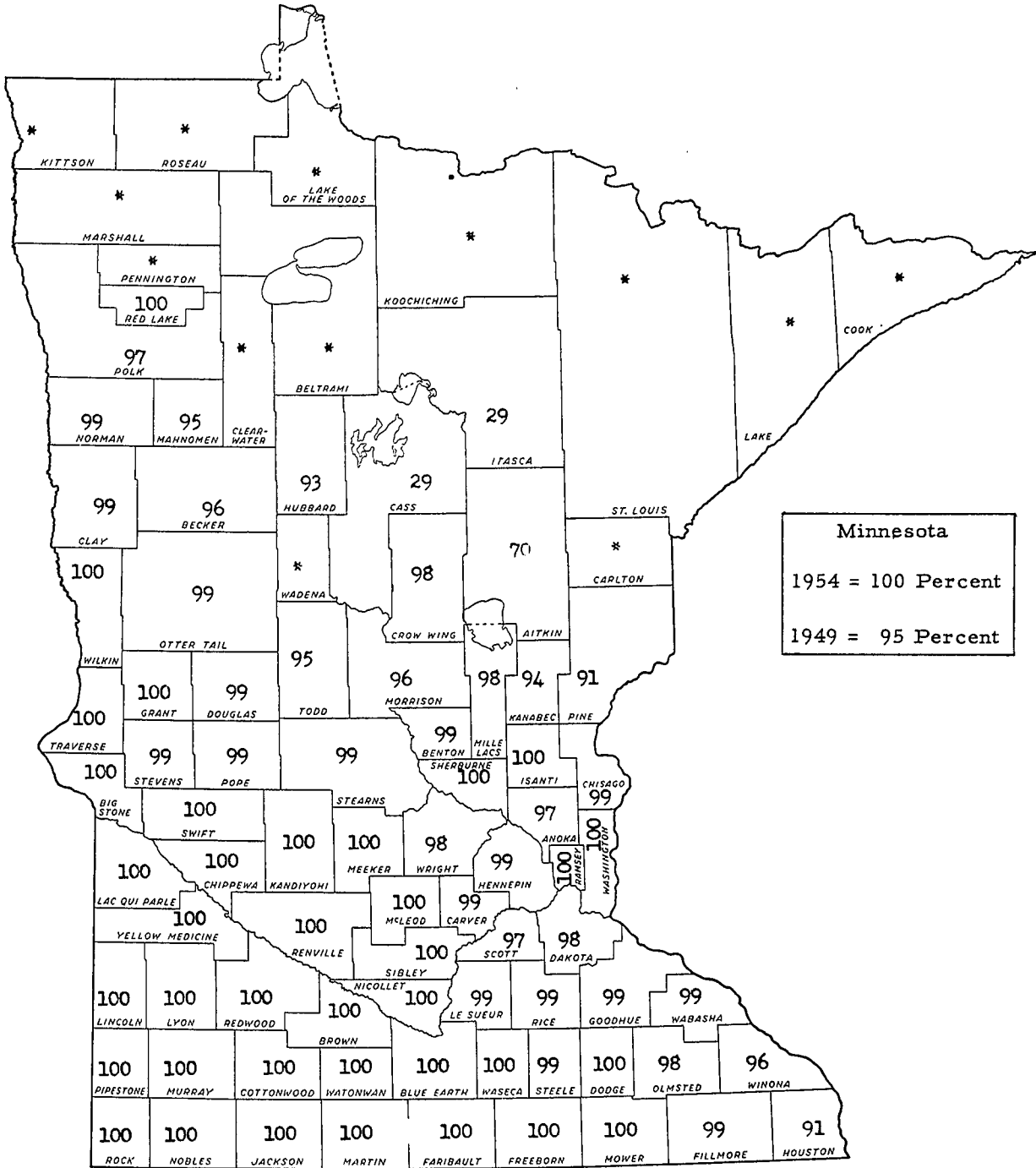
* Less Than 10 Farms Reporting Soybeans.

1. There were 34 acres of soybeans per farm in Minnesota in 1954 compared to 21 acres in 1949. This is an increase of 13 acres per farm.
2. Acres of soybeans harvested varied from a high of 50 acres per farm in Renville County to 6 acres per farm in Aitkin and Itasca Counties with thirteen counties in northern Minnesota having less than ten farms growing soybeans.
3. Soybeans have become a significant crop in such Red River Valley Counties as Traverse, Wilkin, and Clay. There are indications that a northward movement of this crop will continue. The need of more row crops in the crop rotations of this area has prompted continued search for varieties of soybeans that are adapted to these northern counties.

Figure 30. SOYBEANS V

Percentage of Soybeans Acreage Harvested for Beans

1954

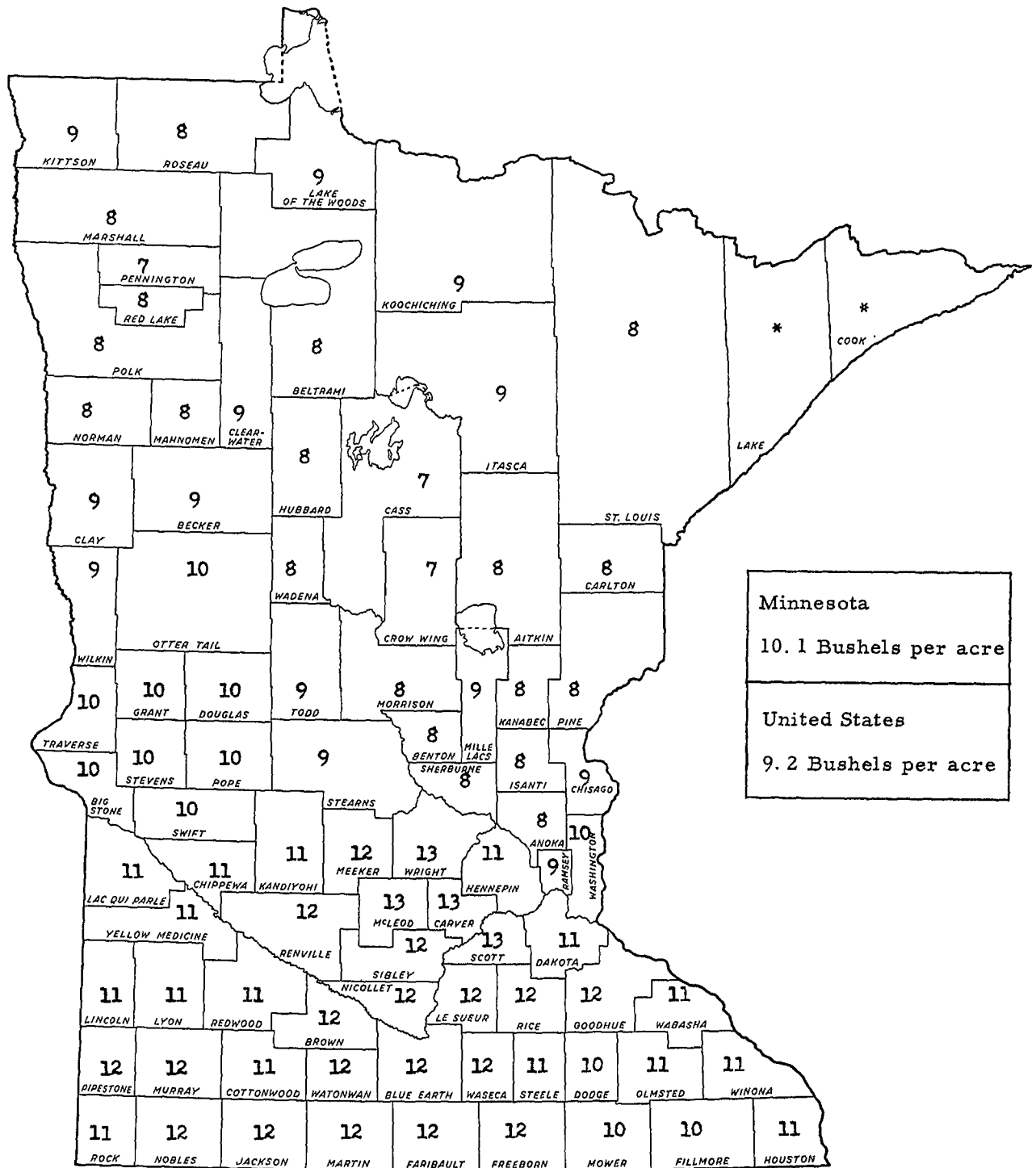


* Less Than 10 Farms Reporting Soybeans.

Beans for oil, protein feed, and industrial purposes are the valuable uses of the soybean crop. In 1954 practically all of the soybean acreage was harvested for beans compared to 95 percent in 1949. The counties where less than 100 percent of the soybeans were harvested for beans in 1954 were insignificant in relation to the total acreage in the state.

Figure 31. FLAX I

Ten Year Average Yield Per Acre
Bushels



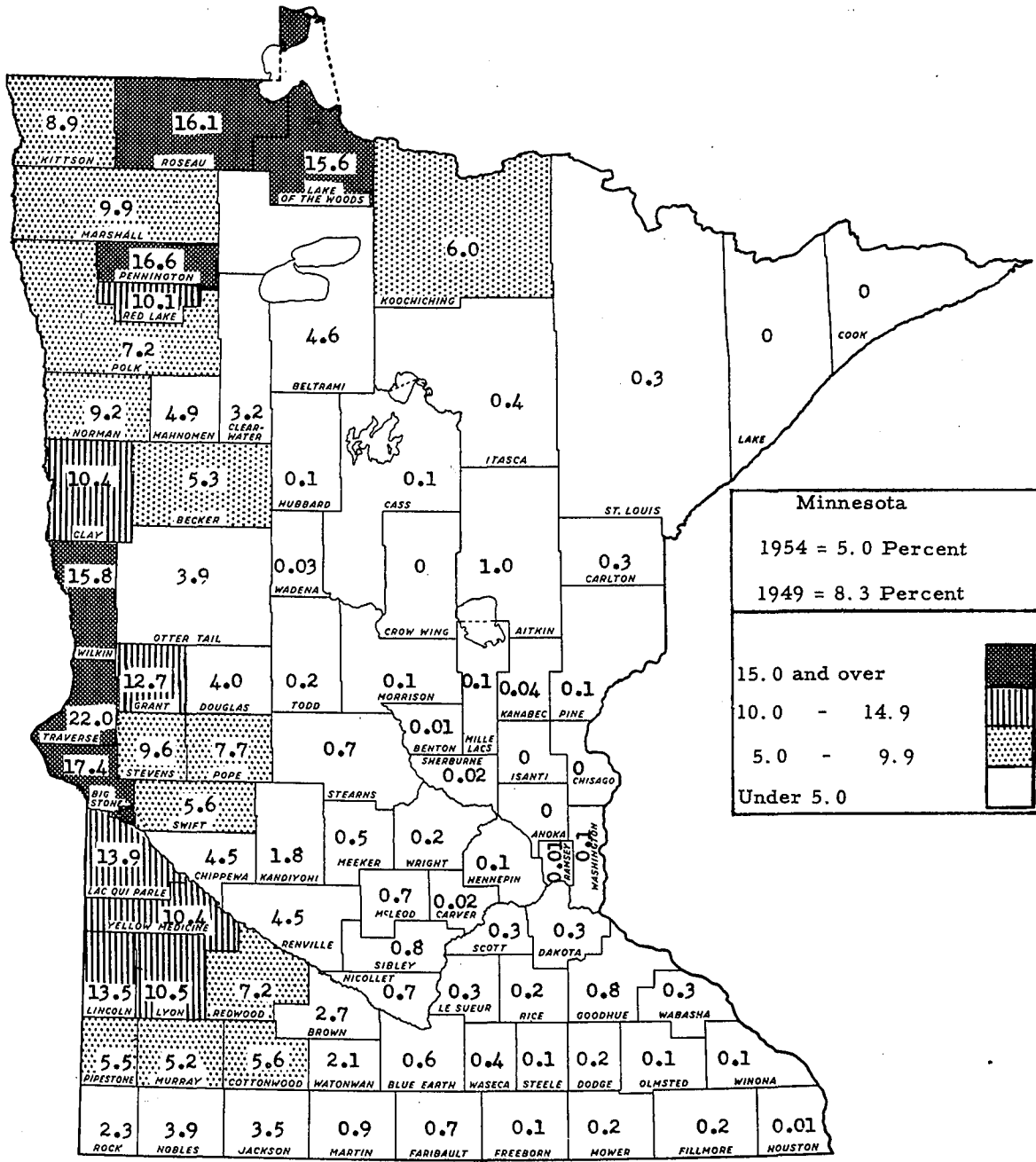
* No Flax Reported.

Flax yields in Minnesota varied from a high of 13 bushels per acre in Carver, Scott, Wright, and McLeod Counties to a low of 7 bushels per acre in Cass, Crow Wing, and Pennington Counties. The state average was 10.1 bushels per acre.

Figure 32. FLAX II

Percentage of Cropland Harvested as Flax

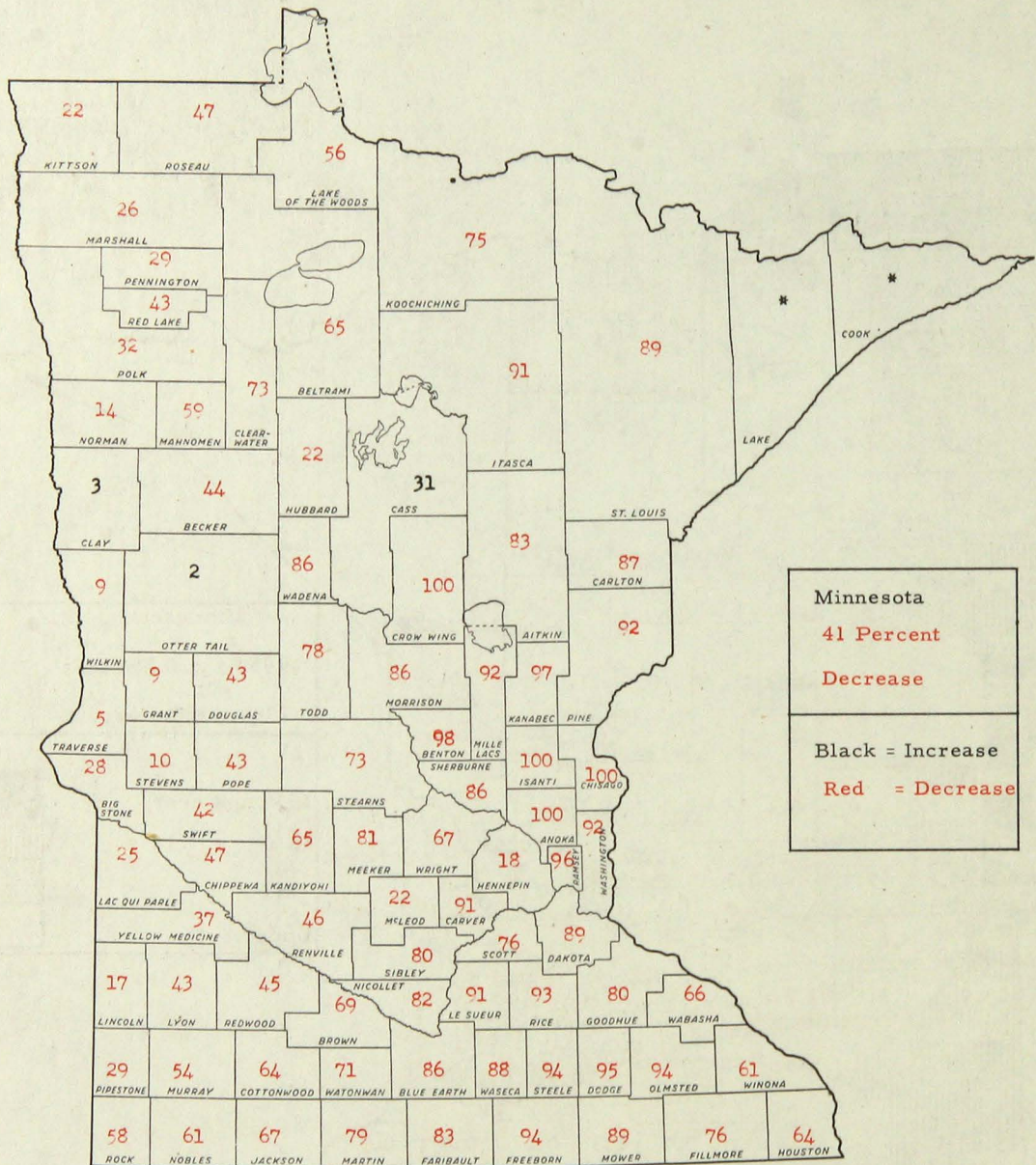
1954



1. The percentage of cropland harvested as flax decreased from 8.3 percent in 1949 to 5.0 percent in 1954.
2. The percentage of cropland harvested as flax was highest in the Red River Valley and southwest Minnesota areas but very low in the rest of the state.
3. The percentage of cropland harvested as flax in Minnesota ranged from a high of 22.0 percent in Traverse County to less than one percent in most of the eastern half of the state.

Figure 33. FLAX III

Percent Change in Acreage of Flax, 1949 to 1954



* No Flax Reported.

The acreage of flax in Minnesota in 1954 was down 41 percent from 1949. This decrease was apparent throughout the state although not quite as pronounced in the Red River Valley. Cass, Clay, and Ottertail Counties were the only ones where increases are reported.

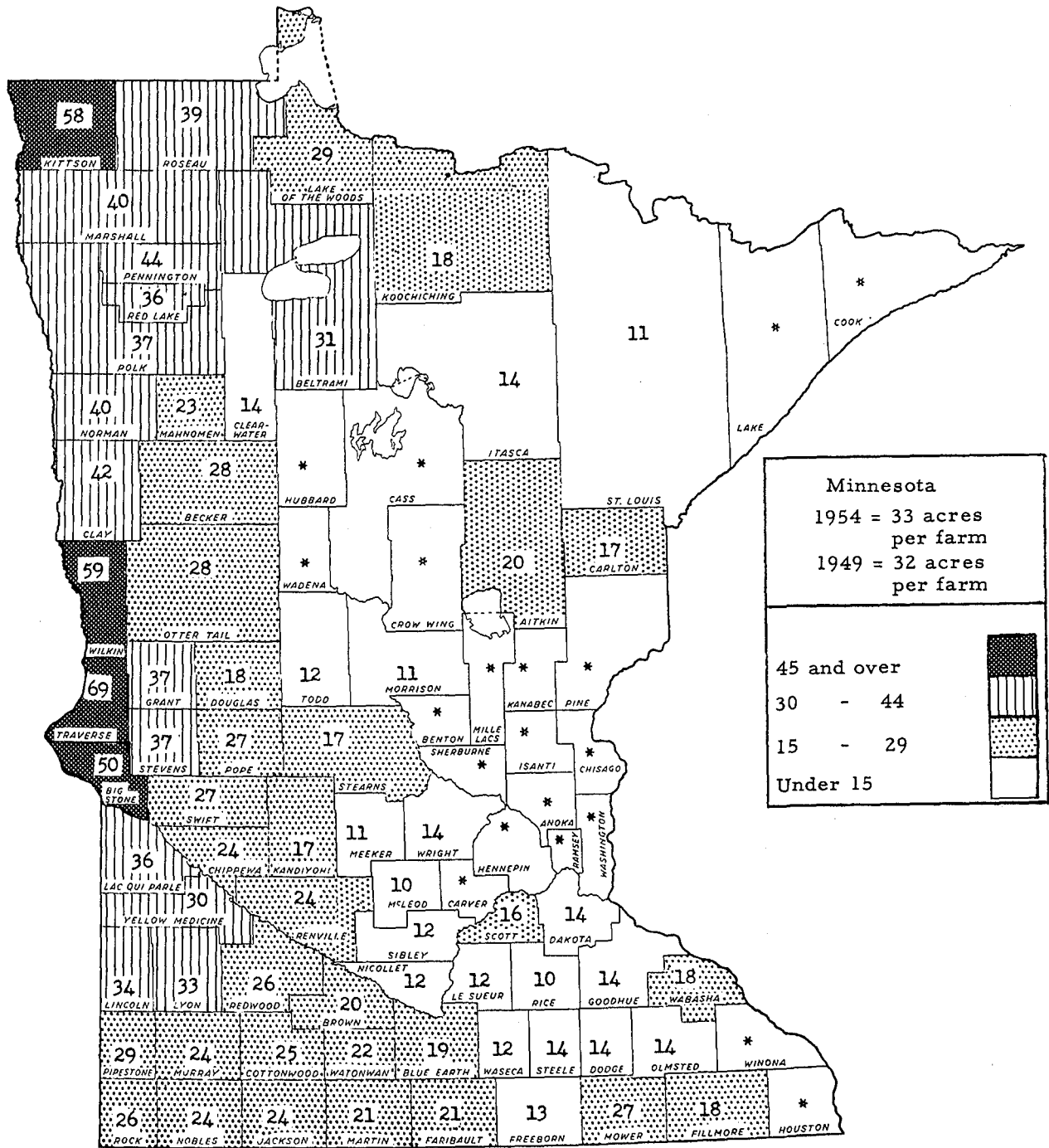
The counties with the greatest decreases were:

County	Percent decrease	County	Percent decrease
Mille Lacs	92	Olmsted	94
Pine	92	Steele	94
Washington	92	Dodge	95
Rice	93	Ramsey	96
Freeborn	94	Kanabec	97
		Benton	98

Figure 34. FLAX IV

Acres of Flax Harvested per Farm

1954



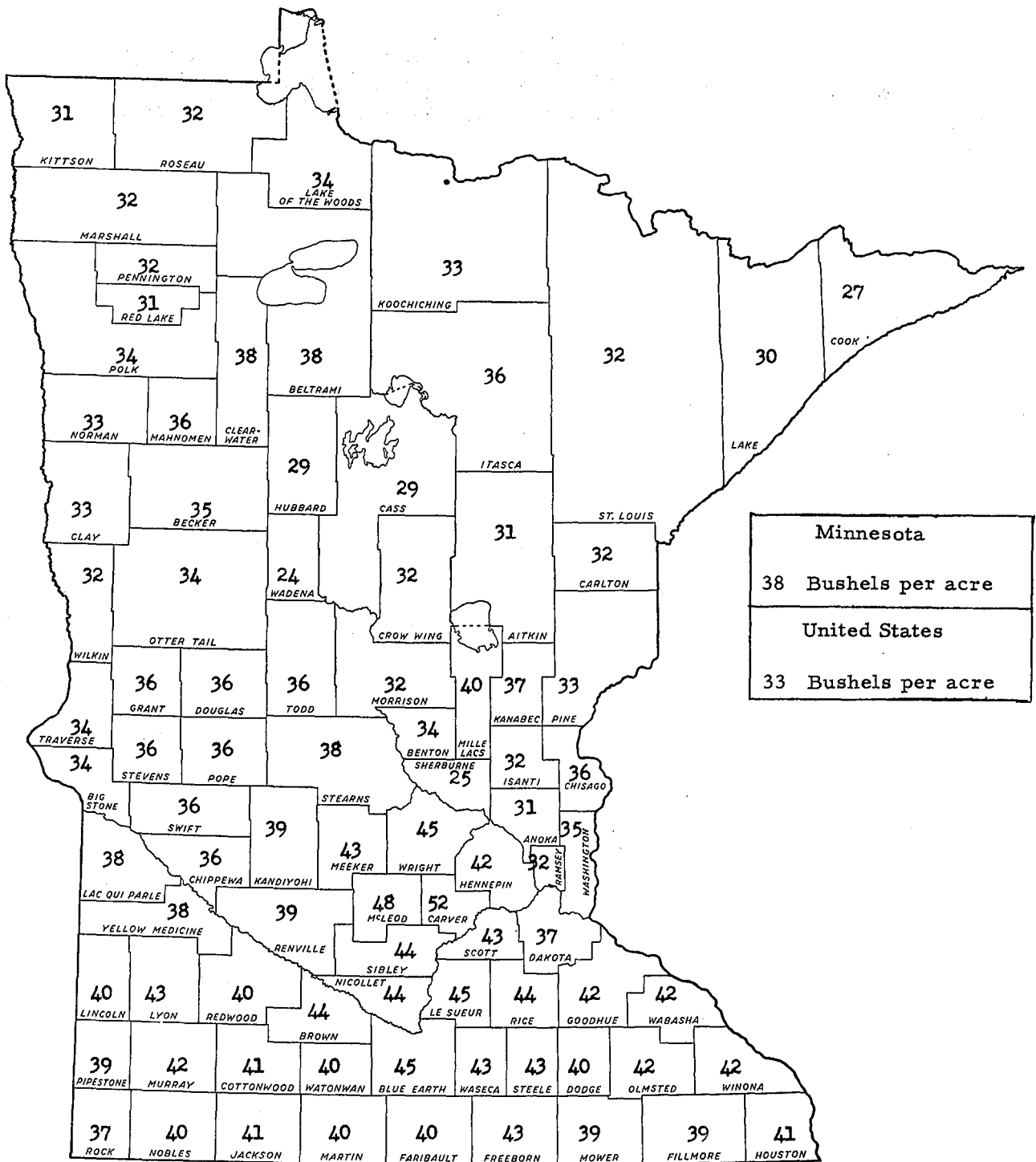
* Less Than 10 Farmers Reported Flax.

