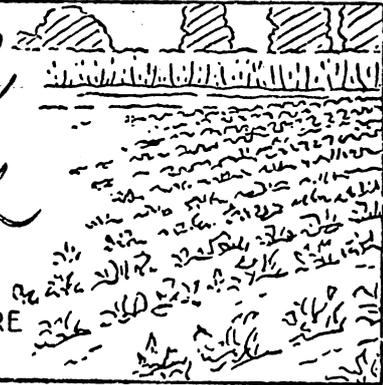
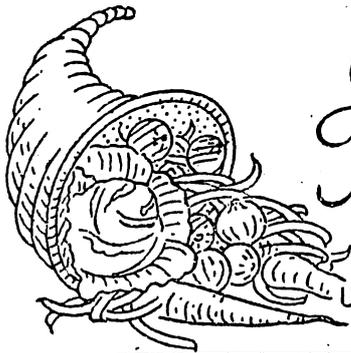


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# Commercial Truck Crops

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
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## TRUCK CROP NEWS JUNE 15, 1951

Conditions on June 15 were favorable in most vegetable areas, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported today. During the first half of June, heavy rains relieved drought conditions in the South Central and South Atlantic States and benefited truck crop areas in the North Atlantic States, some areas of which were becoming dry. Conditions were generally favorable in the West except in Colorado, where there was some damage from hail and floods.

In the New England and North Atlantic States, cool weather prevailed after a few days of very hot weather at the beginning of the month. Dry conditions in New England, on Long Island, and in the Hudson Valley of New York were relieved by abundant rainfall at mid-month. Other areas in New York and Pennsylvania received frequent showers, which provided more than ample moisture, during the first half of June. In New York, planting of snap beans and sweet corn was interrupted and weed control, particularly in onion fields, was hampered. In New Jersey rainfall was slightly below normal. Cabbage maggot and other insect damage has been more extensive than usual in New England and New York. Supplies of asparagus, beets, cabbage, lettuce, spinach and strawberries are available for market in most of the areas. Transplanted cabbage, cauliflower and tomatoes in New York are making a good start. Following the heavy rains at mid-month vegetable crops in these States should make rapid progress if warmer weather prevails.

In the South Atlantic States, conditions were variable during the first half of June. In Maryland, Delaware and Virginia, rainfall was abundant. There was no serious damage to growing crops, but cultivation and harvesting were retarded. Temperatures after the first few days of hot weather were below normal. Damage from disease and insects has been very light this season. Harvest of asparagus and strawberries is practically complete in these States. Snap beans and cabbage are past peak movement in Virginia but coming into good supply in Maryland and Delaware. During the first half of June, movement of potatoes started on the Eastern Shore of Virginia, and harvest will begin in the Norfolk section of that State and in Maryland during the second half of the month.

In the Carolinas and Georgia, the drought conditions which existed during May have been relieved by general rains. These came at the end of the first week in June in South Carolina and Georgia but it was June 15 before general rains fell over all truck producing areas of North Carolina. The rains came too late to benefit the bean crops, but vine crops and peppers are responding very well. Tomato harvest is in full swing, cucumbers are on the markets and melon crops will be moving soon.

Rains have relieved drought conditions in the South Central States. In Tennessee tomatoes and potatoes were helped but rains came too late for cabbage. Development of growing crops in Alabama and planting of late crops have been delayed by dry

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**ASPARAGUS:** Early Spring (Calif., Oreg., Wash., S.C.) Harvest in Washington is practically completed in the Columbia-Walla Walla area and is tapering off gradually in the lower Yakima Valley. Quality has been very good, and there has been plenty of labor for cutting and packing.

Late Springs: (Md., Del., N.J., Pa., Mass., Mich., Ill., Iowa) The peak of cutting is past in Maryland and Delaware and around four-fifths of the crop was harvested by the middle of the month. Additional rainfall during the first half of June improved quality and prolonged cutting of good quality "grass". Due to cool weather prior to June 15th in New Jersey, daily cuttings were lower than expected. Weather has been warm since June 15th and heavy volume continues to be available in all areas. Beds are in excellent condition and moisture supplies ample. Although cuttings started earlier than usual, most growers now expect to harvest until the end of the month. July supplies however will be very small. In Pennsylvania hot weather during the first few days of June cut yields well below normal in the important Bucks-Philadelphia area. Cool weather with adequate moisture which followed, prolonged harvest in other sections and a good crop was produced. Marketings are declining rapidly and will end late in June in Erie county, the latest area in the State. Cool, dry weather during the first thirteen days of June was unfavorable for the growth of asparagus in Massachusetts. Recent rains, however favor future growth. Although the peak of harvest is passed, production during the last half of June is expected to be at least average for the period. Harvest in Michigan is continuing at an even pace as cool weather has kept the crop from maturing too fast. Quality is excellent. Harvest has ceased in the southern half of Illinois with the exception of the Godfrey area. Canning continues in all major processing areas.

**LIMA BEANS:** Spring (Fla., Ga., S.C.) Movement from South Georgia has passed the peak, but some late plantings are expected to furnish a small supply until around July 1. In the McDonough-Locust Grove section, yield prospects have been cut considerably by the dry weather. Movement of the crop in South Carolina, is under way with sales expected to be heaviest about June 25. Recent rains were too late to be of much benefit and the crop will be short. In Maryland weather conditions have been favorable for development of Fordhook plants. Fields are clean, and early vines were just coming into bloom the second week of June. The cool, wet weather, however, was detrimental to set from first bloom and much of this bloom dropped. Harvest will start the first week of July. Although nights in New Jersey have been too cool for optimum development, fields show excellent color in all areas. Moisture supplies are excellent and higher temperatures should bring about a very rapid development.

**SNAP BEANS:** Mid-Spring (Calif., La., Miss., Ala., Ga., S.C.) The Mississippi shipping season is about over. Production was reduced materially by prolonged drought, and recent rains were too late to be of much benefit to the crop. Picking is practically over in South Carolina and supplies after June 15 will be limited.

Late Spring: (N.C., Ark., Va.) In North Carolina, harvest is virtually complete. Growers in the Currituck area had one of the best crops in several years and prices were good. In the Carteret section, yield and quality were generally good and prices favorable. In the other producing areas, however, the crop was cut in yield and quality by dry weather, and prices received by growers were generally disappointing. Snap beans are being harvested in central and southern areas of Arkansas. Rains the first half of June were too late to be helpful to early plantings but later plantings have been greatly benefited. Picking of the Virginia crop had passed the peak on the Eastern Shore by mid-June. Rains during the second week of June proved favorable for a small acreage of late plantings but retarded harvest of mature snap beans. Below average yields generally are being harvested from early plantings that were damaged by rains, but later plantings are expected to yield better than average in most cases. In the lower Eastern Shore, most

SNAP BEANS: Late-Spring (Cont'd.) of the spring crop is planted to the round variety of snap beans, but plantings from this variety decrease northward until plantings in the upper part of the Eastern Shore show about four-fifths of the crop planted to the flat variety.

Early Summer: (Md., Del., N.J., N.Y., Long Island, Pa., Ill.) Harvest of a high quality snap bean crop started June 4 in the Somerset-Wicomico county area of Maryland and by mid-month had reached a good volume. The slightly cool weather with a plentiful supply of moisture resulted in full, straight pods and even distribution of marketings. Such weather conditions permitted satisfactory harvesting when the crop was prime. Slowing up the harvest in this way distributed supplies and helped maintain satisfactory local auction blocks. Supplies will be available to the end of the month. Harvest had started in the Baltimore area and was increasing in surrounding areas. In New Jersey, excellent quality snap beans are moving in heavy volumes from the important Cedarville area and are becoming available in Burlington County. Moisture supplies are excellent and most growers report their crop in very good condition. However setting was rather light in some areas due to the cool nights. A few of the earliest plantings on Long Island should be ready for first pickings by June 25, a few days earlier than usual. With seasonable warm weather, volume should build up rapidly after July 1. Early plantings in Pennsylvania have excellent stands but have grown slowly during the cool weather. A few fields are nearly ready to harvest in the Bucks-Philadelphia area. The western Pennsylvania acreage (Lawrence county and other southwestern sections) has made slow growth with light picking expected late in June. Condition of the Illinois crop is good. A few bushels have been picked in the Cobden and Ville Ridge areas and while no wide-scale harvest is under way, it should begin within the week.

Late-Summer: (Ala., Ga., N.C., Va., N.Y., Mich., Colo., Tenn., N.Eng.) The North Georgia crop is late because of dry weather at planting time. Rains have been received in this area and have been favorable for stands and growth. Early snap beans in the local-market sections of upstate New York are in good condition, but development has been slowed by cool weather during the first half of June. Frequent rains June 9-14 interrupted planting in the important central New York area. Most of the earlier plantings have good stands but development is slow. The Michigan crop appears to be about normal in all areas although cool weather has retarded growth in the northern part of the State. The small Colorado crop is making favorable, but somewhat slow progress because of low temperatures. The condition of snap beans in New England shows considerable variability. Temperatures have been too cool for best growth, but many fields in Connecticut and Rhode Island have made very good progress. Light offerings will be available in southern markets during the last week of June. Harvest of most early fields will get under way just after July 4th.

BEETS: Summer (N.J., Pa., N.Eng.) In New Jersey, volume supplies continue to be available in the Vineland area, but harvesting is shifting rapidly to northern areas of the State. The Vineland deal is expected to be over by the 25th, after which volume supplies will be available from Monmouth (Central Jersey) and northeast Jersey Counties. Moisture supplies are excellent and the crop is in very good condition. Beets have made good growth in the Bucks-Philadelphia area of Pennsylvania and early crops are moving in peak or near volume. Heavy supplies are available due to poor markets. Beets in New England continue to make good growth, especially in Connecticut. Leaf minor, however, is very prevalent in many localities. Supplies of bunched beets from seeded fields are expected to increase rapidly during the balance of June. Peak harvest is expected just after the 4th of July.

