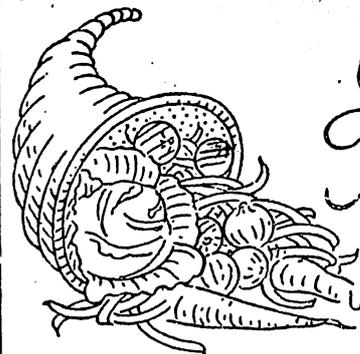


TC-51: 601

# Commercial Truck Crops

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



Washington, D. C.



June 5, 1951

TRUCK CROP NEWS  
JUNE 1, 1951

Crop conditions on June 1 were favorable in most vegetable producing areas, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported today. Crops are progressing satisfactorily and in most areas have overcome much of the earlier delays. An exception to the generally favorable condition is in producing areas in several South Central and South Atlantic States where continued dry weather has seriously retarded many vegetables.

In the New England and North Atlantic States warm weather has stimulated growth of vegetable crops and early season delays have been largely overcome. Most areas received beneficial rains during the last half of the month -- in time to prevent injury that had threatened from dry weather. In a few localities excessive rain damaged vegetables, and strawberries that were ready for harvest were hurt.

Crops have been making good progress in Maryland, Delaware and Virginia, with rains received in time to avoid injury. During late May crops in the Carolina's and in Georgia suffered from lack of rain. In Florida, the shipping season is about over in southern areas and rapidly drawing to a close in central and northern areas. After mid-June there will be very little produce moving from the State other than watermelons, peppers, and eggplant.

In the North Central States conditions are generally favorable, although some northern areas are still backward and by June 1 dry weather was injuring crops in some southern areas of these States. On June 1 crops in most South Central States were showing dry weather injury. Texas was an exception, however, since most areas received beneficial rains and crops are progressing satisfactorily. Onion harvest continues in south Texas and is starting in north Texas areas.

Conditions during the last half of May were favorable for vegetable crops in most producing areas in the Western States. An exception is the San Luis Valley of Colorado where the shortage of water for irrigation is curtailing acreage. Warm weather during late May speeded growth of California crops and shipments are expanding. Volume of melon crops and tomatoes is expected to increase during the next two weeks, a slight rise in potato and onion volume is expected, while celery production will hold steady and a seasonal decline in lettuce volume is expected.

ASPARAGUS; Early Spring (Calif., Oreg., Wash., S.C.) In Washington asparagus harvest progressed rapidly during the last half of May. The peak of the season occurred around mid-May, and cutting is now declining in all areas. Harvest is expected to continue for at least two more weeks in all areas and until the first of July in the Yakima Valley. The weather this spring has been erratic, resulting in a few days of heavy cutting followed by a period of light production, rather than a sustained pace. Occasional high winds have temporarily lowered the quality, which has otherwise been very good. No serious labor shortage has occurred.

Late Springs (Md., Del., N.J., Pa., Mass., Mich., Ill., Iowa., N.Y.) In Maryland and Delaware, asparagus has been moving in about the usual volume and is generally of good quality. Nights have been a little cool for best development and the dry soils in much of the asparagus acreage on the Delmar Peninsula have retarded growth. The good rainfall on the 23rd and 24th plus higher temperatures near the end of the month improved the quality and will assure greater volume. Supplies will be available throughout the month of June. Heavy rains were received during the last half of May in all production areas of New Jersey. Fresh market movement to date is below that of the same date last year but this is the result of a larger percentage of the crop going to processors since most growers have harvested more asparagus than at this time a year ago. Although growth was slowed by cold and rainy days, heavy movement continues from all production areas. Production has been steady in all Pennsylvania areas. Soil moisture has been adequate in most areas and good quality "grass" is being obtained. Marketings should continue in good, steady volume through most of June. Asparagus production in New England tapered off rather sharply during the last week of May, due to cold, rainy weather. The abundance of moisture now in the soil will be very beneficial to growth, however, and the peak of marketings is expected during the first ten or twelve days of June. Harvest of the Michigan crop is going forward at the normal rate. The hot temperatures during the third week of May were unfavorable for good quality, but with cooler weather quality improved. Harvest continues in all sections of Illinois. Volume in the southern half of the State has fallen off, but quality remains good. Marketings from local market sections of upstate New York reached the season's peak during the week of May 27 but will continue in good volume through most of June.

LIMA BEANS; Spring (Fla., Ga., S.C.) Harvesting of lima beans in the Hawthorne section of north Florida reached its peak during late May, but harvest should continue fairly active during the first half of June. In Georgia stands are irregular and the crop has been injured by the prolonged dry weather. Some harvesting is expected in southern areas by June 1. Lima Beans in South Carolina are fair with conditions ranging from ordinary to poor around Lake City and from fair to good in the Holly Hill area. Movement is expected to start during the week of June 10 and reach peak about June 25.

Summer; (N.C., Md., N.J., N.Y.) Fordhooks in the Wicomico-Somerset area of Maryland made very good growth during the last half of May. Stands are good and plants bushed out. Earliest fields were developing crown growth and bloom stems by the end of the month. First supplies will be marketed shortly after the first of July.

SNAP BEANS; Mid-Spring (Calif., Ia., Miss., Ala., Ga., S.C.) Snap beans are still in relatively light supply in California due to the retarding effects of cool weather earlier in the spring. Recent more favorable temperatures hastened maturity, and supplies should show a marked increase during the next two weeks. The bulk of present supplies are coming from San Diego County but Coachella Valley and Tulare County are also producing in volume. Despite a

SNAP BEANS: Mid-Spring (Cont'd.) poor start resulting from the freeze in mid-March, Louisiana beans in the Hammond-Amite area made a fair crop, but the season was shortened by lack of moisture. The bulk of the crop has been harvested with a few to be picked during the next few days. Mississippi snap beans have been severely injured by prolonged drought, and the shipping season will come to an early close unless rain comes soon. Shipment of south Georgia snap beans is drawing to a close with a very short harvesting season due to the dry weather. Rains were received too late to be of much value. Dry weather has held up planting in the north Georgia areas and the harvesting season is expected to be later than normal. In South Carolina, snap beans have deteriorated considerably during the last two weeks. Dry weather has reduced yields, shortened the season, and lowered the quality. Peak movement is over, but supplies are expected to be available in most areas until about mid-June.

Late Spring: (N.C., Ark., Va.) Harvesting is well under way in North Carolina. The condition of the crop is quite variable. In the Currituck area where soil moisture supplies are adequate, the crop is in good condition and excellent quality beans are being harvested. In the other areas the condition of the crop is only fair and continued lack of moisture is cutting the crop short. In these areas the quality is also below normal due to drought conditions. Although the older plants are about gone now, later plantings will still produce good yields if adequate rainfall is received soon. Harvest is virtually complete in the Carteret and Tabor City areas. Peak movement in the other areas is expected during the week of June 4. The Arkansas crop is approximately two weeks late and in need of rain. Some fields are in bloom. Harvest will probably start about June 11 in west central counties and about two weeks later in the northwest. In Virginia cool nights during most of May have tended to delay maturity of early planted snap beans and harvest will start a few days later than usual. Picking will begin in lower Northampton County during the week beginning June 4, but no movement in volume will occur before mid-June in either the Eastern Shore or Norfolk Sections. Around June 1 the soil was becoming too dry for best growth.

