

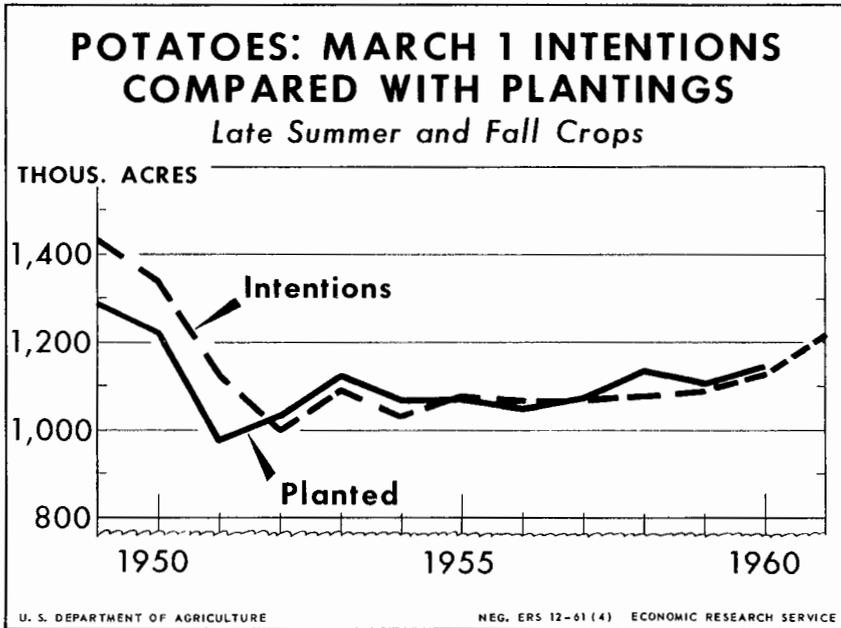
MAY 1 1961

In this issue:
Trends in the Geographic Pattern of
Production of Late Crop Potatoes

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The VEGETABLE SITUATION

TVS-140



Most years since the early 1950's, potato growers in the late summer and fall States have planted close to the acreage indicated in March 1 intentions reports. This year the reports indicate that growers intend to plant 7 percent more acreage than last year.

The March 1 intended acreage,

with near average yields, likely would result in a substantial surplus of potatoes and low prices to growers. To avoid this probability, the Department of Agriculture recommends that growers plant no more acreage to late summer potatoes than last year, and 5 percent less acreage to fall potatoes.



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Table 1.--Vegetables and melons for fresh market: Reported commercial acreage and production of principal crops, selected seasons, average 1950-59, 1960 and indicated 1961

Seasonal group and crop	Acreage					Production				
	Average: 1950-59:	1960	Indi- cated	1961		Average: 1950-59:	1960	Indi- cated	1961	
				Percent- age of average	Percent- age of 1960				Percent- age of average	Percent- age of 1960
Acres	Acres	Acres	Pct.	Pct.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	Pct.	Pct.	
Winter 1/	254,030	237,260	243,210	96	103	30,982	34,294	32,300	104	94
Spring:										
Asparagus										
early and mid 1/	86,550	93,100	83,300	96	89	2,096	2,409	2,007	96	83
late 1/	58,620	65,300	64,500	110	99	---	---	---	---	---
Beans, lima	4,540	2,700	2,400	53	89	---	---	---	---	---
Beans, snap										
early and mid 2/	35,380	33,400	29,700	84	89	554	665	542	98	82
Beets	880	500	400	45	80	90	41	34	38	83
Broccoli 1/ 3/	11,330	13,200	13,500	119	102	716	990	945	132	95
Cabbage										
early 1/	18,520	13,200	14,500	78	110	2,320	1,592	1,978	85	124
late 1/	9,510	7,450	7,300	77	98	---	---	---	---	---
Cantaloups	39,350	29,300	27,500	70	94	---	---	---	---	---
Carrots	2,440	1,900	1,500	61	79	520	408	330	63	81
Cauliflower 3/	6,990	8,600	8,200	117	95	1,134	1,419	1,353	119	95
Celery	6,850	7,900	7,300	107	92	3,553	3,353	3,745	105	112
Corn, sweet 3/	34,100	37,400	32,300	95	86	2,272	2,811	2,065	91	73
Cucumbers 3/	11,210	11,300	10,700	95	95	895	875	922	103	105
Eggplant	1,140	1,500	1,000	88	67	132	150	135	102	90
Lettuce 3/	47,420	42,100	40,650	86	97	6,167	6,889	6,122	99	89
Onions										
early	35,740	25,000	19,500	55	78	2,377	2,750	2,048	86	74
late	14,540	9,950	6,800	47	68	---	---	---	---	---
Peas, green 3/	5,850	3,300	3,200	55	97	196	129	112	57	87
Peppers, green	7,830	7,800	6,800	87	87	482	702	510	106	73
Shallots	2,280	1,200	900	39	75	60	22	27	45	123
Spinach	9,490	5,980	6,590	69	110	590	365	400	68	110
Tomatoes 3/	53,850	32,100	34,200	64	107	3,831	3,418	3,266	85	96
Watermelons										
late	91,190	81,600	74,100	81	91	---	---	---	---	---
Summer: 4/										
Cabbage										
early 1/	8,640	7,900	7,640	88	97	---	---	---	---	---
late 1/	21,430	18,400	19,450	91	106	---	---	---	---	---
Garlic	2,260	5,400	3,600	159	67	---	---	---	---	---
Onions										
early	8,170	10,550	8,950	110	85	---	---	---	---	---
late	58,700	56,560	54,220	92	96	---	---	---	---	---
Watermelons										
early	290,800	286,000	270,500	93	95	---	---	---	---	---
late	25,420	35,550	33,250	131	94	---	---	---	---	---

1/ Includes processing.

2/ Production for early spring only.

3/ Acreage and production for early spring only.

4/ 1961 prospective acreage.

Vegetables-Fresh Market SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

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 T H E V E G E T A B L E S I T U A T I O N
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Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, April 25, 1961

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SUMMARY

Supplies of fresh vegetables will be moderately to substantially smaller this spring than last, and probably less than the 1950-59 average, according to early estimates for crops which make up about three-fourths of total spring tonnage. Cold, wet weather caused some damage and retarded growth of spring crops in the Southeast. Frost on March 10 and 11 hit crops in the Everglades section of Florida, and high winds in early March caused some damage to Texas vegetables. However, the growing season in California and Arizona was generally favorable. Early supplies from these areas tended to compensate to some extent for delayed harvest in the Southeast. Overall supplies of spring vegetables will pick up rapidly during the next few weeks as additional areas begin harvesting in volume.

Indications point to a moderate pickup in economic activity in the months ahead, sustaining a strong demand for food. However, if the pattern of harvest is more normal than last year, when harvesting in many areas was seriously delayed, both farm and retail prices during the next 4 to 6 weeks may average somewhat below the high levels of a year earlier.

Remaining supplies of canned vegetables probably are moderately smaller than a year ago, but supplies of frozen are materially larger. Except for canned and frozen green peas and canned sweet corn, however, supplies of other major items appear adequate to maintain year-earlier consumption rates until new pack becomes available. Generally stronger markets and the prospect of a significantly smaller carryover of canned items have caused processors to plan for a larger pack in 1961. Plantings near intentions, with near average yields and expected carryover, would result in about the same overall supplies of

canned vegetables in the 1961-62 season as in the current season, and materially more frozen vegetables.

Slightly to moderately more potatoes are expected to be available this spring than last. Remaining supplies of old crop potatoes are significantly larger and early spring production, of 4.2 million hundredweight, is substantially larger than last year. Acreage for late spring harvest is only slightly smaller than last year. Also, Canada has larger supplies than a year ago, and export demand is expected to be down substantially. Prices for both old and new crop potatoes during the next 4 to 6 weeks are likely to average below those of a year earlier.

March intentions reports indicate that farmers again plan to plant an excess acreage of potatoes for late summer and fall harvest. The planned acreage increase of 7 percent, with a near average growing season, probably would result in surplus production and relatively low prices to growers next fall and winter.

According to intentions reports, growers plan to plant about the same acreage to sweetpotatoes this year as last. Such an acreage with yields near the average of recent years would result in fairly light supplies in the coming season. Prices to growers probably would average moderately above those of the current season.

Farmers in early March reported intentions to plant about the same acreage of dry edible beans as last year. However, the higher national average support price announced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture for 1961 crop dry edible beans, \$6.32 per hundredweight compared with \$5.35 for the 1960 crop, may result in a larger acreage than originally planned. It appears that farmers could market the production from a moderately larger acreage at overall prices about in line with those for the 1960 crop.

Growers plan to plant a substantially larger acreage of dry peas than last year. Also, yields may be materially above those of last year when crops in most areas suffered from hot, dry weather. Should these conditions materialize, supplies of dry peas next season would be substantially larger than the current season. Foreign demand is expected to continue strong.

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES FOR FRESH MARKET

Reports for crops which make up about three-fourths of the total spring tonnage, excluding melons, indicate about 8 percent less vegetables this spring than last, and probably a little less than the 1950-59 average. High winds in early March caused some damage to Texas vegetables, and blowing sand and frosts in Florida damaged tender vegetables in that area. Hardest hit were snap beans and sweet corn in the Everglades section. Below average temperatures and excessive rains in the Southeast also damaged crops and retarded growth.