1. Acres of flax harvested per farm varied from a high of 69 in Traverse County to a low of 10 in Rice and McLeod Counties. The state average in 1954 was 33 acres per farm which was up one acre from 1949.
2. The number of acres of flax harvested per farm was largest in the Red River Valley, due partly to the larger farms in that area.

Figure 35. OATS I

Ten Year Average Yield Per Acre

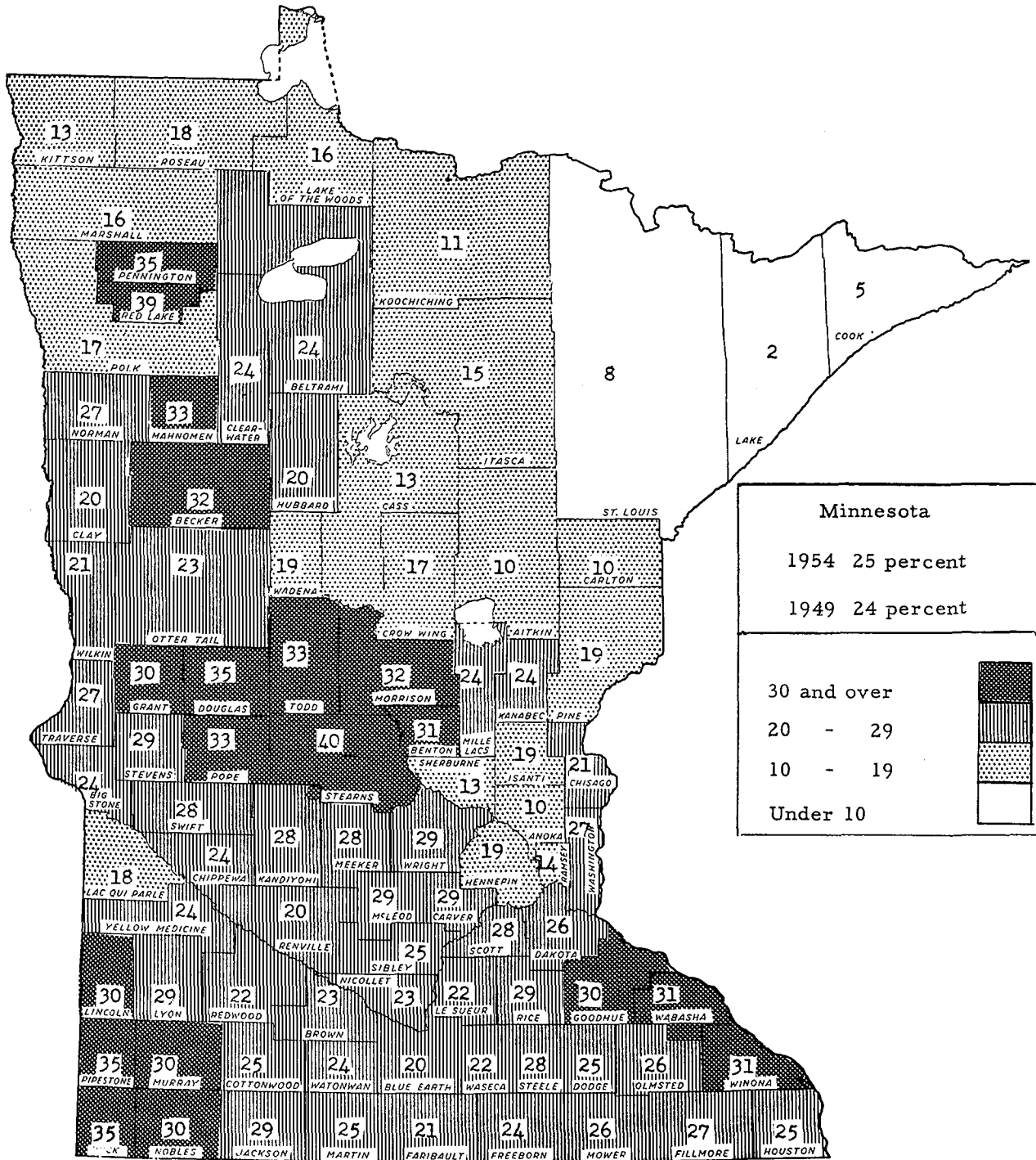
Bushels



The yield of oats ranged from a low of 24 bushels per acre in Wadena County to a high of 52 bushels per acre in Carver County. Most of southern Minnesota had yields in the low forties while northern Minnesota had yields in the low thirties.

Figure 36. OATS II

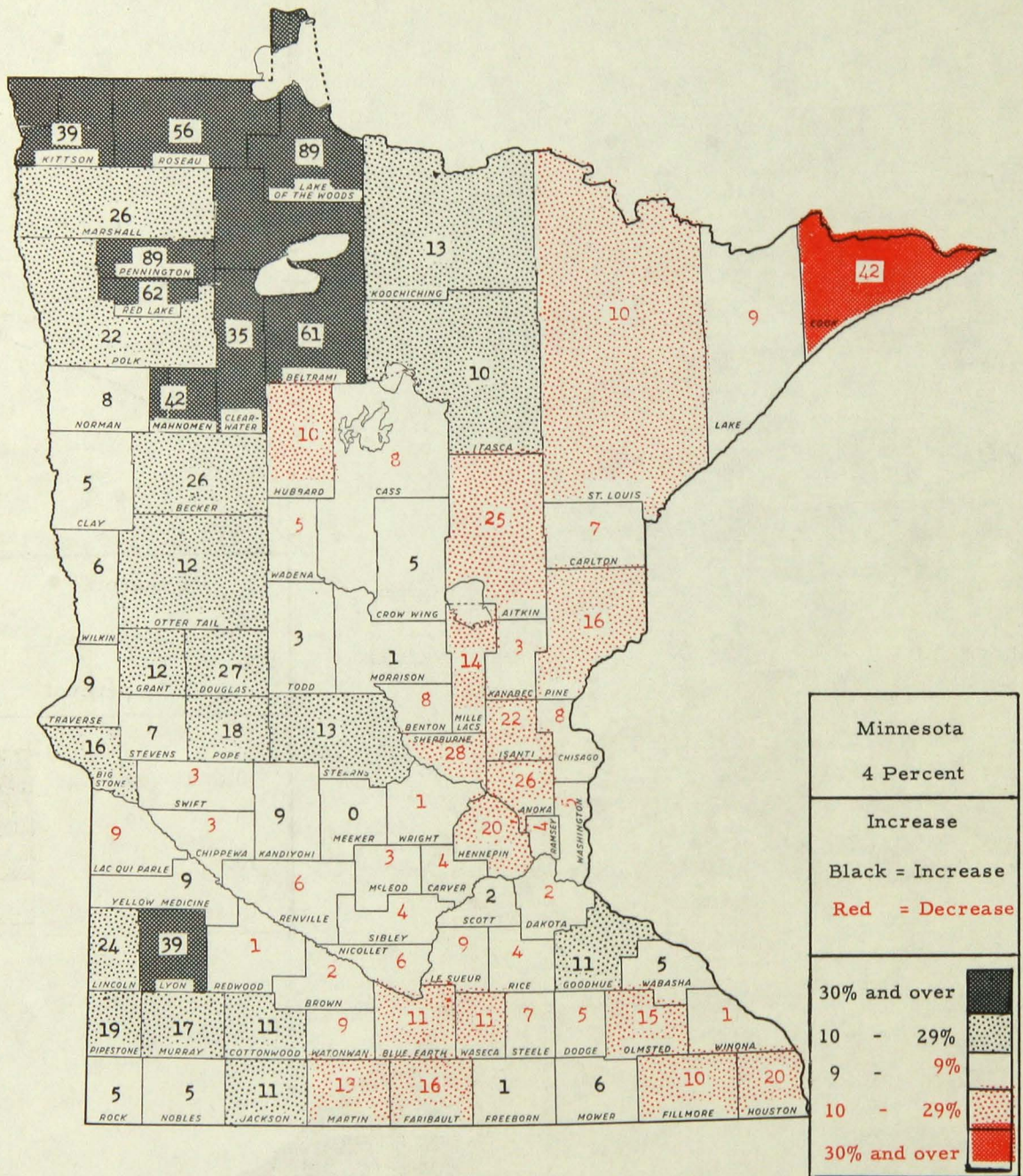
Percentage of Cropland Harvested as Oats, 1954



- Oats, which is grown extensively throughout the state, accounted for nearly 25 percent of the cropland harvested in 1954. The percentage of cropland harvested as oats varied from 2 percent in Lake County to 40 percent in Stearns County.
- The main area of oats production lies between the southwestern Minnesota corn area and the northeastern Minnesota cut-over area.

Figure 37. OATS III

Percent Change in Acreage of Oats, 1949 to 1954

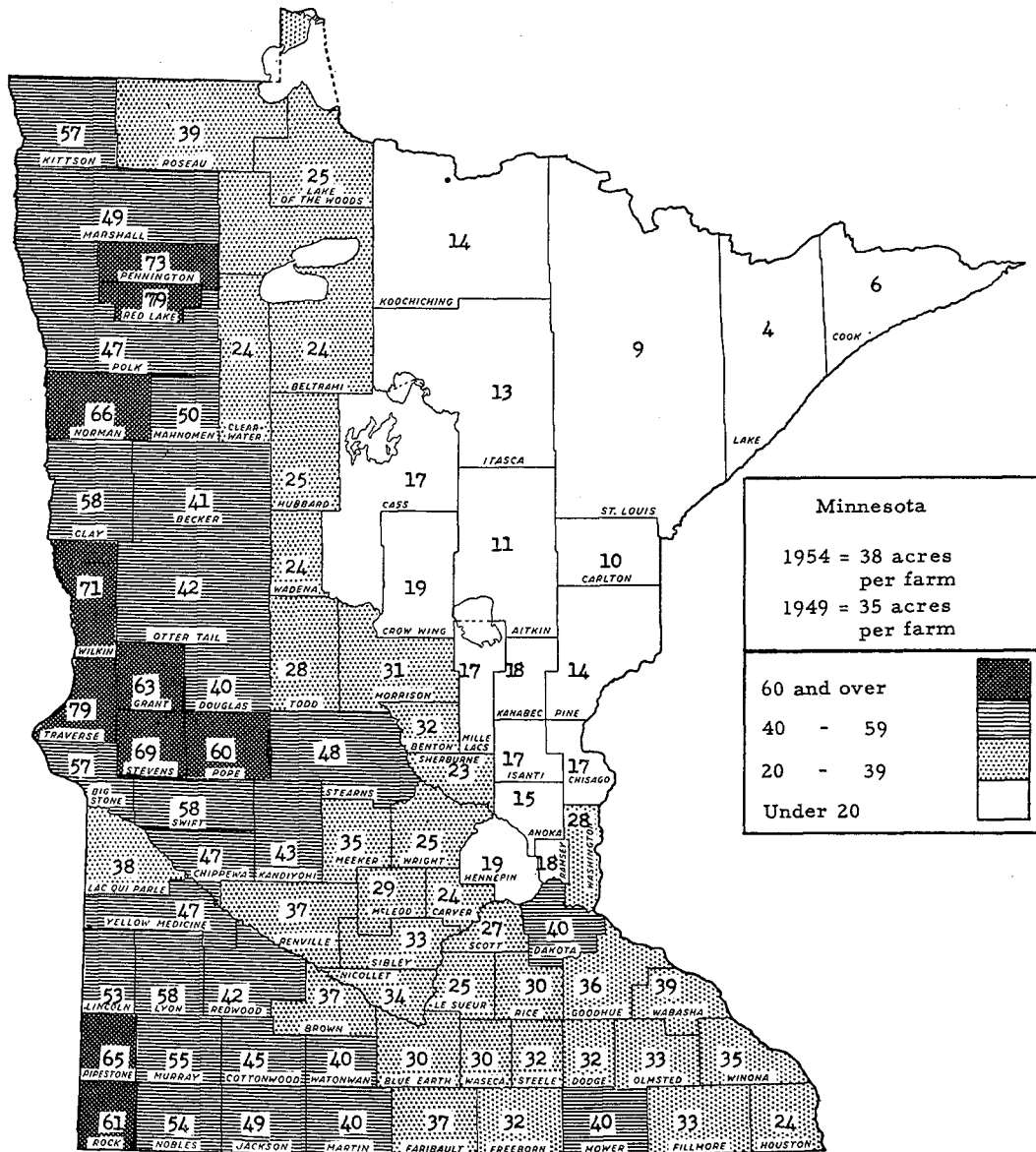


1. Acreage of oats in Minnesota in 1954 was up 4 percent over 1949. Most of this increase took place in the western part of the state with the heaviest increases in the northwest counties. Pennington and Lake of the Woods Counties showed an 89 percent increase in the acreage of oats in 1954 compared to 1949.
2. The eastern part of Minnesota had a decrease in the acreage used for oats between these two census periods. Most of the decrease occurred in Cook, Houston, Hennepin, Anoka, Sherburne, Isanti, and Aitkin Counties.

Figure 38. OATS IV

Acres of Oats Harvested per Farm

1954



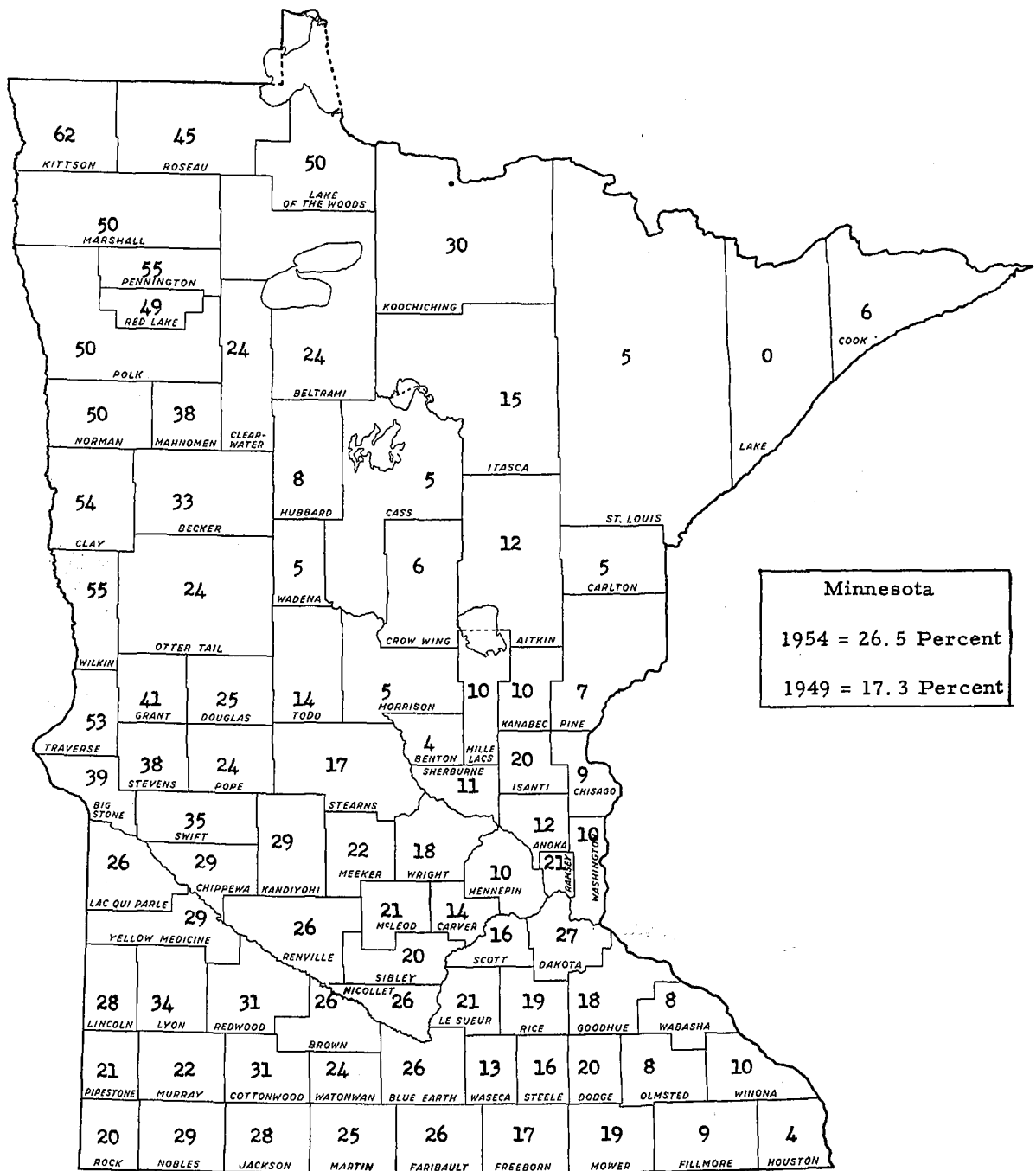
1. The acres of oats harvested per farm ranged from a high of 79 acres per farm in Red Lake County to a low of 4 acres per farm in Lake County. The Minnesota average in 1954 was 38 acres per farm compared to 35 acres in 1949, or an increase of 3 acres per farm. All counties in northeastern Minnesota had less than 20 acres per farm while the Red River Valley tended to average 50 acres per farm or more.

2. Neither the number of acres of oats per farm or the percentage of cropland used for this crop are the sole indicators of the relative importance of oats in the cropping system. Oats are grown for other purposes than grain including, nurse crop for legumes, pasture, silage, and straw. The oats crop also helps to reduce the seasonal peak load in planting and harvesting crops.

Figure 39. OATS V

Percentage of Oats Produced that was Sold

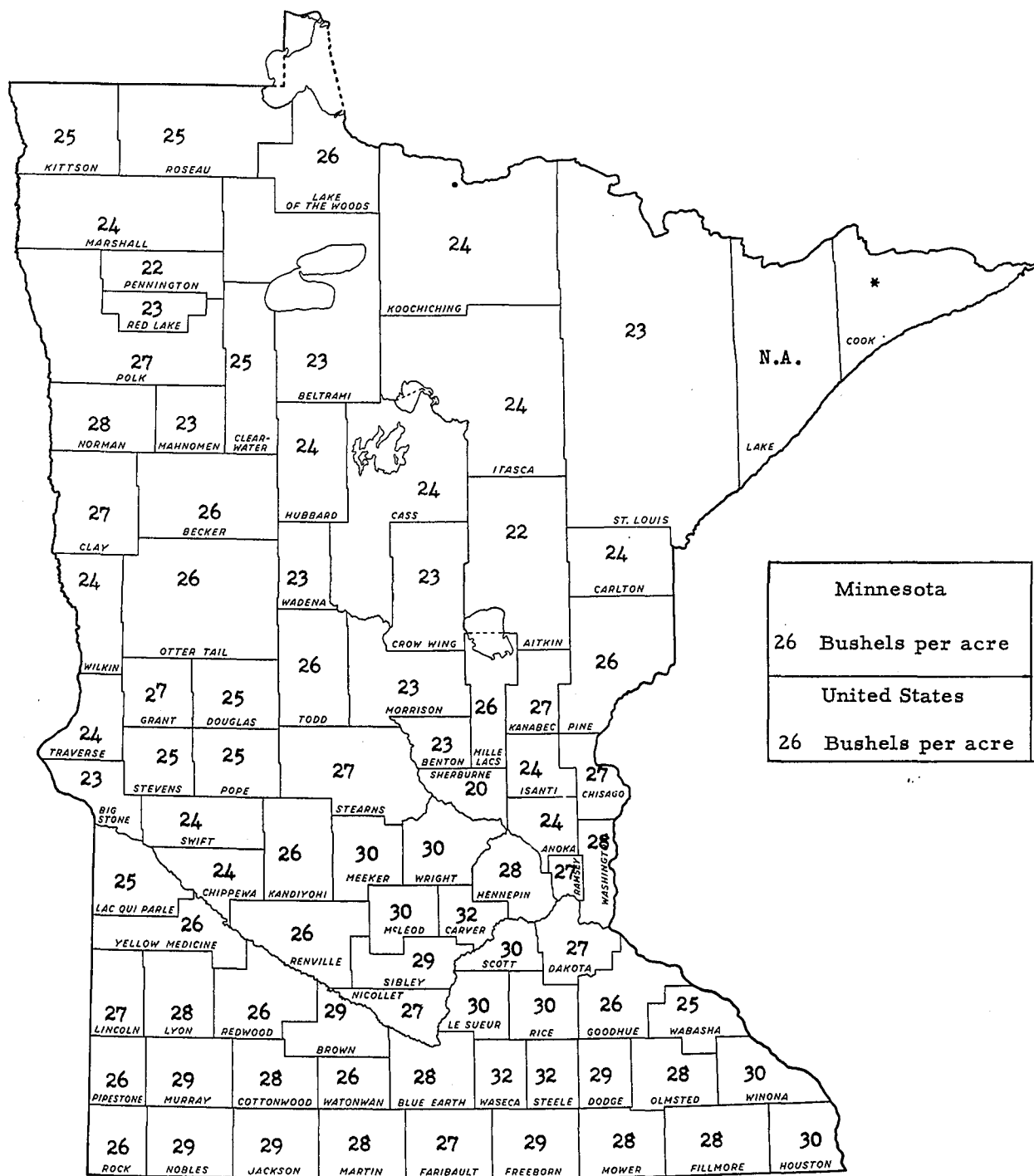
1954



1. In 1954, 26.5 percent of the oat crop in Minnesota was sold from the farms compared to only 17.3 percent in 1949.
2. The percentage of oats sold ranged from a high of 62 percent in Kittson County to none in Lake County. In most of the counties of the Red River Valley it was over 50 percent.