Early Summer: (Md., Del., N.J., N.Y., Pa., Ill.) The rainfall on the 23rd and 24th of May was very beneficial to the snap bean crop in Maryland and Delaware. Earliest fields in the Somerset-Wicomico area were in full bloom during the last half of May. The added moisture gave the crop a big boost when most needed. Harvest will start from a few earliest fields by the 9th of June, with volume increasing rapidly thereafter. In the Baltimore fresh market area the cool spring retarded growth and bloom had not developed by the end of May. Fields are in good condition with a good stand and plants of good color. Soil moisture is adequate for the early crop and the hot weather the last of May and 1st of June should produce rapid growth. Most New Jersey growers report the crop to be in good condition. The recent rains have been generally helpful. Some stands are only fair and the weather has been too cool for optimum growth. Early planted beans are making good progress in southeastern Pennsylvania. Stands are good but harvest is not expected before late June. Throughout the northern and some western localities of the State beans have just been planted.

Late Summer: (Ala., Ga., N.C., Va., N.Y., Mich., Colo., Tenn., N.Eng.) Conditions have been favorable for development of snap beans in Colorado. Snap bean planting in the important central New York area started early in May and has continued with little interruption to date. Planting was particularly active during the week of May 21. In New England the earliest planted fields of snap beans are well above ground. Most stands are good, but a limited amount of damping off has occurred to fields now emerging. Earliest marketings in southern areas are expected during the last few days of June.

BEETS: Spring (La., S.C., N.C., Va.) Beet harvest is over in North Carolina. Early plantings produced good yields. Late plantings were caught by the dry weather and many fields failed to reach marketable size and quality. Shipments of Virginia beets were nearing peak around June 1 and movement will continue in good volume into late June.

Summer; (N.J., Pa., N.Eng.) Harvesting is under way in the Vineland area of New Jersey and is beginning in the northeast market garden sections of the State. Weather has been favorable, and most fields show excellent color and growth. In Pennsylvania first marketings of early bunched beets occurred during the last few days of May from the Bucks-Philadelphia area--2 weeks earlier than last season. Most fields, however, have just been thinned and have very nice stands. The New England early beet crop is making very good progress. Offerings of bunched transplanted beets are now available in light volume. Supplies in moderately heavy volume from seeded fields are expected by late June.

BROCCOLI: Spring and Summer (Calif., Pa., N.Eng.) Some late fields in Monterey County and in the Santa Maria Area of California, are still being harvested but supplies are light and will continue to decline. Summer broccoli from new fields in the Castroville section will reach maturity in mid-July. In Pennsylvania light cutting of the reduced acreage of broccoli got under way the last few days of May in the Bucks-Philadelphia area. Fields look very good and supplies in volume are expected during late June. In New England light supplies are now moving to market, and volume is expected to increase gradually during the first half of June. Heavy supplies are in prospect during the second half of the month. Except for insect damage in some fields, the crop shows excellent condition.

CABBAGE: Late Spring (N.C., Va., Md., Tenn., Ky., Ohio, Mo., Wash.) Movement of North Carolina's cabbage crop is about over. In the Elizabeth City area, peak movement is expected during the week of June 4. In all other area, harvest is virtually complete. Quality has been excellent. Some growers are not harvesting all their crop due to market conditions. The Virginia commercial cabbage crop has shown good yields per acre from the few cuttings made to date. Cooler than usual nights during the month of May, with favorable soil moisture has brought the spring cabbage crop along rapidly. The percentage of run-ups in fields this year is less than usual. Spring cabbage shipments will continue into late June. Weather conditions have been favorable for development of the Maryland crop. Nights have been cool. Stands are mostly good, and fields are clean. Rain came just as the early crop began to head so that adequate moisture supplies are assured. Cutting of a few early fields had just started by the 1st of June and a continuing supply will be available. Tennessee cabbage prospects were further reduced by dry, cool, windy weather the last half of May. Heads will be small. Cutting was just starting the last of May in Kentucky. The crop grew out well and while heads are not too large, quality is good. Increased cuttings are expected for the next two weeks. The bulk of the crop will be marketed during June this year. In Ohio cabbage made fairly good growth during the last half of May although temperatures for many of the days were too warm for optimum growth. Some damage by maggots is reported. Marketing will begin during the first week of June and will be heaviest between June 15 and 20. The crop in western Washington is in excellent condition. A very light cutting is now starting, but supplies will be extremely limited until about mid-June. Worm and insect damage has been light to date. The Walla Walla acreage continues to make very poor progress.

**CABBAGE: Early Summer:** (N.J., N.Y., Ga., Ind., Ill., Iowa, N.Eng.) In New Jersey recent rains were very beneficial to non-irrigated fields.

A light harvest is expected in the Cedarville and Bargaintown sections by June 3. Generally speaking, the South Jersey crop is in good condition. Considerable difficulty with maggots and plant lice is reported in central and northern areas of the State. A small percentage of the Budd Lake acreage remains to be planted. In North Georgia setting and growing conditions have been disappointing this season due to the drought since late spring. Some intended acreage has never been set to the fields. Little or no harvesting is expected until about July 1. In Illinois all the cabbage plants have been set, and plants range from 4 to 8 inches high. Condition is good. Damage to cabbage from cut-worms and maggots has been quite serious in some <sup>New England</sup> areas, but the crop otherwise has made excellent progress. First offerings are expected the week of June 3rd. Heavy production is indicated during the latter part of the month.

**Late Summer:** (Colo., Utah, N.Mex., Minn., Ohio, Pa., Va., N.C.) In Colorado planting has been completed in all but the very late acreage. The northern Colorado acreage is well supplied with moisture and is making good progress. An acute irrigation water deficiency in the San Luis Valley will reduce the tonnage considerably this year, due to reduced acreage and probable low yields. All planting, both fresh and kraut acreage, should be completed by end of first week in June in Utah. Acreage planted is doing very well. Most of the Minnesota early cabbage crop has come up and good stands are reported. The crop had been delayed by the late spring, but excellent weather has speeded growth. With soil moisture supplies favorable, excellent progress is expected. Some wind and insect damage has been reported. Early cabbage in the southern areas of Pennsylvania has started to head and light supplies should be available during late June. In the western and northern counties, early cabbage is off to the best start in recent years. Setting to the fields will continue throughout most of June in Ohio. Cabbage already in the fields and plants remaining to be set are both making good growth.

**Early Fall, Domestic and Danish:** (N.Y., Pa., N.J., Ohio., Ind., Mich., Wis., Wash., Colo.) Early cabbage in the local market sections of upstate New York is making good growth. Some of the earliest fields should furnish light cuttings by mid-June. A few fields of early cabbage (both Domestic and Danish types) have been set with southern grown plants in Cortland and Chenango Counties. Field preparation in the main crop sections of western New York has made good progress. Development of plants in the beds will determine the date of transplanting. Most plant beds were seeded later than usual and development was slow until the recent rains. Growers in the Berville-Capac area of Michigan are transplanting to the fields. Early cabbage under hot caps is progressing nicely. The transplanting of domestic cabbage is now in progress in the southern part of Wisconsin. Little or no planting has been reported from the central and northern regions of the State. Farmers in these areas are expected to start transplanting during the first week in June if weather conditions permit. Plants seem to be in plentiful supply. Some fall cabbage was transplanted to the field in western Washington during the last few days of May. Conditions were favorable. Most of the late seeded cabbage in Minnesota has been planted but was put in later than usual due to the late, wet spring. Some has come up to a good stand. Transplanting is about ready to begin in Southern areas of the State but it may be about 3 weeks before it starts in Carlton County.