Among the more important spring vegetables, materially larger production than last year is in prospect for early spring cabbage, spring celery, and spring spinach, and a moderately larger production for early spring cucumbers. But indicated production is substantially smaller than a year earlier for early spring asparagus, snap beans, sweet corn, lettuce and onions, and for spring carrots, green peppers, and eggplant, and moderately smaller for early spring broccoli, cauliflower, and tomatoes. Although production estimates are not yet available, indicated acreages for late spring asparagus and cabbage are slightly smaller than last year, and onions and watermelons materially smaller. However, overall supplies of spring vegetables will become more generally available during the next few weeks, as additional areas begin harvest. Barring adverse weather in major producing areas and seriously delayed harvest, such as occurred last spring, prices to growers during the next 4 to 6 weeks may average somewhat below the relatively high levels of a year earlier.

Early intentions reports indicate that growers plan smaller acreages of early summer cabbage, onions and watermelons, and of late summer onions and watermelons. Intended acreage of cabbage for late summer harvest is moderately larger than last year.

Despite a slackening of economic activity in the last half of 1960, consumer income and demand for food remained relatively high. The slowdown in the economy in the late part of 1960 was due primarily to considerable liquidation of business inventories and some slowdown in construction. It appears, however, that the decline in economic activity has been halted, and in the months ahead some moderate expansion is expected. This will mean an increase in employment, some reduction in unemployment, and a modest increase in consumer incomes. Thus, demand for food, including vegetables, is likely to remain strong. Prices received by growers for vegetables during the remainder of 1961, compared with a year earlier, will depend largely on volume produced and pattern of marketing.

Prospects for Major Items

Cabbage. Substantially less cabbage was available this winter than a year earlier. However, not as many tender vegetables were in short supply as in the winter of 1960, and the price of cabbage, along with many other vegetables, averaged substantially lower this winter than last.

Indicated production of the early spring cabbage which usually makes up almost two-thirds of total spring tonnage, is up about a fourth from last year. However, there is likely to be considerably less overlap of marketings from the smaller winter crop. All of the expected increase in early spring production resulted from a larger acreage and substantially higher expected yields in the East. Both acreage and indicated yield are down moderately in California. Acreage of cabbage for late spring harvest is down slightly from 1960. Prices to growers during the next 4 to 6 weeks are expected to average substantially below the high levels of a year earlier.

Intentions reports indicate that growers plan to plant less acreage to cabbage for early summer harvest than last year, but moderately more for late summer harvest. Yields per acre for both these crops may be moderately below the high levels of 1960. Yields and abandonment near the average of recent years, on the indicated acreages, would result in substantially less cabbage for early summer harvest, and moderately less for late summer. With larger stocks of sauerkraut from the 1960 pack and an increased acreage under contract, kraut packers may purchase less late summer cabbage from open market supplies than last year.

Celery. Because of smaller acreages in both Florida and California, supplies of winter celery in 1961 were substantially smaller than the large supplies of last winter. However, tender vegetables were more generally available than a year earlier, and prices to growers for celery averaged below those of the previous winter.

During the early weeks of April, unloads of celery in the 38 cities remained somewhat lighter than those in April of last year. Both Florida and California planted significantly less acreage of celery for spring harvest this year than last. However, indicated production in both States is well above last spring, when yields were unusually low. With substantially heavier remaining supplies of celery, prices to growers during the next 4 to 6 weeks are expected to average materially below those of a year earlier.

Sweet Corn. Less sweet corn for fresh market is expected to be available this spring than last. Production for early spring harvest, which typically makes up about three-fourths of total spring tonnage, is estimated at 2.1 million hundredweight. This is about a fourth smaller than last year and significantly below the 1950-59 average. The sharp cut from last year is the result of less acreage and lower prospective yield in Florida. The freeze of March 10 and 11 destroyed about 10,000 acres of sweet corn in the Everglades section of Florida, but at least 6,000 of this was replanted. The crop in the Lower Valley of Texas, which makes up about a fourth of the prospective tonnage, is in generally good condition, and production is expected to be considerably larger than last year.

Early season movement of sweet corn from Florida has been light, and as usual for this time of season prices fairly high. Movement is expected to pick up rapidly in May as delayed fields in Florida mature, and as the larger Texas crop starts moving in volume. Nevertheless, supplies during the next 4 weeks probably will remain below those of a year earlier, and prices to growers may average higher.

Lettuce. Acreage of winter lettuce was again large, particularly in California. Overall production was about the same as the heavy output of the previous winter. However, with larger supplies of other salad vegetables available than in the previous winter, prices in the last half of the winter season declined to about half those of a year earlier.

Supplies of lettuce during the next 4 to 6 weeks are likely to be substantially below those in the same weeks of 1960, and prices materially above the low levels of a year earlier. Prospective early spring production, which usually makes up over four-fifths of the total spring tonnage, is estimated at 6.1 million hundredweight. This is down about a tenth from last year, and about in line with the recent 10-year average. The expected cut in production from last year is due to smaller acreages in all States, and moderately lower yields in Arizona and California. Complete data are not available on total acreage or probable production of lettuce for late spring harvest.

Tomatoes. Supplies of tomatoes for fresh market were much larger this winter than last. Heavy Florida production and sharply lower domestic prices held imports to about half the high levels of the previous winter. Prospective production of tomatoes from the early spring crop, which typically makes up about four-fifths of total spring tonnage, is down 4 percent from last year and well below the 10-year average. Most of the expected cut in production from last year is in Florida, where strong winds and locally heavy rains in late March reduced yield prospects. Indicated production also is down in California because of less acreage. A larger crop is in prospect in Texas. Barring adverse weather and delayed harvests, such as occurred last year, total marketings during the next 4 to 6 weeks are likely to be at or above year earlier levels. Information is not yet available on total late spring acreage.

Onions. Substantially less onions will be available this spring than last. Early spring acreage in Texas is down sharply and yield is moderately lower. Indicated production of about 2 million hundredweight is a fourth less than last year and 14 percent below the 1950-59 average. Dry land areas in the Lower Valley suffered some from lack of moisture, and seed stems caused considerable loss in early planted fields.

Indications are that substantially fewer onions also will be available in late spring than last year. Acreage for late spring harvest is down a third with substantial cuts in each of the important late spring States. Crops in California and Arizona, the two largest producing States, are in generally good condition. But crop conditions in Georgia and Texas are only fair.

With substantially smaller remaining supplies of dry onions from the 1960 crop and reduced supplies of new crop onions, prices to growers are much above those of a year ago. Because of materially smaller remaining supplies, prices during the next 6 to 8 weeks are expected to average well above those of a year earlier.

Early intentions reports indicate that growers plan a substantially smaller acreage of onions for early summer harvest than last year, and 4 percent less acreage for late summer harvest. Planned acreages with yields near the average of recent years, would result in substantially less onions in early summer and moderately less in late summer. However, supplies from the late summer crop would be adequate to satisfy anticipated demand.

Cantaloups. Acreage of cantaloups for spring harvest is down 6 percent from last year and almost a third below average. Increased acreages in Texas and Arizona were more than offset by a moderate decline in Florida and a sharp cut in California. A much smaller acreage in the Imperial Valley accounted for most of the reduction in California. Crops in most areas are in generally good condition, though insects are causing some concern in Arizona. Acreage and condition of crops in the various areas indicate moderately smaller supplies of cantaloups this spring than last, with most of the cut in California. If presently indicated production materializes, prices to growers likely will average the same to higher than last spring. However, market conditions and prices for the spring crop also will be affected by the size and timing of the early summer crop, and by supplies available for import from Mexico. The crop in Mexico is reported to be about 2 weeks earlier than last year, and imports in mid-April were running well above those of a year earlier. Reports indicate that the crop in Mexico is much larger than last year. Quality is excellent. First estimate of early summer acreage will be available May 10.

Watermelons. Substantially less watermelons will be available for spring harvest this year than last. Late spring acreage in Florida, which produces about four-fifths of the total spring tonnage, is down a tenth, and California down 6 percent. Also, the Florida crop was damaged and delayed by low temperatures on March 10 and 11, and yields may be below the high levels of last spring. Less watermelons are expected to be available for import from Mexico, because of serious disease problems and low yields. Prices to growers in late spring probably will average somewhat above those of a year earlier, when bunched marketings in June resulted in very low prices.

Acreage of the important early summer crop is also down moderately from both last year and average. Louisiana and California are the only States reporting an increase over last year. Moisture is plentiful in all areas, but excessive rains in the Southeast delayed plantings. Yields near the 1956-60 average, on the indicated acreage, would result in moderately less production than in 1960. However, supplies from the early summer crop would be about in line with expected demand.

PROCESSED VEGETABLES

Total supplies of canned vegetables available in the current season were slightly smaller than those of last season, but a little above the 1950-59 average. Aggregate movement of canned vegetables in the first half of the season was about the same as a year earlier. Despite smaller supplies and curtailed movement of some individual items, indications are that overall movement in the period January-March was about the same as a year earlier. Remaining stocks probably are moderately smaller than a year ago. Recent reports by canners showed substantially larger stocks of asparagus, lima beans, carrots, spinach, and sauerkraut than a year earlier. Stocks of canned tomatoes, tomato catsup, and pumpkin and squash also are larger. But these increases are more than offset by declines in a number of important items. Canners' stocks of sweet corn, green peas, beets, and tomato paste,

sauce, and puree are substantially smaller than a year ago, tomato juice moderately smaller, and snap beans slightly smaller. Demand for and movement of canned vegetables during the remaining months of the season are expected to remain good. This would mean significantly smaller stocks of canned vegetables at the end of the current season than either a year earlier or the recent 10-year average.