**BROCCOLI:** Summer (Pa., N. Eng.) Broccoli has made good progress in the Bucks-Philadelphia area of Pennsylvania and supplies are moving in steady volume. Cool weather has favored this crop and early yields are satisfactory. Harvest in New England has been light to date, but moderately heavy supplies are indicated during the latter part of June. Growing conditions are currently very favorable.

**CABBAGE:** Late Spring (N.C., Va., Md., Tenn., Ky., Ohio, Mo., Wash.) The Virginia spring crop has passed the peak of movement. Scattered early harvest was under way in Maryland during the first half of June. Weather conditions were ideal for the crop and solid heads were produced. However, the heavy rainfall of the second week of June caused considerable bursting of heads about ready for cutting. Good supplies will be available until the middle of July. Early June rain was too late to help the Tennessee crop much. The acreage this season was small, the yield was low because of the May drought. Shipments will be over in two or three days. Cutting of excellent quality, medium-sized heads was very active in Kentucky during the past two weeks. The season has been favorable thus far and harvest is expected to continue for another two or three weeks. Yields are better than expected. Harvest in southeast Ohio began during the first week of June and prices have been discouraging to growers. Marketing will be heaviest between June 15 and 20, and a declining volume will be available for the remainder of June and first half of July. Quality is generally good although weight is lacking in some fields. Most fields in western Washington are just coming into production, and supplies are increasing daily. The crop is clean, heads are solid and of desirable size.

**Early Summer:** (N.J., N.Y., Long Is., Ga., Ind., Ill., Iowa, N. Eng.) Heavy volume is available in each production area of New Jersey except Budd Lake where some planting still continues. Weather has been favorable and excellent yields are being obtained. However prices are very poor and considerable abandonment is occurring. Light marketing of early Long Island cabbage started during the week of June 11. Low prices to date have discouraged cutting. Recent rains have improved quality and yield outlook in North Georgia. Scattered harvesting of early plantings was under way during the second week in June and harvesting is expected to become general by July 1. Cutting is expected to begin in Adams and Gallatin Counties in Illinois within the next two weeks. Condition of the crop over the State is good. Some late plantings are still being made in Cook County. In New England, weather conditions to date have been favorable for rapid growth of cabbage, but maggot damage has been unusually severe. With market conditions currently unfavorable, a few growers are discing up fields where insect damage has been severe. Supplies in volume are currently available. The period of heaviest harvest is expected during the first half of July. Day to day offerings will depend partly on market conditions.

**Late Summer:** (Colo., Utah, N. Mex., Minn., Ohio, Pa., Va., N.C.) Although it has been a little too cool and cloudy for optimum growth in Colorado fields in the important Denver-Greeley section are up to good stands. Plants are healthy and the yield outlook is promising. The crop has had ample moisture, and light supplies should be on local markets the last week of June, but earlot volume is not expected until July. In the San Luis Valley, temperatures dropped below freezing early in June but caused no damage other than to check growth temporarily. Rains are badly needed in the Valley in lieu of the acute shortage of water for irrigation. Both fresh and kraut acreages in Utah are planted and crops are developing satisfactorily. No weather or insect damage to date. In Ohio, cool weather and adequate moisture during the first half of June have been favorable for rapid growth. Marketing from some of the earliest fields began during the first week of June. In Pennsylvania, cabbage is heading up rapidly and light supplies are appearing on local markets in the southern and eastern counties.

**CABBAGE: Late Summer (Cont'd.)** Cool weather and a plentiful supply of moisture during most of early June were very beneficial, especially to late plantings in the western counties. The early cabbage crop in Minnesota has made satisfactory progress although some insect damage is being reported. The crop in the Hollandale area is expected to be ready for harvest about August 1.

**Early Fall: (N.Y., N.J., Pa., Ohio, Ind., Mich., Wis., Minn., Colo.)** In New York, soil moisture has been favorable for the early domestic crop in the local-market sections upstate, but cabbage maggot has caused heavy damage this year. Homegrown cabbage appeared on the Buffalo market on June 7 and light local supplies became available on other upstate markets during the week of June 11. In the early commercial areas of central New York such as Cortland County, most of the domestic type acreage has been transplanted and is making an excellent start except for heavy damage by maggot in some fields. A few fields of early domestic cabbage for market have been transplanted in the important Ontario County section. Soil moisture is unusually favorable for transplanting of the main-crop acreage for kraut in this section as soon as the plants are ready. Transplanting of Danish type cabbage in Cortland County New York was about half done by June 15, somewhat ahead of the usual schedule. In the late Danish area along Lake Ontario plants in the seed beds made slow growth during the first half of June with severe damage by maggots in many beds. Field preparation is well along and transplanting will become active as soon as the plants are ready. Early plantings of late Danish cabbage in Pennsylvania have made a very good start. Planting is not complete in many localities because of wet ground. In the Ringtown Valley (Schuylkill county) area, acreage is being reduced in favor of tomatoes for processors. Early plantings in Michigan are developing satisfactorily. Plantings are being made for early fall harvest. Transplanting in Wisconsin is completed and generally plants are well rooted. Most of the seeded late cabbage in Minnesota has come up to an even stand although insect damage is reported. Transplanting should be under way about June 20 in Carlton County while most of the Hollandale crop has already been set.

**CANTALOUPS: (Calif., Fla., Ariz.)** The Yuma Arizona deal is progressing rapidly with Spring the peak movement expected around June 20th-22nd. Quality is excellent.

**Early Summer: (Nev., Ga., S.C., Ariz.)** The harvest season in Georgia is running a little later than normal due to the prolonged dry weather prior to June 1. Cantaloups are small in size but of good quality. The crop is rapidly approaching maturity with light movement reaching market around June 18-20 and expected to be in full swing around July 1. In South Carolina, the crop has improved considerably following recent rains. Vines have made rapid growth with no disease reported to date. Heavy movement in the Allendale-Barnwell area is expected to get under way during the week of June 24 and reach peak by July 1. Cool temperatures have retarded maturity of the crop in the Salt River Valley of Arizona and carlot shipments are not now expected until June 25. The crop is developing nicely and will mature rapidly with a few days and nights of warmer temperatures. The delay is not detrimental to the crop but may permit the bulk of the Yuma deal to move before the Salt River Valley reaches volume production.

**Mid-Summer† (Calif., Wash., N.Mex., Tex., Okla., Ark., N.C., Md., Del., Ind., Ill., Iowa)** Supplies of good quality cantaloups were fairly plentiful in the Lower Valley, Laredo, and Winter Garden irrigated sections of Texas during the past two weeks, although most of the movement was by truck. A light movement is expected to continue for another week, but normally those areas are through harvest by the middle of June. Crops in most later areas of Texas, practically all non-irrigated except around Presidio and Hereford, are in good condition and have enough moisture to assure fairly good yields. A light harvest is expected in some of the later areas the latter part of June. Cantaloups are making good growth in Arkansas since the rains during the first half of June and prospects have improved

CANTALOUPS: Mid-Spring (Cont'd.) considerably. Rains received around the 15th have been very helpful to North Carolina's crop. The dry soil conditions that prevailed during May and the first two weeks of June retarded growth somewhat, causing the crop to be about two weeks late. Vines are in good condition and are blooming freely. Light harvest is expected the first week of July. Weather conditions in Maryland and Delaware have been ideal for development of plants. Fields are clean and stands even. Vines are healthy and just in bloom. Adequate supplies of moisture assure good development of vines and good sizing of fruit. Harvest will be under way by the last half of July. Plantings are up in all major producing areas of Illinois. A considerable acreage had to be replanted due to high winds during the latter part of May.

Late Summer: (Oreg., Utah, Colo., Kans., Mich., Ohio, N.J., N.Y.) In Utah the acreage has been planted in all areas and the crop is doing well. Northern Colorado cantaloups are making favorable progress. In the important Arkansas Valley, a few hundred acres have been destroyed by hail and floods, mostly in the area south of Rocky Ford. It is too late for replanting. This loss following a sharp reduction in the acreage planted this year will result in a relatively small crop of cantaloups in Colorado in comparison with past records. The Michigan crop has been retarded by the cool weather.

CARROTS: Spring (Calif., Ariz.) Production has passed the peak in the Phoenix area of Arizona but a good volume was maintained throughout the first half of June. Quality is holding up well. Volume probably will decline sharply after this week and the deal is expected to wind up by the end of the month.

Summer: (N.J., N.Y., Ohio, Colo.) In New Jersey harvesting is getting under way in the Vineland area and good volume should be available by the 25th of June. The Great Meadows and northeast Jersey acreage is in good condition, but good harvestings will not get under way until July. The Ohio crop made normal progress during the first half of June. Some of the earlier fields may provide a few small-sized carrots during the last few days of June, but volume will be light until near mid-July. Prospects for Colorado carrots are generally favorable although growth has been delayed somewhat by cool and cloudy weather. A small acreage around Denver has been damaged by hail.

Fall: (Calif., Oreg., Wash., Idaho, Utah, N.Mex., Minn., Ill., Mich., Pa., N.Y., N.Eng.) In Utah, both Sevier and Iron County acreages are planted. Some acreage had to be replanted in Sevier because of crusting on first plantings. The crop is making satisfactory development in both areas and good yields are expected. Minnesota carrots are just coming up and condition is good. In Michigan, condition of carrots for both the fresh and processing markets is good. The small acreage of early plantings for bunching has made fair progress in the Bucks-Philadelphia area of Pennsylvania and planting of late crops is going forward in that State as weather permits. In New York, most of the carrots grown on upland soil in Ontario County and most of the muckland acreage in the Elba section were planted by mid-June. Planting continues in the later muckland sections of Wayne County. The New England crop is in very good condition. Recent rains were beneficial. Very light offerings of bunched carrots will be available by July 1. Volume supplies should become available during the week beginning July 8.