**CANTALOUPS: Spring** (Calif., Fla., Ariz.) Due to cool weather during most of the spring, the cantaloupe crop in the Imperial Valley of California was slow in reaching the volume stage and moderately heavy shipments did not occur until the last week in May. This sudden increase resulted from several successive days of good cantaloupe weather when day temperatures exceeded 100 degrees

CANTALOUPS; Spring (Cont'd.) and minimums hovered around 80 degrees. Warmer weather also resulted in an improvement in quality. Unless temperatures turn cool again, Imperial Valley cantaloup production will expand rapidly during the first half of June and will probably be at its peak early in the second week of the month when open fields will be contributing a substantial volume. At Blythe production was just getting under way during the last week in May. This district will produce an increasing volume during the next two weeks but probably will not be at its peak until shortly after June 15. Harvesting has started in the Oxford-Belleview-Ocala area of Florida and the movement from north Florida should be at its peak during the first half of June. The crop has been injured by continued dry weather. The first car of cantaloups was shipped from the Yuma area of Arizona on May 21, but it was not until the 28th that volume began to pick up. The season at Yuma is about a week later than last year, which was unusually early, but is about a week earlier than in 1948 and 1949. Cool weather has held the crop back to some extent. Shipments should reach a fairly heavy volume by the end of the first week in June with the peak coming about the middle of the month.

Early Summer; (Nev., Ga., S.C., Ariz.) Cantaloups in South Carolina are in fair condition and developing very slowly. Light sales are expected from some early plantings about June 20. Heaviest movement will likely be around July 4. The first harvesting of cantaloups is expected around June 25th in southern counties of South Carolina. Dry weather damaged the early crop, but recent rains have been beneficial, especially to the late planted acreage. The crop in the Salt River Valley area of Arizona is about on season and harvest will probably get under way about the middle of June. The crop appears to be in good condition.

Mid-Summer; (Calif., Wash., N.Mex., Tex., Okla., Ark., N.C., Md., Del., Ind., Ill., Iowa) Warm weather during the past two weeks caused cantaloups in the San Joaquin Valley of California to make rapid progress and their condition improved materially. Planting of late fields still continues. Harvest will probably begin about on schedule or around June 25 - July 1 barring unusual weather. However, July volume will be governed by temperatures during the next 40 days. In Washington cantaloups which escaped the freeze earlier in the season have made good growth. Carlot loadings started in the Lower Valley of Texas on May 25 and a light harvest started at Laredo late in the month. Irrigated crops in both these areas are in good condition, but plantings in the Winter Garden, also irrigated, were damaged by heavy rains during the last week in May. Conditions are generally favorable in most of the later areas; vines have made good growth and most of the early plantings in these later areas are starting to hold a set. Except for a small acreage at Presidio, and in the Panhandle area, most of the later acreage is non-irrigated. Most areas, however, have a good moisture reserve. In Arkansas it is too dry for cantaloups. Although there are some fields that promise to produce a good crop if rain comes soon, stands are thin and insects troublesome in many fields. North Carolina's cantaloup crop is up to a fair stand and some of the older plantings are beginning to bloom. Cucumber beetle has caused considerable damage in some areas. The crop is virtually at a standstill in growth due to dry soil conditions. In the Lower Eastern Shore of Maryland and in southern Delaware the rain of May 23 and 24 came at an opportune time and was heaviest where soil was driest. Earliest cantaloup fields were just beginning to develop runners by the 1st of June. Stands are very good in nearly all fields. The dry spring has been very favorable for control of weeds and insects and although striped beetles have been present in nearly all fields, damage has been held to a minimum. In the Baltimore Fresh Market areas where most of the cucumbers and cantaloups are started individually under glass setting of plants in the fields was completed during the last half of May. Seed bed conditions were ideal and plants have made a very good start.

**CANTALOUPS:** Late Summer (Oreg., Utah, Colo., Kans., Mich., Ohio, N.J., N.Y.)  
Planting was completed in all areas of Utah by June 1. No frost, hail, or other damage has been reported. Lack of moisture at planting time retarded growth and plants are behind schedule in the important Arkansas Valley area of Colorado. In Michigan, cold frames have been seeded in some areas.

**CARROTS:** Winter (Calif., Ariz., Tex., La.) Harvest of the crop in the Imperial Valley of California will be completed during the first week in June.

Spring: (Calif., Ariz.) Volume from the Salinas area of California is on the increase and heavier shipments are expected during the first half of June. Harvest is under way at Oxnard and this deal should produce three to four cars daily during June. California carrot shipments are not expected to be heavy until the last half of June. In Arizona harvest at Yuma has been completed, but shipments from the Salt River Valley area are about at the peak. Carrots are of excellent quality, and a good volume is expected until about the middle of June.

Summer: (N.J., N.Y., Ohio, Colo., N.Eng.) Recent rains were very helpful in the Vineland area of New Jersey and carrots generally show good color. The Great Meadows section, however, was flooded by a cloudburst on May 29 which destroyed practically all late plantings and some early fields. Northeast Jersey plantings are in good condition. In Ohio the acreage already planted is making good progress. Planting, however, will continue through June and most of July. Marketing is expected to begin during the first half of July. The early carrot crop has made an excellent start in New England. In a few fields that were planted just before the recent heavy rains, replanting was necessary due to washing out.

Fall: (10 States) In Utah planting will be completed in Sevier County by June 7, and is practically completed in Iron County, the only other commercial producing area. No frost, hail, or wind damage was reported to June 1 and crusting has not been troublesome to date. The Michigan crop is coming rather slowly.

**CAULIFLOWER:** Early Spring (Calif., Oreg.) In California some late season flower continues to be available in the Santa Maria area for the carrot trade, but supplies will decline during June. Freezers have been taking a limited volume during the past two weeks. Quality has deteriorated because of recent warm weather.

Late Spring: (Wash.) In Washington a small quantity of good quality cauliflower is now appearing on local markets. Volume will increase considerably during the next two weeks but will not be heavy before July 1. Yield prospects for early fields are poor due to poor growing conditions early in the season, some maggot damage, and premature flowering. Late fields continue to develop well.

Summer: (N.J., N.Y., Colo., New Eng.) The weather has generally been favorable in New Jersey, and volume supplies of good quality "frame" grown cauliflower are available in the northeast Jersey market garden sections. The recent rains have been helpful to the open field portion of the crop, but some stands are uneven and root maggots are reported. Some fields are budding without the normal foliage growth and may have small sized heads. Early cauliflower from Nassau County New York appeared on the market late in May, considerably earlier than last year. In the Catskill section, transplanting with greenhouse plants started about May 7 and has made good progress. Conditions have been unusually favorable for field preparation for late plantings. Early plantings around Denver and Canon City of Colorado are making favorable progress with ample moisture and normal temperatures prevailing. In the important San Luis Valley the acreage has been reduced sharply because of water shortage and the outcome of this deal remains very uncertain.

CAULIFLOWER: Summer (Cont'd.) High winds have caused considerable damage to the small plants. In New England weather conditions have been favorable for rapid growth of cauliflower and the crop is generally in excellent condition. Many fields, however, have been affected by cut-worm and other insect damage, and in a few instances the damage is severe. A few growers may start cutting before June 10th but no substantial volume will be marketed before mid-June.

Fall: (N.Y., L.I., Mich., Oreg.) Seed beds in Michigan have been set.

CELERY: Spring (Fla., Calif.) In Florida only a few hundred acres of celery remain to be cut and harvesting should be about completed around the 10th of June. Spring celery harvest in Los Angeles County of California has been at a seasonal peak during the past two weeks and while shipments will probably continue at present levels for a week or ten days, some decline is expected around mid-June. Quality continues excellent. Heavy production has been the result of the unusually high yields obtained this year at Venice.

