

1999 DROUGHT LIMITS KENTUCKY CROP YIELDS

U.S. HIGHLIGHTS

Corn production was forecast at 9.47 billion bushels, up 1 percent from last month and down 3 percent from last year.

Corn yields are expected to average 133.5 bushels per acre. If realized this would be the fourth largest production and the third highest yield on record.

Soybean production was forecast at 2.70 billion bushels, down 3 percent from September 1, and down 2 percent from last years record of 2.74 billion bushels.

Soybean yield was forecast at 37.0 bushels per acre, a decrease of 0.9 bushels from September 1 and 1.9 bushels below the 1998 final yield.

Eight-State Burley Belt production was forecast at 534.2 million pounds compared to 582.3 million pounds in 1998. The October 1 forecast was down slightly from September.

KENTUCKY

Drought conditions have dramatically lowered yields for Kentucky's soybean crop and limited potential yields of all major crops. The dry conditions have also allowed farmers to harvest crops at a record pace, as grain and oil crops have dried down to harvest moisture levels quicker than normal.

Burley tobacco production for October 1 was forecast at 376.3 million pounds, unchanged from last month's forecast and down 10 percent from 1998. Yield at 1,750 pounds per acre was unchanged from September. Late set tobacco needed rainfall to help add poundage but little if any was received. Harvested acreage at 215,000 was unchanged from last month and last year. As of Sunday October 3, 96 percent of the burley had been cut compared to 94 percent last year and 92 percent on average. The housed crop was reported as 72 percent in good to fair condition with 4 percent reported as excellent. Of the housed burley tobacco 29 percent was ready to strip and 5 percent was already stripped.

Corn for grain production was forecast at 121.5 million bushels, unchanged from September's forecast while down 10 percent from 1998. The October yield was estimated at 98.0 bushels per acre, unchanged from last month, but 17 bushels below 1998's final yield of 115 bushels per acre. If realized this will be the smallest yield recorded since 1991. As of October 3, 88 percent of the corn crop was harvested. This compares to 68 percent the previous year, and 47 percent for the five-year average. The harvest's unprecedented pace can be attributed to two main factors; excellent spring planting and growing conditions which allowed early planting of the crop and excellent crop development. The late summer and early fall drought encouraged a quick dry down of the crop.

Soybean production was forecast at 20.9 million bushels, down 16 percent from September's forecast and 42 percent from 1998. This would be the smallest soybean crop in 28 years. Yield was forecast at 19.0 bushels per acre, down 2 bushels from last month and down 11 bushels from last year, making it the lowest yield since 1983. Dry weather has severely hurt the double crop soybean production this year with many farmers harvesting the beans for forage or abandoning the crop because of the poor yields. Soybean acres harvested for grain was estimated at 1.10 million acres as of October 3, down 80,000 acres from the previous month. As of October 3, 80 percent of the soybeans were rated as safe from frost. As of October 3, 82 percent of the

crop had begun to drop leaves compared to 68 percent last year, and 55 percent on average. Harvesting was well ahead of schedule with 44 percent of the crop harvested compared to 20 percent last year and 9 percent on average.

All hay production was forecast at 4.79 million tons, unchanged from August but down 16 percent from 1998. **Alfalfa hay** was forecast at 700,000 tons, unchanged from August and down 20 percent from last year. This would be the smallest alfalfa crop since 1983. Yield was estimated at 2.8 tons per acre. **Other hay** production was forecast at 4.09 million tons down 15 percent from last year. Yield was forecast at 1.9 tons per acre. Initial cuttings of hay were very good this year due to the mild winter and the excellent spring growing conditions. Subsequent cuttings declined in quality as the crop began to exhibit drought stress. There is concern about potential hay shortages this winter as many farmers have been feeding hay for several months to compensate for the poor quality of pastures.