Figure 40. BARLEY I

Ten Year Average Yield Per Acre
Bushels



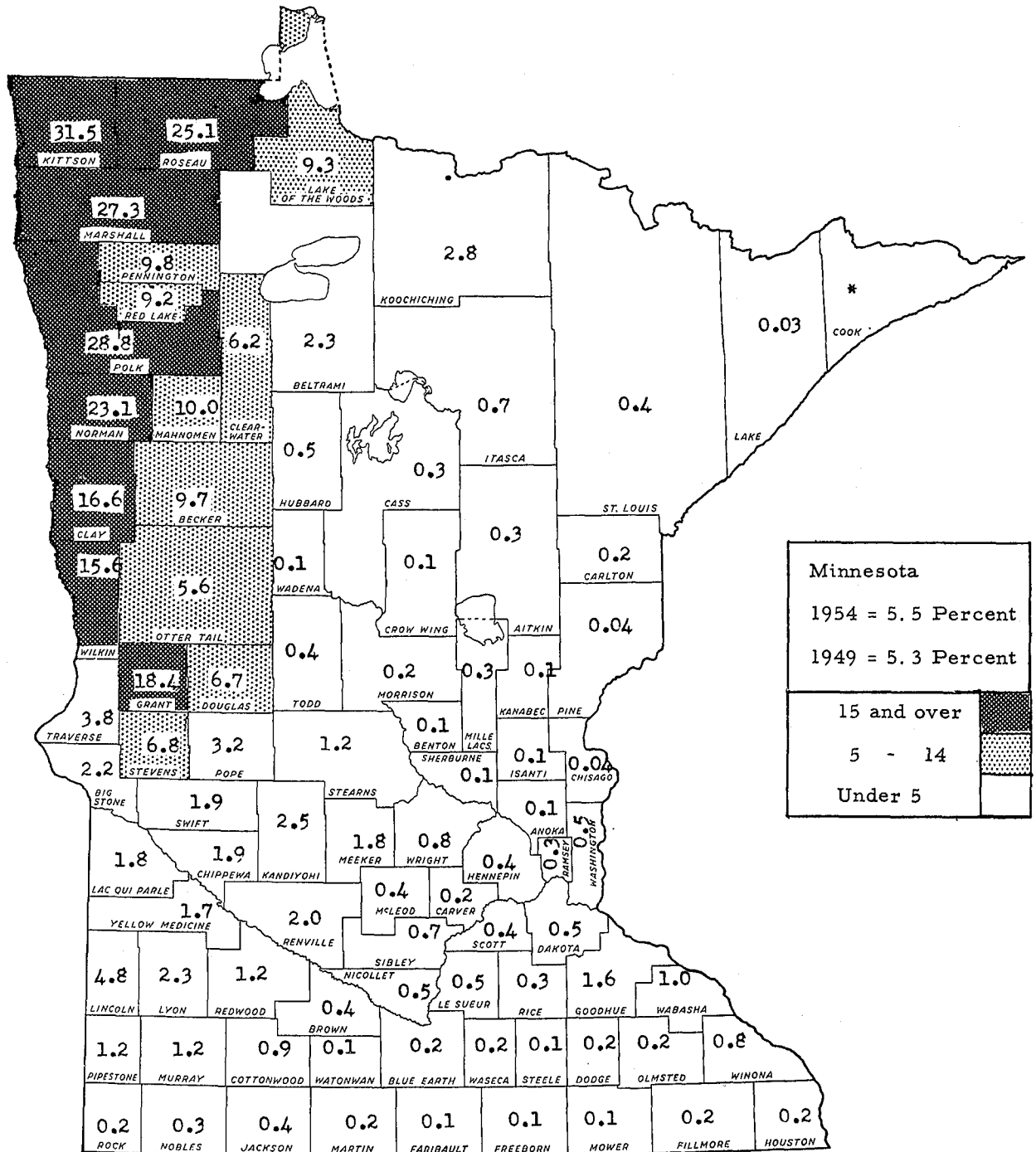
* No Barley Reported.
N. A. Not Available.

The average yield of barley in Minnesota was 26 bushels per acre with somewhat higher yields in southern Minnesota than in northern Minnesota. Carver, Steele, and Waseca Counties had the highest yields with 32 bushels per acre compared with a low of 20 bushels in Sherburne County.

Figure 41. BARLEY II

Percentage of Cropland Harvested as Barley

1954

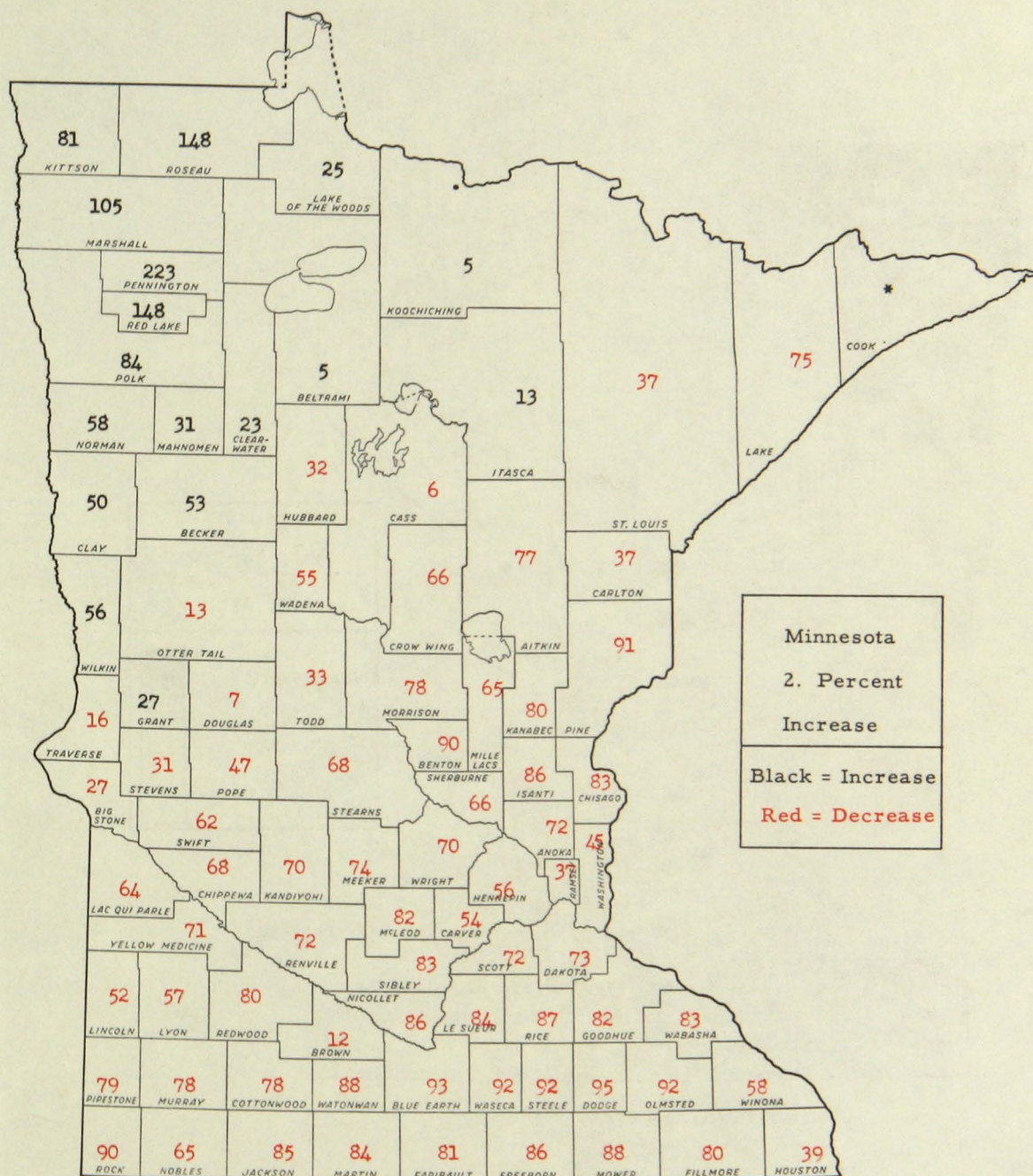


* No Barley Reported

1. Five and one-half percent of the cropland in Minnesota was harvested as barley, most of which was raised in the Red River Valley. Therefore, the barley crop is relatively unimportant in the rest of the state.
2. The percentage of cropland harvested as barley ranged from a high of 31.5 percent in Kittson County to a low of less than one percent in most of the southern and eastern Counties in the state.

Figure 42. BARLEY III

Percent Changes in Acreage of Barley, 1949 to 1954

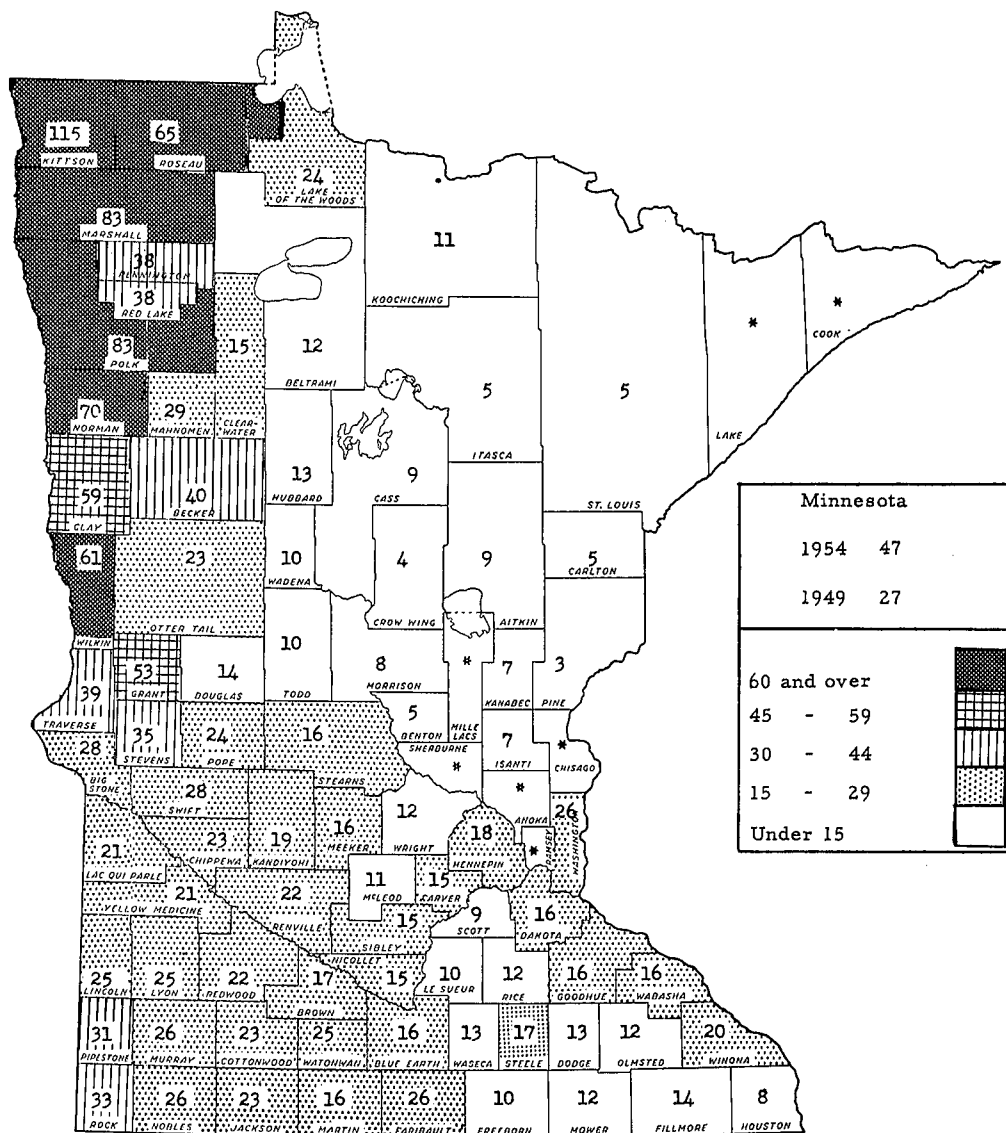


* No Barley Reported

1. Although most of the counties showed a decrease in barley production, this decrease was more than offset by large increases in northwestern Minnesota. The state as a whole showed an increase of 2 percent.

2. The change in acreage of barley in Minnesota varied from an increase of 223 percent in Pennington County to a decrease of 95 percent in Dodge County. Barley acreage in most of southern Minnesota decreased over 60 percent. Barley production has shifted largely to the Red River Valley. This shift has occurred largely since the varieties of barley grown in the Red River Valley have become acceptable to malting barley processors.

Figure 43. BARLEY IV
Acres of Barley Harvested per Farm
1954



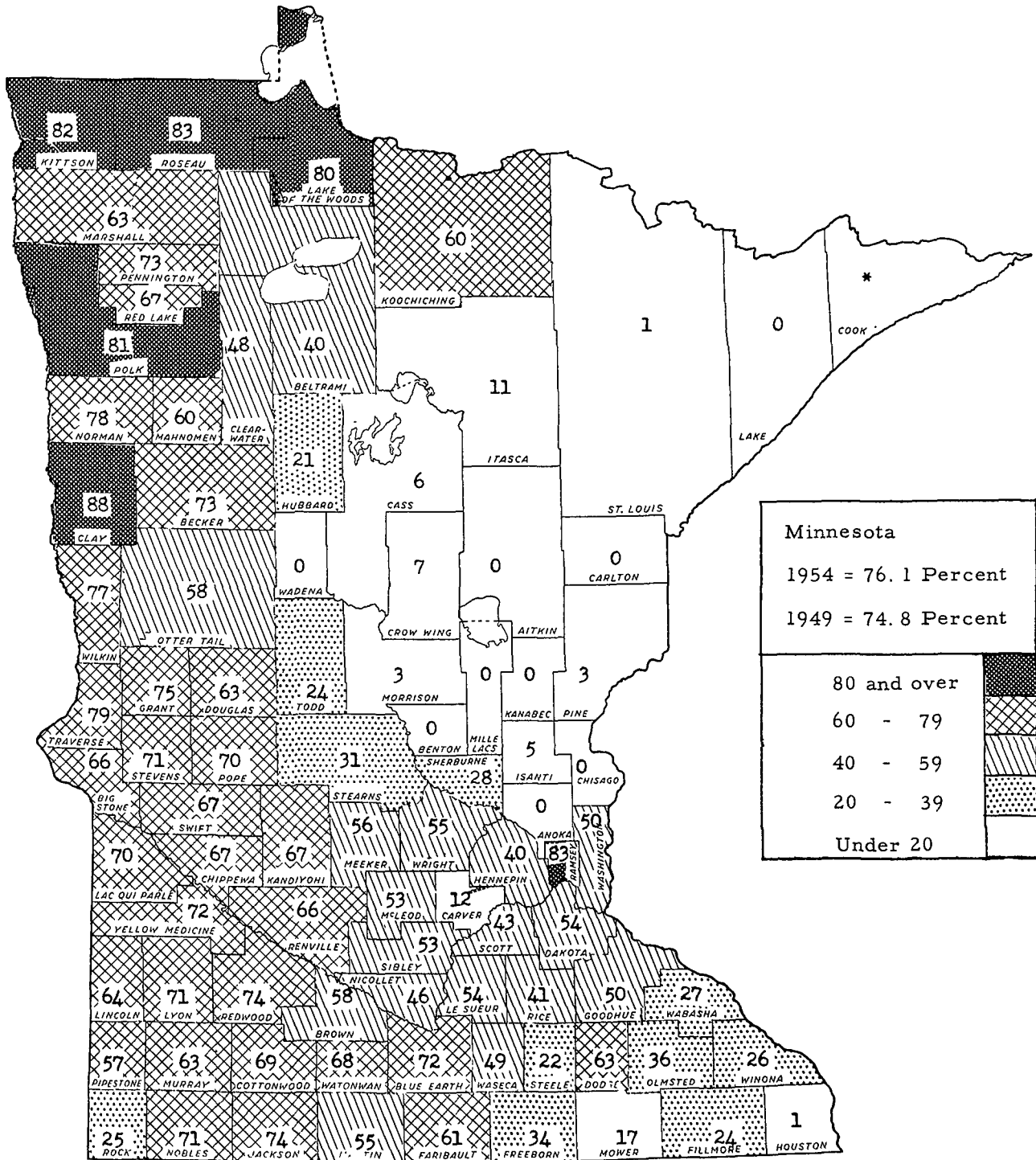
* Less Than 10 Farms Reporting Barley.

1. The average number of acres of barley harvested per farm in Minnesota was 47 acres in 1954 compared to 27 acres in 1949. This is partly the result of the shift of barley production to the Red River Valley where the farming units are comparatively large. The number of farms reporting barley harvested decreased from 38,925 in 1949 to 22,837 in 1954. Thus the total acreage of barley harvested increased 2 percent while the acreage per farm increased by 20 acres.
2. The acres of barley harvested per farm ranged from a high of 115 acres in Kittson County to a low of 3 acres in Pine County. Less than ten farms reported barley in Lake, Cook, Mille Lac., Chisago, Anoka, Sherburne and Ramsey Counties.

Figure 44. BARLEY V

Percentage of Barley Produced that was Sold

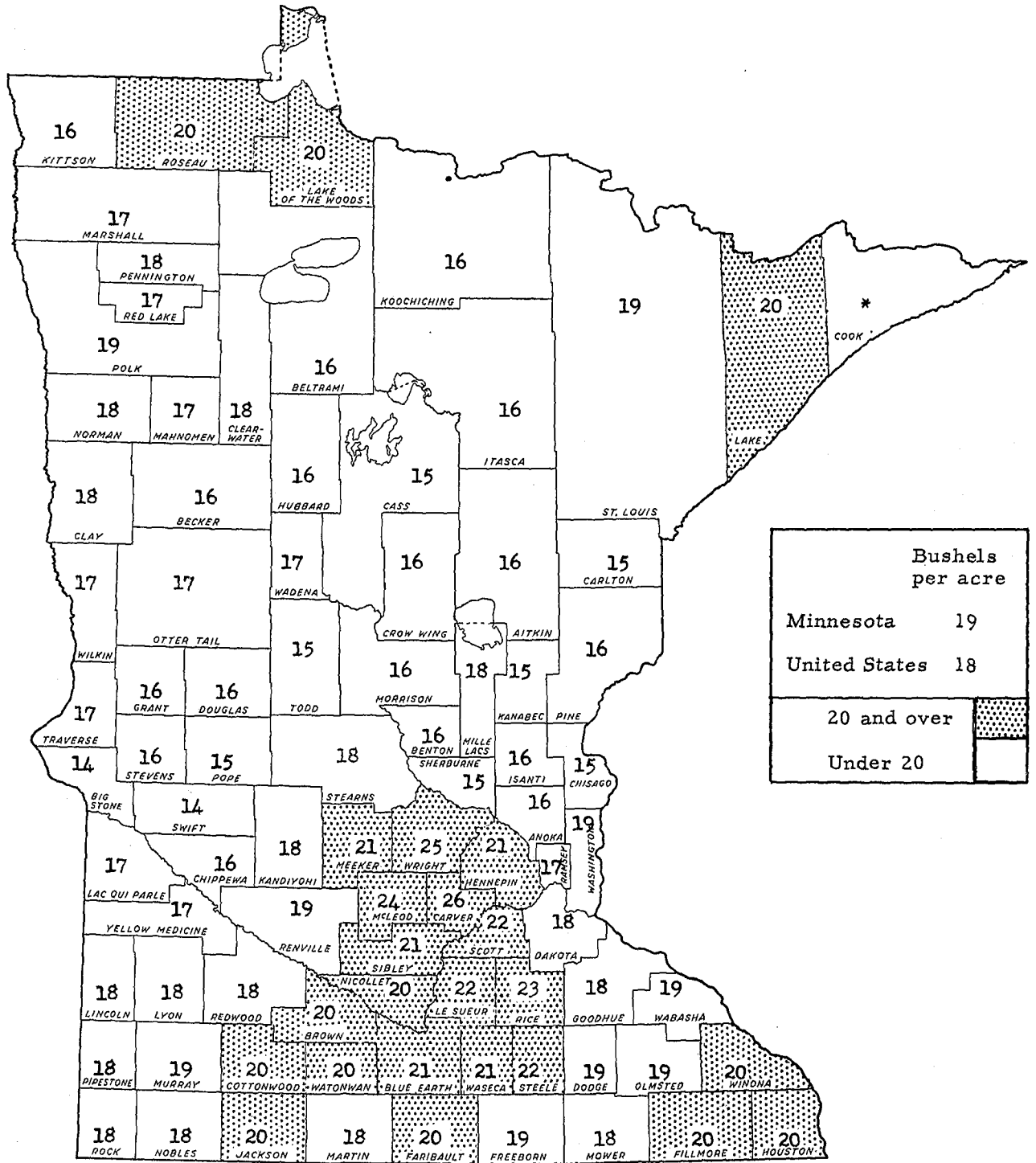
1954



* No Barley Reported.

The percentage of barley that was sold from the farms on which it was produced in Minnesota in 1954 amounted to 76.1 percent, 2 percent less than that in 1949. The percentage of barley sold from farms varied from a high of 88 percent in Clay County to none in several counties.