CAULIFLOWER: Late Spring (Wash.) Early fields have developed rapidly in the past week, and harvest is in full swing. Average yields are low because many plants failed to develop normally. However, the balance of the crop which is now being marketed is of very good quality with tight, well-developed curds.

**CAULIFLOWER:** (Cont'd.) Summer (N.J., N.Y., Colo., N.Eng.) Cool weather has been very beneficial to the New Jersey crop and quality continues good. Movement is past peak, but supplies will continue to be available in the northeast Jersey market garden areas until June 25th. Light supplies will be available until the end of the month from the Asbury-Budd Lake and scattered northern areas of that State. Early cauliflower is being marketed from the local-market sections of Long Island and upstate New York. Cabbage maggot caused heavy damage in many of these early fields. Transplanting is about three fourths complete in the important Catskill section. Development of early-set fields has been slow to date. Later plantings are starting satisfactorily with good soil moisture after the June 13-14 rains. A small amount of Colorado cauliflower will be on the local markets during the last half of June. Supplies should increase moderately through July but very few straight cars are expected until the San Luis Valley deal starts moving in August. Conditions remain critically dry in the Valley. A small acreage adjacent to Denver has been severely damaged by hail which will reduce July supplies somewhat. The cauliflower crop in New England has made good growth, but maggot damage is severe in many fields. Light supplies are currently available in southern markets, and offerings should increase sharply during the last two weeks of June.

Fall: (N.Y., Long Is., Mich., Oreg.) Some plants are still being set to the field in Michigan. Those already planted are growing well.

**CELERY:** Summer (N.Y., N.J., Ohio, Mich., Oreg., Calif., N.Eng.) Cool weather slowed development of celery in Orange County New York, during the first half of June. Marketing of the small acreage of sash-grown celery started June 14 with more wash houses starting about June 18. Continued heavy marketing from other states has discouraged early harvesting. Volume will be rather light until the open-field acreage is ready early in July. In New Jersey, cutting of celery grown under glass is at peak in the Paramus area and harvesting of celery grown under cloth will be under way by June 25th. Supplies will also become available in the important Great Meadows area about June 25th. Prices have been poor and growers are delaying harvesting in hopes of an improved market. Summer celery made good progress in Ohio during the first half of June. An increasing supply will be available for market during the last half of the month. The summer crop in Michigan looks good in all areas and shipping will begin soon. As a part of the "Quality First" program, growers are waiting for better sizing before cutting this year. The New England crop is generally in excellent condition. Limited supplies will become available the week of June 17.

Early Fall: (N.Y., Pa., Ohio, Mich., Colo., Utah, Wash.) In New York soil moisture has been unusually favorable for transplanting in the early sections of Wayne and nearby counties. Transplanting of the late acreage with plants grown in outdoor beds is getting under way. Colorado celery is a little later than usual and it will be well into July before supplies will be available in carlot volume. Condition of the crop is good, and yield prospects are promising. Plants in the hailed area adjacent to Denver were small and are expected to make good recovery. In Utah, all acreage is now planted in Salt Lake, Utah, and Sanpete counties. The crop is about a week behind schedule because of delay in getting plants from Hoopa Valley and Arizona, but it is now doing well in all areas. Transplanting in Washington continues under favorable conditions.

**SWEET CORN:** Spring (Fla., Tex.) The Florida crop is practically over. In Texas a light movement has continued from the Lower Valley, but harvest in that area is practically over for the season. Supplies, however, are abundant in the early areas outside the Valley, where shipments have been under way the past 10 days. Harvest of considerable acreage in central Texas started around mid-June and a light harvest was starting in some eastern counties. Yields and

SWEET CORN: Spring ((Cont'd.)) quality in these later areas are expected to be very good.

Summer: (N.J., N.Y., Pa., N.Eng.) In the Beverly area of Burlington County, New Jersey, silks are changing color and light volume is expected about June 30th. The Beverly auction is expected to open on July 4th at which time heavy offerings should be made. The Burlington County crop is in excellent condition and present moisture supplies are ample. Growers have organized a program of night cutting which insures proper cooling and excellent quality supplies for early morning sale. Cool weather during the first half of June slowed development of early sweet corn throughout New York. A few of the earliest planted fields are beginning to tassel in early sections of the Hudson Valley. In the later main-crop sections such as Ulster County planting is about two-thirds done. In Pennsylvania, early plantings made very slow progress during most of early June. Nights and days were too cool and cloudy for much growth. Later succession plantings were delayed in all areas by wet fields. In spite of recent cool temperatures in New England, the crop is in good condition.

CUCUMBERS: Late Spring (La., Ala., Ga., S.C., N.C., Ark., Calif.) In South Carolina, sales continue although the peak is over. Vines in the Barnwell-Blackville area have made a good comeback since the rains and are still showing a good green color. Supplies are expected to be available through most of June. North Carolina's crop is in good condition. Dry weather reduced the quality of early pickings. Rains received around the 15th have been very beneficial and quality and yield are expected to improve. Movement will be continuous from now until mid-July without any marked period of peak marketings. In Arkansas, cukes are beginning to move to market. Rains came just in time to save the crop.

Early Summer: (Va., Md., Del., N.J., Ill.) Vines in Maryland and Delaware were spreading out at mid-June and early fields were in bloom with some small cucumbers forming. Conditions have been very favorable for development of the crop. Fields generally are clean, stands are regular, and very little disease and insect damage have occurred. Temperatures in New Jersey have been too cool for best development of cucumbers. However, most fields remain in good condition and should make rapid progress if weather becomes warm. Moisture supplies are excellent and a light harvest is expected in the major producing Vineland-Landisville area during the last week of June. The crop in southern Illinois has received much needed moisture and condition is improving.

Late Summer: (N.Y., Pa., Mich.) Early fields in the Bucks-Philadelphia area of Pennsylvania have started to vine while others are just up. Some fields in the western counties were just seeded during early June. Cool weather and beetles are holding the Michigan crop back this year.

LETTUCE: Late Spring (N.J., Pa., Idaho, Oreg., Wash., N.Eng.) In New Jersey, harvesting of this statewide crop is shifting to northern areas. However, Cumberland, Atlantic, Cape May and Monmouth counties have a sizeable acreage of seeded Iceberg remaining for harvest. The deal is expected to be practically over in these areas by June 25th. Heavy volume of Iceberg is available from the northeast Jersey market garden sections but by June 25th the heaviest supplies should originate from the important Great Meadows section, which should furnish volume supplies through much of July. Rather light volumes of Boston lettuce continue to be available in Northeast Jersey and Great Meadows. Weather conditions have been exceptionally favorable for lettuce, and condition of the crop is very good. Heavy supplies of lettuce are now available in the southeastern counties of Pennsylvania but demand is slow. Crops being cut are of excellent quality and yields are high. In the north-central counties of that

**LETTUCE: Late Spring (Cont'd.)** State, crops are growing satisfactorily with harvest expected shortly after July 1. In Washington, harvest has been completed on most fields of early transplanted lettuce, but is continuing on later plantings. Quality of most marketings has been fairly good, although considerable slime has developed in mature fields the past week when showers were followed by hot weather. An excellent Iceberg crop is being harvested in New England this year. Growing conditions have been nearly ideal in most areas. Current supplies are very heavy as harvest is passing the peak in the important Bristol County, Massachusetts area. Harvest of the summer crop in Maine will get under way during the last few days in June and supplies should reach the peak by mid-July or sooner.

**Summer: (Calif., Colo., N.Y., Utah)** Approximately 50 acres of lettuce about ready for harvest in a mile-square area north of Denver, Colorado were destroyed by hail last week. This will reduce the volume of lettuce available for the immediate future, but Colorado should load a few cars during the second half of June. Condition and quality of present supplies are good although it has been too cool and cloudy for optimum growth. Thinning and hoeing continues in the important San Luis Valley but this deal will not start moving before mid-July. Marketings of Long Island lettuce have been increasing slowly. Competition from other states began to let up about June 13 resulting in improved prices. Harvest of the early crop of transplanted Boston lettuce is finished in the Chester section of Orange County, New York, but light supplies of seeded Boston will be available for several weeks. Harvest of the main crop of seeded Iceberg lettuce in Orange County has started and will reach good volume during the last week of June. Locally-grown Iceberg lettuce will be available in liberal supply on all upstate markets during the last half of June and continuing into early July. First crop of Salt Lake County, Utah, lettuce is now coming on local markets. Local supplies will be fairly steady through October.

**MINT FOR OIL:** Stands in Michigan are spotty and cool, wet weather has retarded the crop.

**ONIONS: Late Spring (Calif., Ariz., La., Tex., Ga.)** The deal in Arizona is on the decline and will probably be completed by the end of the month. Quality and yields have been good. Developments in the north Texas areas have been very disappointing. Heavy rains occurred twice during the past two weeks over practically all of the onion area and caused serious interruption in harvesting operations. Shipments of onions during the second week of the period were negligible compared with the tonnage of onions that was available. Considerable acreage had been pulled and many fields were matured which could not be harvested. If harvest of those onions can be completed, the quality of marketings will be lowered. Crops in the later areas of the Fanhandle sections are in good condition, but harvest in this later area is not expected to start until around mid-July.

**Early Summer: (Calif., N. Mex., Wash., Iowa., Okla., Ky., Va., N.J.)** Virginia growers expect to start harvesting during the week beginning June 18, but harvest will not become general before June 25. There was some damage from beating rains and high winds during the second week of June. Most fields show a larger than usual percentage of "seeders." In New Jersey, first harvestings have been made in the important Cedarville area but offerings were too green to be of good quality. This crop is in excellent condition, moisture supplies are ample, and quality is expected to be very good starting about June 25th when volume supplies become available. Fairly substantial supplies will also become available a week later from Gloucester County. The Great Meadows crop is in good condition, but growers from this area do not attempt to hit an early market and volume harvesting is not expected for several weeks.