Summer: (N.Y., N.J., Ohio, Mich., Ind., Oreg., Calif.) In New York most Orange County growers have about finished transplanting field celery. Planting of late Pascal will continue through June. Most of the open-field acreage was transplanted earlier than usual but developed slowly due to dry soil until the rain on May 23. Marketing of sash celery from Orange County is expected to start shortly after June 15, followed closely by celery started under paper. Very heavy rainfall on May 29 in New Jersey caused extensive flood damage to Great Meadows fields, especially to late plantings. However, last week's moisture was beneficial in the Paramus area and first harvestings are expected about the 10th of June. Some growers in this area report that top growth has been rather slow; however, root systems are excellent and rapid progress is expected with warmer weather. Celery in Ohio is progressing normally and harvest will begin around mid-June. The crop in Michigan is progressing nicely in all areas. Summer celery in Central Coast sections of California has made good progress to date and harvest should get under way on the main crop around June 20-25. Early planted fields of celery in New England have made excellent progress. Light supplies are indicated the week of June 17th.

Early Fall: (N.Y., Pa., Ohio, Ind., Mich., Colo., Utah, Wash.) Transplanting of greenhouse-grown plants in New York started early in May in the early sections of Wayne and neighboring counties. Recent rains have improved soil moisture for transplanting. Transplanting started in the Prattsburg section of Steuben County the last few days in May. Planting will be completed in Salt Lake, Utah, and Sanpete counties by June 8. Transplanting of celery is proceeding steadily in Washington. Growers are weeding and irrigating earliest fields, and plants appear to be growing satisfactorily.

SWEET CORN: Spring (Fla., Tex.) Harvesting in the important Zellwood section of Florida reached its peak in late May. Volume will decline rapidly and the shipping season will be practically finished by mid-June. Supplies of green corn from the Lower Valley of Texas have continued on a low level. Current shipments are much less than during this period last year. The acreage for harvest is very light as a result of early season unfavorable weather and harvest is from four to five weeks later than usual. Crops in the early areas outside the Valley, which are usually in production starting the second half of May, are also late. Conditions in the late areas were favorable during the second half of May and a light harvest is expected to start early in June. Production from the widely scattered late areas, is expected to be available in fairly good volume during most of June.

SWEET CORN: (Cont'd.) Summer (N.J., N.Y., Pa.) In New York planting has continued to make good progress in the main crop sections of the Hudson Valley. Earlier plantings came up rapidly with generally good stands. With normal weather during June and July, marketings should build up rapidly early in August. Early planted sweet corn looks very good in all Pennsylvania areas. In the western counties the crop made rapid growth during the dry hot weather of late May. Recent rains were also beneficial to the large acreage for market in the southeastern counties.

CUCUMBERS: Early Spring (Fla., Tex.) All sections of Florida were in production by the last week in May, which is about five weeks later than usual. Crop conditions in the important Ingleside area improved somewhat as a result of light rains during the latter part of May. Up to that period prospects were poor and with the late season only moderate yields can be expected. Movement from the Riviera section has been light since the start of the harvest about mid-May. Considerable acreage in that area was lost earlier in the season because of dry weather and strong winds. Shipments are expected to be over by the early part of June.

Late Springs: (La., Ala., Ga., S.C., N.C., Ark., Calif.) Harvest has just began in Louisiana. The crop is spotted and is showing the lack of moisture. The few irrigated fields are producing fairly good cucumbers, but most of the crop is dependent on rain. In Alabama, a volume movement is under way in Baldwin County. Yields and quality have been very good, but additional moisture is needed for further development of the crop. Light harvesting is getting under way in Georgia with a peak movement expected during the first and second week of June. Quality has been poor, but is expected to improve now that rains have been received in most of this area. In South Carolina, dry weather has greatly retarded cucumber growth. Generally, the crop is in fair condition and was benefited by rain on May 26. Movement is now well under way with the peak expected during the week of June 3. Although the heaviest movement is expected to be over by mid-June, supplies will be available during most of the month. North Carolina's cucumber crop has not been seriously hurt as yet by the continued dry weather. Fruit from some of the older plantings is dropping off due to lack of moisture. If adequate rainfall is received within the next 4 or 5 days, picking is expected to begin around June 10. The crop in Arkansas will be short unless rain is received in the near future.

Early Summer: (Va., Md., Del., N.J., Ill.) On the Lower Eastern Shore of Maryland and in southern Delaware the rain of May 23 and 24 came at an opportune time for cucumbers. Rainfall was the heaviest where moisture was needed the most. The earliest plantings are beginning to develop runners and stands are very good in most fields. The dry spring has been very favorable for the control of weeds and insects. Although striped beetles have been present, damage has been held to a minimum. In the Baltimore fresh market area where most of the cucumbers are started individually under glass, the field setting of plants was completed during the last half of May. Seed bed conditions were ideal and plants have made a very good start. Most stands in New Jersey are rather spotty as a result of the cold weather and the early May dry spell. Considerable replanting was necessary in the Vineland-Landisville section. The weather has been too cool for satisfactory plant growth, but more rapid progress is expected as a result of recent rains. Early plantings in the southern third of Illinois are in need of moisture. Later plantings which aren't as far along in growth haven't suffered yet.

EGGPLANT: Spring (Fla.) Eggplant shipments from Florida increased during the second half of May with supplies coming from the Pompano, Everglades, and Plant City sections. A good volume is expected to continue during the first half of June if weather and market conditions are favorable. Shipments from the small acreage in north Florida are expected to start early in June.

GARLIC: Summer (Calif.) Generally the California garlic crop is in good condition although it appears that yields are going to average somewhat lighter than in 1950. The few fields of garlic planted after February 1 are in poor condition and the yields from this acreage will be very light. Some garlic is already available in the Imperial Valley, but fields of early or purple garlic in the important producing areas will not be ready for pulling until the last half of June.

HONEY BALLS: Spring (Calif.) A few honeyballs are now available in the Imperial Valley of California. Because of the very light acreage planted to this crop, supplies this year will be relatively light at all times. The bulk of the crop will move in mixed cars.

HONEYDEWS: Spring (Calif.) Some California honeydews have been trucked to local markets from early plantings in the Imperial Valley. The first car may be loaded during the first week in June. Production at Blythe will begin soon with carlots available shortly after June 10.

LETTUCE: Early Spring (Ariz., Calif., Ga., S.C., N.C.) A few cars a day are still being shipped from a small late acreage in the Salt River Valley of Arizona. Lettuce has suffered considerable damage in California from the unusually high temperatures and high humidity that prevailed in the Central Coast section the latter part of May. Burning and slime are the principal defects that have shown in recent packs. A considerable acreage was lost due to over-maturity. Harvest has now moved to the summer crop.

Late Spring: (N.J., Pa., Idaho, Oreg., Wash.) Harvestings in the important Cedarville and Bargaintown section of New Jersey, should reach a peak during the week of June 3. Practically all of the lettuce grown in these areas is of the Iceberg type. Volume supplies of Iceberg lettuce will also be available in Cape May County, in the Cologne-Port Republic area of Atlantic County, in Monmouth County and in the northeastern market garden sections. Light harvesting of Iceberg is expected in Great Meadows about June 8. Recent rains have been very helpful except in Great Meadows where very heavy rainfall on May 29 caused extensive flood damage. Many fields will have to be re-seeded in this section. The Boston and Romaine types continue to be available in the Vineland, the northeast market garden, and other sections of the State. However, prices have been so poor that a considerable acreage has been abandoned around Vineland. Harvesting of Boston and Romaine is expected to start in Great Meadows on June 3. Lettuce in the southeastern counties of Pennsylvania has been retarded somewhat by the dry weather. The rains of May 27-28 have helped in most eastern areas and light supplies from the small acreage should be available during early June. Cool, dry weather has retarded growth in the north central counties. The volume of harvest in Washington is increasing daily and should reach a peak in another 10 days. A considerable part of the marketings to date have been rather light weight and not too firm, but quality is now improving. Sizes are running mostly from 3 to 3½ dozen in western Washington and from 4 to 4½ dozen in the Walla Walla area. Later planted fields are developing normally, indicating that steady supplies of lettuce will be available throughout the season.