Figure 45. WINTER WHEAT I
 Ten Year Average Yield Per Acre
 Bushels



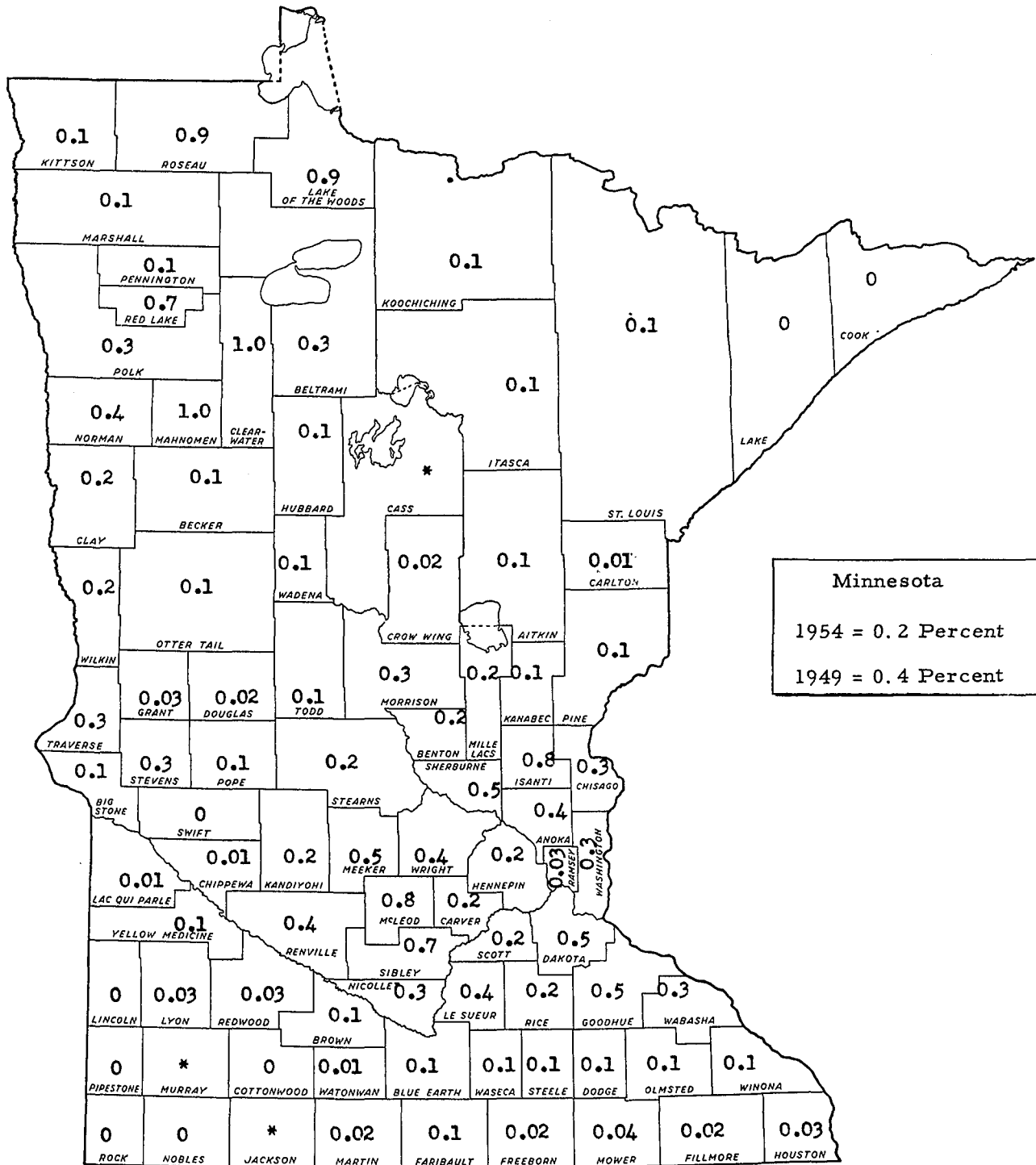
* No Winter Wheat Reported.

The 10-year average yield of winter wheat in Minnesota was 20 bushels per acre. County averages varied from a high of 26 bushels per acre in Carver County to a low of 14 bushels per acre in Swift and Big Stone Counties. The highest yields were reported in southcentral Minnesota.

Figure 46. WINTER WHEAT II

Percentage of Cropland Harvested as Winter Wheat

1954

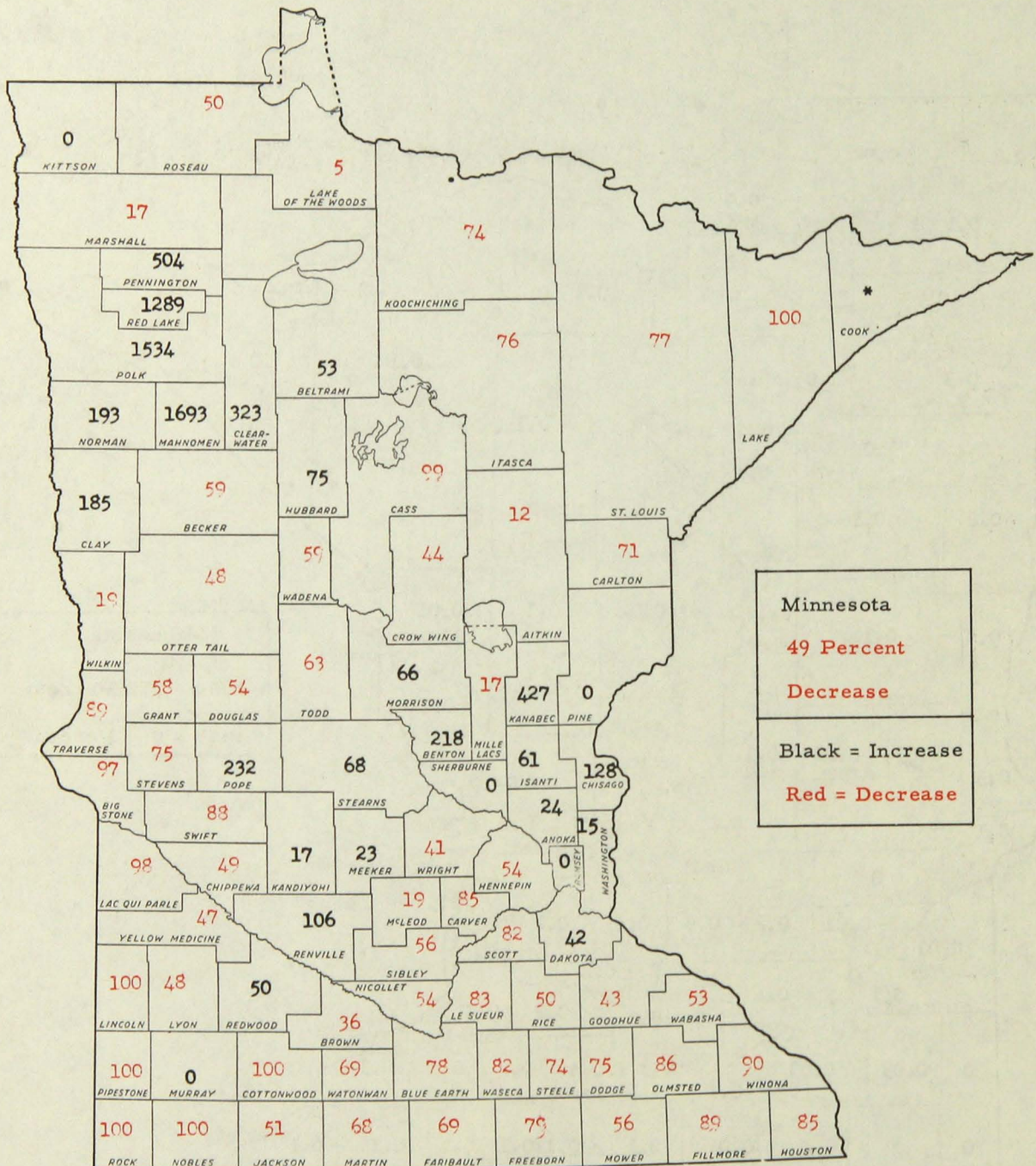


* Between 0.00001 Percent and 0.01 Percent Winter Wheat.
 0 No Winter Wheat.

The percentage of cropland harvested as winter wheat decreased from 0.4 percent in 1949 to 0.2 percent in 1954. Winter wheat utilized less than one percent of total cropland in all counties of the state.

Figure 47. WINTER WHEAT III

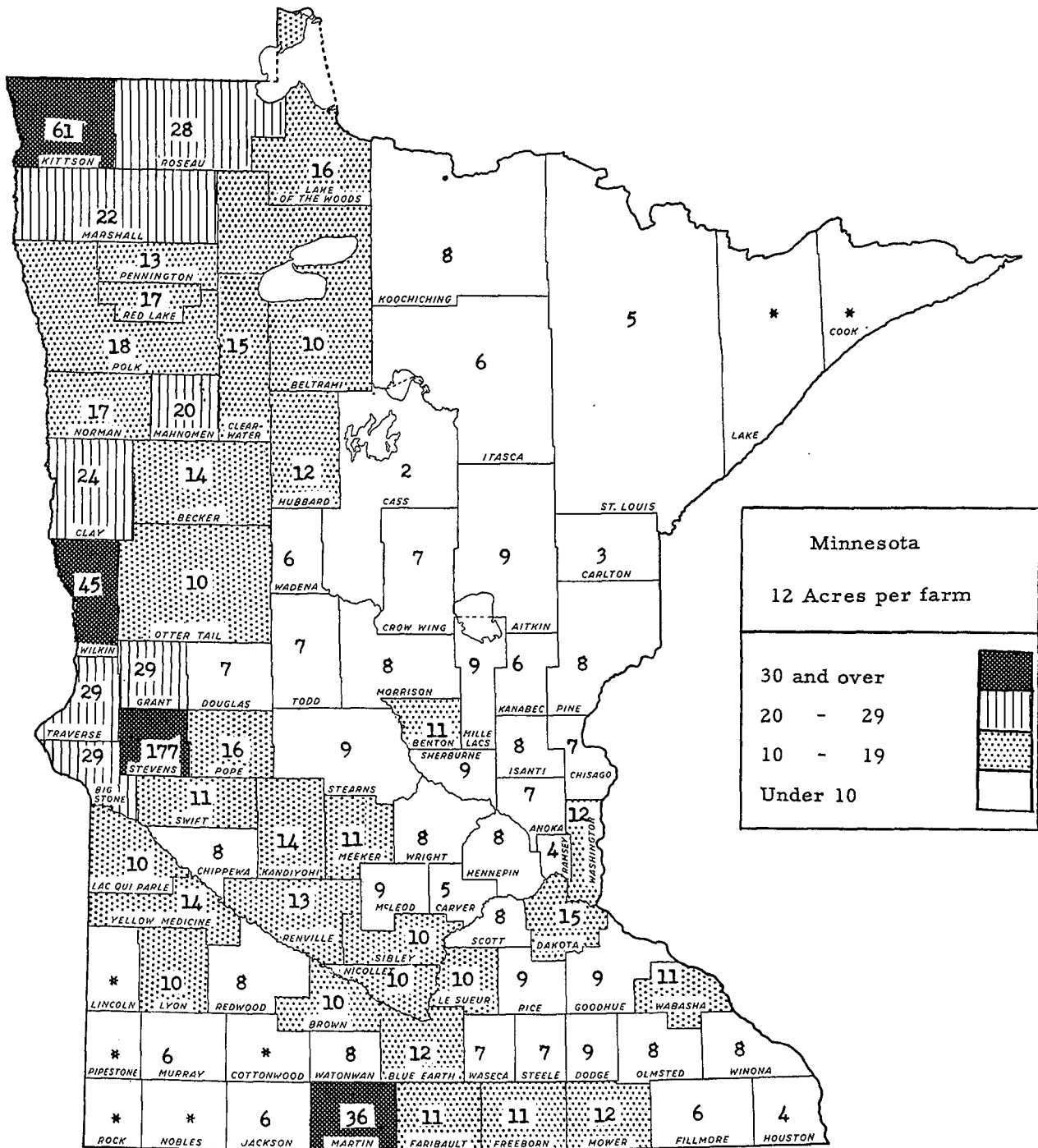
Percent Change in Acreage of Winter Wheat
1949 to 1954



* No Winter Wheat in 1949.

1. Because of the small acreage of winter wheat in 1949 the figures on increase or decrease tend to exaggerate the extent of the shift.
2. The winter wheat acreage has decreased almost 50 percent from 1949 to 1954. Most of this decrease occurred in the southeast and west central portions of the state, while most of the increase took place in Polk, Mahnomon, Pennington, Norman, Clearwater, Clay, and Red Lake Counties.

Figure 48. WINTER WHEAT IV
Acres of Winter Wheat Harvested per Farm
1954

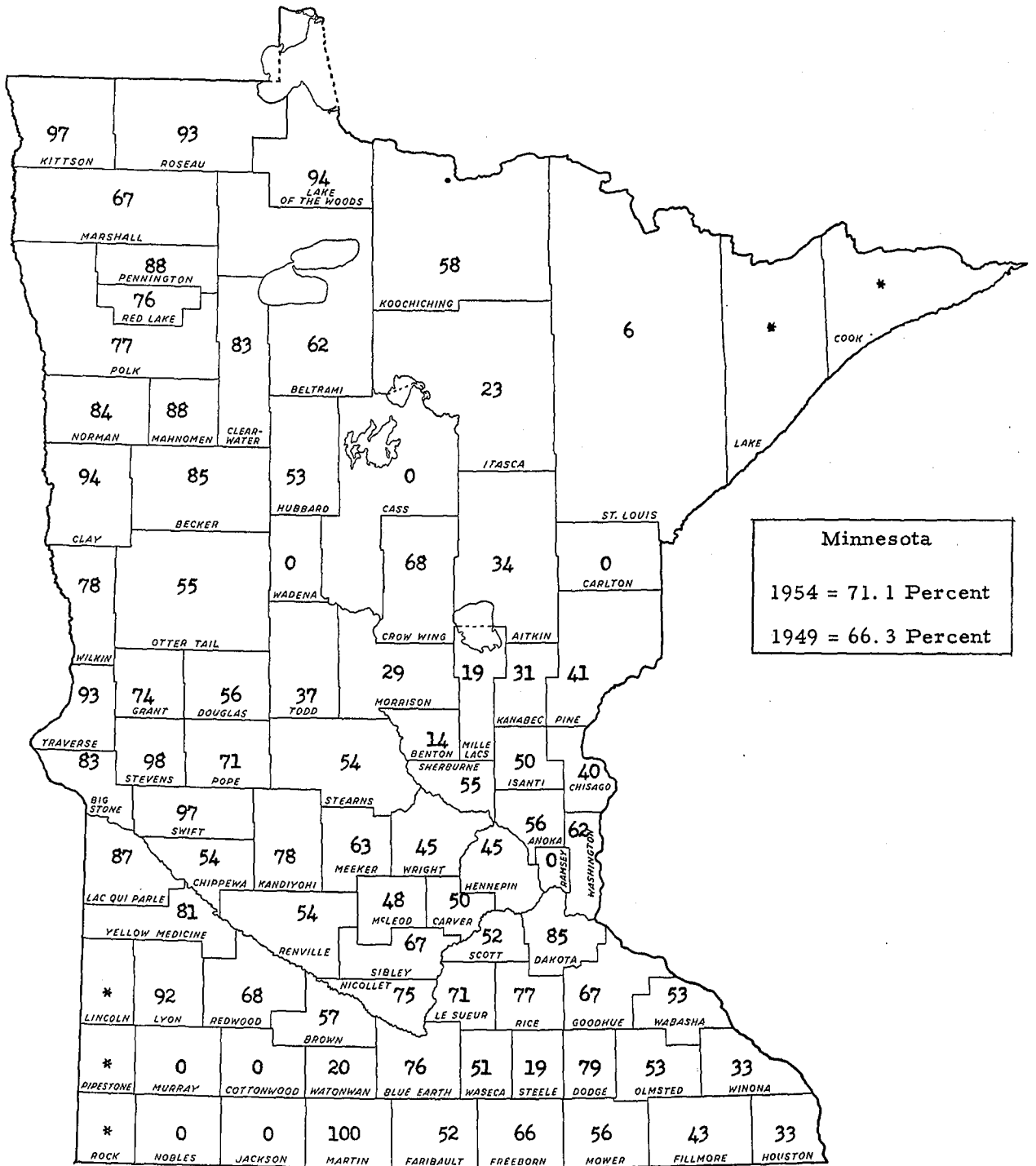


* No Winter Wheat Reported.

An average of only 12 acres per farm was harvested as winter wheat in 1954. The range was from the relatively two high numbers of 177 acres in Stevens County (an average of only 5 producers) and 61 acres in Kittson County to a low of only 2 acres in Cass County and none at all in seven other counties.

Figure 49. WINTER WHEAT V

Percentage of Winter Wheat Produced that was Sold
1954

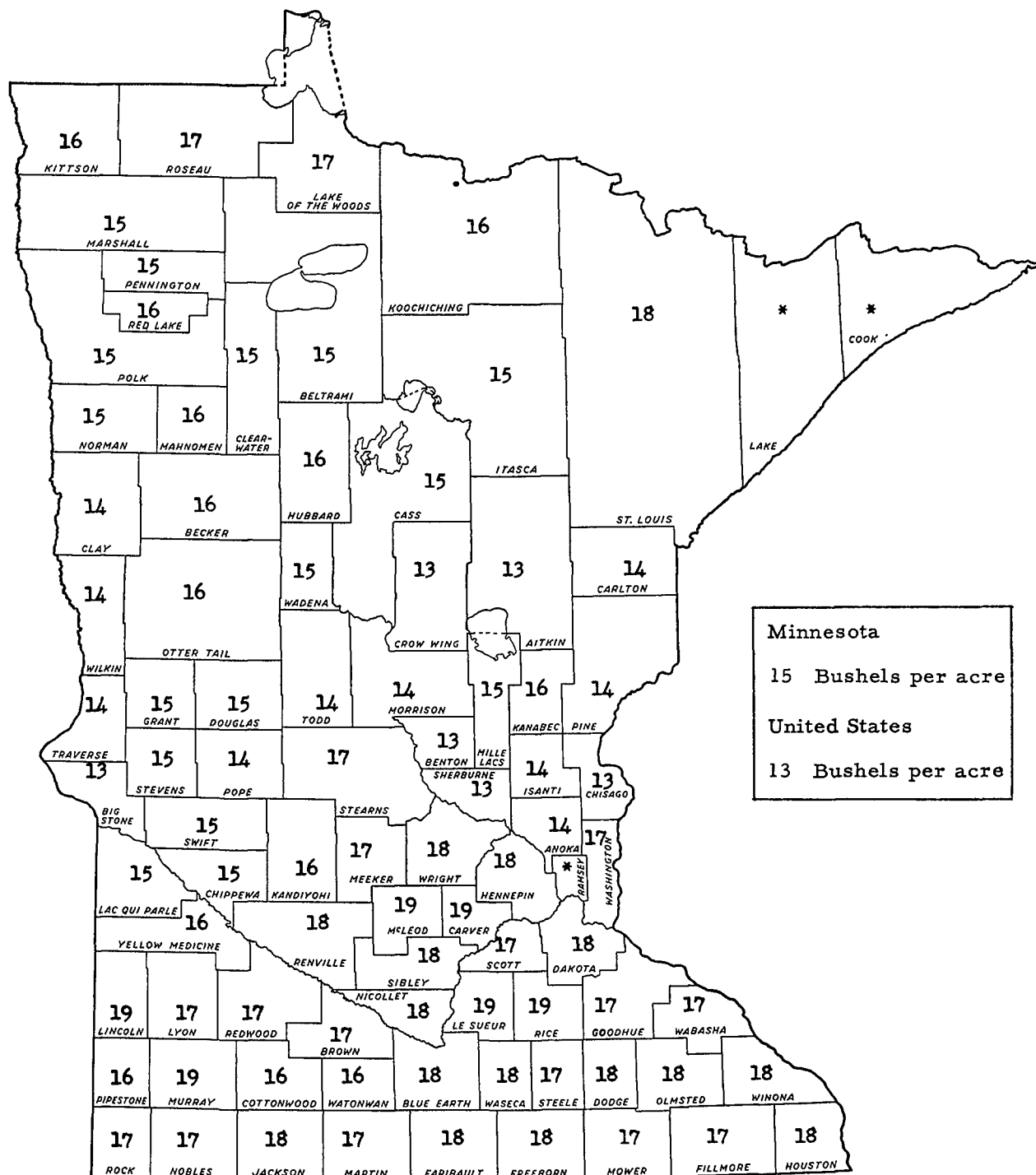


Minnesota
1954 = 71.1 Percent
1949 = 66.3 Percent

* No Winter Wheat Reported.

In 1954, 71 percent of the winter wheat produced in Minnesota was sold from farms on which it was produced compared with 66 percent in 1949. The range was from a high of 100 percent in Martin County to none in several counties.

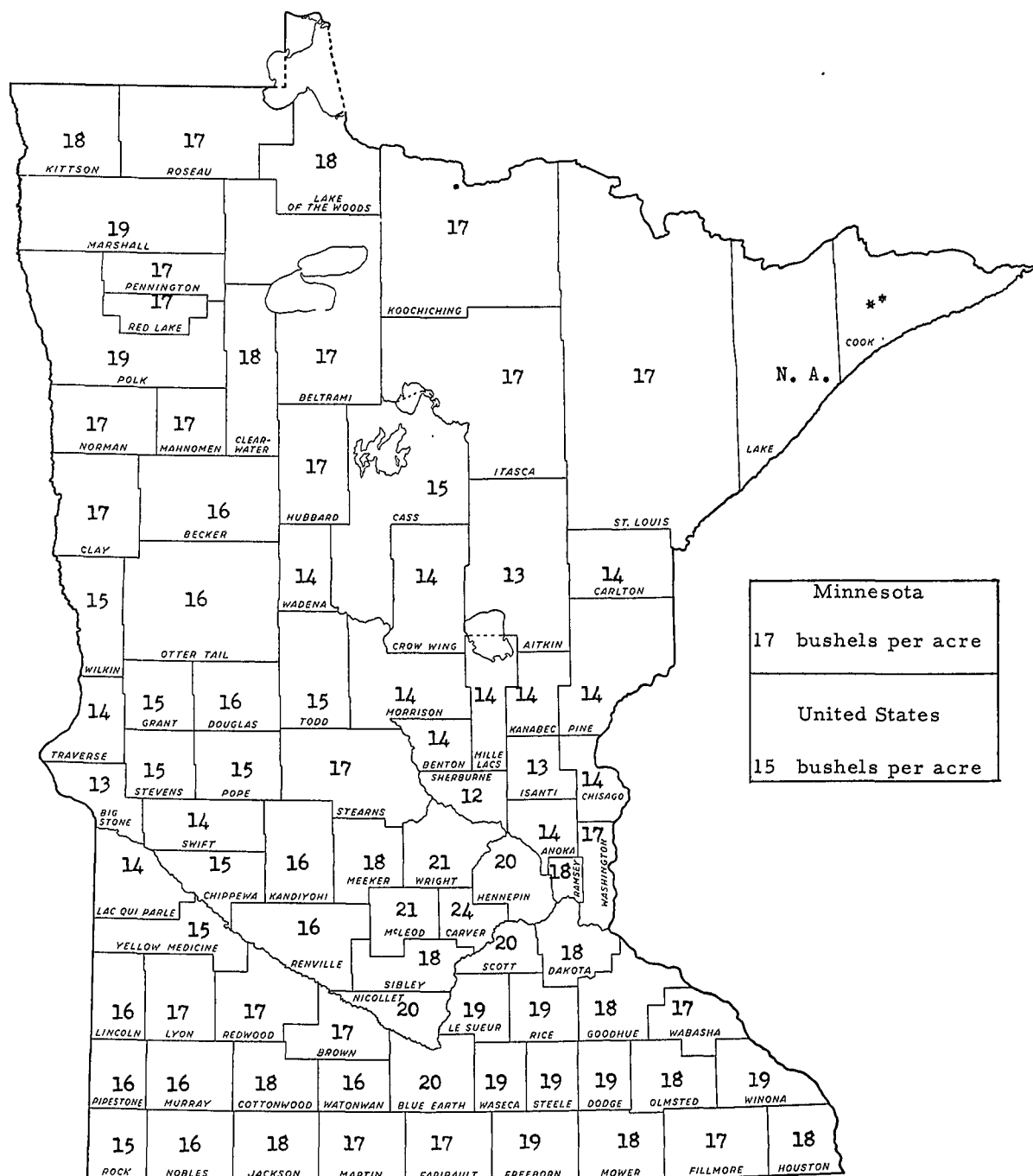
Figure 50. DURUM WHEAT
Ten Year Average Yield Per Acre
Bushels



* No Durum Wheat Reported.

