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China: Agriculture in 1979



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May 1980*

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China: Agriculture in 1979





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This assessment was prepared by 

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China: Agriculture in 1979

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Overview

In 1979, China's total grain output was 332 million metric tons, 27 million tons above the record output of 1978. Records also were set in the production of oilseeds, livestock, and several cash crops. Cotton production rose slightly, but fell short of planned output. The increases were the result of 25X1 exceptionally favorable weather, of increased inputs, and, to a certain extent, of new policies designed to increase peasant productivity.

Record imports of grain and cotton and large imports of soybeans, vegetable oils, and sugar reflect the leadership's desire simultaneously to ease the procurement burden on the peasants, to meet industrial needs, and to raise urban consumption levels. Despite rapid growth in agricultural imports, China has consistently maintained a favorable agricultural trade balance by expanding exports of high unit-value items such as raw silk and hogs. In 1980 imports are expected to maintain the high levels of 1979; exports are expected to climb, but at a lower rate. 25X1

China: Agriculture in 1979 [redacted]

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The 1979 Crop

China achieved record grain output for the second straight year in 1979. The total value of agricultural output increased 8.6 percent and was 4.2 percent above plan. Production benefited from unusually favorable weather and to a lesser extent from the increased use of modern inputs and the incentive effect of new agricultural policies. Beijing's estimate of total grain production was 332 million tons—27 million tons, or 9 percent, above the 1978 harvest.¹ With this increase and the continued high level of imports, per capita grain availability rose 8 percent—also the second straight year of large increases (see table 1). Peasant incomes from collective activities rose 13 percent in 1979 to 83.4 yuan per capita. [redacted]

Increased supplies of agricultural inputs played a major role in the record performance of 1979. While potassium fertilizer output fell in 1979, production of the two most important chemical fertilizers, phosphate and nitrogen, rose significantly (see table 2). During 1979 the average chemical fertilizer applied jumped from 89 to 109 kilograms per hectare. Also, more fields were placed under irrigation and drainage, and the percentage of machine-tilled farmland rose from 40.9 to 42.4 percent. [redacted]

¹ In December 1979, the Chinese estimated 1979 grain production as 315 million tons. On 8 April 1980, Li Renjun, vice chairman of the State Planning Commission, stated that grain production had reached 324.9 million tons for 1979 and implied the production for 1978 had been revised upward from 304.8 to 309.8 million tons. A communique by the State Statistical Bureau on 30 April again raised 1979 grain output to 332.1 million tons but lowered the 1978 production back to 304.8. A similar pattern of revisions emerged following the 1978 harvest. [redacted]

The recent adjustments in production figures raise questions as to the consistency of Chinese accounting methods. Some of the revisions may be explained by more complete reporting by local and provincial levels. The large revisions of 1979 production and changes in 1978 production, however, raise the possibility of a change in coverage or calculation methods, such as adjusting the conversion rate of potatoes to grain or including grain produced on private plots. Published individual provincial claims usually lag behind the publication of national claims; thus, more reporting must be received to confirm the composition of the 1979 harvest. [redacted]

The excellent 1979 harvest has encouraged China's agricultural policymakers in implementing new policies aimed at increasing agricultural production and raising living standards. These policies consist of measures to (1) raise peasant productivity by offering higher prices, returning management decisions to local levels, and encouraging private activities; (2) raise yields by increasing the use of modern inputs and strengthening agricultural science; and (3) increase specialization by channeling investment into the most productive regions and reemphasizing long-neglected industrial crop and livestock production. [redacted]

Early Harvest

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The early harvest, which rose sharply for the third straight year, made up an increased portion of the total harvest (see table 3). Winter wheat alone rose 7 million tons over the 1978 harvest. The increase was a result of favorable weather over most of the winter wheat growing areas and an expansion in sown area in the Middle and Lower Changjiang Basins. Officials in the Changjiang Basins, fearing a shortage of water for irrigation, planted winter wheat and other crops in fields normally reserved for early rice. Early rice output rose slightly despite some poor weather during the latter part of the growing season and a reduced growing area. Spring wheat production also suffered from poor weather during the early growing stages, and probably only matched 1978 output. [redacted]