**LETTUCE:** (Cont'd.) Summer (Calif., Colo., N.Y., N.Eng.) The younger fields of summer lettuce are now reaching maturity in the Central Coast district of California. Some heat damage is evident but not in serious proportions. Quality will improve during June unless more hot weather is experienced. Loadings are currently light due to the shortage of good quality lettuce and market conditions. The acreage available for harvest during June in the principal producing Salinas-Watsonville district is lighter this year than it has been for several years. Consequently, light June shipments are in prospect. Conditions are now favorable for a rapid development of lettuce in the Denver - Brighton area of Colorado. The State should have a small carlot movement the last half of June. Conditions are not too favorable for the principal summer crop in the San Luis Valley. Planting was delayed because of the dry soil and the shortage of water for irrigation. Boston lettuce from New York began to appear on the markets about May 25. Some Iceberg is expected shortly after June 1. Although seeded Iceberg lettuce in Orange County came up slowly and unevenly, it is now making rapid progress due to recent rains. Cool wet weather during the second half of May was very favorable for growth of the lettuce crop in the New England States. Substantial supplies of Iceberg lettuce are now available, and harvest in the important Bristol County, Massachusetts area will be in full swing during the first week of June.

**MINT FOR OIL:** Summer (Ind., Mich., Ohio, Calif., Oreg., Wash.) Both peppermint and spearmint in Michigan wintered very well and the planting of roots is almost completed. Growth to date looks good. The crop is somewhat late but should come on fast with good weather. Most Washington peppermint fields came through the winter in very good condition. Only a few scattered fields suffered any winter kill. Growth has generally been slow this spring because of cool weather, but most fields are reported to be in average condition as of June 1. Generally, stands are good in the old fields and only fair in new plots. Growers in all areas have made good progress in controlling weeds. There are some reports of damage from wire worms in the Yakima Valley and of strawberry weevil in the Mabton area. The rust disease which was prevalent along the lower Columbia last year has not yet been evidenced in the southwestern counties.

**ONIONS:** Early Spring (Texas) Harvest of the south Texas onion crop was limited mainly to the Eagle Pass and Winter Garden sections during the last week in May. Even in these sections, harvest was interrupted by heavy rains which caused some loss of tonnage. Active shipments were resumed May 29 and 30; with a few days of favorable weather, most of the harvest should be completed the first few days in June.

Late Spring: (Calif., Ariz., La., Tex., Ga.) Harvest will be about completed in the Imperial Valley of California during the next two weeks and the bulk of the remaining supplies in Kern County should be cleaned up during that period. The increase in volume from the Stockton and Merced deals should equal or exceed the decline in the other districts during this period so that California will continue as a major source of onions. Southern California districts will be providing supplies for local markets, but as harvest gets underway in volume in the Bassett-Puente deal, carlot shipping should begin. Quality continues variable with seeders a problem in all areas. Crop prospects at Stockton are still not too good and this crop should run heavy to mediums. Onion shipments have been heavy during the second half of May, with the heaviest movement on May 31. Quality is excellent and yields are very good. Growing conditions were favorable in practically all north Texas areas during the second half of May. During the early part of the month the early-planted crops, consisting of only a small part of the total acreage, were in very good condition but the young onions had made very slow growth. However, these later plantings made excellent growth during the second half of May and fairly good yields are now indicated. A light harvest started in the

ONIONS: Late Spring (Cont'd.) Ferris section May 24 and the first cars were loaded May 28. A small irrigated acreage around Hearne was ready for harvest in late May. The later areas of Texas expect to have some acreage ready around June 1, but the bulk of their acreage will not be ready until around June 9-11. Practically all areas have enough moisture for the balance of the season and, with favorable weather for the crop to mature and be harvested, a good quality crop is expected.

Early Summer: (N.Mex., Wash., Iowa, Okla., Va., N.J.) The Virginia crop is about average for June 1 and present indications are that harvest will start in a few early fields about June 15 to 20. However, shipments from the Eastern Shore will not be heavy until July. Except in the Great Meadows area, where rainfall was excessive, recent rains were very beneficial for the New Jersey crop. In Gloucester County, some fields had turned yellow due to lack of moisture, but have responded quite favorably and the crop in other sections of South Jersey looks excellent. Cedarville growers report some thrip damage, but onions are sizing nicely in this area and first harvestings are expected about June 15. Heavy rainfall on May 29 flooded many Great Meadows fields and caused extensive damage.

Late Summer: (Mass., N.Y., Ohio, Ind., Ill., Mich., Wisc., Minn., Iowa, Kans., Colo., Utah, Nev., Calif., Idaho, Oreg., Wash., Ariz.) Recent rains have been very beneficial in the Connecticut Valley area of Massachusetts and onions are making excellent progress. Orange County New York set onions are making rapid top growth with plants in most fields a foot or more high. Seed onions are also making good progress with favorable soil moisture. In all sections of western New York seed onions are getting off to an excellent start even though planting was delayed a little later than usual. Most growers delayed cultivating to avoid wind damage while the soil was dry. This give the weeds a good start, but they are now getting them under control. In all onion producing areas of Ohio, conditions have been favorable for rapid growth. Some damage was caused by the strong winds on the 27th in the Arenac and Imlay City sections of Michigan. In other areas of that State, crop prospects are good. Almost all of the onions planted in the southern part of Wisconsin are up. However, planting has not begun on some muckland areas that are under water, or were covered until recently. Much of the crop remains unplanted in the central and northern counties of the State. The current wet weather is unfavorable for onions. The Minnesota crop made varying progress to June 1. The crop in the Freeborn County area was planted much later than usual but has made excellent progress. Clay County onions were planted earlier than the Freeborn County crop, which is unusual, but have made poor progress due to a shortage of soil moisture which caused poor germination and only fair growth. There was some wind damage to the Minnesota crop but the amount had not been determined on June 1. In each of the principal onion growing sections of Colorado, condition of onions is variable. Stands are not as uniform as in some years but missing plants are generally scattered in such a manner as to permit optimum sizing. Fields are mostly clean and abandonment on account of heavy weed growth is not expected to be excessive. Most all fields are well supplied with moisture and plants should grow rapidly. The crop is making good progress in all areas of Utah. Damage from frost, wind, and insects has been negligible to date. Stands in Idaho are somewhat spotty, but condition of the crop is generally good. Early summer onions are in fairly good condition in the principal Walla Walla area of Washington, and in very good condition in the Yakima Valley of that State. Sizes are about average in all districts.

GREEN PEAS: Early Spring (Calif., Miss., S.C., N.C.) The California harvest for carlot trade is largely confined to the Sacramento River District where several cars are being loaded daily. Shipments from this area have passed their peak and will decline during the next two weeks. Local market supplies are available at many coastal points.

GREEN PEAS: (Cont'd.) Late Spring (N.J., Idaho, Wash., N.Mex., Oreg.) Weather conditions have been quite favorable for the growth of spring peas in Idaho. The harvesting of early peas in Washington will start about June 10. The early crop continues to show below-normal condition and supplies will be light until later fields are ready near the end of the month. Many of the later fields are now approaching the full bloom stage with a heavy set of blossoms and healthy, vigorous vine growth.