The average yield for durum wheat in Minnesota was 15 bushels per acre. The yields varied from a high of 19 bushels per acre in Carver, McLeod, LeSueur, Lincoln, Murray, and Rice Counties to a low of 13 in Big Stone, Benton, Sherburne, Chisago, Aitkin, and Crow Wing Counties.

Figure 51. SPRING WHEAT I
Ten Year Average Yield Per Acre*
Bushels



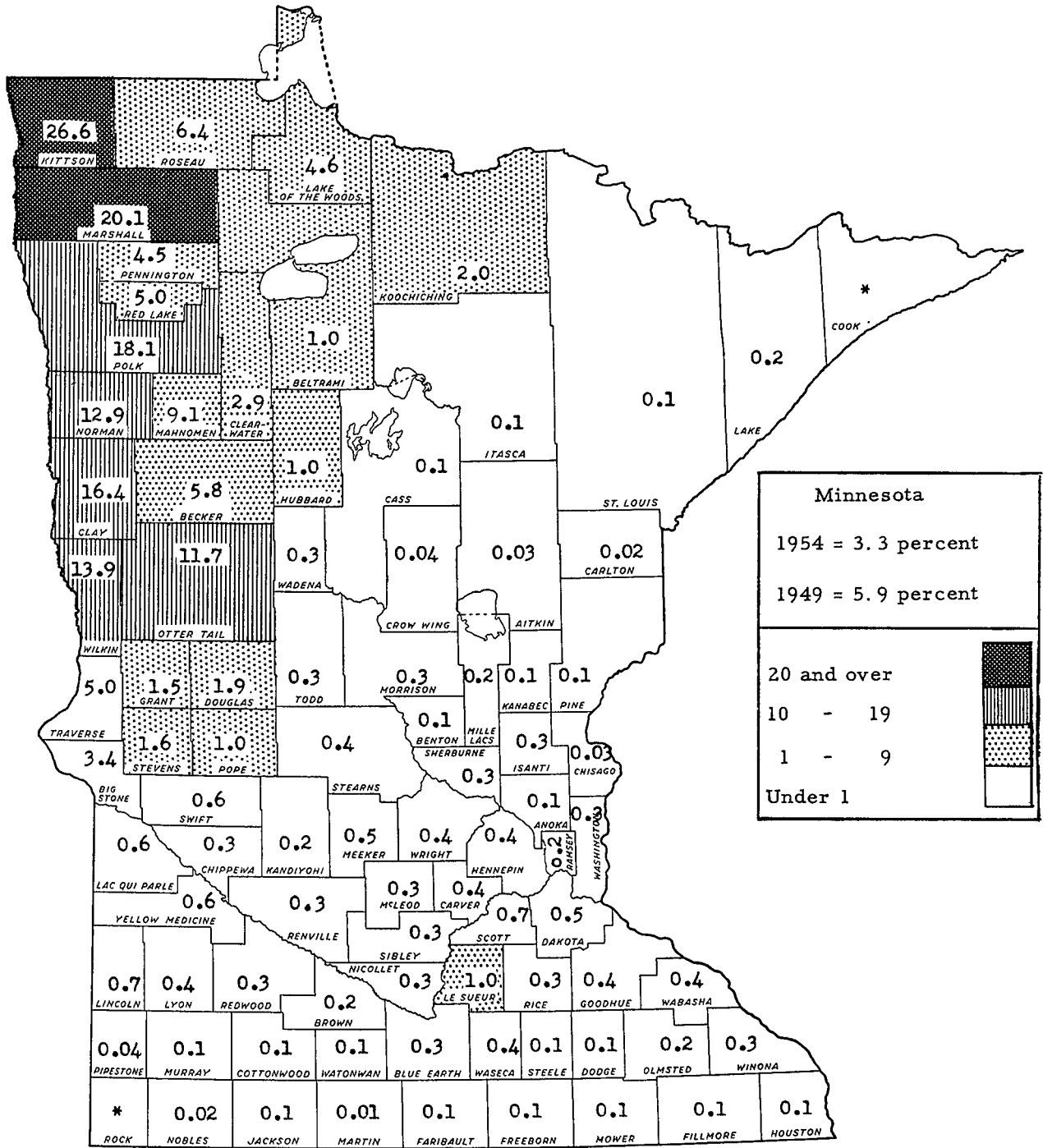
* Durum Wheat not included.
** No Spring Wheat Reported.
N. A. Not Available.

The average yield for spring wheat, other than durum wheat, in Minnesota was 17 bushels per acre. It ranged from a high of 24 bushels per acre in Carver County to a low of 12 bushels per acre in Sherburne County.

Figure 52. SPRING WHEAT II

Percentage of Cropland Harvested as Spring Wheat

1954

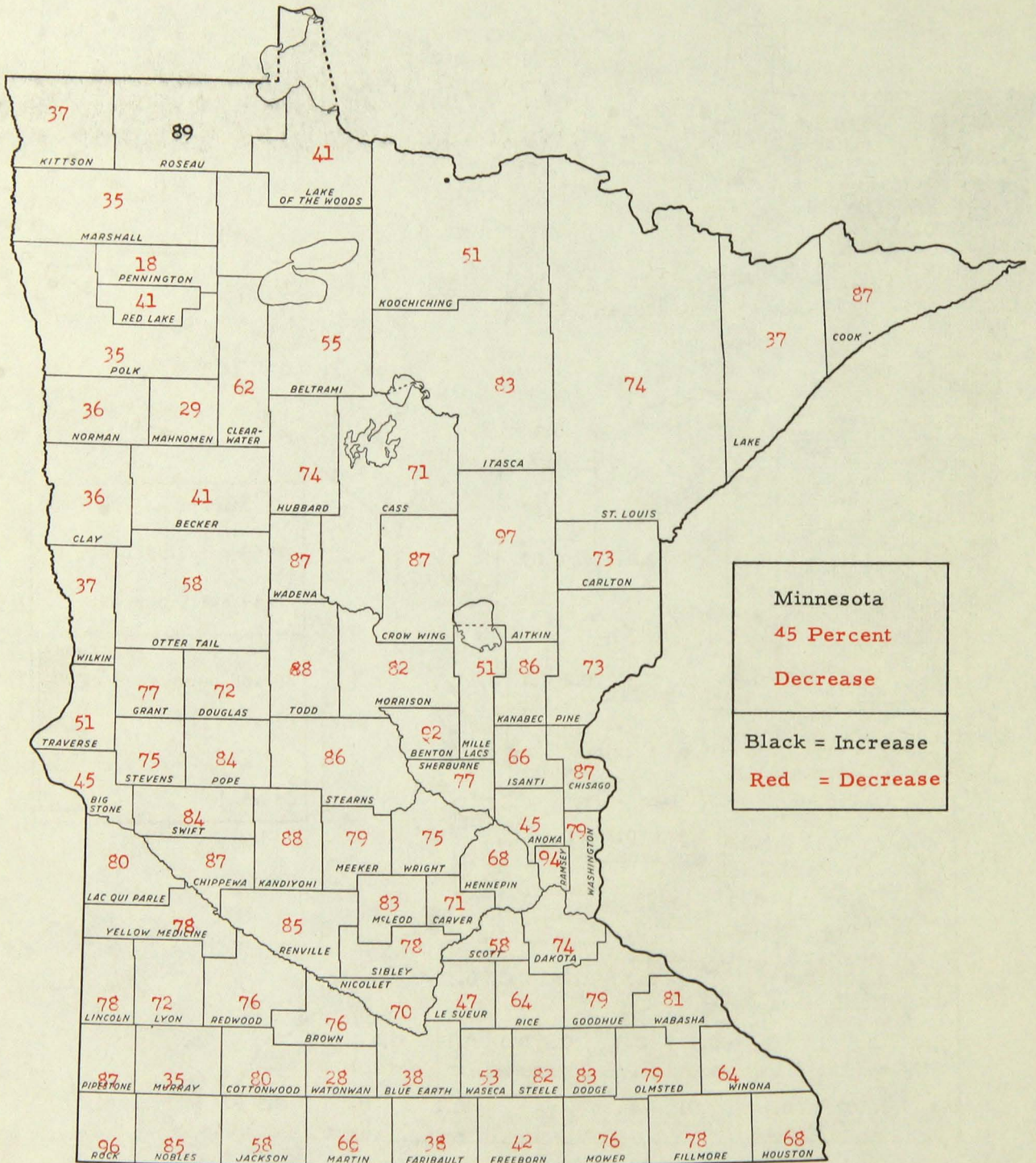


* Less Than 0.005 Percent.

In 1954, 3.3 percent of the cropland in Minnesota was harvested as spring wheat, most of which was grown in the Red River Valley. The percentage of cropland harvested as spring wheat varied from a high of 26.6 percent in Kittson County to a low of less than one percent in most of the counties outside of the Red River Valley.

Figure 53. SPRING WHEAT III

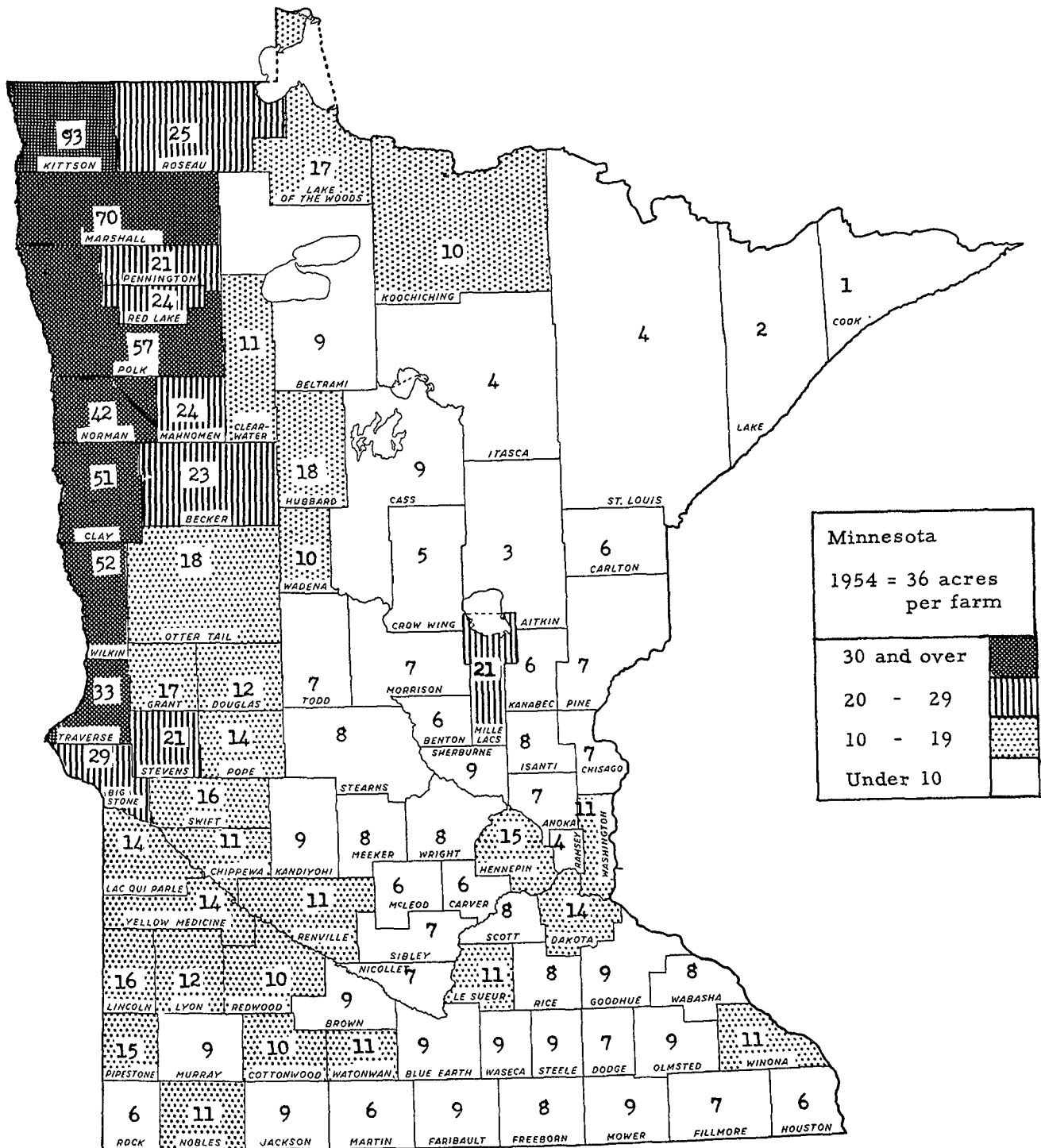
Percent Change in Acreage of Spring Wheat, 1949 to 1954



There was a decrease of 45 percent in the wheat acreage in Minnesota from 1949 to 1954. The decrease was quite uniform throughout the state although somewhat less pronounced in the Red River Valley. Roseau County was the one exception in the state with an increase of 89 percent from 1949 to 1954.

Figure 54. SPRING WHEAT IV
Acres of Spring Wheat Harvested per Farm

1954

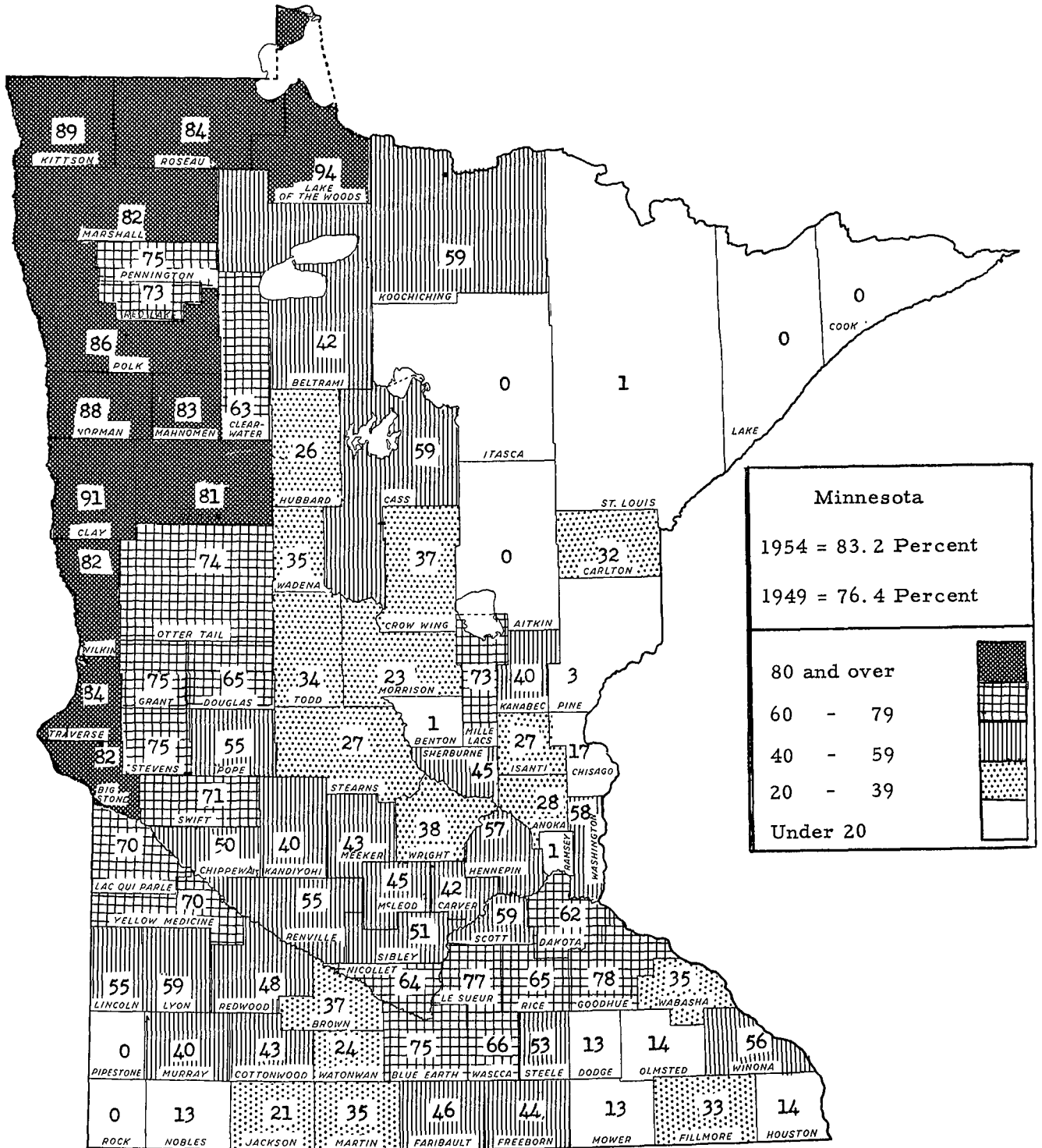


Thirty-six acres of spring wheat were harvested per farm in Minnesota in 1954. The range was from 93 acres per farm in Kittson County to less than 10 acres per farm in most of the counties in the eastern half of the state.

Figure 55. SPRING WHEAT V

Percentage of Spring Wheat Produced that was Sold

1954

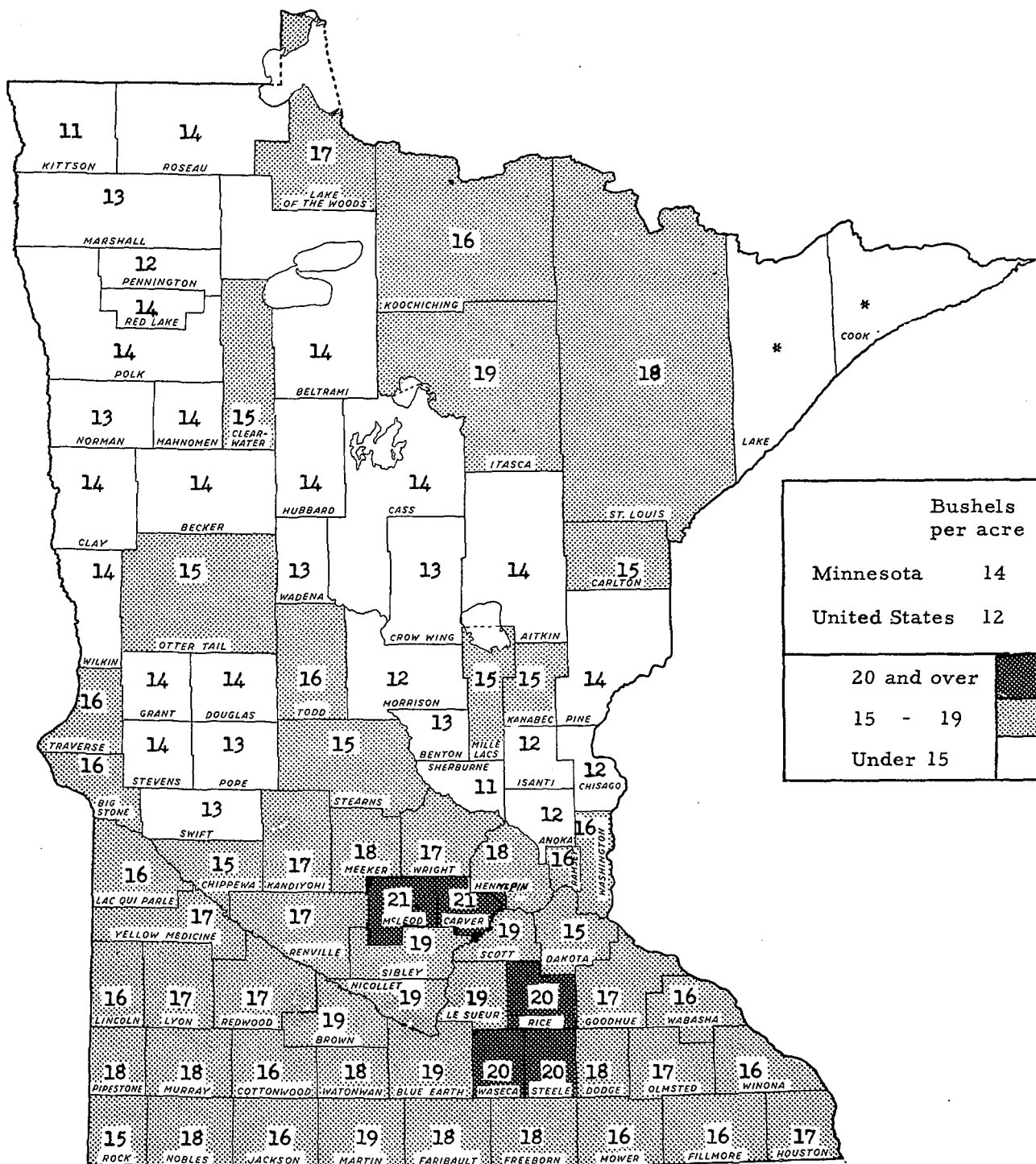


About 83 percent of the spring wheat produced in Minnesota was sold from the farm on which it was produced in 1954 compared with 76 percent in 1949. It varied from a high of 94 percent in Lake of the Woods County to none in several counties.