Consumption of a number of frozen items was smaller this winter than last, when demand for frozen vegetables was stimulated by a shortage of many fresh items. Stocks of frozen vegetables, excluding potatoes, in cold storage on April 1 amounted to 610 million pounds, a fifth more than on April 1, 1960. Holdings of green peas were very light -- 23 percent below a year ago. Mixed peas and carrots were up slightly and broccoli up moderately. But holdings of asparagus, lima beans, snap beans, Brussels sprouts, carrots, cauliflower, corn, spinach, and mixed vegetables were materially larger than a year earlier. Because of a much larger pack, holdings of french fried potatoes on April 1, at 186 million pounds, was about 70 percent above a year ago. Carryover stocks of frozen vegetables at the end of the current season are expected to be substantially larger than a year earlier, and stocks of potatoes much larger.

During the remainder of the current season consumer demand for processed vegetables is expected to continue strong. Despite tight supplies of some canned items, aggregate movement is likely to hold close to that of last season. Movement of frozen vegetables is expected to average moderately above year earlier levels. Except for sauerkraut, prices of most major canned items are expected to continue moderately above those of last season, while frozen items are likely to average the same to slightly higher. There will, of course, be some price concessions to move stocks ahead of new pack. But such concessions probably will be less widespread, and for many items more moderate than usual.

With carryover stocks of canned vegetables expected to be worked down to the lowest level in five years, processors are aiming for a larger total pack this year. March and April intentions reports on crops comprising over 90 percent of annual tonnage for processing, indicate that processors plan to plant or contract a tenth more acreage of these crops than last year (table 2). Plantings and combined production of winter and early spring spinach for processing were down slightly from last year. But prospective acreage of all other crops is up. Processors plan materially larger acreages of lima beans, green peas, sweet corn, beets, and cucumbers for pickles, and more moderate increases for snap beans, tomatoes, and contract cabbage for kraut. A number of factors, including the intentions reports, may cause processors to modify these early plans. However, should the intended acreages materialize, near average growing conditions would result in a slightly to moderately larger total tonnage of vegetables for processing than last year. The canned pack probably would be slightly larger, and the frozen pack substantially larger than in 1960. Because of smaller beginning stocks, supplies of canned vegetables in the coming season would be about the same as those in the 1960-61 season, but supplies of frozen would be materially larger.

Table 2.--Vegetables for commercial processing: Prospective plantings

Crop	Planted acreage			1961 as per-centage of	
	Average	1960	Prospective	Average	1960
	1950-59 <u>1/</u>		1961	1950-59 <u>1/</u>	
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Percent	Percent
Bean, green lima					
Freezing	65,190	63,670	59,450	91	93
Canning	36,740	31,830	47,530	129	149
Beans, snap					
Freezing	35,560	46,940	55,150	155	117
Canning	122,080	135,010	139,450	114	103
Beets for canning	18,440	15,120	16,800	91	111
Cabbage for kraut, contract only	8,890	8,970	9,500	107	106
Corn, sweet					
Freezing	65,240	78,390	93,450	143	119
Canning	394,420	352,060	376,950	96	107
Cucumbers for pickles	137,400	103,380	114,350	83	111
Peas, green					
Freezing	126,970	125,660	150,420	118	120
Canning	322,360	224,910	244,190	76	109
Spinach, winter and early spring	9,010	10,200	9,800	109	96
Tomatoes	339,700	280,800	301,400	89	107
Total 9 crops <u>1/ 2/</u>	1,669,710	1,476,940	1,618,440	97	110

1/ Except lima beans for freezing and canning 1952-59 average; snap beans 1954-59 average; and sweet corn 1953-59 average. 2/ Does not include open market cabbage for kraut nor late spring and fall spinach.

Vegetables - Processing, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Prospects for Major items

Snap Beans. Disappearance of both canned and frozen snap beans so far this season have been about the same as the high levels of last season. Prices for most canned bean items have averaged slightly to moderately above those of last season. Cannery stock of snap beans on April 1, at 7.0 million cases, 24/2 equivalents, was slightly smaller than a year earlier.

April intentions reports indicate that processors plan to plant or contract 7 percent more acreage of snap beans for processing than last year. Largest increase, about a fourth, is in the Pacific Coast States. Growers in the Central States also plan a substantial increase in acreage; and those in the East, a slight increase. In the East, substantial increases in New York and Maryland are partly offset by a cut in Florida. Intended acreage for freezing, which makes up about a fourth of the total, is up 17 percent, and acreage for canning up 3 percent. Should these acreages materialize, yields near the average of recent years would result in a substantially larger pack of frozen beans than last year and a slightly larger pack of canned. Such packs plus estimated carryover would result in materially more frozen beans in the 1961-62 season than in the current season, and the same to slightly more canned beans.

Sweet Corn. Movement of frozen sweet corn so far this season has been somewhat below that of a year earlier. Movement of canned, though large relative to supplies, also has been significantly smaller than a year ago. Both f.o.b. and retail prices of canned corn have averaged moderately above those of a year earlier, while frozen items have averaged the same to higher. Cannery stock on April 1 of 9.1 million cases, 24/2 equivalents, was considerably lower than the 10.7 million cases of April 1, 1960. Tight supplies of some canned items will continue to restrict movement during the remaining months of the season. Ample supplies of frozen corn are available.

Intentions reports, as of April 1, point to 9 percent more acreage of sweet corn for canning this year than last. Prospective acreage for freezing, about a fifth of the total, is up 19 percent. The West reported an overall increase in intended acreage of 15 percent, and both the mid-West and the East about 8 percent. The intended acreages with 1956-59 average yields would result in about a sixth larger tonnage than last year. Total canned supplies in the 1961-62 marketing season would be at least moderately larger than in the current season. Frozen supplies would be much larger.

Green Peas. Substantially less canned green peas have been available this season than last. Although movement so far has been materially smaller, remaining supplies are about a fourth below those of a year ago. A much smaller carryover is in prospect.

Although smaller supplies of frozen peas were available for the season as a whole, movement to date has been slightly to moderately larger than last season. Remaining April 1 stocks of 90 million pounds, were down sharply from the 116 million pounds of a year earlier. Into mid-year when supplies become available from the new pack, prices for both canned and frozen peas are expected to continue moderately to substantially above those of a year earlier.

March 1 intentions reports indicate that processors plan to plant or contract 9 percent more acreage of peas for canning than last year. Prospective acreage for freezing, about 38 percent of the total, is up 20 percent. The intended acreage with normal abandonment and yields near the average of recent years would result in about a fourth more peas for freezing and moderately to substantially more for canning. Despite sharply lower carryover stocks, supplies of frozen peas in the coming season would be materially larger than in the current season, and canned supplies the same to slightly smaller.

Tomatoes. Slightly less tomatoes and tomato juice were available this season than last, but supplies of most tomato products were the same to larger. Movement of most items so far this season appears to be running ahead of last year. Remaining supplies of tomatoes, and catsup and chili sauce appear to be larger than a year ago. But remaining supplies of tomato juice are moderately smaller, and paste, sauce, and pulp and puree substantially smaller. Prices of most tomato items in early April were the same to moderately higher than a year earlier. As usual, some price concessions are being made mostly to assure clean-up ahead of new pack, and also in the case of tomatoes to compete with new pack

from Florida. However, prices of most tomato items during the remainder of the season are expected to remain above those of a year earlier, reflecting lighter current supplies, and higher raw product and processing costs for the 1961 pack.

Processors are planning moderately more acreage of tomatoes for processing than last season. March 1 intentions reports indicate an increase of 7 percent over last year, with about three-fourths of the total increase in California. Prospective acreage in the East is up 6 percent and that in the mid-West is the same as last year. But intended acreage in the West, most of it in California, is up more than a tenth. Sign up of contract acreage in California was slow this year, and there was considerable concern as to whether processors would get the increased acreage. The problem was due largely to uncertainty as to availability of labor to harvest the crop, and the prospect of substantially higher costs. However, as the contracting season advanced processors offered higher prices, and reportedly got the desired acreage.

Should the planned acreage materialize, and yields are near the 1956-60 average, tonnage for processing would be a little smaller than last year. Such production with expected carryover stocks would result in 1961-62 overall supplies of tomatoes and products about in line with anticipated demand.

Sauerkraut. Movement of sauerkraut during the first half of the season was moderately larger than a year earlier. Because of a large pack last year, however, remaining stocks are much larger than the light stocks of a year ago. During late March and early April prices of consumer size containers were still near those of a year earlier, but prices of institutional packs were moderately to materially lower. Carryover stocks at the end of the current season probably will be below average, but much above the small carryover of last season.

April 1 intentions reports indicate that processors plan to plant or contract 6 percent more acres of cabbage for kraut than last year. The intended acreage with 1954-58 average yield would result in at least moderately more contract tonnage. In addition to contract cabbage, packers typically purchase 40 to 50 percent of their requirements from open market supplies. Such purchases vary considerably depending on the prospective supply-demand situation for kraut and the supplies and prices of open market cabbage. However, unless prices of open market cabbage are at relatively low levels, packers may put up a little smaller total pack of kraut than last year. Because of larger stocks, supplies in 1961-62 are likely to be a little larger than in the current season.