Late Harvest

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The late harvest, consisting of intermediate rice, late rice, and miscellaneous grains (mainly corn, sorghum and soybeans), was well above 1978 production. The intermediate rice crop rose sharply because of favorable weather and a 2-percent increase in sown area. Some of the increase in growing area came from fields that were switched from early rice to winter crops. (Intermediate and late rice are transplanted in fields after winter crops are harvested.) The yield of late rice rose slightly, but a reduced growing area and localized unfavorable weather limited total output. [redacted]

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Table 1

China: Grain Supply, Production, and Trade

	Kilograms	Million Metric Tons				
	Per Capita Availability ¹	Total Supply	Domestic Production	Trade		Exports
				Net Imports	Imports ²	
1952	279	161	161	-0.36	0.02	0.38
1957	293	190	191	-1.34	0.14	1.48
1965	260	198	194	4.50	6.02	1.52
1970	286	246	243	3.11	4.63	1.52
1971	282	248	246	1.66	3.13	1.47
1972	269	243	240	3.12	4.64	1.52
1973	294	271	266	5.32	7.90	2.58
1974	297	280	275	4.98	7.41	2.43
1975	297	286	284	1.54	3.50	1.96
1976	293	287	286	0.69	2.09	1.40
1977	291	289	283	6.22	7.30	1.08
1978	310	313	305	8.15	9.55	1.40
1979	334	342	332	10.04	11.42	1.38

¹ Derived using yearend population figures.

² Including soybeans.

The production of miscellaneous grains (including corn and soybeans) did well in most parts of the nation. In the northeast early plant growth was delayed in some areas by cool, wet weather and in other areas by a spring drought. Although the delayed harvest was completed before damaging frosts, the unfavorable weather early in the growing season caused a slight decline in output in Heilongjiang and Jilin Provinces. In the North China Plain, another major coarse grain area, the weather was more favorable and a good harvest more than accounted for reduced output in other areas. In southwest China, drought reduced output in Yunnan and Guizhou Provinces. [redacted]

Industrial Crops

Most industrial crops showed sizable increases, led by the production of edible oils which rose to 6.44 million tons, or 23 percent over 1978 production (see table 4). Seventeen provinces reported increases over 1978 oil production, with four posting all-time highs. In Fujian, Henan, and Shaanxi Provinces production was up more than 50 percent (see appendix B). Rapeseed,

which accounts for one-third of China's edible vegetable oils, rose to a record output level that was 29 percent above 1978 production. Production of peanuts, sesame seeds, linseed, and sunflower seeds all rose above 1978. Much of this increase was due to an estimated 10-percent expansion in sown area for these five major oil-bearing crops. [redacted]

Despite a reduced growing area cotton production increased by 40,000 tons to 2.2 million tons, but output fell short of the 2.4-million-ton target (see table 5). Eleven provinces reported increases over 1978 production with Jiangsu Province reporting record yields and output (see appendix C). Jiangsu produced nearly one-fourth of the nation's output in 1979 on one-ninth of the over 4 million hectares planted nationwide. Hubei, the second leading province, also experienced relatively good weather and accounted for one-fifth of 1979 production. [redacted]

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Table 2**China: 1979 Agricultural Inputs**

Commodity	Amount	Increase Over 1978 (Percent)
Production		
Chemical fertilizer ¹	10.7 million tons	22.6
Nitrogen	8.8 million tons	15.5
Phosphate	1.8 million tons	75.9
Potash	16,000 tons	-23.8
Chemical insecticides	537,000 tons	0.8
Tractors	126,000 units	10.5
Hand tractors	318,000 units	-1.9
Gunny bags	344 million units	18.6
Irrigation pumps	71.2 million horse-power	8.6
In use		
Tractors	667,000 units	19.7
Hand tractors	1.7 million units	21.7
Irrigation pumps	71.2 million horse-power	8.6
Chemical fertilizer	109 kilograms per hectare	22.5