ONIONS: (Cont'd.) Late Summer (Mass., N.Y., Pa., Ohio, Ind., Ill., Mich., Wis., Minn., Iowa., Kans., Colo., Utah, Nev., Calif., Idaho, Oreg., Wash., Ariz.) Lack of soil moisture

limited the growth of onions in Massachusetts during the first two weeks of June, but recent heavy rains have been very beneficial. Harvest should get under way the week of July 8. Set onions in Orange County New York continue to make good top growth. Cool weather and dry soil slowed growth of Orange County seed onions during the first half of June. Rain on June 13 and 14 built up a reserve of soil moisture and growth should speed up with warmer weather. Weeds are well under control in Orange County. In central and western New York weeds are the major problem in seed onions, particularly in Oswego and Wayne Counties, where a few fields may be abandoned. Some maggot damage is also reported from these counties. In the Elba section of New York, stands are generally even, but a period of warm, dry weather is needed for cultivation. Conditions in Ohio have been favorable for growth and prospects are good at this time. Marketing will begin during the second half of July, but supplies will be light until after the first of August. Growers in the Cook County area of Illinois have been weeding and spraying the crop during the past two weeks. A few reports of maggots have been received. Maggots have been reported in all areas of Michigan and they are damaging some fields badly. Smut has also shown up in some areas. In Wisconsin, the late season and heavy rains have delayed the start of the onion crop. However, growing conditions were very favorable during the first half of June and condition of the crop is good. The Minnesota crop made satisfactory progress during the first half of June. The crop in the Moorhead area has progressed rapidly since generous rains around the 1st of June broke a 2 months dry spell. Stands are thin, though, due to poor germination caused by lack of rain. Onions in the Hollandale area are 2 to 3 weeks later than normal. Stands are thin in some fields of this area due to insect and wind damage, but otherwise the crop looks good. Most Colorado onion fields are in good growing condition, but subnormal temperatures in all areas have prevented optimum growth and at least 1,000 acres in the Arkansas Valley have been severely damaged by hail and flooded fields. The storm covered a larger area than usually experienced, striking west of Fowler, jumping to Manzanola and extending eastward through Rocky Ford to La Junta, with most of the damage occurring south of Highway 50. Full extent of the damage has not been determined. Some fields are already showing signs of recovery, but normal yields can hardly be expected. Some insect damage has been reported in Utah but stands are regular. Fields are quite weedy in some areas. Harvest will start in Walla Walla and the Yakima Valley of Washington within the next few days. Quality and yields are expected to be satisfactory.

GREEN PEAS: Late Spring (N.J., Idaho, Wash., N.Mex., Oreg.) In Washington, a light volume of green peas is being picked from early fields. Quality of early pickings is good, but yields are poor. Later plantings have made excellent growth in the last month and some will be ready for harvest in another week.

Summer: (N.Y., Colo., Idaho) Marketings of Long Island New York peas started about June 7 and were near the season's peak at mid-June, considerably earlier than usual. Locally grown peas became available on upstate markets during the week of June 11. Marketings from the small acreage in central New York are expected to start about June 20. Local Colorado markets are now receiving light supplies from the relatively small acreage around Denver and Pueblo. Some of these peas have been damaged by hail. The main deal in the San Luis Valley will not start until July, with the bulk of the crop moving in August. Low temperatures have delayed growth.

GREEN PEPPERS:  
Early Summer

(La., Miss., N.C.) Mississippi peppers are beginning to move, and shipments will continue into July. Production was cut materially by prolonged drought although recent rains have improved prospects particularly on late acreage. North Carolina's crop is now moving to market. Light picking began around June 15 in the Turkey-Clinton area, but volume movement is not expected until the week of June 25. Growers are generally delaying harvest until the Florida crop has been marketed. The North Carolina crop is in good condition and quality is satisfactory. Peak movement is expected around July 15.

Late Summer: (N.J., Calif., N.Eng.) New Jersey peppers are generally in very good condition although it has been somewhat cool for optimum growth. First harvestings of long, hot peppers have been made, but green peppers are not expected until the first week of July. Temperatures have been too cold for best growth of peppers, but condition in most fields is satisfactory.

COMMERCIAL EARLY IRISH POTATOES: Late Spring (Calif., La., Miss., Ala., Ga., S.C., Texas, Okla., Ark., Tenn., N. C.) Movement from the commercial areas of south Georgia is over. In South Carolina, potato sales continue but in diminishing volume since peak movement occurred during the first half of June. Light movement is expected through the week of June 17. Most late spring potato areas of Texas have had favorable conditions for harvest and both yield and quality have been very good. However, in the latest area--extreme northeastern counties--crops have had too much rain. If growers are able to get into these fields during the second half of June, the crop can be utilized without much damage. Potato harvest in Arkansas is just getting under way. Dry weather, accompanied by hot winds, did extensive damage to the crop. Later plantings, however, were helped by the June rains. Condition of the Tennessee crop improved during the first half of June. Rains which began early in the month were very beneficial even though some blight is now reported. Volume shipments will start about July 1. In North Carolina, harvest of Cobblers will be virtually complete by June 25. In most sections, yields are good and, except in the Mt. Olive and Pitt County areas, quality and size are generally better than last year. In the Mt. Olive and Pitt sections of that State, dry weather cut yields and quality somewhat. Digging of Sebagos will begin June 25 and will be completed about July 4. About 20 percent of North Carolina's potato acreage was planted to Sebagos this year. Soil conditions have been very favorable for digging and the potatoes are unusually free of disease.

Summer: (Va., Md., Ky., Mo., Kans., Neb., Texas, Ga., N. J.) Digging of the Virginia crop started June 11 in lower Northampton County on the Eastern Shore. By mid-June only a few fields had been dug but harvesting of Cobblers was expected to increase rapidly and be general on the Eastern Shore and in the Norfolk Section by June 25. More than four-fifths of the Eastern Shore acreage and about one-half the Norfolk Section acreage is planted to the Cobbler variety. The crop is later than usual in all areas and shipments will not be heavy from the Norfolk Section before the last week of June. On the Eastern Shore, digging is expected to get under way around Exmore and Belle Haven about June 20 and in the Parksley area shortly after July 1. Conditions have been about perfect for development of potatoes on the Delmar Peninsula. Moisture supplies have been adequate but not excessive, temperatures have been generally normal or slightly below normal and the crop has developed steadily. Vines cover the fields and set of tubers is good. Potatoes are sizing rapidly and uniformly. A high quality crop is in the making. Digging is expected to start the last week of June if weather conditions continue favorable during the next two weeks. The Kentucky crop is making remarkable progress. Plants have "lapped" the rows, and the set of tubers is good. Digging will start around the second week in July, depending on the type of weather for maturing the crop. Conditions have continued favorable for potatoes in the Texas Panhandle. A few fields will furnish a light harvest starting the latter part of June, but the main acreage will not be in production until after the early part of July. Quality and yields are expected to be good. The north Georgia crop was hard hit by the prolonged dry weather, but rain was received during the first half of June and prospects have improved. Digging is expected to start around July 1 if weather conditions during the next two weeks are favorable. Prospects continue excellent in all New Jersey areas. Early Cobblers were in full bloom in central Jersey during the week of June 10th and light harvesting is expected by the end of the month. Moisture supplies are excellent.

Other Early Areas: Arizona potatoes have moved in good volume during the first half of June following a slow start in May. Acreage is considerably lower than last year and volume will be reduced. The cool weather has been generally favorable for development of good quality and high yields. On Long Island, New York potatoes continue in generally excellent condition with development 10 days to two weeks ahead of last year. In the early section of the North Fork,

COMMERCIAL EARLY IRISH POTATOES: Other Early Areas (Continued) Cobblers were in

Katahdins coming into bloom. Digging of Cobblers is expected to start on the North Fork shortly after July 1.

SPINACH: Spring (Wash., Va., Md., Mo., Ark., Okla., N. J., Pa., Ill., N. Eng.)

In Washington cutting of spring spinach for fresh market and processing is nearing completion. Practically all New Jersey supplies are now originating from the Budd Lake and northeast Jersey market garden areas. June weather has been very favorable and quality and yields are excellent. However, low prices have caused some abandonment. In the Bucks-Philadelphia area of Pennsylvania delayed cutting, due to poor demand has caused a heavy loss of matured spinach. Supplies of marketable spinach are still available but volume is decreasing. The last of the spring crop in Illinois is being harvested. Quality is low due to the lack of moisture in May. Although June rains have been more than adequate, they were too late to benefit the crop. Volume supplies of spinach will continue to be available during the balance of June. Recent rains were very beneficial to the crop, but some fields have been badly damaged by leaf minor.

Summer: (N. Y., Colo., Wash.) Market demand for Long Island, New York spinach improved around mid-June after discouragingly low prices to date. Cool weather has produced liberal supplies of good quality homegrown spinach for upstate markets. Supplies are increasing from Colorado but very few straight cars are expected before July.

SQUASH: Summer Summer squash is being harvested in a small way in southern New England, but supplies will remain limited during the balance of June.