Figure 56. RYE I

Ten Year Average Yields Per Acre

Bushels



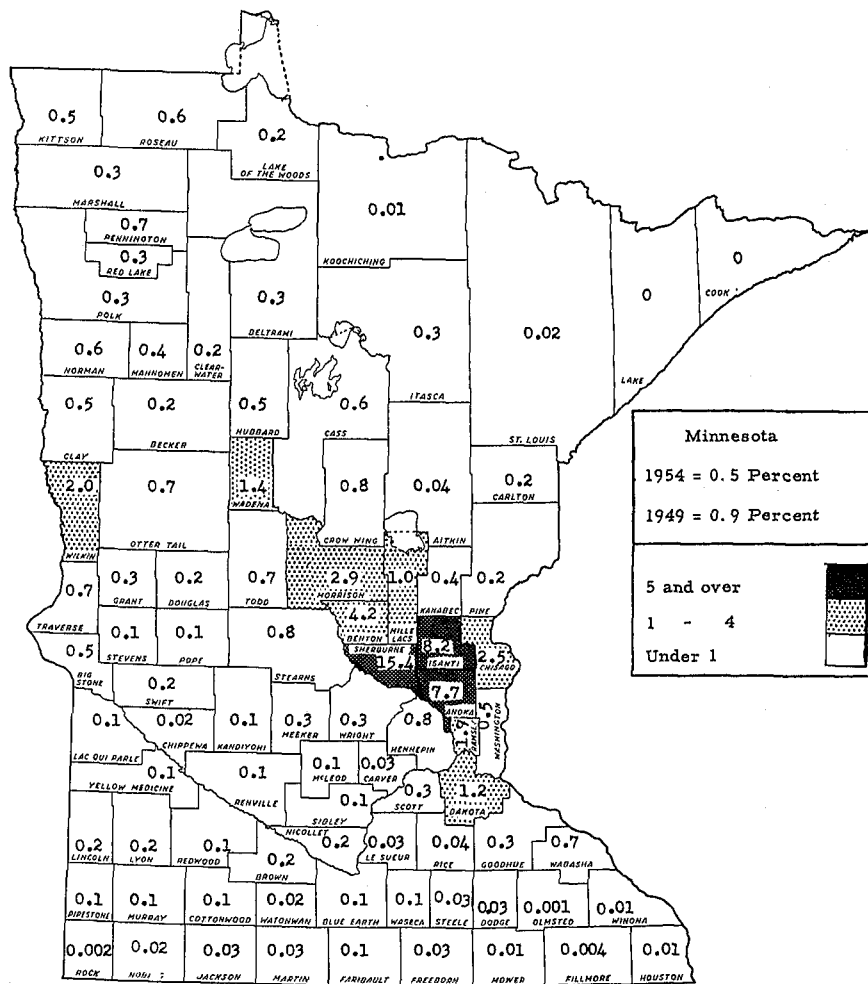
*No Rye Reported.

The average yield in Minnesota was 14 bushels per acre and varied from a high of 21 bushels per acre in McLeod and Carver Counties to a low of 11 bushels per acre in Sherburne and Kittson Counties.

Figure 57. RYE II

Percentage of Cropland Harvested as Rye

1954



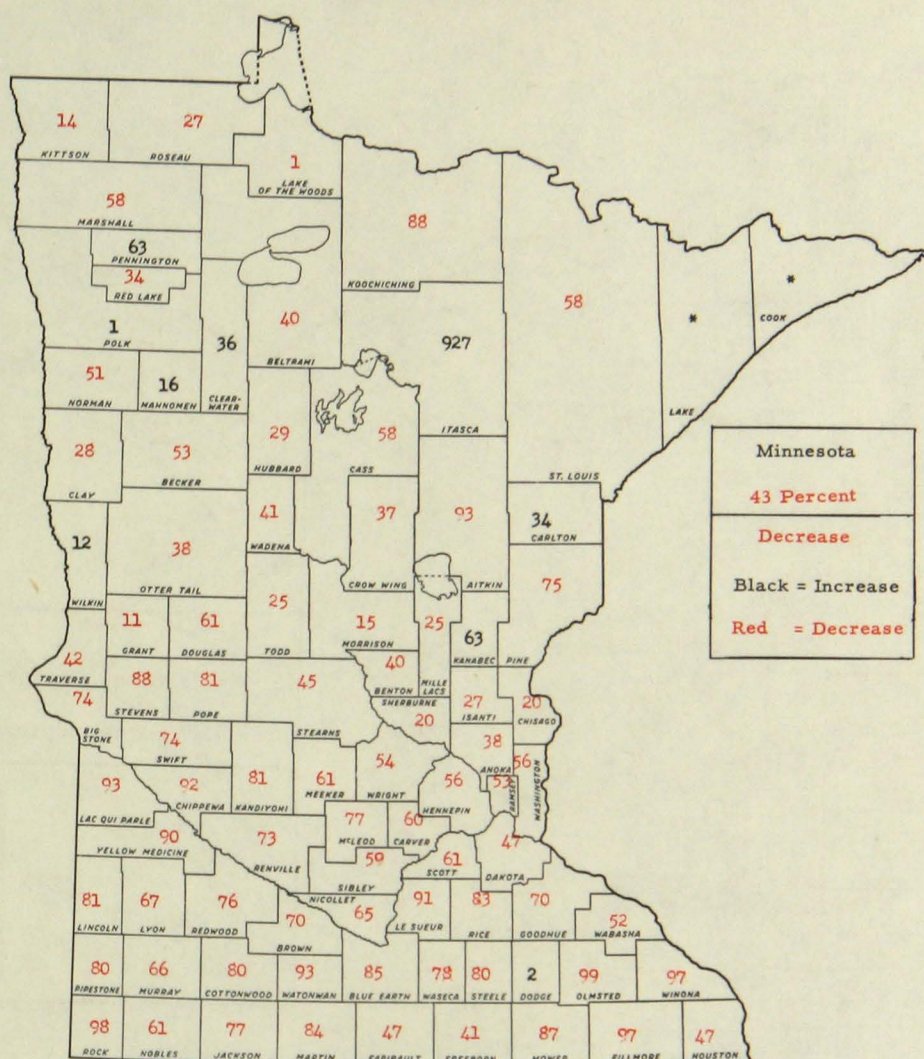
1. The percentage of cropland harvested as rye in Minnesota decreased from 0.9 percent in 1949 to 0.5 in 1954.
2. The counties with the largest percentage of cropland harvested as rye are located in the sandy area north of the Twin Cities. The counties with more than 1 percent of their cropland in rye in 1954 were:

County	Percentage of cropland in Rye	County	Percentage of cropland in Rye
Sherburne	15.4	Wilkin	2.0
Isanti	8.2	Ramsey	1.7
Anoka	7.7	Wadena	1.4
Benton	4.2	Dakota	1.2
Morrison	2.9	Mille Lacs	1.0
Chisago	2.5		

3. Sherburne County, with the largest percentage of cropland harvested as rye, had the lowest yield per acre.

Figure 58. RYE III

Percent Change in Acreage of Rye, 1949 to 1954



* No Rye Grown.

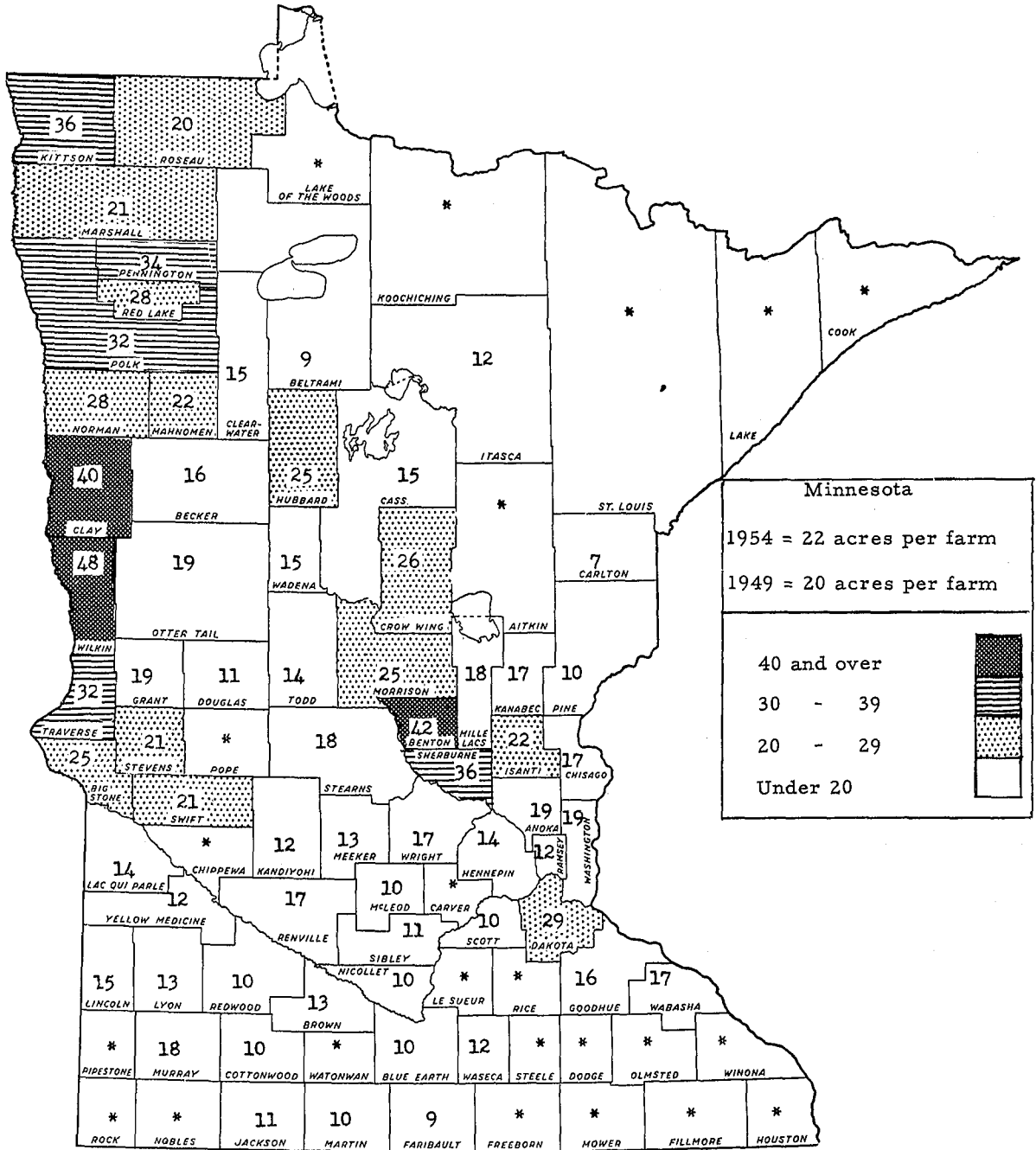
The acreage of rye in Minnesota was 43 percent less in 1954 compared with 1949 and was quite limited in most of the counties compared with other grains. Nine counties had an increase in rye acreage, as follows:

County	1949 Rye acreage	1954 Rye acreage	Acreage increase	Percent increase
Wilkin	6,179	6,942	763	12
Pennington	810	1,324	514	63
Itasca	15	154	139	927
Kanabec	194	316	122	63
Mahnomen	365	424	59	16
Clearwater	109	148	39	36
Carlton	90	123	33	34
Polk	1,996	2,020	24	1
Dodge	60	61	1	2

Figure 59. RYE IV

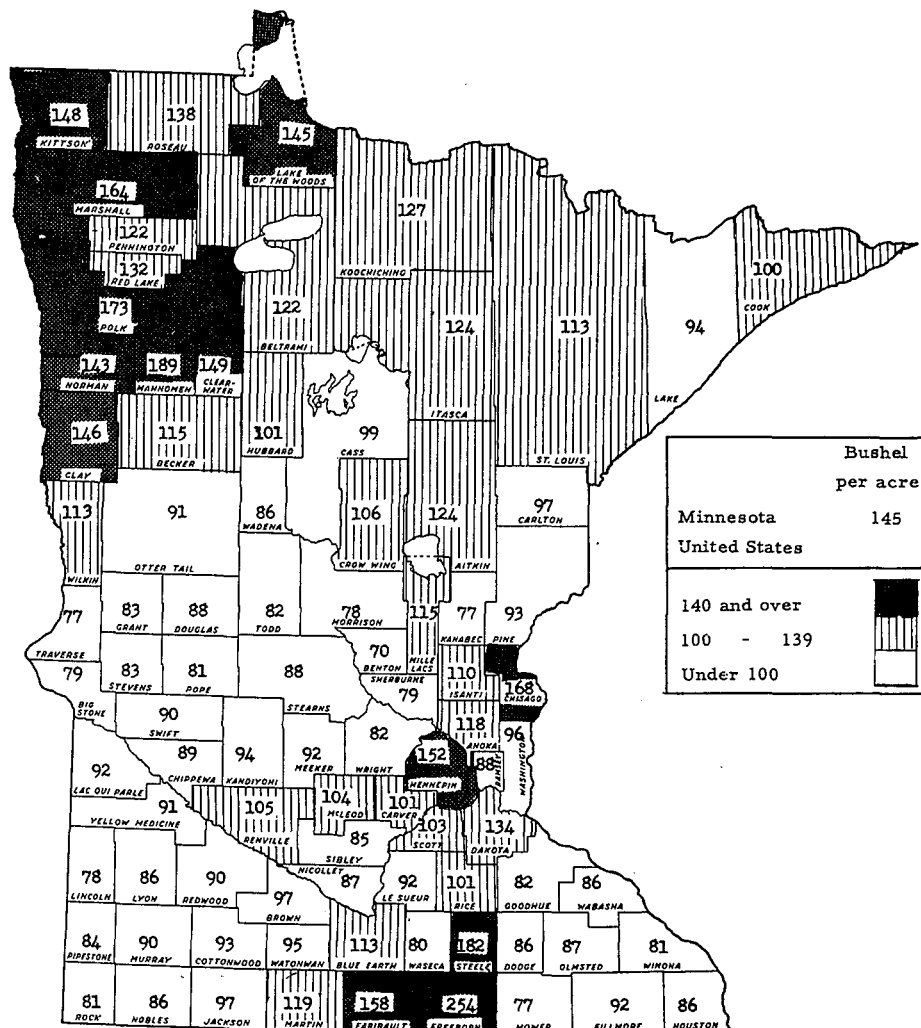
Acres of Rye Harvested per Farm

1954



1. The average acreage of rye per farm was 22 acres in 1954, compared with 20 in 1949.
2. The number of acres of rye harvested per farm was largest in the Red River Valley and in Sherburne and Benton Counties.

Figure 60. POTATOES I
Ten Year Average Yield Per Acre
Bushels



Bushel per acre	
Minnesota	145
United States	
140 and over	[Darkest shading]
100 - 139	[Medium shading]
Under 100	[Lightest shading]

Potato yields were highest in the Red River Valley and in the southcentral low land area of the state. Potato yields in Minnesota averaged 145 bushels per acre in 1954 and ranged from a high of 254 in Freeborn County to a low of 70 bushels per acre in Benton County.

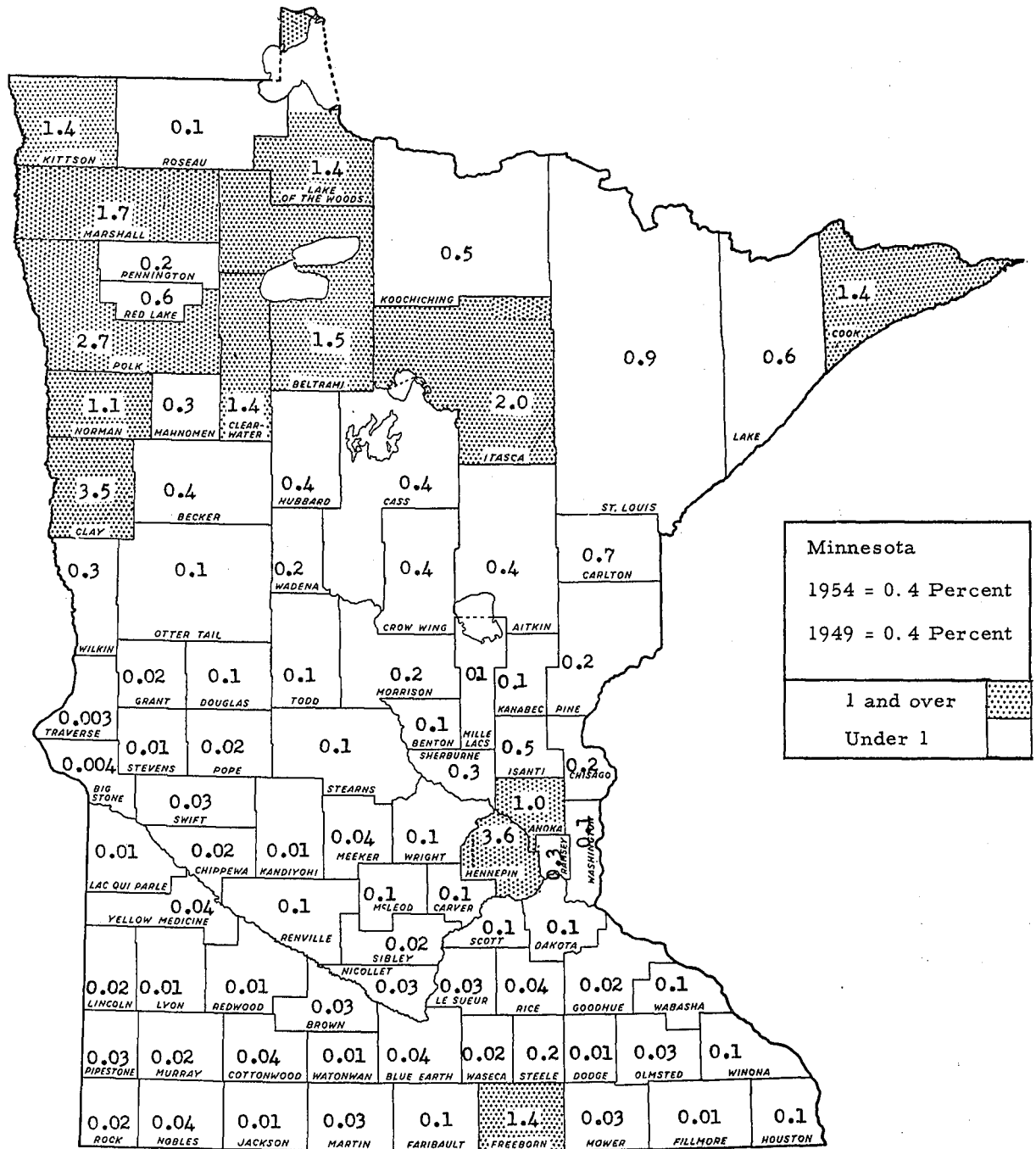
The counties with the highest yields per acre were:

County	Potato yield (bushels per acre)	County	Potato yield (bushels per acre)
Freeborn	254	Hennepin	152
Mahnomen	189	Clearwater	149
Steele	182	Kittson	148
Polk	173	Clay	146
Chisago	168	MINNESOTA	145
Marshall	164	Lake of the Woods	145
Faribault	158	Norman	143

Figure 61. POTATOES II

Percentage of Cropland Harvested as Potatoes

1954



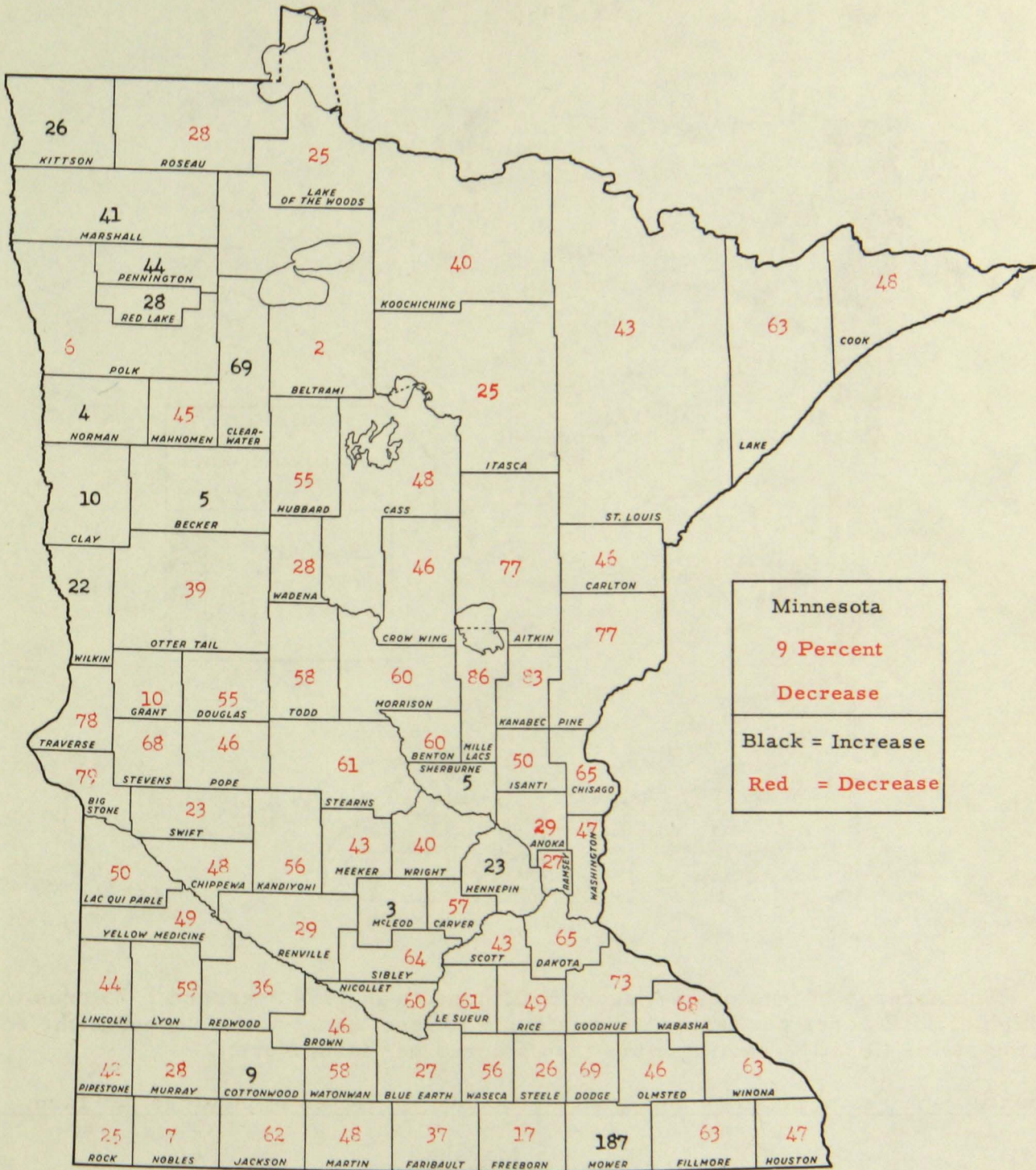
Minnesota
 1954 = 0.4 Percent
 1949 = 0.4 Percent

1 and over	[Stippled Box]
Under 1	[White Box]

1. In Minnesota less than 0.5 percent of the total cropland was harvested as potatoes in both 1949 and 1954.
2. Hennepin County had the highest percentage of cropland in potatoes in 1954, followed by the counties in northwestern Minnesota. Except for Hennepin County with 3.6 percent, Clay County with 3.5 percent, and Polk with 2.7 percent, all other counties in the state had less than 2 percent of the cropland harvested as potatoes.