¹ Based on nutrient content.**Table 3**

Percent

China: Composition of Grains Harvested ¹

Total harvest	100
Early harvest	38
Summer grains	19
Winter wheat	16
Early rice	17
Spring wheat	2
Late harvest	62
Intermediate rice	15
Late rice	12
Miscellaneous grains ²	35

¹ Including grain production for 1977, 1978, and preliminary 1979 information. Final breakdown of the 1979 harvest is incomplete.² Including corn and soybeans; some miscellaneous grain crops are harvested throughout the year.

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Table 4**China: 1979 Industrial Crops**

	Million Metric Tons	Increase Over 1978 (Percent)
Oil crops	6.44	23.3
Rapeseed	2.40	28.6
Peanuts	2.82	18.7
Sesame	0.42	29.5
Sugarcane	21.51	1.9
Sugar beets	3.10	15.0
Jute, ambary hemp	1.09	0.1
Silk cocoons	0.27	18.9
Tea	0.28	3.4
Rubber	0.10	2.4

Table 5

Million Metric Tons

China: Estimated Cotton Production

1952	1.3
1957	1.6
1965	1.6
1970	2.0
1971	2.2
1972	2.1
1973	2.6
1974	2.5
1975	2.4
1976	2.3
1977	2.0
1978	2.2
1979	2.2

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Confidential**Livestock**

Production and procurement of pigs and eggs set all-time records during 1979 and stocks of pigs, sheep and goats, and large animals increased during the year (see table 6). Expansion of livestock production during 1979 can be attributed in part to an increased emphasis on the production of meat and meat byproducts, including the easing of restrictions on private ownership of livestock and the construction of state livestock breeding and production centers. [redacted]

Agricultural Trade: Export Balance

During 1979, China's agricultural imports posted a growth rate of 33 percent (see table 7). This was the third straight year of rapid growth. Beijing has decided to maintain these high levels of agricultural imports even though they compete with machinery and technology imports for foreign exchange. The excellent back-to-back harvests enabled the Chinese to increase agricultural exports at a rate well above that of recent years. As a result, the agricultural trade balance remained in surplus in 1979. The favorable trade balance has been maintained in part because exports are of higher unit value items, such as silk, animal products, and tea, while most imports are lower priced raw agricultural products. [redacted]

Imports

Agricultural imports were boosted above the record level of 1978 by increased imports of grain, cotton, and soybeans and higher world prices. Vegetable oil and sugar imports continued at high levels (see table 8). Even with the dramatic increases in domestic production in 1978 and 1979, these imports:

- Allowed the government to maintain grain supplies in urban centers in north and northeast China without raising grain procurement above the 1971-75 level.
- Increased textile output.
- Raised or maintained consumption of other agricultural products.

The government will feel considerable domestic pressure to continue these imports. [redacted]

China imported a record 10.9 million tons of grain in 1979. The record grain imports of 1979 consisted of 2.5 million tons of corn, 8.3 million tons of wheat, and 100,000 tons of barley. [redacted]

Confidential**Table 6****Animal Products**

	Live Animals		State Procurement	
	1979 Yearend	Increase Over 1978 (Percent)	1979	Increase Over 1978 (Percent)
Livestock (million head)				
Pigs	319.7	6.1	130	20.0
Sheep and Goats	183.1	7.8	10.7	11.4
Large Animals	94.6	0.7	1.5	10.3
Eggs (1,000 tons)			835	49.9

Multiyear agreements with Argentina, Canada, and Australia are being used by China to assure access to half of China's demand for imported grain through 1981. The agreements call for:

- Argentina to supply 800,000 to 1 million tons of grain annually through 1981.
- Canada to supply 2.8 to 3.5 million tons annually through July 1982.
- Australia to supply 7.5 million tons over the three-year period that ends in 1981. [redacted]