STRAWBERRIES: Mid-Spring (S. C., N. C., Tenn., Ark., Okla., Kans., Mo., Ill., Ky., Va., Md., Del., Calif.) In Tennessee, some strawberries were picked for processing on the Cumberland Plateau and in the Sumner County area during the first half of June. The harvest is complete in all areas of Tennessee. Large scale commercial harvest in Illinois is complete, but growers in the northern fourth of the State are supplying some local retail outlets. The season ended in Kentucky last week. Upstate berries around Louisville and in the Trimble County and Covington areas turned out much better than the earlier sections that were hurt by dry weather. Both quality and price dropped somewhat toward the end of the season, but the later maturing sections had a very successful season compared to the very disappointing crop in the Bowling Green and West Kentucky sections. Harvest in the commercial area of the Delmar Peninsula was practically over by the 9th of June. Limited supplies from other areas of Maryland and Delaware will be available for about another week. The heavy rains caused a bad ending to what promised to be one of the largest yielding strawberry crops on the Peninsula. Some fields were not harvested because of low price and decline of quality resulting from heavy rains. The crop was a big disappointment to most growers.

Late Spring: (N. J., Pa., Ohio, Ind., N. Y., Mich., Wis., Iowa, Utah, Wash., Ore, N. Eng.) The Cedarville, Vineland-Landisville, and other extreme south Jersey deals are over. However, the important Hammonton and Hightstown areas of central Jersey should have volume supplies until about June 25th. Lighter offerings should be available in northern counties until July 1. Yields have been extremely heavy this year but due to rather low prices, shortage of pickers and a shortage of crates many berries were left in the fields. Too much rain following the hot days of early June shortened the strawberry season in the southeastern counties of Pennsylvania and by mid-June harvest was practically over.

**STRAWBERRIES: Late Spring (Continued)** Yields were good but excessive moisture caused many berries to rot on the vines. In Erie County, Pennsylvania, picking of late berries started June 11 and a big crop is in prospect. Harvest is practically completed in southern Ohio, and is just past the peak in the northern part of the State. Quality is variable but generally fairly good; however, lack of moisture in some localities caused berries to wither before ripening. The Long Island, New York strawberry harvest started earlier than usual and was well over the peak by mid-June with picking nearly finished on many beds of the earlier varieties. In the Hudson Valley, two days of rain (June 13-14) caused considerable loss at a time when harvest would have been at the season peak. Beds in the Valley were showing the effects of dry weather until these rains which will help size late-set berries. Heavy marketings of local berries, starting about June 12 while competition was heavy from other States, forced prices to low levels on most upstate markets but rains reduced supplies later in the week. Prospects continue good for the upstate crop as a whole. In Oswego County, New York, picking was delayed by the June 13-14 rain but should get under way in volume during the week of June 18. In the southwestern areas of Michigan, most berries have gone to fresh markets. However, in the Muskegon-Newaygo area, the fresh market is not so strong and the berries are being taken by the processors. Harvest is just starting in other Michigan areas. Condition of the Wisconsin crop is good. Picking is under way in some areas, and the quality of the fruit is very good. Washington County, Utah, finished picking about June 1. Picking reached peak in Utah County June 15 and will be completed by June 30. In Salt Lake County and north to the Idaho border, picking will be about complete by July 4th. Picking has passed peak in the southwestern counties of Washington and has begun in the northern areas. Cool weather delayed ripening in the principal production area of that State, but generally developed very good sizes in the first setting of fruit. Even though a large number of school children will be available as pickers after June 15, growers in the Skagit-Snohomish district expect a shortage of help if the present warm weather continues for another few days. Although volume marketings of New England strawberries have been under way since the first week in June, harvesting was materially curtailed during the week of June 17 because of cool temperatures, heavy rains and a shortage of pickers. Offerings from southern New England should be heavy during most of the balance of June.

**TOMATOES: Early Spring (Fla., Texas, Calif.)** Harvest of the Texas Lower Valley crop was interrupted during the early part of June, but movement has been very active the past 10 days. Normally, harvest of the Lower Valley crop is over by the early part of June, but this year's crop was much later than usual. Although considerable tonnage of tomatoes has started moving to commercial canning plants, movement of green wraps to fresh markets could continue active for another 10 days.

**Late Spring: (Texas, La., Miss., S. C., Ga., Ala.)** In many sections of Texas, field work was interrupted during the first half of June. All areas were not affected, but the daily volume from the State was much below production prospects. The Yoakum area continued to ship fairly actively and some of the early sections of east Texas were favored with fairly good harvesting weather. Most sheds in the Jacksonville area were closed during the early part of the second week of June and shippers were holding off reopening until around the 14th, or later if quality did not justify loading. Crops in the latest area of Texas-- extreme northeastern counties--have had too much rain the past two weeks and scattered sections have had some hail damage. Recent rains have benefited the Mississippi crop, but yields will be light because of the prolonged drought. The crop is late and harvest is just beginning. Since early June, green wrap tomato movement has been heavy in the Beaufort-Charleston area of South Carolina and increasing in other areas. Sales were probably heaviest in Beaufort County during the week of June 10. Supplies will be available from South Carolina through most of July.

**TOMATOES: Late Spring** (Continued) The recent rains received in the commercial areas of Georgia have improved yield and quality prospects for young fruit now on the vines. Harvest is well under way with peak movement expected during the third week in June. Fair to good prices are being received in most localities.

**Early Summer:** (Calif., Ark., Tenn., N. C., Va., Ky., Ill., Mo., Ohio, Md., Del.)

In northwest Arkansas, tomatoes are late but growing rapidly. In south Arkansas counties many first clusters are cracking because of excess moisture and third clusters are the most promising at this time. Harvest of "pinks" is under way in that State. Tennessee tomatoes are looking good, following the drought-breaking rains of the first week of June. Green wrap shipments will begin around June 25 about the same time as last year. Prospects continue favorable for North Carolina's crop. In the Rowland area, dry weather cut the quality of the early pickings, but the crop is responding well to recent rains. Harvest for fresh market is under way and peak movement is expected during the week of June 25. In the eastern counties of Virginia, the crop is growing rapidly. Rainfall has been adequate for crop needs; in some low-lying areas of the Eastern Shore, tomatoes have had too much rain for best growth. Harvest for fresh market is expected to start in a very light way in Capeville area of Northampton County around June 25, becoming general by July 1. The Kentucky crop is growing nicely. Earliest market tomatoes will come from the Paducah area about the second week in July. The crop is considerably later upstate. Harvest of green wraps should begin in Union County, Illinois, during the week of June 24-30. Condition of the crop is good. The Ohio crop has made fair progress although weather has been too cool for maximum growth. Marketing is expected to begin during the last few days of June. Adequate rainfall and near normal temperatures during the first half of June gave the large tomato acreage on the Delmar Peninsula an excellent start. Disease and insect damage has been very light so far. The crown set on earliest fields appears light and the first cluster set was forming by mid-June. Harvest of green wraps will start immediately after the 4th of July.

**Late Summer:** (N.J., Wash., Pa., Ohio, Ind., Ill., Iowa, N. Y., Mich., Colo., Utah, Ore., Ala., N. Eng.) First pickings have been reported in Gloucester County, New Jersey, but there will be little movement until the 25th with heavy offerings about July 1. The weather has been too cool for optimum development, but condition of most fields is satisfactory and no blight has been reported to date. The Pennsylvania crop had been planted by mid-June except for a few lates in Erie County. A large acreage is planted for the green tomato auctions in Luzerne County. Washington Boro (Lancaster Co.) staked tomatoes are growing rapidly with harvest expected soon after July 4. Growth of the Ohio crop has been rather slow due to the cool temperatures. Some of the earliest fields will provide a light harvest during the first half of July. The last of the Illinois crop has been set. In all sections of New York, cool weather during the first half of June retarded development of early market tomatoes. The early plants have good color and should respond rapidly to warmer weather. Transplanting of the main crop for processing and green market in western New York was delayed by several heavy rains and dragged out to mid-June in some areas. Some of these late-set plants were very large and show poor color. In Michigan severe infestation of beetles is reported in the south. Due to unseasonably cool weather, New England tomatoes have developed rather slowly. However, plants are generally in good condition and are expected to grow very rapidly with the advent of seasonable temperatures.

**WATERMELONS: Early Summer** (Calif., Ariz., Texas, La., Miss., Ala., Ga., S. C., N. C., Ark., Okla., Mo.) The Arizona crop is about a week later than last year in both the Yuma and Phoenix areas. Light shipments have moved from Yuma with peak movement expected the week of June 25. A few melons will be trucked from Phoenix beginning about the 20th with carlot volume expected about the 25th. Peak movement of the Phoenix deal is expected about the end of June.

WATERMELONS: Early Summer (Continued) Texas watermelon prospects continue favorable in most producing areas. Harvest of the Falfurrias crop is well advanced but shipments from this area have been comparatively light considering the usual tonnage. Plantings in this area were light because of early-season unfavorable weather. Plantings in most other early sections of Texas are on about the usual level and crops in most of these areas are in good condition but a little later than usual. Supplies of melons in the Pearsall and Cotulla section are increasing. Harvest in fair volume was under way in the Pleasanton and Stockdale sections and the first movement from the Bellville section of Texas was expected the week of June 18th. Crops in most mid-season and late areas have very good moisture reserves and show promise of good yields and quality. Supplies of melons are expected to be abundant from a fairly large area the early part of July.

Mississippi watermelon prospects have improved following the recent rains. The crop is late and movement from the main producing areas is expected to start about July 9. In the southern part of Alabama the crop has made good progress, and light harvest began last week. Watermelons got off to a slow start in the northern part of this State and growth has been hampered by dry weather. Prospects improved in all producing areas of Georgia during the past two weeks. Much needed rains have been received and size and quality from late plantings will be benefited. Some harvesting from early plantings is now under way and shipments will become general by July 1. In South Carolina, the crop improved with recent rains. However, dry weather followed by rains and some wind caused a large number of small melons to fall off the vines in the Allendale-Barnwell-Hampton area. Light movement will start in this area during the week of June 24, become general by July 1 and reach peak during the first half of July. In Kershaw, Chesterfield, and Darlington counties, harvest will be about two weeks later than in the southern counties.