Spinach. The Florida crop of winter spinach for processing of 7,200 tons was a third larger than last winter. Cannery stocks on March 1 were about a tenth larger than a year earlier, and frozen stocks a third larger. Indications are that early spring production in California, typically about 40 percent of total annual tonnage, is down 4 percent. No data are available on probable acreage or production of late spring and fall spinach for processing.

Beets. Cannery stock of beets on March 1 amounted to 3.2 million cases, 24/2 equivalents, about a million cases less than on March 1, 1960. April 15 intentions reports indicate 11 percent more acreage of beets for processing than last year. Substantially larger acreages are planned in New York, Wisconsin, and Oregon, and a more moderate increase in other States as a group. Normal abandonment and 1956-60 average yields on the planned acreage would result in somewhat more tonnage than last year. In spite of smaller expected carryover stocks at the end of the current season, supplies in the 1961-62 season might be a little larger than in 1960-61.

Cucumbers for pickles. Carryover stocks of pickles at the end of the current season are expected to be smaller than a year earlier. Prospective acreage of cucumbers for pickles, based on the April 15 reports, is 11 percent larger than last year. Intended plantings are up substantially in the West and Mid-west and up moderately in the Southeast. Despite the larger acreage, supplies of cucumber pickles next season may be smaller than in the current season.

POTATOES

Significantly more potatoes were available in the first quarter of 1961 than in 1960, and prices to growers averaged substantially lower. Storage stocks of fall crop potatoes on January 1, at 104 million hundredweight, were 6 percent larger than a year earlier, and early spring production was almost a fifth larger.

Movement of potatoes during the period January-March was a little above that of a year earlier, due mainly to larger use by food processing outlets. Movement to starch outlets averaged below that of the previous season. Despite somewhat larger overall marketings, the heavier supplies of potatoes during the first quarter held prices about a fourth below the relatively high levels of a year earlier. Since early March USDA has been operating a program under which supplemental payments are made to growers for diverting 1960 late crop potatoes, of U. S. No. 2 or better quality, to starch or flour manufacture. Diversions in Maine, the only State participating in the program, have been relatively large in recent weeks. The program is scheduled to end on May 30.

Spring Prospects

Indications are that supplies of potatoes this spring will continue a little larger than those of a year earlier. Storage stocks of fall crop potatoes on March 1 amounted to 61.5 million hundredweight, about 4.5 million hundredweight more than a year ago. Also, total spring production may be slightly larger than last year. Prospective production for early spring harvest, at 4.2 million hundredweight, is substantially larger than in 1960, and indicated acreage of the late spring crop is down only 2 percent. Further, most of the acreage cuts for late spring were in the South, where yields are relatively low. Indicated acreage in California, which produces about 60 percent of the total late spring tonnage, is up 9 percent, and Arizona up 8 percent. Crops in these States are in generally good condition, with harvest underway in early areas. But prospective acreage in the Southeast is about a tenth smaller than last year, largely because of adverse weather and curtailed plantings in the Baldwin area of Alabama, and reductions in northeastern North Carolina. Considerable acreage was replanted in Alabama, with some cut in potential tonnage likely as well as delay in peak movement. First USDA production estimate for late spring potatoes will be available May 10.

Domestic demand for potatoes is expected to be about the same this spring as last. Since Canada, the largest customer for our exports, has considerably more potatoes than a year ago, export demand for old crop potatoes will be down substantially from the high levels of last spring. Export demand for new crop supplies may be close to that of a year earlier.

Prospects After Spring

Acreage. Intentions reports indicate close to the same acreage of potatoes for early summer harvest this year as last. But growers reportedly plan to plant about 7 percent more acres for late summer and fall harvest combined, than in 1960. The increase is due to significantly larger acreages in the Central States and the West. Growers in the Western States report an 11 percent increase. Prospective acreage is up 15 percent in Idaho and 11 percent in Washington, with more moderate increases in Colorado, California, and Oregon.

Potato producers in the 9 Central States plan to plant 8 percent more acreage, with only South Dakota reporting a decline. Substantial increases are planned in Minnesota and North Dakota, and slight increases in Michigan and Wisconsin.

Table 3.--Potatoes, late summer and fall: Prospective plantings

State and area	Acreage planted			1961 as percentage of 1960
	1950-59 average	1960	Prospective 1961 ^{1/}	
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
Maine	138.0	148.0	151.0	102
New York-Long Island	50.6	45.0	44.0	98
-Upstate	46.0	36.0	38.0	106
Pennsylvania	60.3	49.0	46.0	94
Other States ^{2/}	25.8	22.6	22.8	101
8 Eastern-Fall	320.7	300.6	301.8	100
Michigan	61.3	49.6	50.2	101
Wisconsin	54.0	53.0	55.0	103
Minnesota	88.8	107.7	124.9	116
North Dakota	98.2	113.0	124.0	110
Other States ^{3/}	78.9	58.8	58.7	100
9 Central-Fall	381.2	382.1	412.8	108
Idaho	172.2	237.5	272.0	115
Colorado	55.8	57.3	61.3	107
Washington	35.1	37.0	41.0	111
Oregon	36.4	35.0	36.0	103
California	28.6	27.4	29.0	106
Other States ^{4/}	26.8	24.0	23.8	99
9 Western-Fall	354.9	418.2	463.1	111
Late summer only:				
Other States ^{5/}	55.7	41.8	40.6	97
Total late summer and fall	1,113.5	1,142.7	1,218.3	107

^{1/} Intended acreage as of March 1. ^{2/} New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. ^{3/} Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, South Dakota, and Nebraska. ^{4/} Montana, Wyoming, Utah, and Nevada. ^{5/} Illinois, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, and New Mexico.

Growers in the 8 Eastern States reported intentions to plant about the same acreage as last year. A slight increase for Maine and a moderate increase for Upstate New York were about offset by a slight reduction for Long Island and a moderate cut for Pennsylvania.

Danger of Overproduction

The 7 percent larger intended acreages of potatoes for late summer and fall harvest, with yields by States near the average of recent years, would result in at least moderately more potatoes than last year. Since consumers eat about the same quantity of potatoes from year to year, a larger production would weigh heavily on markets and likely would result in relatively low prices to growers. Should production be as large as indicated by intentions reports, prices to growers probably would average substantially below those of the current season. To prevent a surplus and accompanying low prices, the Secretary of Agriculture has urged growers to plant materially less acreage than indicated by the March 1 intentions reports. The Department's Acreage-Marketing Guide for Potatoes, issued in February and containing details by States, recommends about the same overall acreage of potatoes for late summer harvest as in 1960, and 5 percent less acreage for fall harvest. In view of the price depressing effect of even small potato surpluses, growers would do well to hold plantings near the recommended levels.

SWEETPOTATOES

Supplies Lighter, Prices Higher Than a Year Ago

Because of the smaller 1960 crop, supplies of sweetpotatoes this season have been substantially smaller than in the previous season. Prices to growers have averaged about a fourth above the relatively low levels of a year earlier. With smaller remaining supplies than a year ago and about the same level of demand, prices to growers for the rest of the season are expected to remain considerably above those of a year earlier.

Little Change in Acreage Indicated

March 1 intentions reports indicate that growers plan to plant about 228 thousand acres of sweetpotatoes in 1961, substantially the same as planted last year, but almost a third less than the 1950-59 average. Growers in Louisiana, largest producing State, plan to plant about 5 percent more acreage than last year, when weather interfered with plantings. A few other States also plan increases, including New Jersey, 7 percent; Tennessee, 14 percent; Oklahoma, 11 percent; and California, 8 percent. But these increases are about offset by substantial decreases in a number of other States, with most of the decline in the Southeast. Prospective acreage is down around 5 to 10 percent in Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Arkansas.

Prospects for the
1961-62 Season

Indications are that sweetpotatoes are likely to be in fairly light supply in the coming season. If farmers plant near the intended acreage, and yields by States should be near those of recent years, production would be moderately below that of 1960, and the smallest of record. Demand for sweetpotatoes has declined somewhat in recent years, and small crops no longer bring the sharply higher prices once experienced. However, growers probably could move a moderately larger crop than planned, without encountering serious marketing or price difficulties. Should production be no larger than currently indicated by intended plantings, prices to growers in the 1961-62 marketing year probably would be moderately above those of the current season.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS

Remaining Supply Close
to a Year Ago

Overall supplies of dry edible beans available in the 1960-61 marketing year were slightly smaller than the previous season. However, due mainly to substantially smaller exports of beans so far this season remaining supplies appear to be close to those of a year earlier.

Total remaining supply of colored classes of beans is moderately larger than a year ago, but below the 1955-59 average. Among important classes, supplies of pintos are about the same as a year earlier, and small reds down at least moderately. But supplies of red kidney beans are much larger than the small stocks of a year ago. Remaining supplies of white classes of beans probably are close to those of a year ago, but substantially above the 5-year average. Supplies of Great Northern and small whites are down materially from last season, but supplies of pea beans again are large. Supplies of baby lima beans are about the same as a year earlier, but supplies of the more popular large limas are down sharply from both a year ago and average. Remaining supplies of blackeye beans are also down materially from a year earlier.

Except for pinks, which are higher, prices of most other colored classes of beans have averaged significantly below those of a year earlier, with prices of the larger supply of red kidney beans much below the high levels of last season. Among the major white classes, prices of Great Northerns have averaged above those of the previous season. Prices of pea beans were somewhat below those of last season prior to initiation of the USDA program to purchase these beans for distribution to needy families. From February through April, however, the prices of pea beans averaged the same to slightly above those of a year earlier.