The United States, which in 1978 became the leading supplier of grain after a three-year absence from the Chinese market, supplies the rest of China's needs. Although the Chinese stated they would purchase 5-6 million tons of grain annually, actual calendar year imports have been closer to 4 million tons. [redacted]

China also remained an important importer of several other raw agricultural commodities. Cotton imports, for example, have become an important source of raw materials for the textile industry and now account for approximately 20 percent of China's cotton supply. Imports of soybeans in 1979 almost reached the record level of 1974 because of a large increase in imports during the fourth quarter of 1979. The source of the increased demand is not clear, but could reflect a government effort to increase the availability of soybean products in urban centers and to allow the export to Japan of premium quality soybeans from [redacted]

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Table 7

Million US \$

Value of Agricultural Trade ¹

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979 ²
Total imports, f.o.b.	4,625	6,805	6,830	5,580	6,605	10,265	14,740
Of which:							
Agricultural	1,565	2,120	1,215	880	1,920	2,320	3,080
Of which:							
Grain	775	1,090	625	300	655	960	1,350
Sugar	125	160	165	185	300	290	245
Oilseeds	60	150	15	5	115	35	145
Natural textile fibers	414	480	240	175	420	665	845
Total exports, f.o.b.	5,100	6,730	7,120	7,270	8,075	9,965	13,500
Of which:							
Agricultural	2,175	2,585	2,855	2,670	2,785	3,230	4,040
Of which:							
Live animals	135	195	215	230	245	255	305
Meat and fish	335	335	415	430	375	535	NA
Grain	445	715	720	450	395	360	NA
Fruits and vegetables	245	315	360	385	500	565	NA
Tea and spices	NA	100	100	140	180	215	NA
Oilseeds	110	135	140	85	85	90	NA
Natural textile fibers	330	190	250	285	290	400	NA
Crude animal materials	170	185	230	260	335	370	NA
Trade Balance	475	-75	290	1,690	1,475	-295	-1,240
Agricultural	610	465	1,640	1,790	865	910	960
Nonagricultural	-135	-540	-1,350	-100	610	-1,205	-2,200

¹ Because of rounding, components may not add to the totals shown.² Preliminary estimates for 1979 are based on official trade statistics and estimated tonnages of imported commodities.

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northeast China. The high level of soybean oil and sugar imports are in keeping with the policies aimed at raising living standards. [redacted]

Heilongjiang Province in exchange for soybeans. The Chinese probably feel that these compensation trade agreements are an attractive method of acquiring and paying for modern technology. [redacted]

China continued to import small amounts of agricultural machinery in 1979 to test the equipment under Chinese conditions and to gain access to new technology. Exchanges of agricultural personnel, another form of technology transfer, will probably increase in the future. A Japanese firm is setting up a modern farm that will reclaim 20,000 hectares of wasteland in

Exports: High Unit Value

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Agricultural exports remain an important source of foreign exchange, although in recent years they have fallen as a share of total exports. The Chinese export a small portion of their large rice crop and a wide variety of other agricultural products, such as fruits and

Table 8

Thousand Metric Tons

China: Trade in Agricultural Commodities

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979 ¹
Imports									
Grain	3,128	4,642	7,642	6,790	3,459	2,061	6,937	9,437	10,855
Cotton	122	237	410	380	164	130	320	508	606
Soybeans	0	2	255	619	36	25	364	109	565
Soybean oil	0	10	58	0	11	13	166	104	104
Sugar	464	749	736	411	313	627	1,676	1,438	1,170
Exports									
Rice	924	899	2,142	1,985	1,440	900	800	1,200	1,000
Soybeans	460	370	310	340	330	178	120	100	280

¹ Preliminary

[Redacted]

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vegetables, raw silk, tea and spices, seafood, livestock, and livestock products. Most of these products are shipped to nearby Asian countries, and most importantly to Hong Kong. [Redacted]