North Carolina's crop is making good growth after being held in check during May and the first part of June by drouth conditions. In the Laurinburg area, the vines are just beginning to put out runners. In Currituck County, where soil moisture supplies have been adequate throughout the season, growth has been very good and the vines are blooming freely. Very light picking is expected to begin in Carteret during the second week of July. In general, the crop is in very good condition but about two weeks later than normal. In Arkansas, recent rains improved watermelon prospects considerably. Moisture is adequate in all producing areas of Arkansas, but hot nights are needed for best growth. Winds have "rolled" the vines in the Hope area and knocked off some small melons.

Late Summer: (Va., Md., Del., N.J., Ind., Ill., Iowa, Ore., Wash., Colo.)

Virginia watermelon growth was retarded during the first half of June by cool nights and too much rain. Rainfall has been ample in all producing areas and some growers report plant damage from wet weather. By mid-June vines in Maryland were stretching out in the row and first bloom had appeared. Fields are clean, most fields show an even stand of healthy and vigorous plants.

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OREGON: Onions, early potatoes and green peas were generally favored by the early June showers and the recent warm temperatures, but clear warm weather is drying up lowland strawberry patches, the last picking of which is under way. Picking of upland strawberry patches is now general and soil moisture in those areas is running low. Staking and stringing of snap beans and the first hoeing of mint are nearing completion. Planting of fall broccoli, cabbage, carrots and cauliflower is getting started earlier than usual. Harvest of green peas, which was scheduled to get under way the first week of June, was delayed by rain and cool weather, but recent warm weather has renewed that activity.

LATE REPORT FROM CALIFORNIA

- SNAP BEANS:** Mid-Spring - The bulk of the current supplies of snap beans is originating in San Diego County and other producing sections in the south coastal area. Limited supplies are available from Tulare County, but the Coachella Valley crop has been cleaned up. During the next two weeks, light supplies of snap beans from early fields will become available in the San Jose area. Marketing from the State will increase during the next two weeks and be heavy during July.
- BROCCOLI:** Spring - Except for a few fields of Imperial Valley broccoli which are being cut for local markets, harvesting of the spring crop has been completed. Carlot supplies will not again be available until about mid-July when the summer crop reaches maturity.
- CABBAGE:** Winter - Cabbage supplies are declining in Southern California and little or no shipping is expected from this area during the balance of the year. However, limited supplies will continue for local market. Some cabbage is currently being shipped from the Salinas-Watsonville district and supplies are also available in the San Francisco Bay area. Light shipments of this commodity may continue during the next two weeks but no significant volume will be moved. Supplies from this area will continue to be available for local markets.
- CANTALOUPS:** Spring - Production of spring cantaloups in the Desert sections passed peak in mid-June. Shipments from Imperial Valley are expected to drop off rapidly during the next two weeks but higher yields from later plantings at Blythe will make it possible for that area to continue shipping in present volume for the balance of June. In the Imperial Valley yields were reduced by cucumber mosaic and strong winds earlier in the season.
- Mid-Spring - Cantaloups in the southern part of the San Joaquin Valley have made normal progress to date. Early planted fields at Huron and around Delano are well advanced, and harvest is expected to start on schedule. Fields are healthy and free of disease and present prospects point to high yields of good quality melons. In the central and northern San Joaquin Valley, where temperatures during the spring months have been somewhat cooler, early fields are not as well advanced as they have been at this date in recent years. This situation may prove desirable in that it will prevent the bunching of shipments from early and mid-season producing sections in the San Joaquin Valley. Cantaloup fields in the later producing sections are healthy and can develop rapidly as soon as sustained warm weather occurs.
- CARROTS:** Spring - Due to an exceptionally favorable market for California carrots, most of which are originating from Salinas, shipments are heavier than normal for this season of the year. Quality is generally excellent, but some growers are moving into their fields a little ahead of schedule and some roots are not fully mature. Shipments at about present levels can continue during the balance of June but daily movement will be governed partially by market requirements.
- CALIFLOWER:** Spring - Carlot movement of califlower is about over, but supplies will continue available in limited volume for local markets throughout the summer.

LATE REPORT FROM CALIFORNIA (Continued)

CELERY: Spring - Shipments from Southern California continued in heavy volume during the past two weeks and volume supplies should continue to be available for another week or ten days. At present rate of cutting, shipments could decline rapidly during the last week in June and only a light volume of spring celery will be available for the carlot deal during the remainder of the month. Volume supplies for the Los Angeles market will continue available throughout the summer. Spring celery is continuing to produce very high yields of good quality celery.

Summer - Summer celery in the Oceano, Salinas and San Jose areas is somewhat behind in its development due to relatively cool weather during the spring months. Some harvesting has been going on during the past two weeks in the San Joaquin area, where seeders have been troublesome, but no supplies for the carlot trade have been cut. The first cars are expected to be loaded at San Jose this week and by June 25 all shippers in that area should be operating with volume increasing rapidly after that date. At Salinas, there will be no appreciable supplies of celery until July. Light cuttings will be made at Oceano during the next two weeks but in that area there will be no significant volume until the second week in July. Current prospects are reasonably favorable.

SWEET CORN: Spring - Recent hot weather hastened maturity of sweet corn in Coachella Valley and harvest is nearing completion. Light picking has started on early fields in the Arvin district of Kern County and this section is expected to move substantial quantities during the next two weeks. Supplies should also be available from Tulare County late this month. In Kern and Tulare Counties, acreage was reduced this year. While harvesting of some early fields has begun in the southern coastal region, no significant supplies are expected from that district until early July.

HONEYBALLS: Spring - A light production of honeyballs is continuing from the Imperial Valley and supplies should be available for about another two weeks. Honeyballs are producing light yields due primarily to cucumber mosaic.

HONEYDEWS: Spring - A limited volume of honeydews has been moving from Imperial Valley but the bulk of the supplies from California are now originating at Blythe. The Imperial Valley crop is in poor condition due to cucumber mosaic, but this disease has not affected Blythe melons. This latter district should provide an increasing volume of honeydews during the next two weeks and production should be at its peak about July 1.

LETTUCE: Summer - In contrast to May when this commodity was in oversupply, the present volume of California lettuce is light. Light June supplies are attributed principally to reduced March plantings in the principal producing Salinas-Watsonville area. In recent years markets for California lettuce during June have been discouraging. The unusually hot weather late in May and subsequent warm weather accompanied by high humidity caused quality crop to deteriorate. Growers are now cutting well ahead on fields which is tending to hold down yields. There is no prospect of any material increase in supplies of California lettuce during the next week to ten days. However, late this month there will be some increase in the acreage available for harvest and somewhat heavier shipments are expected.

ONIONS: Late-Spring - Harvesting of late spring onions has been completed in Imperial Valley and only a limited acreage remains to be pulled in Kern County. The bulk of the present carlot supplies is moving from the

LATE REPORT FROM CALIFORNIA (Continued)

**ONIONS:** Late Spring (Continued) - Stockton and Tracy districts with limited supplies originating in the Bassett-Puente section of Los Angeles County and the Perris Valley. Shipments from the Stockton deal should increase somewhat during the next week but will probably begin to decline late in June. In this area yields were held down by late planting and poor growing weather during the spring season.

Late Summer - Late-summer onions in all sections of California have made reasonably good progress to date. Most advanced fields are in Kern County where some whites being grown for dehydrators are nearing maturity. It will be late July before yellow onions in other producing districts are available. Browns in the Salinas area are developing nicely but will not be available for harvest until late August.

**POTATOES:** Late Spring - Harvesting of early potatoes in the Kern district passed its peak during the second week in June. Daily carlot shipments from California are now expected to drop off quite rapidly. Much of the acreage intended for later harvest was dug around mid-June and there will be very few potatoes to be moved from Kern and Tulare Counties in July. Potatoes will be moving in July from the small acreage of late-planted fields in Fresno and Madera Counties. Digging of early reds began at Chino in Southern California the second week in June and the first fields of whites, were expected to be dug there and in the Perris Valley on June 18. Movement from Southern California should reach the volume stage about June 25 with heaviest shipments occurring early in July. Movement from Southern California is expected to equal that of last year.

**STRAWBERRIES:** Spring - Volume is declining but berries will be available in volume for local markets and carlot shipments until frost. Harvest in interior sections is being rapidly completed with most of the late pickings going to freezers. In the Central Coast districts and in Southern California the bulk of the crop is going into fresh market channels. Heavy rain about November 1 and excessive heat late in May, caused considerable loss to this crop.

**TOMATOES:** Early Spring - The production of pink and ripe tomatoes in the Desert areas is declining rapidly and termination of the harvest season was hastened by high temperatures during the second week in June. Both Coachella and Imperial Valleys will continue to provide supplies for local markets during the next two weeks but in rapidly declining volume.

Early Summer - Harvesting of the early summer tomato crop in the San Joaquin Valley is becoming increasingly active. However, the volume produced during the first half of June was relatively light due to cool weather. Both the production of pink tomatoes for local markets in Tulare and Fresno Counties and the shipments of green wraps from Merced have also been affected. The crop is in good condition and production should expand materially during the last two weeks in June. This year's crop in the San Joaquin Valley is free from curly top, the disease which was so damaging in 1950, and better than normal yields are anticipated. In San Diego County, a few exceptionally early fields are now producing a light set of pinks. However, that district will be no factor in the tomato deal during the next two weeks. Cool weather at many points in San Diego County and in other southern coastal areas has prevented early planted tomatoes from making a normal set of fruit and July production is expected to be adversely affected.

LATE REPORT FROM CALIFORNIA (Continued)

WATERMELONS: Late Spring - Production of watermelons in the desert areas of Southern California is gaining momentum and total supplies should increase during the next two weeks. Blythe will provide the bulk of the volume during this period as some decline in shipments from Imperial Valley is expected.