Figure 62. POTATOES III

Percent Change in Acreage of Potatoes, 1949 to 1954

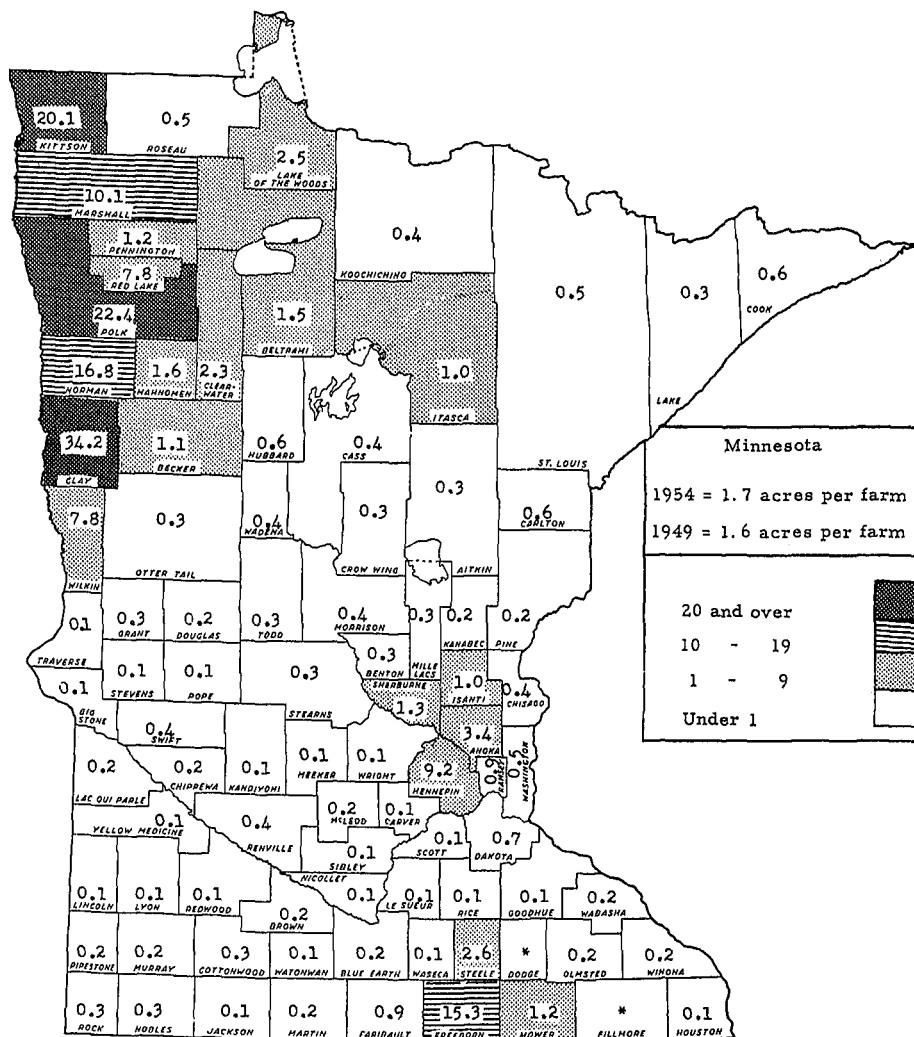


1. The acreage of potatoes in Minnesota in 1954 was 9 percent less than in 1949, however, the number of bushels produced was 20 percent larger.
2. An increase in acreage occurred in the Red River Valley area, the Twin Cities early potato area, and the low land area of southern Minnesota. There was a substantial decrease in most of the other areas of the state.

Figure 63. POTATOES IV

Acres of Potatoes Harvested per Farm

1954



* Less Than 0.05 Acres per Farm.

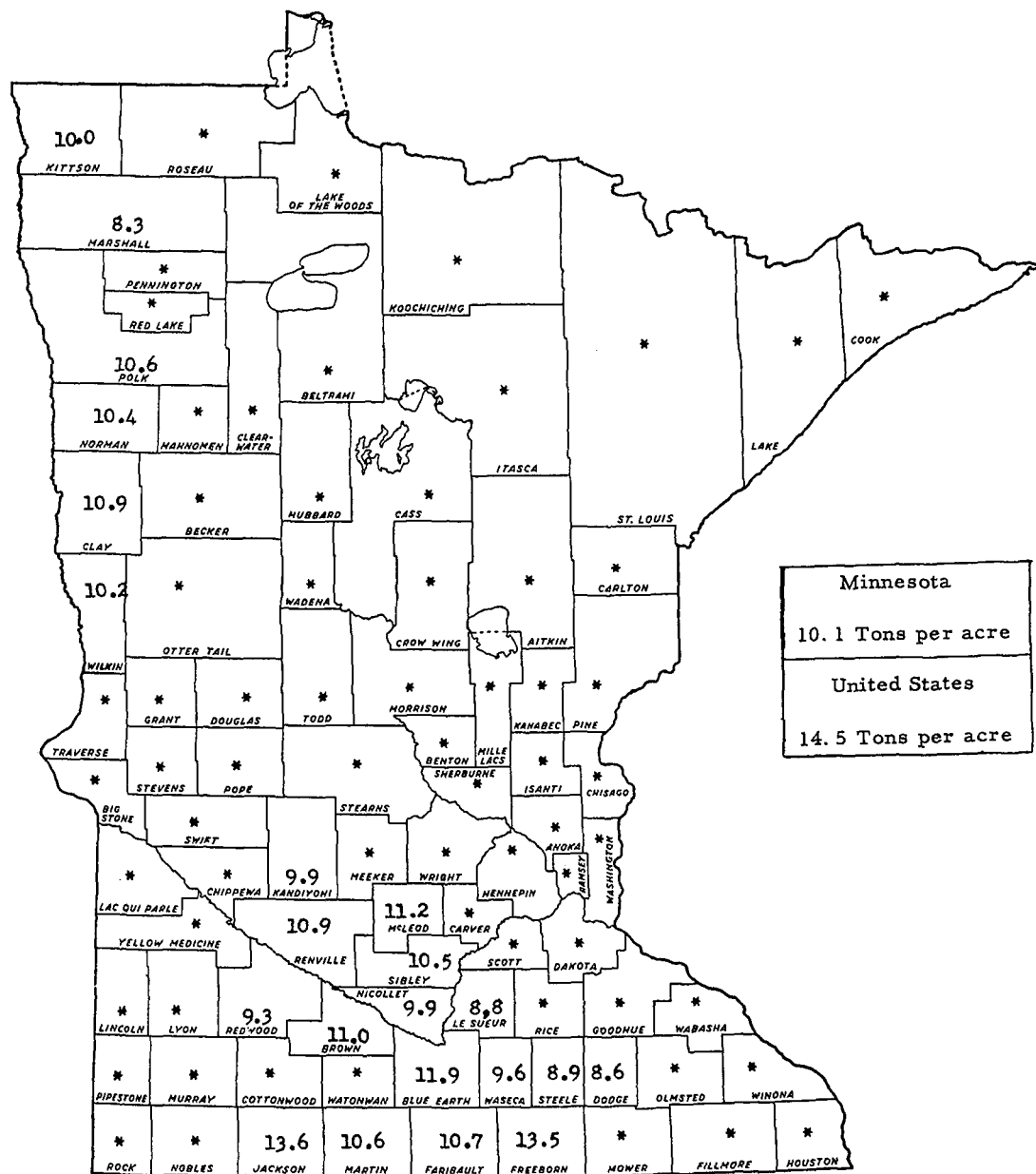
The acreage of potatoes per farm in Minnesota in 1954 averaged 1.7 acres with a high of 34.2 acres per farm in Clay County to less than 1 acre in most of the counties of the state. Counties raising more than 5 acres per farm were:

County	Acres of potatoes per farm	County	Acres of potatoes per farm
Clay	34.2	Marshall	10.1
Polk	22.4	Hennepin	9.2
Kittson	20.1	Wilkin	7.8
Norman	16.8	Red Lake	7.8
Freeborn	15.3		

The most concentrated area of potato production in Minnesota is in the Red River Valley, where five of the counties average more than 10 acres per farm, and two others average nearly 8 acres.

Figure 64. SUGAR BEETS I
Average Sugar Beet Yields in Minnesota
(Average of 1949 and 1954 Yields)

Tons per Acre



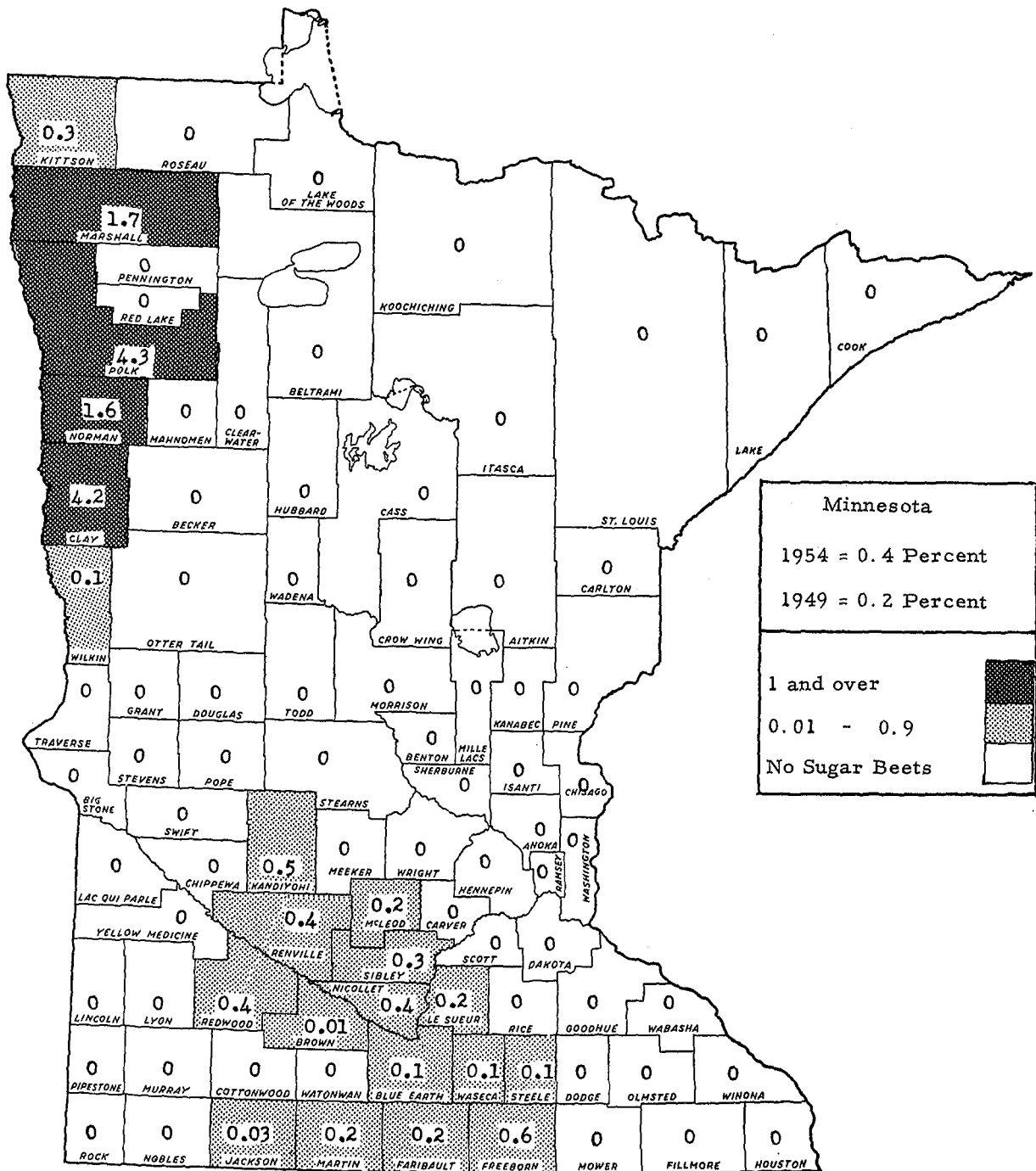
* No Sugar Beets Reported

1. There are two specific areas of sugar beet production in Minnesota, namely the Red River Valley and southcentral Minnesota.
2. The yield of sugar beets in Minnesota according to the weighted average of 1949 and 1954 yields, was 10.5 tons per acre but varied from a high of 13.6 tons per acre in Jackson County to a low of 8.3 in Roseau County.

Figure 65. SUGAR BEETS II

Percentage of Cropland Harvested as Sugar Beets

1954

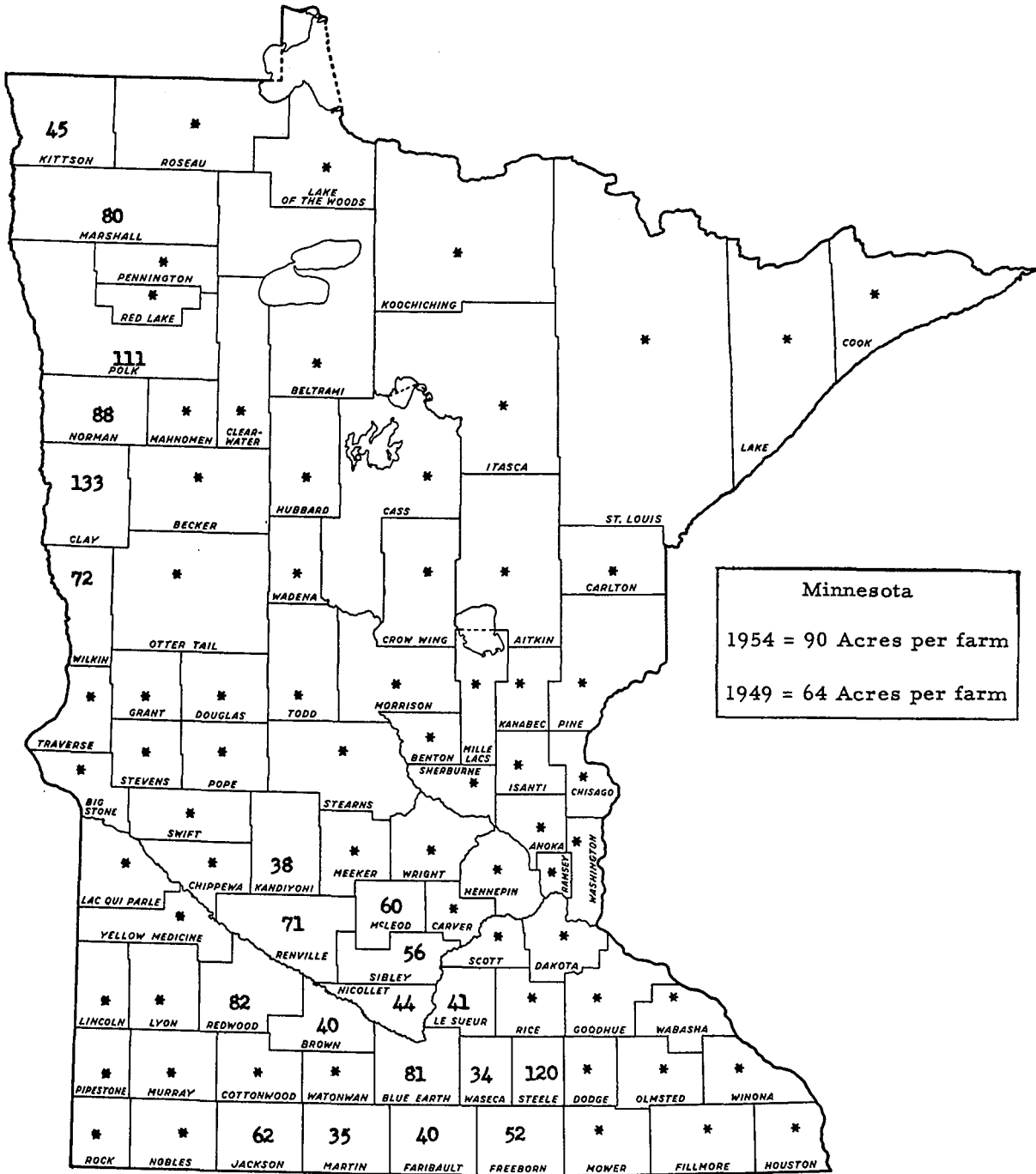


1. Although the sugar beet acreage in Minnesota is small it nearly doubled from 1949 to 1954. In 1949, only 0.2 percent of the cropland harvested was in sugar beets, while in 1954, it was 0.4 percent.
2. Polk County had 4.3 percent of the total cropland harvested as sugar beets in 1954, the highest percentage for any county in the state.

Figure 66. SUGAR BEETS III

Acres of Sugar Beets Harvested per Farm

1954



Minnesota
 1954 = 90 Acres per farm
 1949 = 64 Acres per farm

* No Sugar Beets Reported.

In 1954, producers of sugar beets averaged 90 acres per farm which was 26 acres more per farm than in 1949. The acreage per farm ranged from a high of 133 acres in Clay County to a low of 34 in Waseca County.

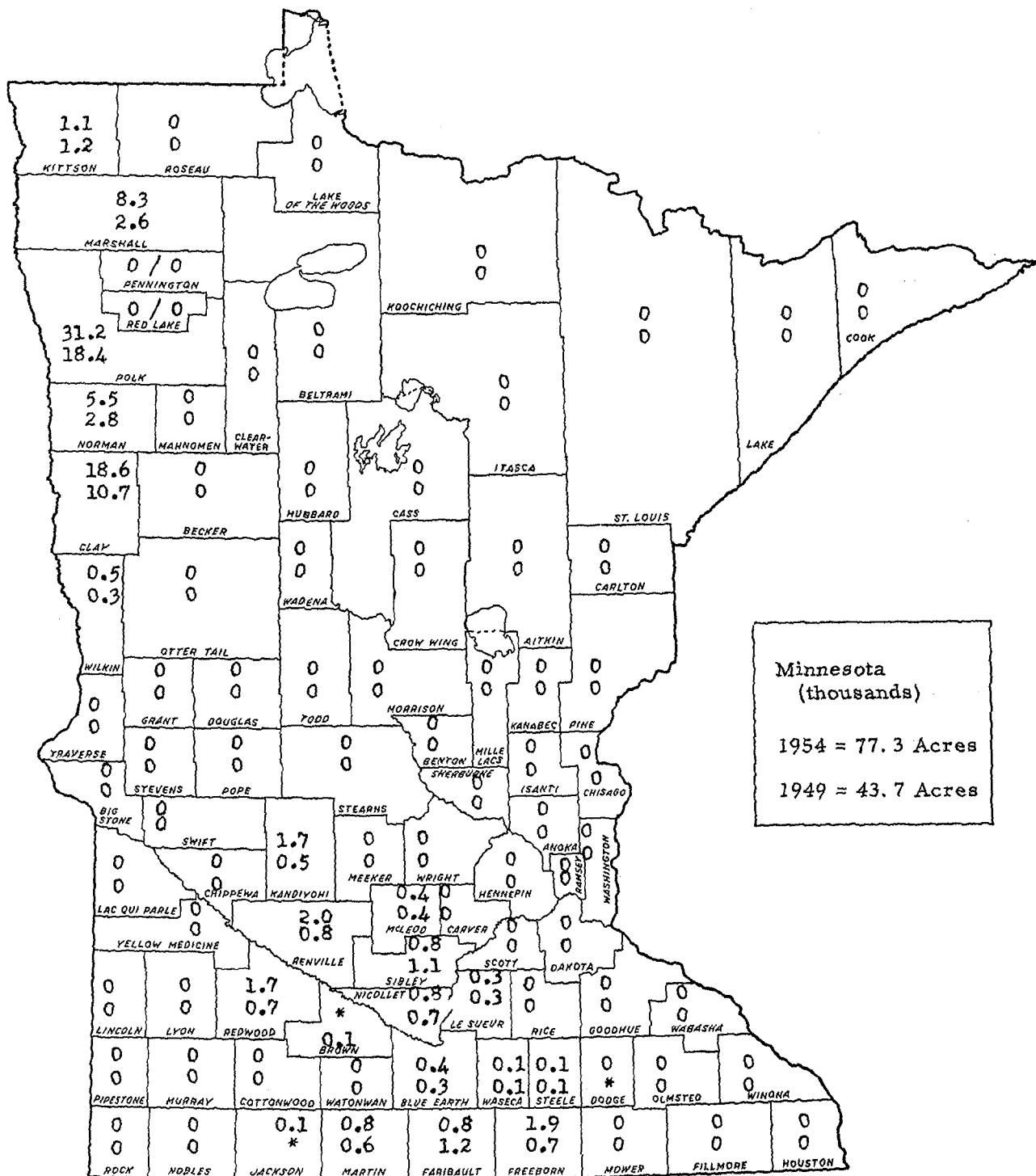
Figure 67. SUGAR BEETS IV

Total Acreage of Sugar Beets

(Thousands)

Top Figure = 1954

Bottom Figure = 1949

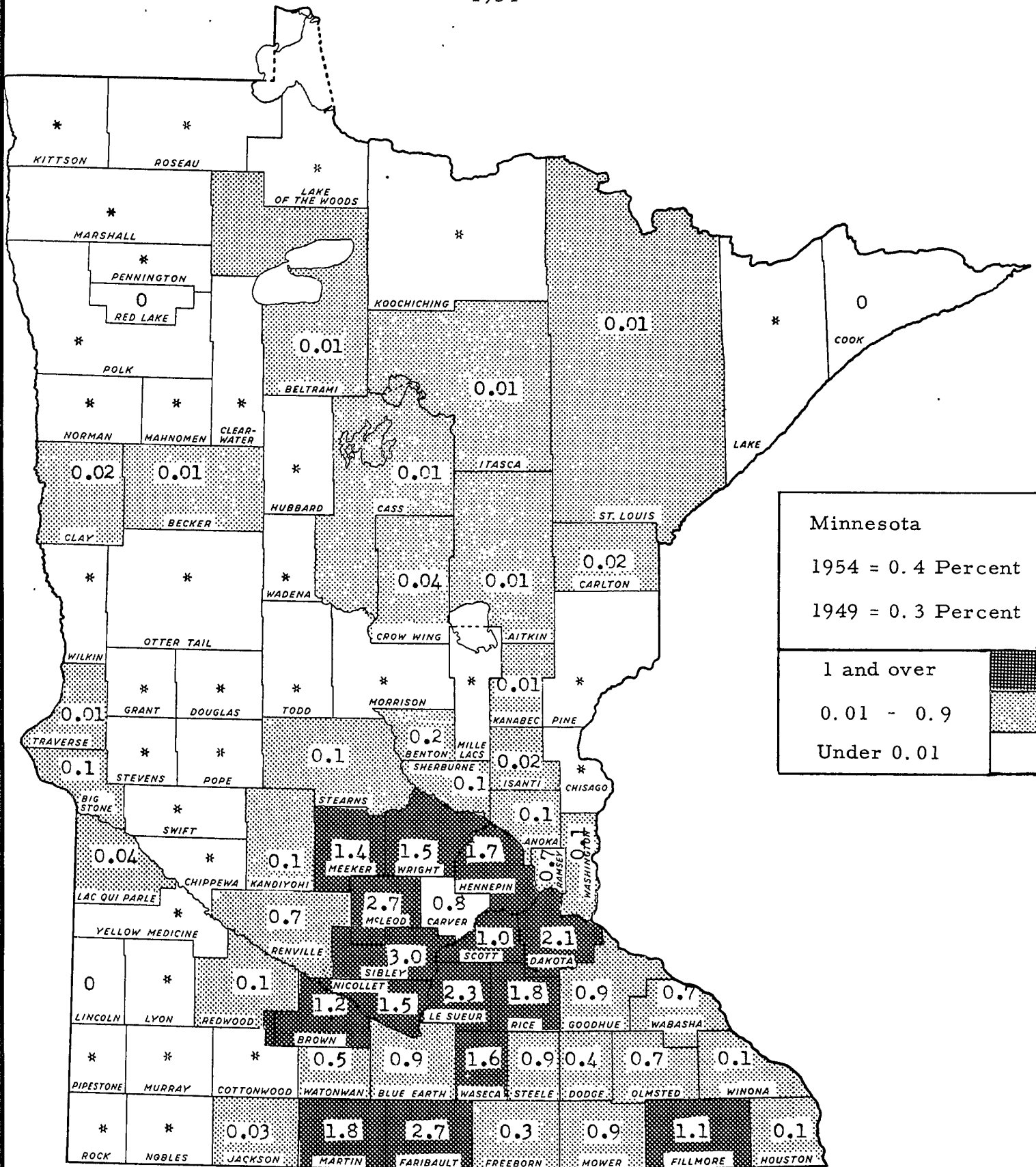


There were 77,300 acres of sugar beets in Minnesota in 1954 compared with 33,600 acres in 1949. The increase of 12,800 acres in Polk County was the largest increase in any county in the state.