We estimate China's rice exports at 1 million tons in 1979. This has been the normal level in the past except for the early 1970s when rice exports were particularly large. Chinese soybean exports increased to 280,000 tons in 1979, reflecting efforts to increase soybean exports from the northeastern provinces. Although above 1976-78 levels, soybean exports were still below the level of the early 1970s. [Redacted]

Outlook

Crops in 1980. Prospects for the 1980 grain harvest are generally good. The weather, although not as good as the excellent conditions that prevailed during the 1979 winter crop growing season, has not been severe enough to cause much damage to the summer grain crop. The winter wheat area probably declined slightly as lower yield areas were taken out of cultivation. Increased acreage of higher yielding early rice should help offset the decline in the winter wheat area. [Redacted]

Although the size of the agricultural harvest will depend largely on the weather, a number of factors controlled by the Chinese will continue to have a

favorable impact on production. With almost half of the nation's farmland under some form of irrigation, China's ability to resist drought is good. Increased availability of modern inputs also will boost production. The use of fertilizer, although not rising as fast as in 1978 and 1979, should increase by at least 1 million tons nutrient weight. The use of other agricultural chemicals and improved seeds also will rise. New agricultural policies are providing a positive economic atmosphere that should improve field management. Finally, the encouragement of private activities and procurement price increases should help raise livestock and sideline products production while specialization will aid industrial crop production. [Redacted]

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Trade in 1980. Agricultural trade during 1980 probably will show an increase over 1979. Grain imports are projected at 11 million tons, with over 6 million tons already having been purchased (see figure 1). The 40,000-ton increase in domestic cotton production during 1979 will not meet the rising needs of the textile industry and cotton imports could reach a record 1 million tons in 1980. The fourth-quarter surge in soybean imports carried over into 1980 and points to record level imports. Sugar and vegetable oil imports should remain near their 1979 level. Agricultural exports should expand at rates below the 1979 increase and below the total export growth rate in 1980.

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Increases in agricultural exports will be hampered by limited international markets and increasing domestic demand. [redacted]

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Long-Term Prospects. The rapid output increases of 1978 and 1979 are unlikely to be repeated in the next few years. Fertilizer supplies will not increase as rapidly as during the 1977-79 period because China has neither purchased new large foreign fertilizer plants nor constructed new large domestically designed plants.² Increases in irrigated areas also will be slow and expensive. The new agricultural policies should increase incentives for production and lead to greater efficiency in allocation of resources, but will not raise output of major crops substantially unless more means of production are provided. It is, therefore, not surprising that Xu Dixin, a leading Chinese economist, recently announced that the goal of producing 400 million tons of grain in 1985 had been pushed back to 1990. The revised goal, which will require an annual increase of 1.7 percent, is well within the nation's grasp. [redacted]

