

(3) *Specialized fruit ranches*.—Units with 80 percent or more of the cropland in commercial orchards, and at least 2 acres of fruit.

(4) *Major fruit farms*.—Fruit-producing units which are less highly specialized include those with from 25 to 80 percent of all cropland in fruit, provided that at least 2 acres are in fruit.

(5) *Winter field crops*.—Units where 80 percent or more of the cropland is devoted to winter field crops, which includes wheat, barley, oats, flax, small grain hay, or grain pasture.

(6) *Winter and summer field crops*.—Units with land in both winter and summer field crops, but with less than 80 percent of the cropland in either.

(7) *Summer field crops*.—Units with 80 percent of the cropland in summer field crops, which includes cotton, sugar beets, potatoes, commercial vegetables, truck crops, grain sorghums, grain hay, alfalfa, or hay.

(8) *Idle*.—Units where 90 percent of the cropland is not in production.

(9) *Part-time*.—All units except fruit farms having less than 5 acres of cropland.

(10) *Small ranches*.—Units of under 320 acres with 90 percent of the total in pasture.

3. *Farm size*.—The size of units in acres is given in the Agricultural Adjustment Agency records. However, acreage is a poor measure of size as acres in various crops are not comparable in capital requirements, labor requirements, or income potential. For that reason, size in standard acres was calculated for the farms in Arvin and Dinuba. These standard acres were called acre-equivalent acres, frequently abbreviated A-E acres.

A standard acre is a unit of land in any crop which under normal conditions for that crop in the Central Valley of California has the gross-income-producing potential of an acre of irrigated alfalfa in the same area. The size of each operating unit was calculated by multiplying the actual acreage in each crop by the conversion factor which expresses the ratio of income-producing potentiality of that crop to the income-producing potentiality of an acre of alfalfa. The factors used were developed by Arthur Shultis, of the Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics, University of California, and apply directly to Madera County. There is no reasonable question of the validity of extrapolation to the neighboring counties. The following is the table of factors used:

Alfalfa.....	1.00	Garden.....	1.00
Beans.....	.60	Grain.....	.15
Commercial orchard.....	2.00	Grain hay.....	.05
Commercial vegetables.....	1.80	Grain sorghums.....	.30
Corn.....	.50	Idle cropland and miscellaneous.....	.02
Cotton.....	1.40	Lanes, buildings, etc.....	.02
Cropland pasture, dry.....	.05	Ladino.....	.60
Cropland pasture, irrigated.....	.40	Melons.....	1.00
Flax.....	.70	Noncrop pasture.....	.02
Nursery.....	3.00	Sugar beets.....	1.80
Oat and vetch hay.....	.20	Summer fallow.....	.01
Potatoes.....	1.80	Tomatoes.....	1.50
Rangeland.....	.01	Young and noncommercial or- chard.....	1.00
Sudan grass.....	.20		