Figure 68. SWEET CORN I

Percentage of Cropland Harvested as Sweet Corn

1954



* Between 0.00001 and 0.005 Percent.

Notes of Explanation on following page. ➔

Figure 68

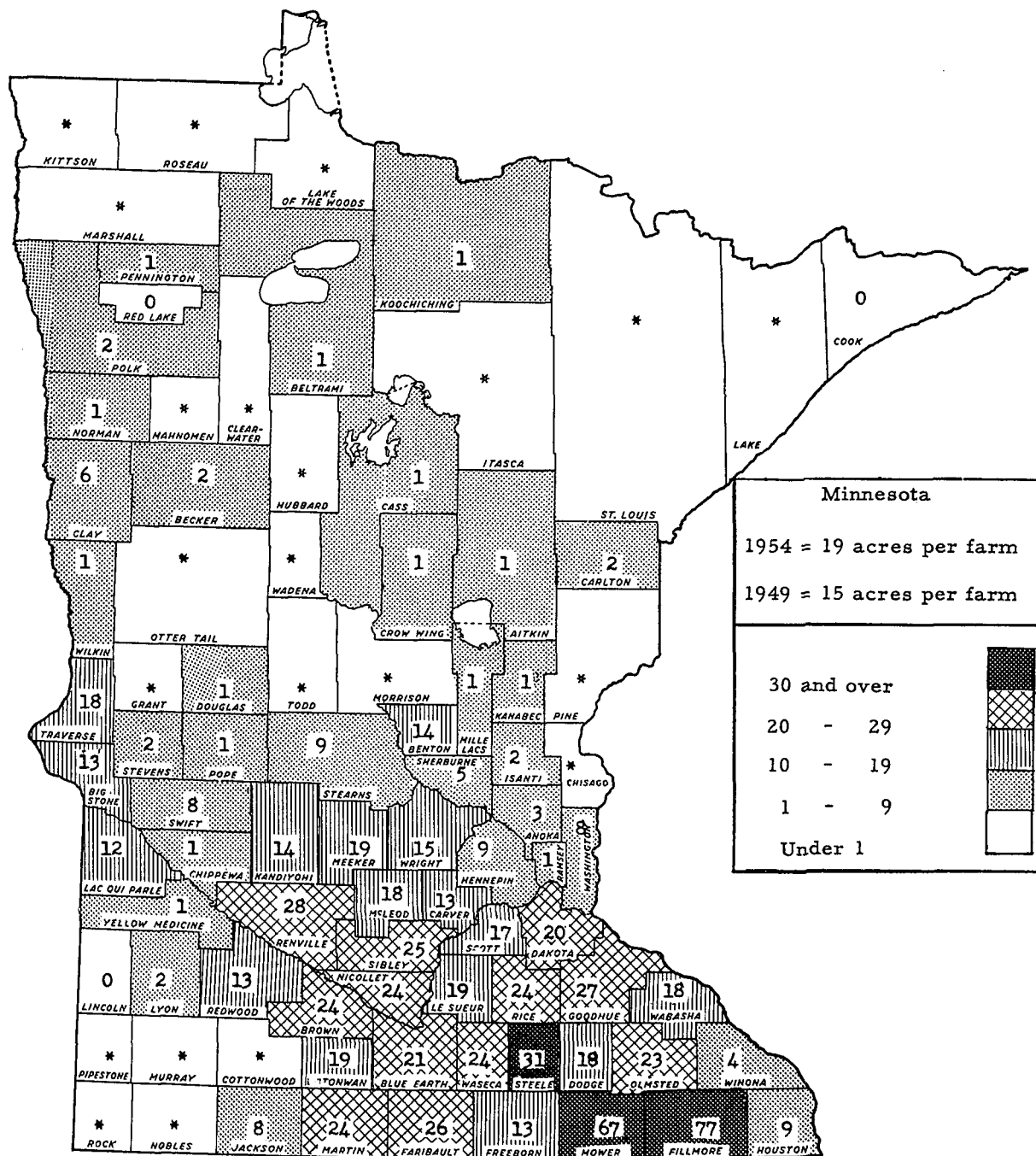
1. The major commercial sweet corn growing area in Minnesota is in the south central part of the state.
2. In 1954, 0.4 percent of the cropland in Minnesota was harvested as sweet corn, ranging from a high of 3.0 percent in Sibley County to none in Cook, Red Lake, and Lincoln Counties.
3. Counties which had more than 1 percent of the cropland harvested as sweet corn were:

<u>County</u>	<u>Percentage of cropland harvested as sweet corn</u>
Sibley	3.0
McLeod	2.7
Faribault	2.7
LeSueur	2.3
Dakota	2.1
Rice	1.8
Martin	1.8
Hennepin	1.7
Waseca	1.6
Nicollet	1.5
Wright	1.5
Meeker	1.4
Brown	1.2
Fillmore	1.1
Scott	1.0

Figure 69. SWEET CORN II

Acres of Sweet Corn Harvested per Farm

1954



1. The average acreage of sweet corn harvested per farm in 1954 was 19 acres, compared with 15 in 1949, ranging from 77 acres per farm in Fillmore County to less than one acre per farm in many other counties.
2. Information on yields of sweet corn per acre is not available.

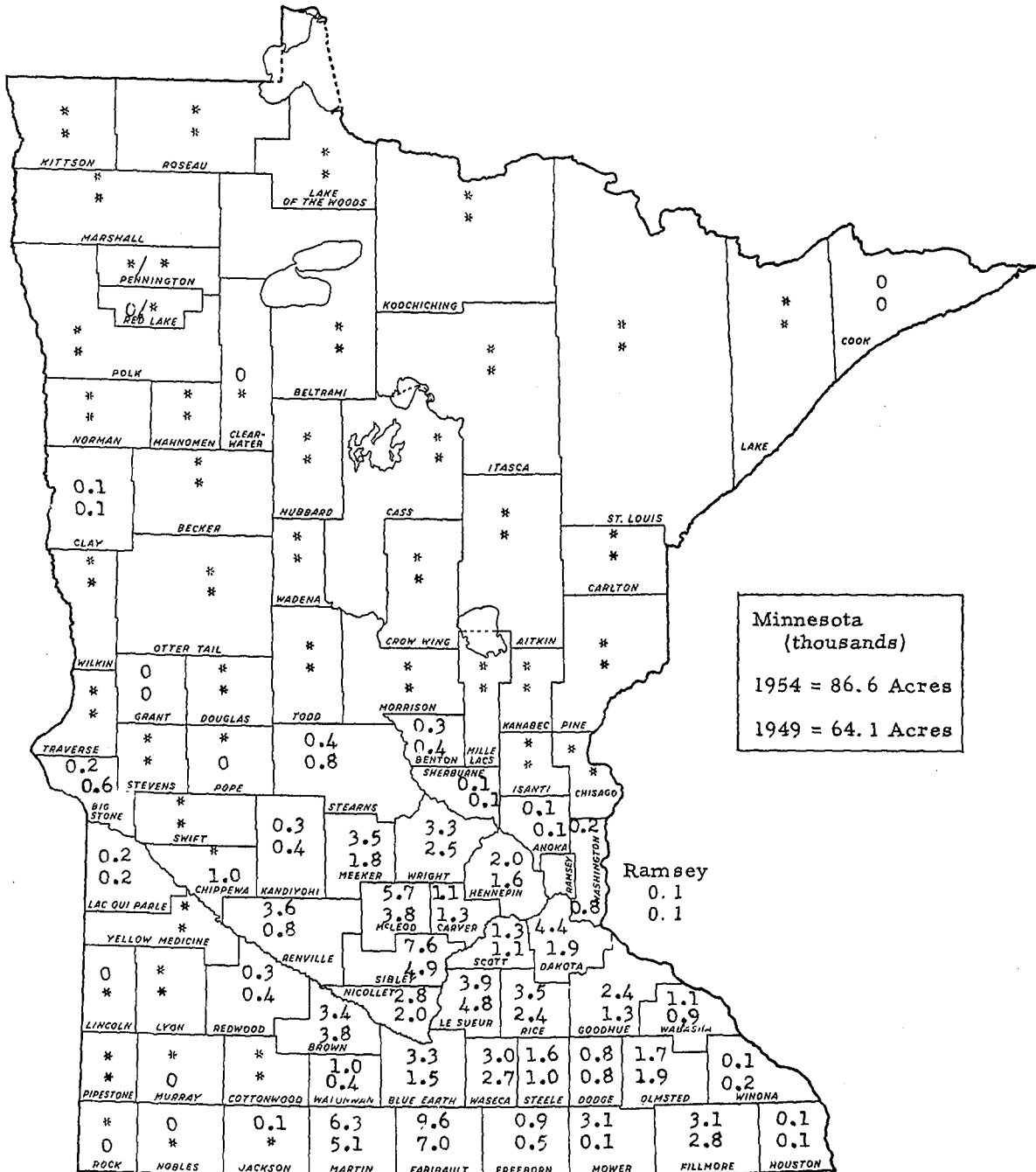
Figure 70. SWEET CORN III

Total Acreage of Sweet Corn

(Thousands)

Top Figure = 1954

Bottom Figure = 1949



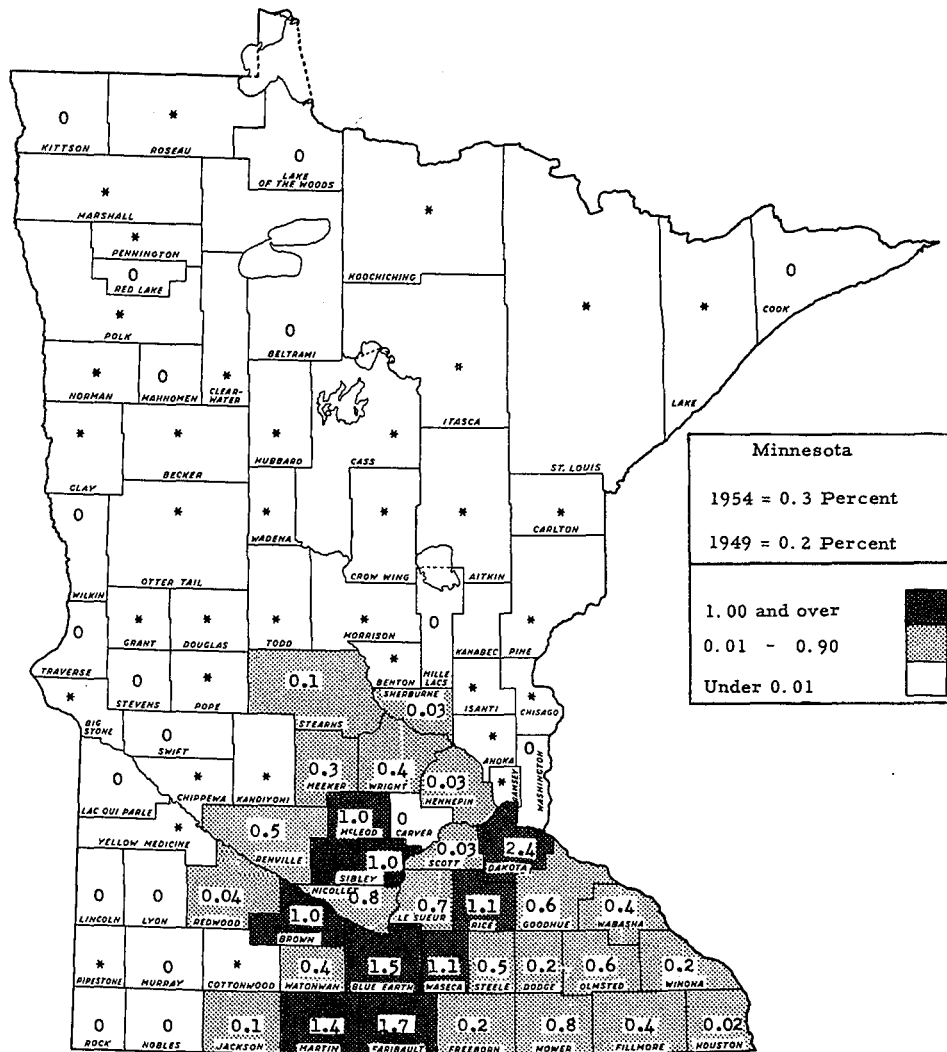
* From 1 to 50 Acres.

The total acreage of sweet corn in Minnesota in 1954 was 86,000 acres compared with 64,100 acres in 1949, an increase of 22,500 acres. Mower County had the largest increase of 3,000 acres.

Figure 71. GREEN PEAS I

Percentage of Cropland Harvested as Green Peas

1954



* Between 0.00000/ and 0.01 Percent.

1. In 1954, 0.3 percent of the cropland in Minnesota was harvested as green peas compared with 0.2 percent in 1949, with a range from 2.4 percent in Dakota County to none in many counties.
2. Commercial green pea production is concentrated in the southcentral and southeast portion of the state. Counties which had more than one percent of their cropland harvested as green peas were:

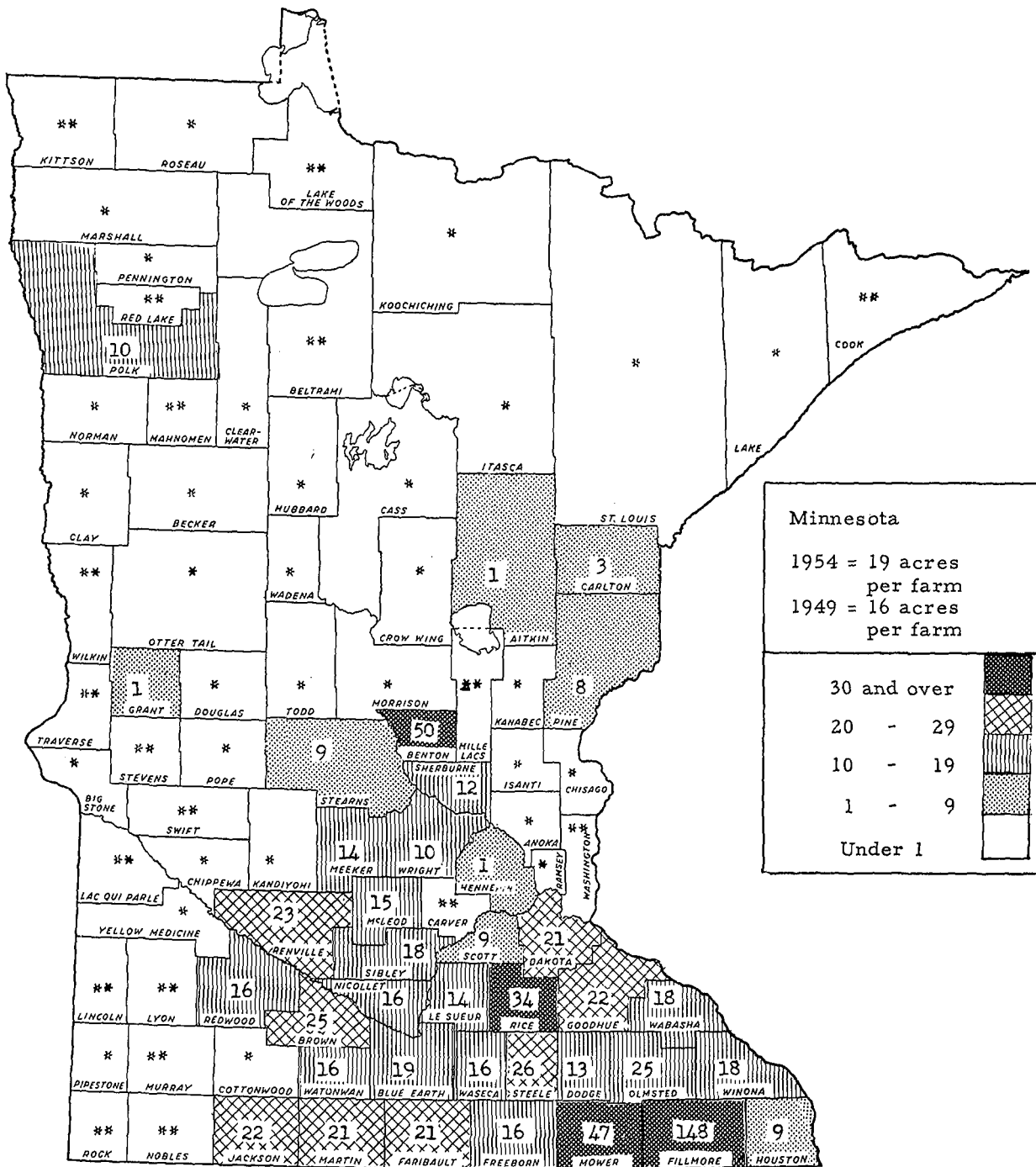
County Percentage of cropland harvested as green peas

Dakota	2.4
Faribault	1.7
Blue Earth	1.5
Martin	1.4
Waseca	1.1
Rice	1.1
Brown	1.0
Sibley	1.0
McLeod	1.0

Figure 72. GREEN PEAS II

Acres of Green Peas Harvested per Farm

1954



* Less than 1 acre per Farm
 ** No Green Peas Reported

1. In 1954, green pea producers in Minnesota harvested an average of 19 acres per farm compared with 16 acres in 1949. Acreages ranged from 148 acres per farm in Fillmore County to less than one acre per farm in most of the northern counties of the state.
2. Information on yields per acre of green peas is not available.

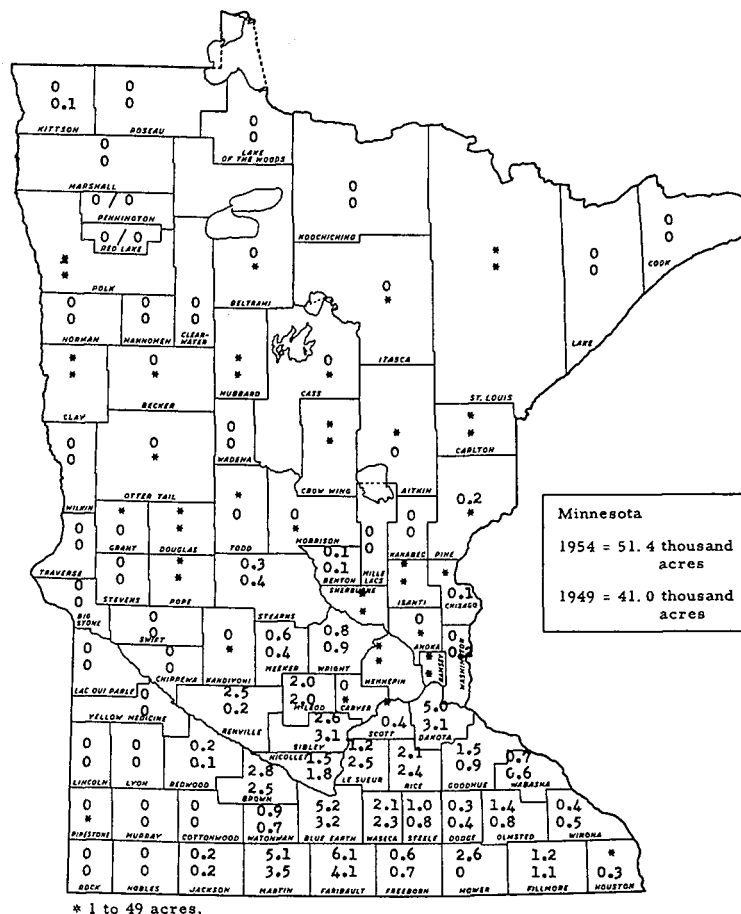
Figure 73. GREEN PEAS III

Total Acreage of Green Peas

(thousands)

Top Figure = 1954

Bottom Figure = 1949



There was an increase of 10,400 acres of green peas in Minnesota, from 41,000 acres in 1949 to 51,400 in 1954.

The counties showing the greatest change were:

County	1949 acreage	1954 acreage	Increase in acreage	Percent increase
Mower	0	2,596	2,596	∞
Renville	223	2,472	2,249	1009
Blue Earth	3,240	5,342	2,102	65
Dakota	3,071	5,007	1,936	63
Faribault	4,145	6,050	1,905	46
Martin	3,494	5,130	1,636	47
Olmsted	832	1,448	616	75
Goodhue	949	1,494	545	57
			Decrease in acreage	Percent decrease
Waseca	2,286	2,063	223	10
Rice	2,426	2,083	343	14
Sibley	3,127	2,634	493	16
LeSueur	2,465	1,203	1,263	51

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