Summer: (N.Y., Colo., Idaho) In New York development of Long Island market peas is somewhat ahead of normal. Some plots should be ready for picking about June 10. Rainy weather earlier in the season delayed the planting of market peas in central New York but <sup>recent rains</sup> have been beneficial to growth. A small acreage of Colorado early peas will be ready for local markets about June 10. Acreage in the important San Luis Valley area will be cut sharply again this year because of the acute shortage of water for irrigation.

GREEN PEPPERS: Spring (Fla.) In Florida the volume of pepper during the second half of May showed a slight increase over the previous semi-monthly period, but supplies should decline rather rapidly during the first half of June. Harvesting is practically over in the South Florida areas. The Plant City and Webster sections of Central Florida should continue in good volume for another week or 10 days and the acreage around Gainesville should reach its peak in early June.

Early Summer: (La., Miss., Ga., N.C., S.C.) Peppers have just begun to be harvested in Louisiana, and heavy shipments are not expected before the end of the first week in June. The crop is looking good, but it is badly in need of moisture. Moisture received during the next few days will determine the outcome of the crop. The Mississippi pepper crop is deteriorating rapidly because of prolonged dry weather. The Coriah county areas have had practically no rain in over 40 days, and the crop may be a near failure unless rain comes soon. Prospects for the green pepper crop remain good in North Carolina although rains are badly needed. Stands are very good, but growth is at a standstill. With adequate rains, harvest will begin about June 18.

COMMERCIAL EARLY IRISH POTATOES: Late Spring (Calif., La., Miss., Ala., Ga., S. C., Texas, Okla., Ark., Tenn., N. C. Ariz.)

Harvesting in the Edison district of California has been nearly completed, and supplies are now originating in the later producing sections of Kern County. Fields in these later districts are not maturing as rapidly as expected, which is slowing harvest operations. Maturity should be less of a problem in June and heavier shipments are anticipated during the next two weeks. While Kern and Tulare Counties will supply the bulk of the shipments during that period, light shipments of reds will continue from Blythe. Practically all commercially-grown potatoes in Louisiana have been harvested. Harvest in the principal commercial area of Southwest Alabama has about passed the peak, but carlot movement will continue through the first half of June. Yields and quality have been exceptionally good. Marketing in other sections will begin the latter part of June, but the volume of shipments will be comparatively small. Harvesting of the South Georgia crop is well under way in the main producing areas. Dry weather did considerable damage, reducing yields and size of potatoes. The North Georgia ~~summer~~ crop has been hard hit by the late cold spring and present drought. Stands are very poor and vine growth has been held to a minimum by dry weather. Generally, the crop in South Carolina has held up well despite the dry weather. Peak movement is now under way and is expected to be heavy until about June 15, when it will probably start tapering off. Some of the earlier diggings were immature, and most growers either stopped or delayed harvesting until the crop had time to fully develop. Most of the potatoes are being washed and are of good quality. Conditions have continued favorable in most late spring areas of Texas. Harvest started in the area around San Antonio shortly after the middle of May. Considerable acreage in central counties was ready to harvest by the latter part of the month. Crops in the extreme northeastern counties were retarded by cool weather during the early part of May, but developments in that area were favorable during the past two weeks. Most areas have a good moisture reserve and, with favorable harvesting weather, fairly good yields are expected. The Arkansas crop is in critical condition. Potatoes are burning up from hot, dry winds and some fields have already been damaged to the extent that they would not produce much of a crop if rain was received immediately. The season is about two weeks late. The Tennessee crop is suffering from lack of rain and a much reduced yield is in prospect unless adequate rain comes soon. Stands are poor. A few fields have been plowed up and planted to corn because of poor stands. In North Carolina potato harvest is getting under way. Volume digging began May 25 in Carteret County and peak movement from that area is expected during the week of June 4. In the other areas, light harvesting has begun and movement will become heavy during the week of June 4, reaching peak in most sections about June 15. The crop is later than usual this year due to the unusually cool spring. Dry weather has caused some damage in a few areas. Harvest of the Arizona crop started on May 18 with light volume continuing for the balance of the month. The crop is later than last year, but is about as far advanced as during the 1948 and 1949 seasons.

Summer (Va., Md., Ky., Mo., Kans., Neb., Texas, Ga., N. J.) In Virginia cool nights and a near-normal soil moisture supply in all commercial producing areas have been favorable for growth of the commercial early crop. Potatoes, generally, look well in all areas, although harvest will probably start a few days later than usual -- about June 11. Shipments will likely be light until about June 20. Harvest in the Churchland-Driver area of Norfolk section will start around June 11. Digging this year in the Norfolk section will extend later into the summer than usual, as probably one-half of the crop in that section was planted to the later-maturing Sebago variety. Conditions for growth of the Maryland crop were ideal on June 1. Rainfall on the 23rd and 24th came just as the fields began to bloom and supplied moisture when it was needed most. Harvest will get under way in the Somerset-Worcester area around the 4th of July. Growing conditions have been ideal, promising a high-quality crop. In Kentucky the crop is growing

COMMERCIAL EARLY IRISH POTATOES: Summer (Continued) vigorously, making up lost time due to late planting. It will probably be around the 10th of July before the crop will be ready to dig. Good progress was made in all summer (Panhandle) areas of Texas the past two weeks, and present prospects point to good yields. A small acreage is expected to be ready for late June harvest, but it will be early July before volume production is expected. Present prospects in New Jersey are very good. Heavy rainfall occurred throughout the potato areas of the State and moisture supplies are excellent. Heavy soils, however, have become very hard packed and, because of continued rains some growers have been unable to keep up on their cultivation and spray programs. A few small early fields in South Jersey are beginning to bloom.

OTHER EARLY AREAS: Development of Long Island, New York potatoes is about two weeks ahead of last year. Soil moisture is unusually favorable for this time of the year and prospects are excellent to date. Some fields may be dug as early as July 1 if the market situation is favorable. Planting of upstate acreage made good progress on both muckland and upland soil with little interruption during most of May. Many large growers finished planting by May 20 and planting of commercial acreage was practically completed by the end of May. Good soil moisture and warm weather at the end of May resulted in fast germination and growth of the earlier-planted fields. Condition of the Idaho early crop is good. The early acreage is larger than last year. Shipments will probably start about July 4th.

SPINACH: Spring (Wash., Va., Md., Mo., Ark., Okla., N.J., Pa., Ill., N. Eng.) Harvest of the Washington crop for fresh market and processing is in full swing. Quality is very good. Most freeze-damaged fields responded to good weather during May and produced a better crop than had been expected. In New Jersey growing weather has been excellent for this crop, but prices are such that many growers are plowing under a large percentage of their acreage. Spring-planted spinach supplies in the Bucks-Philadelphia area of Pennsylvania are below normal, but quality is excellent. Some wintered-over and winter-planted acreage was cut lightly; and some was plowed under because of market conditions. Processors and bag packers are taking considerable clipped spinach. While the harvesting of New England spring-planted spinach is now passing the peak, very heavy supplies are indicated throughout June. The crop has made rapid growth.

Summer (N.Y., Col., Wash.) Marketing of the Long Island crop is increasing as more spring seedings come into production. Marketings of local spinach are also increasing on all upstate New York markets. Colorado now has an over-supply of good spinach for local markets. A few cars are expected to move out of the San Luis Valley late in June.

STRAWBERRIES: (La., Ala., Texas, Calif.) The processing deal in Louisiana is about over with very little harvest expected after the first few days of June. The production of strawberries passed the spring peak in California during the last ten days of May. Volume supplies will continue to be available from California during the next two weeks, principally from the Central Coast area. While volume supplies have been moving into fresh market channels, freezers have also been accepting berries, although apparently the volume moving to this outlet is substantially lighter than in 1950.