Early Summer - In the southern part of the San Joaquin Valley, which provides the bulk of July supplies, condition of watermelons is good. However, in the northern part of the San Joaquin Valley, relatively cool weather has retarded vine development and the crop there may be somewhat later than usual.  
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Continued from first page

weather, but rains during the second week in June should be very beneficial to truck crops in this State. In Mississippi, prospects for peppers, tomatoes and watermelons have improved but rains came too late to benefit snap beans and potatoes. Drought conditions have been broken in Arkansas' truck crop areas. Progress and harvesting of truck crops in a considerable area of eastern and north central Texas were retarded by excessive rainfall. Field work was interrupted in South Texas. Planting of seed beds for fall acreages was started in the Laredo and Winter Garden areas and preparation of land is under way in the Lower Valley. Harvest of the Lower Valley tomato crop has been active since about June 5. Sweet corn is in good supply, and cantaloup and watermelon shipments are increasing. Harvest of the South Texas onion crop is about complete.

The North Central States had varied conditions during the first two weeks of June. Moisture supplies were adequate in Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota but rainfall was light in Ohio and Michigan. The first few days of June were hot in many areas, but cool weather followed and average temperatures for the period were below normal. Good progress was made by Minnesota truck crops during the first half of June. Warm weather and adequate moisture in June tended to lessen the effects of the late season on truck crops in Wisconsin.

Conditions in all Western States except Colorado have been generally favorable. Colorado's weather during the first half of June was characterized by low temperatures, cloudiness, heavy rains and floods, and hail damage in commercial truck crop areas. The below-freezing temperatures in the San Luis Valley caused only a moderate set-back to vegetables. Onions, green peas, lettuce and tomatoes were hardest hit by hail and floods. Outside of damaged areas, vegetables are in good condition although growth is a little slow. During the latter half of June there will be a light carlot movement of lettuce and spinach, with cabbage, cauliflower, celery and green peas moving from Colorado in l.c.l. volume. In Arizona cool weather during the first week of June retarded crops in the Phoenix area but warmer weather during the second week hastened maturity of cantaloups and watermelons. Shipments of carrots and onions are tapering off but still moving from this State in fair volume. In the Northwest, temperatures were below normal. Good rains fell in eastern Washington and in eastern and central Oregon but western areas of both States have had insufficient moisture. California vegetable crops have made good progress and warm weather in interior sections was beneficial to melons and other warm weather crops. Production of California vegetables passed seasonal peak during the first half of June. While melons crops and many vegetables will continue in volume during summer months, there will be no general upward trend until fall crops reach maturity.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

(Truck Crops for Commercial Processing)

TC-51: 606

June 22, 1951

SNAP BEANS FOR PROCESSING  
PRELIMINARY ACREAGE  
1951, with Comparisons

The 1951 processing snap bean plantings are expected to total 130,490 acres, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This preliminary estimate of acres planted or to be planted is about 9 percent more than the 1950 revised estimate of 119,520 acres planted and 5 percent above the 1940-49 average plantings of 124,040 acres.

Abandonment of planted acreage averaged about 5 percent annually during the past 10 years. If such a loss is assumed for 1951, about 124,000 acres would be harvested in 1951. This compares with 116,970 acres harvested in 1950 and a 1940-49 average of 117,490 acres.

Of the 1951 planted acreage it is estimated 113,280 acres are green varieties and 17,210 acres wax varieties. In 1950 the acreage planted to green varieties was 102,440 acres and wax 17,080 acres.

## PRELIMINARY ACREAGE, 1951, with Comparisons

STATE	PLANTED ACREAGE				
	10-year average 1940-49	1950 Revised	Pre- liminary	1951 As percent of	
				10-year average 1940-49	1950
	Acres		Acres	Percent	
Maine .....	2,690	2,550	3,050	113	120
New York .....	17,840	25,000	27,500	154	110
New Jersey .....	2,380	2,100	2,700	113	129
Pennsylvania .....	4,400	4,500	5,800	132	129
Michigan .....	7,290	6,500	7,000	96	108
Wisconsin .....	11,160	12,700	12,900	116	102
Missouri .....	1,080	800	700	65	88
Delaware .....	1,600	1,200	2,000	125	166
Maryland .....	11,530	10,500	11,600	101	110
Virginia .....	3,160	3,000	2,900	92	97
North Carolina .....	1,960	2,000	1,700	87	85
South Carolina .....	2,260	500	400	18	80
Georgia .....	2,050	500	200	10	40
Florida .....	10,060	7,500	11,000	109	147
Tennessee .....	4,500	5,500	6,000	133	109
Mississippi .....	2,420	2,000	2,400	99	120
Arkansas .....	10,180	7,800	7,400	73	95
Louisiana .....	2,960	900	1,000	34	111
Oklahoma .....	5,020	3,000	2,700	54	90
Texas .....	6,340	5,500	5,000	79	91
Colorado .....	1,430	1,400	1,500	105	107
Utah .....	670	760	700	104	92
Washington .....	2,130	2,500	2,700	127	108
Oregon .....	4,600	6,700	7,100	154	106
California .....	1,050	2,100	2,100	200	100
Other States <sup>1/</sup> .....	3,280	2,010	2,440	74	121
U. S. TOTAL .....	124,040	119,520	130,490	105.2	109.2

<sup>1/</sup> Alabama, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Ohio, Vermont and Wyoming.

ACREAGE PLANTED BY TYPES: 1948-1951

STATE	1948		1949		1950 Revised		Indicated 1951	
	Green	Wax	Green	Wax	Green	Wax	Green	Wax
	Acres		Acres		Acres		Acres	
Maine .....	1,110	1,540	1,370	1,980	1,300	1,250	1,250	1,800
New York .....	15,770	8,130	17,750	8,350	17,750	7,250	20,620	6,880
New Jersey .....	2,000	---	1,600	100	1,850	250	2,540	160
Pennsylvania .....	2,370	1,330	3,080	920	3,150	1,350	4,640	1,160
Michigan .....	2,460	3,540	5,470	2,130	5,070	1,430	5,180	1,820
Wisconsin .....	4,540	5,560	9,450	4,050	9,400	3,300	8,770	4,130
Missouri .....	660	140	900	---	800	---	700	---
Delaware .....	1,500	---	1,000	---	1,040	160	1,980	20
Maryland .....	6,020	980	11,000	500	9,030	1,470	11,600	---
Virginia .....	2,500	---	2,600	---	3,000	---	2,900	---
North Carolina .....	1,200	---	1,400	---	2,000	---	1,700	---
South Carolina .....	700	---	500	---	500	---	400	---
Georgia .....	200	---	200	---	500	---	200	---
Florida .....	7,100	---	6,700	---	7,500	---	11,000	---
Tennessee .....	3,700	---	4,400	---	5,500	---	6,000	---
Mississippi .....	1,600	---	2,000	---	2,000	---	2,400	---
Arkansas .....	6,900	---	7,640	160	7,800	---	7,180	220
Louisiana .....	1,400	---	1,200	---	900	---	1,000	---
Oklahoma .....	3,520	480	2,800	---	3,000	---	2,700	---
Texas .....	6,500	---	6,000	---	5,500	---	5,000	---
Colorado .....	980	420	1,160	340	1,130	270	1,180	320
Utah .....	200	50	440	60	700	60	700	---
Washington .....	2,510	190	2,670	30	2,400	100	2,620	80
Oregon .....	4,640	760	6,730	70	6,700	---	6,820	280
California .....	1,180	---	1,880	---	2,100	---	2,100	---
Other States <sup>1/</sup>	1,580	150	1,910	340	1,820	190	2,100	340
U. S. TOTAL .....	82,840	23,270	101,850	19,030	102,440	17,080	113,280	17,210

<sup>1/</sup> Alabama, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Ohio, Vermont and Wyoming.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

TC-51: 607 June 22, 1951

SWEET CORN FOR PROCESSING  
PRELIMINARY ACREAGE

(Truck Crops for Commercial Processing)

1951, with Comparisons

The 1951 acreage planted or to be planted to sweet corn for canning or freezing is reported at 468,810 acres, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This preliminary estimate of sweet corn plantings exceeds the revised estimate of the 1950 acreage of 359,530 acres by about 30 percent but is 6 percent less than the 1940-49 average plantings of 498,210 acres.

Abandonment of planted acreage has averaged about 7 percent annually during the past 10 years. If we assume this loss on the 1951 planted acreage, there will be 436,000 acres for harvest this year. This compares with a revised estimate of 359,530 acres harvested in 1950 and a 1940-49 average harvested acreage of 464,980 acres.

Plantings of Bantan and other yellow varieties in 1951 are expected to total 404,110 acres for the United States; Country Gentlemen 44,680 acres; Evergreen and Narrow Grain 13,730 and other white varieties 6,290 acres. The corresponding figures for 1950 are: Bantan and other yellow varieties 288,930 acres, Country Gentlemen 48,930 acres, Evergreen and Narrow Grain 11,000 acres and other white varieties 10,670 acres.