Through February 16 the Department had purchased 224,000 hundredweight of pea beans for distribution to needy families. In addition packaging contracts let and being let for the needy family program on pea beans taken over under the support program totaled 615,000 hundredweight.

About 1.8 million hundredweight of beans, mostly pea beans, were delivered to the Commodity Credit Corporation under price-support loans and purchase agreements in Michigan. Pea and dark red kidney beans acquired under the 1960 price-support operation were made available on the CCC monthly sales list for March. At the end of March, about 450,000 hundredweight of dry beans remained under the support and loan programs in States in which the loans mature on April 30. Most of these were Pintos, small reds, and Great Northerns. Farmers probably redeemed a substantial portion of these beans before loan maturity.

About the Same Acreage as Last
Year Planned, as of March 1

March 1 intentions reports indicate that growers planned to plant 1,478,000 acres of dry beans in 1961, about the same as in 1960. However, the Secretary of Agriculture in late March announced a substantially higher average support rate for 1961-crop beans. The higher support level may result in some increase in 1961 acreage. According to the early March intentions reports, prospective acreage in the Northeast was up 2 percent from last year. A 3 percent increase in Michigan, principal producer of pea beans, more than offset a 4 percent reduction in New York State. Growers in the Southwest which produces mostly Pintos, reported plans to plant 6 percent more acres than in 1960. Intended acreage was the same as in 1960 in New Mexico, but up in Kansas, Utah, and Colorado. Largest planned increase in Colorado was reported in the non-irrigated areas in the Southwestern part of the State.

California growers also planned 5 percent more acreage than last year. Prospective acreage of lima beans is the same as last year, but acreages of pink, blackeye, and small red beans were up.

Growers in the Northwest, which produces most of the Great Northern and small red beans, as well as substantial quantities of Pintos, planned a 10 percent cut in acreage. While prospective acreage in Nebraska was up 3 percent, and that in Montana the same as a year ago, materially smaller acreages were planned in Idaho, Wyoming, and Washington. Loss of the Cuban export market together with plans for increased sugar beet acreage appear to be primarily responsible for the intended cuts in bean acreage.

Prospects for the
Coming Season

Exports of dry beans during the remainder of the season probably will continue below those of a year earlier. But partially because of the

Department's distribution of pea beans to needy families, domestic use during the remaining months of the season is expected to be moderately larger than last season. Use at these levels would leave somewhat smaller stocks at the end of the current season than at the beginning. Carryover of colored classes, as a group, probably would be substantially larger than the light carryover at the beginning of the season, but stocks of white classes as a group substantially smaller.

If farmers plant about in line with their March 1 intentions, total supplies of beans in the 1961-62 season probably will be a little smaller than in the current season. However, the Secretary of Agriculture on March 30 announced a national average support price of \$6.32 per hundredweight for 1961-crop dry edible beans, 70 percent of the March 1961 parity price, and \$.97 above the average support price for the 1960 crop. The higher support level may result in a larger acreage than originally intended, and a corresponding increase in production. Farmers probably could market the production from a moderately larger acreage with little or no difficulty.

The support prices, by classes, for 1961 beans are \$6.40 to \$6.90 per hundredweight for pea and medium white beans, depending on area; Great Northern \$6.40 to \$6.90; small white and flat small white \$7.21; pink \$7.01; small red \$7.06 to \$7.16; pinto \$5.78 to \$6.38; red kidney \$8.39; large lima \$9.93 to \$10.08; and baby lima \$5.28 per 100-pounds. Premium for U. S. Choice Hand Picked, and U. S. Extra No. 1 beans will be 10 cents per hundredweight except for pea beans the premium on U. S. Choice Hand Picked will be 25 cents. Discounts for U. S. No. 2 grade beans will be 25 cents per hundredweight.

Should dry bean acreage in 1961 be at or moderately above March intentions, overall supplies of beans would not be burdensome. While supplies of some classes, including pea beans might be relatively large, most classes would move into domestic and export channels readily. Overall prices to growers for 1961 crop beans probably would average about the same as those for the 1960 crop.

DRY FIELD PEAS

Remaining Supplies Below a Year Ago

Supplies of dry field peas available in the 1960-61 marketing year were about a fifth smaller than the previous year, because of a sharp cut in 1960 production. Domestic use of peas so far this season probably has been the same to moderately smaller than a year earlier, and exports have been down about a tenth. Remaining supplies are materially smaller than a year ago. Because of higher prices for the smaller supplies of Alaskas and other smooth green peas, overall prices to growers during the first part of the season averaged moderately to substantially above the relatively low levels of a year earlier.

Larger Acreage
Expected in 1961

Barring unfavorable weather at planting time, acreage planted to dry field peas is likely to be materially larger this year than last. Growers intentions on March 1 indicate plans to plant 331 thousand acres of dry peas, 9 percent more than last year. Increases over last year were reported in all States except Colorado, where a shortage of irrigation water is likely to result in a smaller acreage. Washington State, the leading producer, shows a 10 percent increase over 1960; and Idaho, second in importance, a 3 percent gain. First official production estimates for dry peas will be available in early July. However, yields near the 1956-60 average, by States, would produce 3.9 million hundredweight, about a fourth more than the crop of 1960.

Larger Supplies in Prospect
in the Coming Season

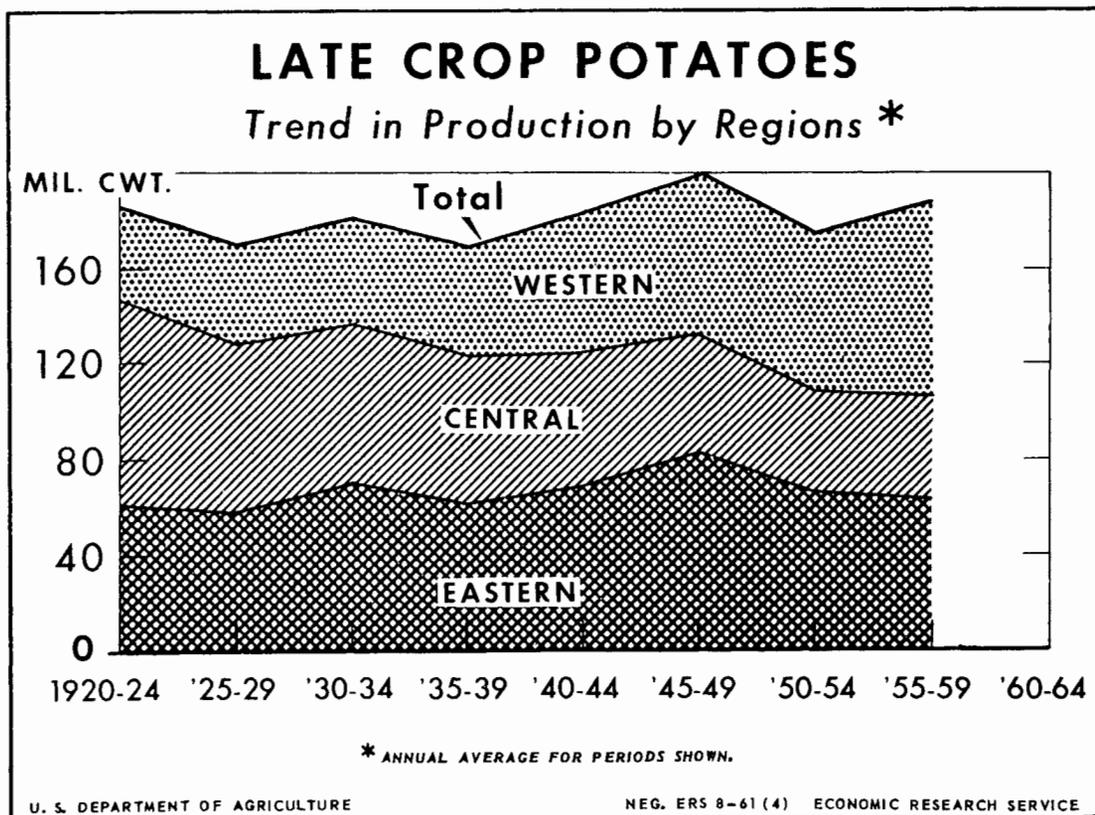
Carryover of dry peas at the beginning of next season is expected to be substantially smaller than a year earlier. But if farmers plant the intended acreage, an average growing season would result in sharply higher production than last year. Total supplies for the 1961-62 marketing season would be materially larger than in the current season. Under these conditions, domestic use of dry peas next season probably would be moderately larger than in the current season, and quantities available for export would be considerably larger. Exports in recent years have been at relatively high levels compared with earlier years. With expanding processing facilities abroad, export demand is expected to continue strong.

TRENDS IN THE GEOGRAPHIC PATTERN OF PRODUCTION OF LATE CROP POTATOES*

The potato industry during the past 15 to 20 years has been characterized by rapidly increasing specialization, concentration of production, mechanization, improved breeding and cultural practices, and the introduction and expansion of processed products. These and other forces have operated to bring about a big increase in yield, a sharp reduction in acreage, and significant shifts in the regional and the intra-regional patterns of potato production.