Mid-Spring: (S.C., N.C., Tenn., Ark., Okla., Kans., Mo., Ill., Ky., Va., Md., Del., Calif.) The season is about over in North Carolina. Dry weather hastened the close. In Tennessee a dry May reduced the size of berries and shortened the season. Picking is over in West Tennessee and in the valley region centering on Dayton, and is practically over in the mountain region of the Cumberland Plateau and in the Portland area of Middle Tennessee. Some patches were abandoned in West Tennessee near the end of the season due to market conditions

STRAWBERRIES: Mid-Spring (Continued) and lack of pickers. Production in the Anna area of Illinois was reduced measurably by lack of moisture. However, the Centralia-Irvington areas, which account for the bulk of the State's acreage, received rainfall on the 21st and 22nd. Peak harvest was reached in this major area the week end of the 26th and 27th. Continued dry weather cut the season short in the Paducah-Mayfield and Bowling Green-Franklin areas of Kentucky. A shower helped late berries somewhat in the former area, but no moisture has been received as yet in south central counties. Peak picking has just been reached in the Louisville area, and next week will probably see heaviest shipments from the Bedford and Cincinnati sections. Yields and quality are much better here, since they have had good rains at the crucial time when berries were forming. Harvest of the Virginia crop was nearing an end around June 1 and there will be only a few lots of late picked berries shipped after that date. Yields were comparatively good, but some berries were left unpicked in fields or picked and dumped because of unfavorable markets. In the important Somerset-Wicomico area of Maryland harvest of a near-record crop reached its peak on the 21st of May. Freedom from heavy rains during the period of development produced a big crop of fairly good quality berries. The heavy rains on the 23rd and 24th caught fields loaded with ripe berries and quality of fruit ready for picking deteriorated rapidly. Supplies will be available in decreasing volume during the first half of June.

Late Spring (N.J., Pa., Ohio, Ind., N. Y., Mich., Wis., Iowa, Utah, Wash., Ore., N. Eng.) Peak movement in New Jersey is expected the week of June 3. The important Cedarville area, which features the Lupton variety, and the important Hammonton area, which features the Sparkle variety, both are expected to be at peak production that week. In the Vineland-Landisville and Hightstown areas, movement is also expected to be heavy early in June. Recent rains have been beneficial in most areas of the State, although some berries were damaged. Sets are heavy and an excellent production should be obtained if favorable weather prevails during the next two weeks. Strawberries in Erie county and northern areas of Pennsylvania were just through full bloom on June 1 and look very good. In the central counties some will be ready to pick during the week of June 3 while in the southern counties a few patches have been picked over. By mid-June strawberries should be at peak supply in all but the northern counties. Harvesting began in southern Ohio during the last half of May and reached peak about June 1. Prospects continue very good in northern Ohio where harvest will be heaviest during the second week of June. In New York a few Long Island strawberries of the Premier variety were picked as early as May 23 and picking became general about June 1. Heavy rains on May 23, followed by several days of cold, wet weather caused some rot on early-set fruit but prospects continue good. Long Island marketings are expected to be up to peak volume by June 10 or earlier. In the Hudson Valley, picking is expected to begin during the week of June 4 and reach peak by mid-June. Recent rains improved prospects considerably. The important Erie County crop, mostly used for processing, is expected to start about June 10 with the season peak around June 20. The yellow disease has reduced yield prospects in many fields of Premiers in Erie County and other areas of western New York. Prospects as of this date are for a good crop in Michigan. Some trouble has been experienced in the southwest with root weevil and stands in the Alpena area are thin because of the lack of rain following transplanting last summer. In Wisconsin beds generally look good. Frost damage was minor this spring. Many beds in the southern Monroe-Jackson area are in bloom. There is some concern that the cool rainy weather will hinder pollination of the plants. Very little blooming is reported in the northern areas. Most growers are worried about the shortage of labor this year. Washington County, Utah has just completed harvest of an excellent crop on a small acreage. Picking will start in Utah County by June 2 and in Box Elder and Gache counties in northern Utah by June 3. Good yields are expected from all producing areas. No serious frost damage to June

**STRAWBERRIES:** Late Spring (Continued) In Washington picking has started in southwestern counties and in a few early fields elsewhere. The second week of June will bring on full-scale harvest in all areas. Since the end of the April dry spell, the weather has been unusually favorable for berries in most of western Washington. Growers have dusted repeatedly for various pests, and control is generally good except in local areas. Some shortage of pickers is anticipated during the peak of the season. The crop in the more important producing areas of New England is in excellent condition. Offerings from early fields in Connecticut are now available, and in the important Falmouth area of Massachusetts harvest will start during the first week of June. A limited amount of frost damage occurred in some northern areas during the first half of May but total production will not be reduced materially.

**TOMATOES:** Early Spring (Fla., Texas, Calif.) Harvesting is practically completed in the important Fort Pierce and Manatee-Ruskin sections of Florida. The area from Webster to McIntosh should continue in production during most of the first half of June. The condition of the crops in this area varies considerably depending on the amount of rainfall with most of the acreage having suffered considerably from drouth. Harvest of the tomato crop in the Lower Valley of Texas was interrupted by general rains May 24-25, which resulted in continued light shipments. Shipments, which started May 15, reached 116 and 129 cars loaded May 29 and 30. Water for irrigation has been plentiful since the weekend of May 12 and growing conditions the past two weeks have been very favorable. The start of this year's marketing season was about five weeks later than usual. Under the most favorable conditions the remainder of the season, active shipments are not expected to extend beyond June 15-20. Cannerys are showing considerable interest in this year's crop in the Valley, and some growers are considering holding their entire acreage to sell to cannerys. Peak of production has been passed in both Imperial and Coachella Valleys of California, but volume supplies will continue to be available for the next two weeks. The decline in fresh market production in this area during the next two weeks will be governed by market conditions. Shipping of green wraps continues in a small way. Shipping of greens could be increased substantially during June from the 3,000 acres of round cannery tomatoes planted in Imperial Valley this year as this acreage will begin maturing during that time. Weather and market conditions will influence this possible shipping deal.

Late Spring (Texas, La., Miss., S. C., Ga., Ala.) Conditions are generally favorable in most late spring tomato areas of Texas. Production in the Falfurrias section, where harvest started the week ending May 20, will be very light because of heavy loss of acreage early in the season. Crops in the Ingleside section were improved a little by light showers the last week in May, but yields are expected to average light for the season. Conditions in the Yoakum area improved materially during the second half of May. Harvest at Yoakum started around May 15, but the volume was light until May 29-30. The acreage at Yoakum was increased substantially this year and, with continued good growing and harvesting weather, a large crop may be harvested in that section. Harvest in the early sections of east Texas got under way with the first solid carlots loaded May 30. A few fields around Jacksonville were expected to be ready for harvest the last of May, but most sheds were not expected to open until the week of June 4. Crops in the extreme northeastern (Avery section) counties made unusually good progress the past two weeks and has overcome some of the early season delay. Quality prospects are generally good in most late spring tomato sections. The Mississippi tomato crop is deteriorating rapidly because of prolonged drought, and yields will be extremely low unless rain comes soon. The outturn of the crop is heavily dependent on rain within the next few days. In most areas of South Carolina, tomatoes are in good condition and plants are well fruited. Rain on May 26 was especially

TOMATOES: Late Spring (Continued) beneficial to tomatoes, but additional moisture is needed to make the crop. Harvest started in Beaufort county during the week of May 27, but most growers in this and other areas were waiting for the crop to mature a little more before harvesting. Movement was getting under way by the end of the month with peak shipments expected around mid-June. In Georgia there has been little or no harvesting of tomatoes prior to June 1. Rains have been received in the main tomato producing areas and prospects have improved. Widespread hail damage has been reported in the Glennville area.