PRELIMINARY ACREAGE, 1951, with Comparisons

STATE	PLANTED ACREAGE				
	10-year average 1940-49	1950 Revised	Pre-liminary	1951 As percent of 10-year average 1940-49	1950
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Percent	
Maine .....	12,150	6,600	8,600	71	130
New Hampshire .....	480	350	460	96	131
Vermont .....	1,070	630	900	84	143
New York .....	27,160	23,800	25,700	95	108
Pennsylvania .....	13,760	10,500	11,000	80	105
Ohio .....	24,250	9,800	16,000	66	163
Indiana .....	45,810	21,000	29,400	64	140
Illinois .....	69,470	55,000	66,000	95	120
Michigan .....	4,050	1,700	1,500	37	88
Wisconsin .....	86,450	73,000	102,500	119	140
Minnesota .....	82,670	65,300	83,000	100	127
Iowa .....	45,020	17,000	25,000	56	147
Nebraska .....	3,470	750	2,200	63	293
Delaware .....	3,790	3,800	4,000	106	105
Maryland .....	41,020	29,300	35,200	86	120
Virginia .....	780	500	700	90	140
Idaho .....	6,330	7,700	12,300	194	160
Utah .....	2,900	4,900	6,400	221	131
Washington .....	10,660	9,600	12,500	117	130
Oregon .....	6,920	9,500	13,600	197	143
Other States 1/ .....	10,000	8,800	11,850	118	135
U. S. TOTAL.....	498,210	359,530	468,810	94.1	130.4

1/ Arkansas, Colorado, Montana, New Jersey, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas and Wyoming.

## ACREAGE PLANTED BY TYPES AND VARIETIES: 1950 and 1951

STATES	1950					1951				
	Total Planted Acreage	White Varieties			Bantam and other Yel- low Vari- eties	Total Planted Acreage	White Varieties			Bantam and other Yel- low Vari- eties
		Evergreen and Nar- row Grain	Country Gentle- man	Other White			Evergreen and Nar- row Grain	Country Gentle- man	Other White	
	<u>Acres</u>		<u>Acres</u>		<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>		<u>Acres</u>		<u>Acres</u>
Maine .....	6,600	---	---	---	6,600	8,600	---	---	---	8,600
New Hampshire ..	350	---	---	---	350	460	---	---	---	460
Vermont .....	630	---	---	---	630	900	---	---	---	900
New York .....	23,800	---	---	---	23,800	25,700	---	---	---	25,700
Pennsylvania ...	10,500	1,160	840	520	7,980	11,000	1,320	440	---	9,240
Ohio .....	9,800	490	1,470	---	7,840	16,000	1,380	1,980	---	12,640
Indiana .....	21,000	3,360	15,330	---	2,310	29,400	5,290	10,000	---	14,110
Illinois .....	55,000	550	23,100	1,100	30,250	66,000	---	23,100	---	42,900
Michigan .....	1,700	---	---	1,050	650	1,500	---	---	---	1,500
Wisconsin .....	73,000	730	---	1,460	70,810	102,500	1,020	1,020	1,030	99,430
Minnesota .....	65,300	---	650	1,310	63,340	83,000	---	830	---	82,170
Iowa .....	17,000	1,020	---	170	15,810	25,000	2,000	250	750	22,000
Nebraska .....	750	450	---	---	300	2,200	---	---	---	2,200
Delaware .....	3,800	---	---	1,600	2,200	4,000	---	---	1,440	2,560
Maryland .....	29,300	1,460	5,570	---	22,270	35,200	350	4,580	2,810	27,460
Virginia .....	500	---	---	---	500	700	150	150	---	400
Idaho .....	7,700	---	---	---	7,700	12,300	---	---	120	12,180
Utah .....	4,900	---	---	---	4,900	6,400	---	---	---	6,400
Washington .....	9,600	---	---	670	8,930	12,500	---	---	---	12,500
Oregon .....	9,500	---	---	1,900	7,600	13,600	---	---	140	13,460
Other States <sup>1/</sup>	8,800	1,780	1,970	890	4,160	11,850	2,220	2,330	---	7,300
U. S. TOTAL ....	359,530	11,000	48,930	10,670	288,930	468,810	13,730	44,680	6,290	404,110

<sup>1/</sup> Arkansas, Colorado, Montana, New Jersey, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas and Wyoming.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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June 22, 1951

CUCUMBERS FOR PICKLES  
PRELIMINARY ACREAGE

(Truck Crops for Commercial Processing)

1951, with Comparisons

The acreage planted to cucumbers for pickles this year is 159,380 acres, according to the preliminary estimate of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This estimate is about 29 percent more than the revised 1950 plantings of 123,870 acres and 27 percent above the 1940-49 average planting of 124,970 acres.

Abandonment of planted acreage has averaged about 11 percent annually during the past 10 years. If such a loss is assumed this year, about 141,900 acres will be harvested this year. This compares with 109,130 acres harvested in 1950 and the 1940-49 average of 111,970 acres.

PRELIMINARY ACREAGE, 1951, with Comparisons

STATE	PLANTED ACREAGE				
	10-year average 1940-49	1950 Revised	Pre- liminary	1951 As percent of	
				10-year average 1940-49	1950
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Percent	
Maine .....	490	740	800	163	108
Massachusetts .....	860	710	1,600	186	225
New York .....	1,090	1,750	2,000	183	114
Ohio .....	3,030	2,050	2,400	79	117
Indiana .....	5,870	2,900	3,700	63	128
Illinois .....	1,310	550	600	46	109
Michigan .....	37,930	39,600	51,500	136	130
Wisconsin .....	18,240	16,700	25,000	137	150
Minnesota .....	2,150	1,900	2,300	107	121
Iowa .....	1,350	500	500	37	100
Missouri .....	1,310	1,000	1,300	99	130
Delaware .....	1,570	1,000	1,300	83	130
Maryland .....	4,500	3,200	3,400	76	106
Virginia .....	4,760	5,500	6,600	139	120
North Carolina .....	7,570	9,700	13,400	177	138
South Carolina .....	1,570	3,300	4,500	287	136
Georgia .....	4,870	6,400	7,000	144	109
Louisiana .....	500	600	900	180	150
Texas .....	5,430	3,400	5,300	98	156
Colorado .....	2,450	2,600	3,100	127	119
Washington .....	780	950	1,000	128	105
Oregon .....	1,370	1,500	1,700	124	113
California .....	2,930	3,040	3,450	118	113
Other States <sup>1/</sup> .....	13,040	14,280	16,030	123	112
U. S. TOTAL .....	124,970	123,870	159,380	127.5	128.7

<sup>1/</sup> Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Kansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee and Utah.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

TC-51: 609

June 22, 1951

GREEN PEAS FOR PROCESSING  
ACREAGE AND INDICATED PRODUCTION

(Truck Crops for Commercial Processing)

1951, with Comparisons

The 1951 indicated production of green peas for canning and freezing is 499,020 tons, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported today. This estimate which is based on conditions as of June 15, is 15 percent more than the 1950 production of 433,830 tons and 24 percent above the 1940-49 average production of 402,470 tons.

The preliminary estimate of acreage for harvest is 459,000 acres. This compares with 418,060 acres harvested in 1950 and an average of 413,080 acres harvested during the 1940-49 period. In arriving at the estimate of acreage for harvest in 1951, allowance was made for abandoned acreage and diversion of acreage to dry or seed peas, about in line with the average abandonment and diversion for recent years.

The indicated 1951 yield per acre, based on June 15 conditions is 2,174 pounds per acre. This compares with 2,075 pounds obtained in 1950 and an average of 1,940 pounds obtained during the 1940-49 period. This season's indicated June 15 yield is the largest since 1945 when the country's yield per acre was estimated at 2,191 pounds of green shelled peas.

ACREAGE AND INDICATED PRODUCTION, 1951, with Comparisons

STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	10-year average 1940-49	Harvested: 1950 revised	For harvest 1951	10-year average 1940-49	1950 re- vised	Indi- cated 1951	10-year average 1940-49	1950 re- vised	Indi- cated 1951
	Acres			Pounds (Shelled)			Tons (Shelled)		
Maine .....	5,780	8,950	9,350	1,640	1,890	1,850	4,660	8,460	8,650
New York ....	34,660	31,100	31,700	1,710	1,520	1,750	30,530	23,640	27,740
New Jersey ..	4,120	3,460	3,200	2,020	2,030	2,800	4,140	3,510	4,480
Pennsylvania..	14,190	13,300	14,100	2,240	2,320	2,300	15,810	15,430	16,220
Ohio .....	5,480	2,500	3,300	1,430	1,600	1,700	4,020	2,000	2,800
Indiana .....	8,520	3,200	4,600	1,500	1,410	1,600	6,390	2,260	3,680
Illinois .....	18,650	23,800	27,700	2,110	2,310	2,150	19,700	27,490	29,780
Michigan .....	9,580	5,600	5,800	1,550	1,780	1,600	7,640	4,980	4,640
Wisconsin ...	134,040	118,100	129,000	1,860	2,180	2,200	125,070	128,730	141,900
Minnesota ...	37,610	52,200	59,000	1,840	1,620	1,900	34,270	42,280	56,050
Iowa .....	3,610	4,300	4,500	1,850	2,170	1,950	3,390	4,670	4,390
Delaware ....	3,000	1,920	2,400	1,510	1,670	1,660	2,190	1,600	1,990
Maryland ....	11,680	6,670	7,400	1,920	2,420	2,300	10,880	8,070	8,510
Virginia ....	2,840	1,850	2,100	1,410	1,820	1,880	1,940	1,680	1,970
Idaho .....	4,610	6,900	9,600	2,750	2,810	2,900	5,990	9,690	13,920
Colorado ....	4,300	3,800	3,900	1,840	1,950	2,000	3,990	3,700	3,900
Utah .....	13,350	11,900	9,400	2,830	2,810	2,900	19,030	16,720	13,630
Washington ..	44,700	55,000	62,200	2,150	2,240	2,300	47,890	61,600	71,530
Oregon .....	40,350	52,100	56,000	2,330	2,100	2,350	43,850	54,700	65,800
California ..	4,450	7,870	10,090	1,780	2,390	2,820	4,090	9,400	14,230
Other States <sup>1/</sup>	7,560	3,540	3,660	1,822	1,819	1,754	7,000	3,220	3,210
U. S. TOTAL	413,080	418,060	459,000	1,940	2,075	2,174	402,470	433,830	499,020

<sup>1/</sup> Arkansas, Georgia, Kansas, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia and Wyoming.