Total late summer and fall potato production over the past 40 years fluctuated widely but showed no marked trend. Acreage declined more than 60 percent from 1920-24 to 1955-59, but yield increased to more than two and one half times the earlier level. The sharpest decline in acreage, almost 80 percent, occurred in the Central region, where yield is lowest.

These changes in acreage and yield resulted in marked shifts in the regional pattern of production. The Central region, which in the early 1920's produced almost half the total late crop, declined sharply in importance -- to 22 percent of the total in 1955-59. This decline was largely offset by rapid expansion in the Western region, which increased its share of the U. S. total from 20 to 44 percent. Production in the East in 1955-59 averaged 34 percent of the U. S. total, about the same as in the earlier period.



*By Will M. Simmons, Economic and Statistical Analysis Division, ERS.

Table 4.--Late crop potatoes: Trend in acreage, yield, and production, United States, by regions, 1920-59 ^{1/}

Period	Acreage, by regions			
	Eastern	Central	Western	U. S. total
	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>1,000 acres</u>
1920-24	768.0	1,524.2	479.6	2,771.8
1925-29	683.9	1,231.0	465.5	2,380.4
1930-34	722.9	1,432.6	529.3	2,684.8
1935-39	658.9	1,177.0	461.3	2,297.2
1940-44	629.1	959.6	467.0	2,055.7
1945-49	531.1	601.3	449.9	1,582.3
1950-54	347.7	364.3	356.4	1,068.4
1955-59	292.1	327.5	398.7	1,018.3
	Average yield per acre			
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
	<u>Cwt.</u>	<u>Cwt.</u>	<u>Cwt.</u>	<u>Cwt.</u>
1920-24	80.1	56.2	78.8	66.7
1925-29	84.8	57.4	88.1	71.2
1930-34	95.4	46.8	83.5	67.2
1935-39	92.3	51.9	101.2	73.4
1940-44	108.4	58.1	125.1	88.7
1945-49	155.7	81.7	151.1	126.3
1950-54	189.2	114.7	187.7	163.3
1955-59	218.0	127.5	206.0	184.2
	Production			
	Mil. cwt.	Mil. cwt.	Mil. cwt.	Mil. cwt.
	<u>Mil. cwt.</u>	<u>Mil. cwt.</u>	<u>Mil. cwt.</u>	<u>Mil. cwt.</u>
1920-24	61.5	85.7	37.8	185.0
1925-29	58.0	70.6	41.0	169.6
1930-34	69.0	67.1	44.2	180.3
1935-39	60.8	61.1	46.7	168.6
1940-44	68.2	55.8	58.4	182.4
1945-49	82.7	49.1	68.0	199.8
1950-54	65.8	41.8	66.9	174.5
1955-59	63.7	41.8	82.1	187.6
	Production as percentage of U. S. total			
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1920-24	33.3	46.3	20.4	100.0
1925-29	34.2	41.6	24.2	100.0
1930-34	38.3	37.2	24.5	100.0
1935-39	36.1	36.2	27.7	100.0
1940-44	37.4	30.6	32.0	100.0
1945-49	41.4	24.6	34.0	100.0
1950-54	37.7	24.0	38.3	100.0
1955-59	33.9	22.3	43.8	100.0

^{1/} Annual average for periods shown.

Compiled from Statistical Bulletins 122 and 190, annual summaries of Potatoes and Sweet-potatoes, AMS, USDA.

Total acreage of potatoes for late summer and fall harvest in the Western region, declined a fourth from 1920-24 to 1950-54, then increased. Acreage in 1955-59 averaged about a sixth less than in the early 1920's. Sharp declines in California, Colorado, Washington, and a number of less important States were partly offset by a twofold increase in Idaho. Acreage in Oregon showed relatively little change. Yield increased sharply in all States. The region now produces more than 40 percent of late summer and fall potatoes.

Acreage shifts and yield changes within the region have resulted in a doubling of production in the West, and a sharp increase in the relative importance of Idaho. Production in Idaho in the early 1920's was less than a fifth of the regional total, and slightly smaller than that in Colorado. But output in Idaho expanded from about 7 million hundredweight to almost 38 million hundredweight, and the State's share of the regional total jumped from 19 to 41 percent. Oregon also increased in relative importance from 6 to 11 percent of the total. Even though tonnage increased in Colorado, California, and Washington, these States' relative importance in the region declined. Among the less important States, production declined in Nebraska and Montana, remained about the same in Nevada, and increased in New Mexico and Utah.

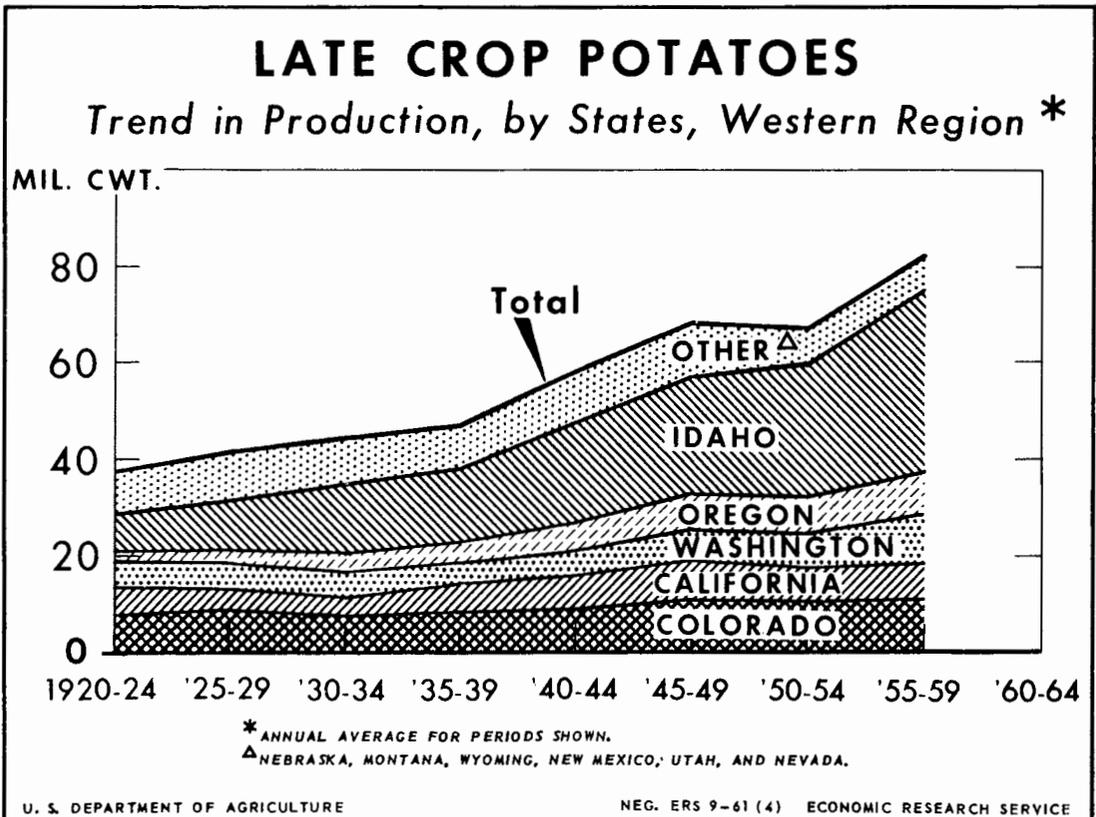


Table 5.--Late crop potatoes: Trend in acreage, yield, and production, selected States, Western region, 1920-59 ^{1/}

Period	Acreage, Western region						
	Colorado	California	Washington	Oregon	Idaho	Other ^{2/}	Regional total
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
1920-24	93.0	61.8	54.6	37.2	65.2	162.8	479.6
1925-29	88.2	42.4	53.0	36.4	39.0	156.5	465.5
1930-34	101.2	25.2	52.8	45.2	115.8	189.1	529.3
1935-39	90.4	33.4	42.8	37.2	118.6	138.9	461.3
1940-44	75.0	36.0	36.6	41.4	148.0	130.0	467.0
1945-49	73.8	38.0	33.2	42.8	162.4	99.7	449.9
1950-54	53.0	29.6	28.4	34.8	150.7	59.9	356.4
1955-59	55.4	27.7	41.4	37.7	189.9	46.6	398.7
	Average yield per acre						
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
1920-24	80.9	92.0	96.2	63.2	110.7	57.4	78.8
1925-29	97.7	108.3	101.3	68.1	118.9	59.1	88.1
1930-34	74.8	137.9	92.2	84.6	126.2	50.2	83.5
1935-39	94.7	157.6	110.5	103.2	132.6	61.4	101.2
1940-44	122.9	186.1	133.4	137.4	140.9	84.9	125.1
1945-49	153.3	203.7	197.1	162.1	149.9	110.2	151.1
1950-54	195.8	243.8	241.5	217.5	182.2	121.9	187.7
1955-59	200.1	268.1	245.2	232.6	197.8	153.1	206.0
	Production						
	Mil. cwt.	Mil. cwt.	Mil. cwt.	Mil. cwt.	Mil. cwt.	Mil. cwt.	Mil. cwt.
1920-24	7.9	5.7	5.2	2.4	7.2	9.4	37.8
1925-29	8.6	4.6	5.4	2.5	10.6	9.3	41.0
1930-34	7.6	3.5	5.2	3.8	14.6	9.5	44.2
1935-39	8.6	5.3	4.7	3.8	15.7	8.6	46.7
1940-44	9.2	6.7	4.9	5.7	20.9	11.0	58.4
1945-49	11.3	7.7	6.6	6.9	24.4	11.1	68.0
1950-54	10.4	7.2	6.9	7.6	27.6	7.2	66.9
1955-59	11.1	7.4	10.1	8.8	37.6	7.1	82.1
	Production as percentage of regional total						
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1920-24	20.9	15.1	13.8	6.3	19.0	24.9	100.0
1925-29	21.0	11.2	13.2	6.1	25.8	22.7	100.0
1930-34	17.2	7.9	11.8	8.6	33.0	21.5	100.0
1935-39	18.4	11.3	10.1	8.1	33.7	18.4	100.0
1940-44	15.8	11.5	8.4	9.8	35.7	18.8	100.0
1945-49	16.6	11.3	9.7	10.1	36.0	16.3	100.0
1950-54	15.5	10.8	10.3	11.4	41.2	10.8	100.0
1955-59	13.5	9.0	12.3	10.7	45.9	8.6	100.0

^{1/} Annual average for periods shown.^{2/} Nebraska, Montana, Wyoming, New Mexico, Utah, and Nevada.