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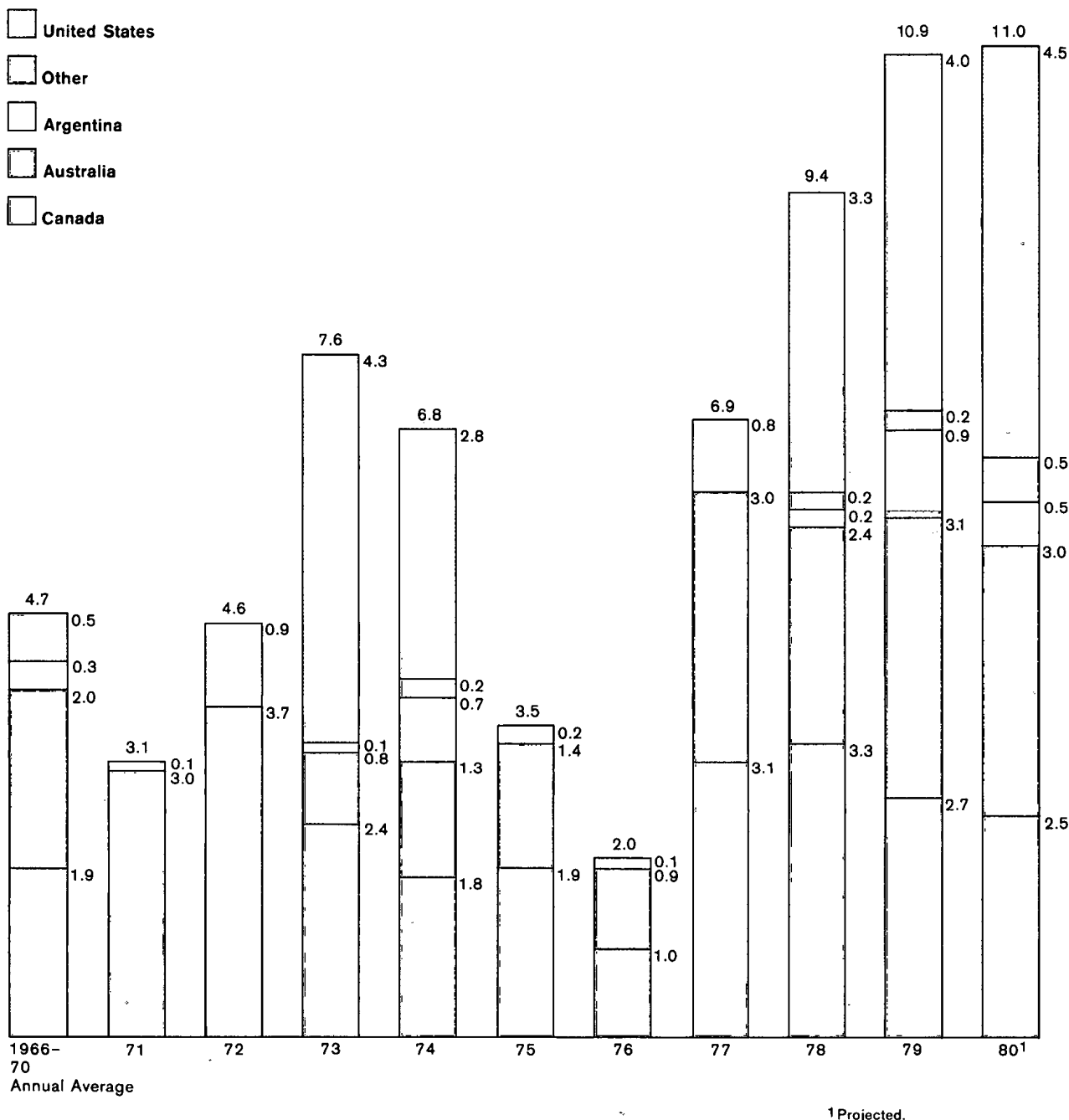
² During 1977-79, the growth rate was boosted by the coming on stream of 13 large plants purchased in 1972. [redacted]

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China: Imports of Grain by Source