Early Summer (Calif., Ark., Tenn., N. C., Va., Ky., Ill., Miss., Ohio, Maryland, Delaware) In California harvesting of a few early fields began in Tulare County late in May but as yet this deal is not producing any substantial volume. The production of pinks in Tulare and Fresno Counties, however, will increase rapidly during the next two weeks. Some greens will be shipped from there but not in volume. The green shipping deal is expected to begin at Merced about June 7 and an excellent crop is in prospect there. In San Diego County fields planted for July and August harvest have made good vine growth, but temperatures have been too cool to permit a heavy set of fruit. In Northwest Arkansas transplanting was delayed because of insufficient moisture, and some fields that were planted have poor stands. Drought conditions are fast becoming serious in south Arkansas where prospects were promising until dry weather set in. Most first clusters will probably be lost in Bradley County. Harvest is expected to start about June 11. Tennessee tomato plants are in fair shape but need rain. The weather has been dry since the plants were field-set. Despite continued dry weather, North Carolina's tomato crop is in fairly good condition. In the Rowland area, plantings have set a fairly heavy first crop, though the second crop has been cut short by drought. Fruit is now 1 to 1½ inches in diameter on some of the older plantings. Picking is expected to get under way about June 10. Stands of Virginia tomatoes are generally good but warmer weather is needed for best crop growth. Reports indicate that the crop progress is slightly later than usual and that first sales from the Capeville-Bayview Area of Lower Northampton County will not occur before June 25. Acreage for fresh market in Kentucky is off considerably following the poor season in 1950. The earliest acreage around Paducah is looking very good, and beginning to set fruit. First picking is expected to begin about the second week in July. Some of the later acreage upstate has not even been set yet. Nearly all the plants have been set out in Illinois. Condition is good in the northern half of the State, but insufficient moisture has lowered it somewhat in the southern half. The acreage in Ohio was practically all transplanted during the last few days of April and the first half of May. Plants are growing well and some of the earlier fields have a nice set of fruit. Harvesting will begin during the last week of June. In Delaware and Maryland good rains gave tomato plants ideal conditions in which to develop. The ideal conditions of seed beds and ample rainfall caused plants to get well established and make rapid development. Crown bloom was plentiful on June 1 in early fields in the Somerset-Wicomico-Dorchester County areas. First supplies of Green Wraps will be available shortly after the 4th of July.

Late Summer (N. J., Wash., Pa., Ohio, Ind., Ill., Iowa, N. Y., Mich., Colo., Utah, Ore., Ala.) In Pennsylvania planting of both market and canning crop tomatoes went forward rapidly during late May in all northern areas. In Schuylkill County hot weather dried up some transplants and in some localities cut worms were causing damage. In the southeast some of the early planted fresh-market crops are setting fruits--a few others are in bloom. Washington Boro (Lancaster County) staked tomatoes in favorable locations are carrying sizable fruits. Transplanting to the fields in northern Ohio has been general during the last half of May and will be completed by mid-June. Some of the earlier fields in

TOMATOES: Late Summer (Continued) southwestern Ohio will provide tomatoes soon after July 1. Frosts on May 13 and 14 killed the earliest blossom on some early tomatoes in the Hudson Valley of New York. Recent rains improved conditions for later transplantings which are getting off to an excellent start. Early tomatoes, started under tents in the local market areas, are now making rapid growth. Transplanting of tomatoes for the green market became active in western New York during the week of May 21. Due to delays in contracting tomatoes for processing, there may be more open-market acreage than usual this year. In Michigan early tomatoes have been set and the later crop is being set.

WATERMELONS: Late Spring (Calif., Fla.) Watermelon harvest, after having been delayed for a considerable time by cool spring temperatures, started in volume in the Imperial Valley of California during the last week in May. Production will increase rapidly there during the next two weeks if temperatures are near normal. Picking should begin at Blythe the first week of June, but volume will not develop there until after mid-month. In Florida harvesting in the important Leesburg area is well over its peak. Continued dry weather greatly reduced the production prospects of this crop. Harvesting has started in the Ocala-McIntosh area. The Gainesville-Archer-Newberry-Trenton section is expected to start harvesting the week of June 4 and reach its peak June 15-25. The Live Oak section is expected to have a few cars around June 10 with most fields starting around June 15 and reaching a peak June 20-25. The Monticello area is expected to start shipping about June 15 and be in peak production June 20-30. The West Florida area should be in its peak production June 25 to July 4. Rains occurred over most of the North Florida area May 23-26 and the condition of the crop was greatly improved.

Early Summer (Calif., Ariz., Texas, La., Miss., Ala., Ga., S. C., N. C., Ark., Okla., Mo.) A few watermelons in Arizona have been picked and trucked to market from the Yuma area, but volume probably will be small until about the middle of June. Fields appear to be in good condition. Prospects continued to improve in Texas, particularly in the early sections where the season was late starting. A fair-sized acreage of early plantings at Falfurrias was expected to be ready for harvest to start the latter part of May. Considerable late planted acreage in that area was in good condition and was expected to be in production around June 6-8. The Pearsall section expects to start harvest around June 10, but volume production is not expected until the latter part of June. Crops in the Stockdale and Pleasanton sections are also late, but conditions in both of these sections were improved by favorable growing weather and good rains the last week in May. Most mid-season sections started planting at about the usual time and most of these later areas have a good moisture reserve. Crops in the later areas are making good vine growth and should be in production at about the usual time, starting in late June or early July. The Mississippi watermelon crop needs rain badly. Most producing areas received little or no rain during May. In Alabama watermelons are making satisfactory progress. Some movement is expected from the extreme southern counties the latter part of June. Watermelons have made slow progress in Georgia due to the dry weather and recent high winds which have caused considerable damage to vines. Much needed rains have been received in some localities and the crop is currently making rapid improvement. Little or no harvesting is expected before the last week in June. Watermelons in South Carolina are generally in good condition though dry weather has retarded growth. A few melons may be harvested as early as June 20, but movement of consequence will likely start in the Allendale-Barnwell-Hampton area during the week of June 24, become general by July 1, and reach the peak about mid-July. The crop in the Kershaw, Chesterfield and Darlington areas is usually about two weeks later than in the southern counties. North Carolina's watermelon crop is now beginning to put out runners. Condition of the crop is generally good and stands are adequate. The crop is now about two weeks later than normal, and continued shortage of soil moisture is further retarding growth. Watermelons are suffering from lack of moisture in all areas of Arkansas. Stands are

WATERMELONS: Early Summer (Cont'd.) poor and bugs bad in some fields.

Late Summer: (Va., Md., Del., N.J., Ind., Ill., Iowa, Oreg., Wash., Colo.)  
Virginia watermelons in some sections did not come up as well as expected because of cool weather at planting time. A few fields of poor stands were plowed up in Southampton and Isle of Wight Counties. The crop now shows generally good stands in most fields and is growing rapidly, but rain and warmer weather are now needed for good watermelon growth. In Delaware and Maryland the rain of May 23 and 24 came at an opportune time and was the heaviest where soil was the driest. Earliest fields were just beginning to develop runners by the 1st of June. Stands are very good in nearly all fields. The dry spring has been very favorable for control of weeds and insects and although striped beetles have been present in nearly all fields, damage has been held to a minimum.

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