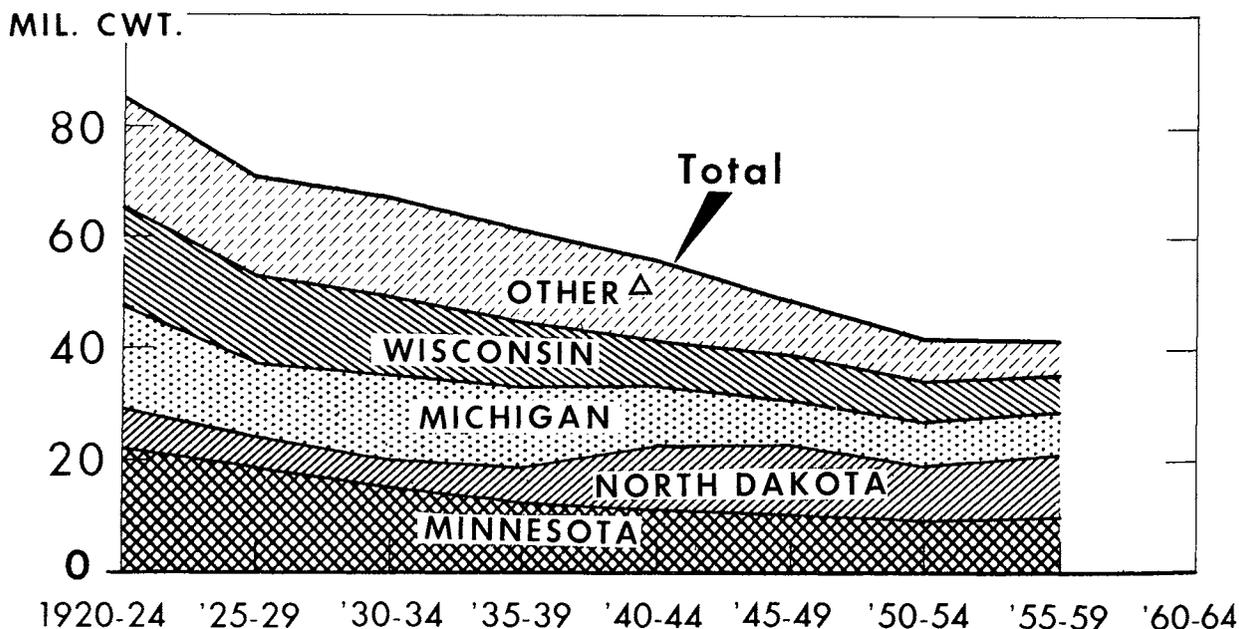
Compiled from Statistical Bulletins 122 and 190, and annual summaries of Potatoes and Sweet-potatoes, AMS, USDA.

Unlike the West, where the late summer and fall potato industry has grown rapidly, the industry in the Central region has declined sharply, with production in recent years accounting for little more than a fifth of U. S. total. Acreage in the region was cut almost 80 percent between 1920-24 and 1955-59. Despite a 6.9 increase in yield per acre, production dropped sharply. Drastic acreage reductions occurred in Michigan and Wisconsin. A big cut also occurred in Minnesota, and a more moderate reduction in North Dakota. Among other States in the region, both acreage and production declined sharply.

The net result of acreage and yield changes has been a 50 percent cut in production in the region, and a big increase in the relative importance of North Dakota. During the early 1920's, North Dakota produced less than a tenth of the regional total, compared with more than a fifth each in Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin, and other States as a group. By 1955-59, however, North Dakota was the only major State showing an increase in actual tonnage over the earlier period, and had become the leading producing State with 27 percent of the regional total. Although production in Minnesota had been cut in half, the State still produced almost a fourth of the tonnage in the region. Michigan and Wisconsin declined in relative importance, as did Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and South Dakota.

LATE CROP POTATOES

*Trend in Production, by States, Central Region **



* ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR PERIODS SHOWN.

△ SOUTH DAKOTA, IOWA, OHIO, INDIANA, AND ILLINOIS.

Table 6.--Late crop potatoes: Trend in acreage, yield, and production, selected States, Central region, 1920-59 ^{1/}

Period	Acreage, Central region					Regional total
	Minnesota	Michigan	Wisconsin	North Dakota	Other ^{2/}	
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	
1920-24	397.4	303.2	288.6	133.8	401.2	1,524.2
1925-29	320.2	238.8	236.6	99.6	335.8	1,231.0
1930-34	361.6	284.8	274.8	137.4	374.0	1,432.6
1935-39	259.4	257.0	224.4	123.0	313.2	1,177.0
1940-44	208.8	190.4	163.0	157.6	239.8	959.6
1945-49	128.4	120.2	95.0	137.2	120.5	601.3
1950-54	81.4	66.8	56.4	93.8	65.9	364.3
1955-59	84.8	53.2	48.4	94.0	47.1	327.5
Average yield per acre						
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
1920-24	55.7	62.4	61.8	50.7	49.8	56.2
1925-29	57.8	59.2	62.6	47.9	54.8	57.4
1930-34	41.8	54.3	51.5	35.9	46.6	46.8
1935-39	47.8	57.9	47.6	52.2	53.5	51.9
1940-44	53.9	60.1	48.8	69.7	59.0	58.1
1945-49	78.8	76.5	78.5	90.6	82.1	81.7
1950-54	107.4	112.0	133.7	111.2	115.1	114.7
1955-59	119.4	138.3	138.1	122.4	128.8	127.5
Production						
	Mil. cwt.	Mil. cwt.	Mil. cwt.	Mil. cwt.	Mil. cwt.	Mil. cwt.
1920-24	22.1	18.9	17.8	6.8	20.1	85.7
1925-29	18.5	14.2	14.8	4.8	18.3	70.6
1930-34	15.1	15.5	14.2	4.9	17.4	67.1
1935-39	12.4	14.9	10.7	6.4	16.7	61.1
1940-44	11.2	11.4	7.9	11.0	14.3	55.8
1945-49	10.1	9.2	7.5	12.4	9.9	49.1
1950-54	8.8	7.5	7.5	10.4	7.6	41.8
1955-59	10.1	7.4	6.7	11.5	6.1	41.8
Production as percentage of regional total						
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1920-24	25.8	22.0	20.8	7.9	23.5	100.0
1925-29	26.2	20.1	21.0	6.8	25.9	100.0
1930-34	22.5	23.1	21.2	7.3	25.9	100.0
1935-39	20.3	24.4	17.5	10.5	27.3	100.0
1940-44	20.1	20.4	14.2	19.7	25.6	100.0
1945-49	20.6	18.7	15.3	25.2	20.2	100.0
1950-54	21.1	17.9	17.9	24.9	18.2	100.0
1955-59	24.2	17.7	16.0	27.5	14.6	100.0

^{1/} Annual average for periods shown.^{2/} South Dakota, Iowa, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

Compiled from Statistical Bulletins 122 and 190, and annual summaries of Potatoes and Sweet-potatoes, AMS, USDA.

The Eastern region, with a third of the U. S. total, has about held its own in late summer and fall potato production during the past three or four decades. Acreage declined about 60 percent from 1920-24 to 1955-59, but yield increased to about two and three fourths times the earlier level. Maine, which has the highest average yield per acre in the region, was the only State to maintain or increase acreage. Acreage declined more than 75 percent in both New York and Pennsylvania, second and third ranking States in the region.

Changes in yield and shifts in acreage within the region have resulted in a big increase in the importance of Maine. During the mid-1920's, Maine replaced New York as the leading producing State in the region. Production in Maine increased from 19 million to 37 million hundredweight, and in 1955-59 accounted for almost 60 percent of the regional total. Production in New York and Pennsylvania has fluctuated widely, but in general has lost both in terms of actual tonnage and relative to the regional total. New York in 1955-59 produced 23 percent of the regional tonnage and Pennsylvania 12 percent, compared with 35 and 22 percent in the early 1920's. Production in other States as a group, historically small, tended to decline. Among States in the group, production increased in Rhode Island and Connecticut, but declined sharply in New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, and West Virginia.