CROP PRODUCTION

CROP SUMMARY, OCTOBER 1 KENTUCKY AND UNITED STATES, 1998 - 1999

CROPS	UNIT	ACREAGE HARVESTED		YIELD PER ACRE		PRODUCTION		
		1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	
			Indicated		Indicated		Indicated	% of '98
		(Thousand)				(Thousand)		
KENTUCKY								
Corn for Grain	Bu.	1,180	1,240	115.0	98.0	135,700	121,520	90
Soybeans for Beans	Bu.	1,200	1,100	30.0	19.0	36,000	20,900	58
Sorghum for Grain <u>1/</u>	Bu.	8	7	80.0	80.0	640	560	88
Hay:								
All	Ton	2,350	2,400	2.43	1.99	5,705	4,785	84
Alfalfa	Ton	250	250	3.50	2.80	875	700	80
All other	Ton	2,100	2,150	2.30	1.90	4,830	4,085	85
Tobacco:								
All	Lbs.	226.26	226.35	1,961	1,775	443,628	401,753	91
Burley	Lbs.	215.00	215.00	1,935	1,750	416,025	376,250	90
Type 22 E. Fired	Lbs.	3.85	3.65	2,315	2,100	8,913	7,665	86
Type 23 W. Fired	Lbs.	3.60	3.45	2,805	2,500	10,098	8,625	85
Type 35 One Sucker	Lbs.	2.45	2.75	2,280	2,150	5,586	5,913	106
Type 36 Green River	Lbs.	1.36	1.50	2,210	2,200	3,006	3,300	110
Wheat, All	Bu.	550	430	45.0	60.0	24,750	25,800	104
Barley	Bu.	7	8	63.0	86.0	441	688	156
UNITED STATES								
Corn for Grain	Bu.	72,604	70,925	134.4	133.5	9,761,085	9,466,977	97
Soybeans for Beans <u>2/</u>	Bu.	70,441	72,786	38.9	37.0	2,741,014	2,696,272	98
Sorghum for Grain	Bu.	7,723	8,499	67.3	68.3	519,933	580,361	112
Hay:								
All	Ton	60,016	62,051	2.52	2.60	151,338	161,385	107
Alfalfa	Ton	23,642	23,968	3.47	3.57	82,010	85,487	104
All Other	Ton	36,374	38,083	1.91	1.99	69,328	75,898	109
Tobacco:								
All	Lbs.	717.66	651.09	2,061	1,949	1,479,179	1,268,992	86
Burley	Lbs.	307.10	305.70	1,896	1,747	582,336	534,181	92
Type 22 E. Fired	Lbs.	11.15	10.65	2,325	2,166	25,922	23,065	89
Type 23 W. Fired	Lbs.	4.19	4.01	2,762	2,458	11,573	9,857	95
Type 35 One Sucker	Lbs.	2.98	3.35	2,238	2,105	6,657	7,053	106
Type 36 Green River	Lbs.	1.36	1.50	2,210	2,200	3,006	3,300	110
Wheat, All	Bu.	59,002	54,467	43.2	42.7	2,550,383	2,317,591	91
Barley <u>2/</u>	Bu.	5,867	4,834	60.0	59.5	352,125	284,073	81

1/ Estimates for current year carried forward from earlier forecast. 2/ 1998 Revised.

U. S. DAIRY PRODUCTS, AUGUST 1999

PRODUCT	August 1998	July 1999 <u>1/</u>	August 1999	Percent of	
				August 1998	July 1999
(000) Pounds				Percent	
BUTTER	64,254	75,750	66,805	104	88
CHEESE					
American Types <u>2/</u>	261,310	303,910	294,955	113	97
Mozzarella	190,823	209,928	204,297	107	97
All Other Types <u>3/</u>	146,511	139,192	147,200	100	106
Total	598,644	653,030	646,452	108	98
(000) Gallons				Percent	
FROZEN PRODUCTS					
Ice Cream (Hard)	77,070	84,750	80,985	105	96
Frozen Yogurt (Total)	7,584	8,091	7,690	101	95
MIX FOR FROZEN PRODUCTS					
Ice Cream Mix	43,482	48,938	45,849	105	94
Yogurt Mix	4,800	5,121	4,867	101	95

1/ Revised. 2/ Includes Cheddar, Colby, Monterey, and Jack. 3/ Includes Swiss, cream and all other types. Excludes cottage cheese.

1998 CHILDHOOD AGRICULTURAL INJURIES

Approximately 32,800 agricultural-related injuries occurred to children or adolescents under the age of 20 who lived on, worked on, or visited a farm operation in 1998. The injuries occurred at a rate of 1.7 injuries per every 100 farms. The findings are based on a random telephone survey of 50,000 farm operations conducted by the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) for the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), an agency of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Farm operators were asked questions on any injuries to youth less than 20 years of age that occurred on their farm in 1998. An injury was defined as any condition occurring on the farm operation resulting in at least 4 hours of restricted activity.

About 56 percent of all childhood injuries that occurred on the farm operation were classified as non-work-related, while 44 percent were classified as work-related injuries. The majority of these injuries happened to male youth. Males were about four times more likely to suffer an injury than females. About 26,140 injuries occurred to male youth compared to 6,660 injuries to female youth. Approximately 34 percent of all youth injuries happened to children under age 10, about 39 percent to children age 10-15, and 27 percent to adolescents age 16-19.

Most injuries during 1998 happened to youth who were part of the farm household. Results from the survey show that 23,640 injuries happened to youth who were part of the farm household, for an injury rate of about 1.9 injuries for every 100 youth. Of these injuries, approximately 37 percent happened to children under

age 10, about 42 percent to children age 10-15, and 21 percent to adolescents age 16-19. Approximately 43 percent of the injuries to household youth were classified as work-related injuries which happened at a rate of 1.4 injuries per 100 youth. About 57 percent of the injuries to household youth were classified as non-work-related injuries and happened at a rate of 1.1 injuries per 100 youth.