Million Metric Tons



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China: 1979 Grain Harvest

Figure 2



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Appendix A

China: 1979 Grain Production, by Province

Provincial Level Unit	Reported Output	Source
National	Record, up 27.3 million tons to 332.115 million tons	FBIS, 30 April 1980, p. L3
Anhui	Record, up 1.2 million tons to 16 million tons	FBIS, 28 December 1979, p. L19 FBIS, 3 January 1980, p. O3
Beijing	Down 6 percent to 1.7 million tons	FBIS, 14 December 1979, p. R1
Fujian	Record, up 4.35 percent	FBIS, 2 February 1979, p. G1 <i>People's Daily</i> , 30 December 1979
Gansu	Decline	FBIS, 6 December 1979, p. T1
Guangdong	Up 750,000 tons to 17 million tons	FBIS, 20 December 1979, p. U2
Guangxi	Record, up 8 percent	FBIS, 2 April 1980, p. P4
Guizhou	Decline	FBIS, 17 January 1980, p. Q2
Hebei	Record, up 200,000 tons to over 17 million tons	FBIS, 4 January 1980, p. R8
Heilongjiang	Down 500,000 tons to 14.5 million tons	FBIS, 28 December 1979, p. S1 FBIS, 25 January 1980, p. S1
Henan	Up 5 percent	<i>People's Daily</i> , 30 December 1979
Hubei	Record, up 750,000 tons to over 18 million tons	FBIS, 16 January 1980, p. P1-P2
Hunan	Record, up 6.3 percent	FBIS 14 August 1979, p. P13 SWB, FE/W1078/A/6, 16 April 1980
Jiangsu	Record, up 1.25 million tons to 24 million tons	FBIS, 18 December 1979, p. O1
Jiangxi	Record, up 1.5 million tons to 12.4 million tons	FBIS, 9 January 1980, p. O5 FBIS, 19 March 1980, p. O4
Jilin	Down to 9 million tons	FBIS, 20 February 1980, p. S7
Liaoning	Down to 10.1 million tons	FBIS, 2 April 1980, p. S8
Nei Monggol	Up to 5 million tons	FBIS, 27 December 1979, p. R6
Shaanxi	Record, up 6.2 percent to 8.5 million tons	FBIS, 17 December 1979, p. T1 FBIS, 28 December 1979, p. T2
Shandong	Record, up 550,000 tons to 23 million tons	FBIS, 28 December 1979, p. L19
Shanghai	"Close to 1978 level"	<i>Jiefang Ribao</i> , 31 December 1979
Shanxi	Up 8 percent	SWB, FE/W1078/A/6, 16 April 1980
Sichuan	Record, up 1 million tons to 32 million tons	FBIS, 28 December 1979, p. L19 FBIS, 8 April 1980, p. Q3
Tianjin	Record, up by more than 10 percent to over 1.3 million tons	FBIS, 9 January 1980, p. R4 FBIS, 13 February 1980, p. R4
Xinjiang	Record, up 4.8 percent to 2.6 million tons	FBIS, 25 January 1979, p. M3 FBIS, 10 April 1980, p. T2
Xizang	Down by a large margin	FBIS, 4 December 1979, p. Q2
Yunnan	Decline	SWB, FE/W1071/A/7, 27 February 1980
Zhejiang	Record, up 800,000 tons to over 15 million tons	FBIS, 20 December 1979, p. O12 SWB, FE/W1072/A/14, 5 March 1980

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Appendix B

China: 1979 Oilseed Production, by Province

Provincial Level Unit	Reported Output	Source
National	Up 1.22 million tons to 6.435 million tons	FBIS, 30 April 1980, p. L3.
Anhui	Record, up 82,000 tons to 432,000 tons	FBIS, 27 December 1979, p. O4 FBIS, 18 January 1980, p. O4 FBIS, 9 November 1979, p. O1
Fujian	Up 57 percent	<i>People's Daily</i> , 30 December 1979
Guangdong	Record, up 8 percent	JPRS, 75126, 13 February 1980, p. 16 SWB, FE/W1072/A/8, 5 March 1980
Guangxi	Up 30 percent	FBIS, 14 September 1979, p. O5
Hebei	Up 23 percent	FBIS, 16 January 1980, p. R1
Heilongjiang	Up to 45,000 tons	SWB, FE/W1072/A/9, 5 March 1980
Henan	Up 60 percent to 385,000 tons	FBIS, 28 January 1980, p. P2 SWB, FE/W1072/A/10, 5 March 1980
Hubei	Record, up 58,000 tons to 295,000 tons	FBIS, 16 January 1980, p. P2 JPRS, 74971, 21 January 1980, p. 57
Jiangsu	Record, up 16.5 percent or more than 500 tons	JPRS, 75126, 13 February 1980, p. 28
Jiangxi	Up 20 percent	FBIS, 9 January 1980, p. O5
Liaoning	Increase	FBIS, 20 November 1979, p. S4
Nei Monggol	Up 42 percent to 185,000 tons	FBIS, 16 January 1980, p. R2
Shaanxi	Up 57 percent to 88,500 tons	FBIS, 28 December 1979, p. T2
Shandong	Peanut production up 100,000 tons	FBIS, 19 December 1979, p. O11
Shanxi	Up 45.4 percent	SWB, FE/W1078/A/6, 16 April 1980
Sichuan	Up 11.4 percent	FBIS, 8 April 1980, p. Q3
Tianjin	Up to over 13,000 tons	JPRS, 75186, 22 February 1980, p. 34
Xinjiang	Up 35 percent to 98.4 thousand tons	FBIS, 10 April 1980, p. T2
Zhejiang	Record rapeseed	FBIS, 20 December 1979, p. O12