A total of 7,040 injuries occurred to youth visiting the farm. About 69 percent of these injuries were classified as non-work-related injuries while 31 percent were classified as work-related injuries. Results showed about 2,130 injuries occurred to youth hired to work on the farm, for a rate of 0.3 injuries per 100 youth.

Of all childhood injuries in 1998, about 50 percent occurred in the Midwest, while 27 percent occurred in the South, 16 percent in the West, and 7 percent in the Northeast. The regional rates of injury for all household and hired youth combined were as follows: 1.3 injuries per 100 youth for the Midwest, 1.4 injuries per 100 youth for the South, 1.4 injuries per 100 youth for the West, and 1.2 injuries per 100 youth for the Northeast.

NIOSH, an agency of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, sponsored this survey to better understand the magnitude and scope of childhood agricultural injuries. The survey was conducted as part of the NIOSH Childhood Agricultural Injury Prevention Initiative.

U.S. Childhood Agricultural-Related Injuries, 1998

Region <u>1/</u>	Total Farms <u>2/</u>	Total Injuries	Injuries per 100 Farms	All Household and Hired Youth		
				Population <u>3/</u>	Total Injuries	Injuries per 100 Youth
Northeast	110,886	2,458	2.2	165,640	1,995	1.2
South	787,412	8,810	1.1	556,871	7,569	1.4
Midwest	749,041	16,443	2.2	905,251	12,040	1.3
West	264,520	5,097	1.9	302,544	4,174	1.4
U.S.	1,911,859	32,808	1.7	1,930,306	25,778	1.3

1/ Northeast: CT, ME, MA, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI and VT; South: AL, AR, DE, FL, GA, KY, LA, MD, MS, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA and WV
Midwest: IL, IN, IA, KS, MI, MN, MO, NE, ND, OH, SD and WI; West: AK, AZ, CA, CO, HI, ID, MT, NV, NM, OR, UT, WA and WY.
2/ Census of Agriculture. 3/ Estimated population of household and hired youth combined.

FOREIGN OWNERSHIP OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL LAND IN 1997

Foreign persons owned 14.3 million acres of U.S. agricultural land (forest land and farmland) as of December 31, 1997. This is slightly more than 1 percent of all privately held agricultural land and 0.63 percent of all land in the United States.

The 14.3 million acres of foreign-owned agricultural land is an increase of 199,419 acres from 1996. Forest land accounted for nearly 45 percent of all foreign-owned acreage, cropland for 17 percent, pasture and other agricultural land for 35 percent, and nonagricultural land for 3 percent. Corporations owned 79 percent of the acreage, partnerships 12 percent, and individuals 6 percent. The remaining 6 percent was held by estates, trusts, institutions, associations, and others. U.S. corporations in which foreign persons have a significant interest or substantial control reported owning 61 percent of the foreign-held acreage. More than 57 percent of the foreign-held acreage was owned by persons from Canada, the United Kingdom, Germany, and France.

A number of tracts of land are owned only in part by foreign investors. When the 14.3-million-acre total is adjusted for these partial interests, the total foreign-owned acreage drops to an equivalent of 13.1 million acres.

Foreign owners apparently are not taking purchased agricultural land out of production, as no change in intended use was reported for 94 percent of the acres. Foreign ownership of U.S. agricultural land has remained relatively steady since 1981, slightly above or below 1 percent of all privately owned agricultural land in the United States.

Foreign owned agricultural land in **Kentucky** totaled 119,617 acres or 5 tenths of one percent of the total privately held agricultural land.

U.S. AGRICULTURAL LANDHOLDINGS OF FOREIGN OWNERS, BY STATE, DECEMBER 31, 1997

State or Territory	Acres	State or Territory	Acres	State or Territory	Acres
Alabama	608,065	Maine	3,037,198	Oregon	232,915
Alaska	195	Maryland	51,694	Pennsylvania	103,669
Arizona	351,571	Massachusetts	2,643	Puerto Rico	839
Arkansas	156,796	Michigan	315,548	Rhode Island	17
California	937,430	Minnesota	222,835	S. Carolina	176,671
Colorado	728,140	Mississippi	201,050	S. Dakota	41,747
Connecticut	1,216	Missouri	71,291	Tennessee	91,356
Delaware	5,878	Montana	491,084	Texas	1,209,759
Florida	682,402	Nebraska	74,881	Utah	58,476
Georgia	504,564	Nevada	436,190	Vermont	84,490
Hawaii	180,073	New Hampshire	18,919	Virginia	129,474
Idaho	22,920	New Jersey	23,198	Washington	192,180
Illinois	202,607	New Mexico	786,463	W. Virginia	176,225
Indiana	98,539	New York	286,445	Wisconsin	33,472
Iowa	32,923	N. Carolina	233,001	Wyoming	235,539
Kansas	63,979	N. Dakota	24,081		
Kentucky	119,617	Ohio	188,845		
Louisiana	346,993	Oklahoma	59,676	TOTAL	14,335,779

Source: USDA, ERS, Agricultural Foreign Investment Disclosure Act (AFIDA) data.