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Appendix C

China: 1979 Cotton Production, by Province

Provincial Level Unit	Reported Output	Source
National	Up 40,000 tons to 2.207 million tons	FBIS, 9 April 1980, p. L1
Fujian	Up 57 percent	<i>People's Daily</i> , 30 December 1979
Hebei	Up 8 percent	FBIS, 16 January 1980, p. R1
Henan	Equal to 1978, but 8-percent increase in yields	<i>People's Daily</i> , 30 December 1979
Hubei	Up 85,000 tons to 450,000 tons	<i>Xinhua</i> , 22 December 1979, p. 3 FBIS, 16 January 1980, p. P2
Hunan	Up 26 percent	FBIS, 10 April 1980, p. P3
Jiangsu	Record, up 40,000 tons to 500,000 tons	<i>People's Daily</i> , 25 December 1979
Jiangxi	Up 25 percent	FBIS, 9 January 1980, p. O5
Liaoning	Increase	FBIS, 20 November 1979, p. S4
Shaanxi	Up to 106,500 tons	FBIS, 28 December 1979, p. T2
Shandong	Up 6,000 tons to 160,000 tons	FBIS, 19 December 1979, p. O11 FBIS, 8 January 1980, p. O8
Sichuan	Up 30 percent over 1976	FBIS, 4 January 1980, p. Q1
Xinjiang	Record, up 28 percent	FBIS, 11 January 1980, p. T3
Zhejiang	Decline	FBIS, 18 December 1979, p. O8

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Appendix D

Production of Selected Agricultural Products

	Amount				Percent Increase ¹		
	1957	1977	1978	1979	Average Annual Increase from 1957 to 1977	Increase from 1977 to 1978	Increase from 1978 to 1979
Grain (million metric tons)	191.0	282.8	304.8	332.1	2.0	7.8	9.0
Cotton (million metric tons)	1.6	2.0	2.2	2.2	1.2	5.8	1.8
Oil-bearing crops (million metric tons)	3.8 ²	4.0	5.2	6.4	0.3	30.0	23.3
Sugarcane (million metric tons)	10.4	17.8	21.1	21.5	2.7	18.9	1.9
Sugar beets (million metric tons)	1.5	2.5	2.7	3.1	2.5	10.0	15.0
Jute, ambary, hemp (million metric tons)	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.1	2.8	26.4	0.1
Silk cocoons (thousand metric tons)	112.5	216.0	228.0	271.0	3.3	5.6	18.9
Tea (thousand metric tons)	111.5	252.0	268.0	277.0	4.2	6.3	3.4
Aquatic products (million metric tons)	3.1	4.7	4.7	4.3	2.1	-0.9	-7.5
Hogs (million head at yearend)	127.8	291.8	301.3	319.7	4.2	3.3	6.1
Sheep and goats (million head at yearend)	98.6	161.4	169.9	183.1	2.5	5.3	7.8
Large animals (million head at yearend)	83.5	93.8	93.9	94.6	0.6	0.1	0.7
Population ³ (million persons at yearend)	649.3	994.8	1,010.1	1,024.9	2.2	1.5	1.5

¹ Based on unrounded numbers.² Includes peanuts, sesame, and rapeseed only.³ Source: US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, Foreign Demographic Analysis Division.

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