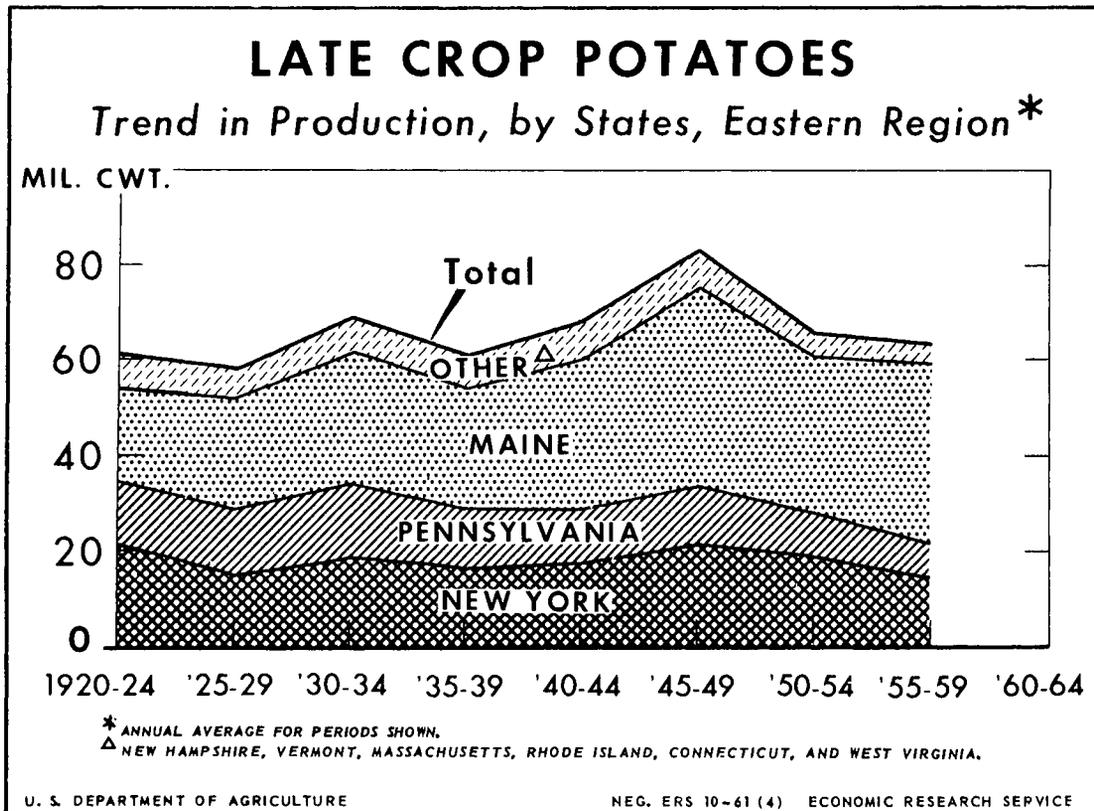


Table 7.--Late crop potatoes: Trend in acreage, yield, and production, selected States, Eastern region, 1920-59 ^{1/}

Period	Acreage, Eastern region				
	New York	Pennsylvania	Maine	Other ^{2/}	Regional total
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
1920-24	304.8	223.0	133.2	107.0	768.0
1925-29	237.2	205.0	150.0	91.7	683.9
1930-34	237.8	214.8	171.2	99.1	722.9
1935-39	218.2	190.8	156.8	93.1	658.9
1940-44	196.4	163.2	173.2	96.3	629.1
1945-49	154.2	110.4	192.4	74.1	531.1
1950-54	104.8	67.2	132.2	43.5	347.7
1955-59	71.2	46.6	143.2	31.1	292.1
	Average yield per acre				
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
1920-24	71.2	60.8	143.0	67.4	80.1
1925-29	63.7	68.3	152.3	65.9	84.8
1930-34	79.2	71.1	161.6	72.9	95.4
1935-39	73.6	70.3	157.0	72.5	92.3
1940-44	89.3	72.9	176.4	85.0	108.4
1945-49	139.9	110.4	214.2	103.5	155.7
1950-54	179.2	139.2	243.4	125.6	189.2
1955-59	204.6	158.6	260.8	140.8	218.0
	Production				
	Mil. cwt.	Mil. cwt.	Mil. cwt.	Mil. cwt.	Mil. cwt.
1920-24	21.7	13.5	19.1	7.2	61.5
1925-29	15.1	14.0	22.9	6.0	58.0
1930-34	18.8	15.3	27.7	7.2	69.0
1935-39	16.1	13.4	24.6	6.7	60.8
1940-44	17.5	11.9	30.6	8.2	68.2
1945-49	21.6	12.2	41.2	7.7	82.7
1950-54	18.8	9.3	32.2	5.5	65.8
1955-59	14.6	7.4	37.3	4.4	63.7
	Production as percentage of regional total				
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1920-24	35.2	22.0	31.1	11.7	100.0
1925-29	26.0	24.1	39.6	10.3	100.0
1930-34	27.2	22.2	40.2	10.4	100.0
1935-39	26.5	22.0	40.5	11.0	100.0
1940-44	25.7	17.4	44.9	12.0	100.0
1945-49	26.1	14.8	49.8	9.3	100.0
1950-54	28.6	14.1	48.9	8.4	100.0
1955-59	22.9	11.6	58.6	6.9	100.0

^{1/} Annual average for periods shown.

^{2/} New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and West Virginia.

Table 8.--Truck crops, potatoes and sweetpotatoes: Unloads at 38 markets, indicated periods 1960 and 1961

Commodity	(Expressed in carlot equivalents)															
	February 20-March 18, 1960:				March 19-April 15, 1960:				February 18-March 17, 1961:				March 18-April 14, 1961:			
	Rail, boat, and air	Truck	Im-ports	Total	Rail, boat, and air	Truck	Im-ports	Total	Rail, boat, and air	Truck	Im-ports	Total	Rail, boat, and air	Truck	Im-ports	Total
Asparagus	81	226	---	307	303	694	---	1,497	69	258	4	331	460	572	---	1,032
Beans, lima, snap and fava	41	351	25	417	153	585	74	812	33	503	74	665	162	831	106	1,599
Beets	9	35	---	44	12	60	---	72	2	58	---	60	13	33	---	76
Broccoli	157	117	---	274	287	103	---	390	218	123	---	341	180	167	---	538
Cabbage	906	1,853	17	2,776	962	2,199	5	3,166	680	2,130	---	2,810	632	2,202	---	2,731
Cantaloups and other melons 1/	1	4	545	550	---	1	788	739	---	---	336	336	---	1	671	672
Carrots	802	882	---	1,684	863	820	---	1,683	685	734	10	1,479	659	752	12	1,430
Cauliflower	211	430	---	641	377	500	---	877	335	434	---	619	126	306	---	576
Celery	1,165	1,441	---	2,606	1,302	1,588	---	2,890	1,074	1,403	---	2,477	1,067	1,356	---	2,125
Corn	13	95	5	113	65	260	4	329	32	168	1	201	30	333	---	123
Cucumbers	39	128	203	370	14	199	159	372	20	230	120	420	82	532	27	741
Eggplant	1	61	42	104	---	85	22	114	---	67	17	34	1	119	20	140
Escarole and endive	70	236	4	310	65	270	7	342	29	225	5	259	43	235	6	334
Lettuce and romaine	3,179	2,569	---	5,748	3,587	3,089	---	6,676	3,156	2,874	---	6,030	3,018	2,961	---	5,979
Onions 2/	582	1,692	238	2,512	746	1,742	134	2,672	461	1,665	324	2,450	511	1,843	304	2,658
Peas, green	4	32	112	148	36	77	31	144	---	29	78	107	46	37	40	173
Peppers	111	401	152	664	137	431	143	716	227	503	67	797	114	485	70	669
Spinach	241	186	---	427	208	206	---	414	212	123	---	340	91	236	---	327
Squash	1	333	5	339	1	401	4	406	5	386	---	391	3	421	1	425
Tomatoes	104	865	1,549	2,518	299	377	1,711	2,987	476	1,489	377	2,342	737	1,257	1,114	3,103
Turnips and rutabagas	2	254	155	411	7	229	133	374	3	195	149	347	1	159	115	275
Watermelons	---	---	128	128	---	8	314	322	---	---	125	125	---	14	233	247
Other vegetables (including mixed)	1,567	119	1	1,687	1,606	129	---	1,735	1,669	105	1	1,775	1,441	129	---	1,570
Total	9,287	12,310	3,181	24,778	11,530	14,653	3,596	29,779	9,436	13,312	2,133	25,436	9,547	14,935	2,720	27,252
Potatoes	7,667	5,507	9	13,183	8,721	4,733	1	13,455	6,270	6,002	24	12,296	7,480	5,913	6	13,399
Sweetpotatoes	8	1,125	---	1,133	7	1,145	---	1,152	3	845	---	848	5	910	---	923
Grand total	16,962	18,942	3,190	39,094	20,258	20,531	3,597	44,386	15,759	20,659	2,212	38,630	17,032	21,816	2,726	41,574

1/ Except watermelons. 2/ Includes shallots, chives, cipolinas, leeks, scallions, and green onions.

Markets include: Albany, Atlanta, Baltimore, Birmingham, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbia, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Houston, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Louisville, Memphis, Miami, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Nashville, Newark, New Orleans, New York, Oakland, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Portland (Ore.), Providence, St. Louis, St. Paul, Salt Lake City, San Antonio, San Francisco, Washington, and Wichita.

Truck unloads are not 100 percent complete but represent highest percentage obtainable under local conditions in markets covered.
Market News: Weekly reports, AMS, USDA.

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Table 9.--Vegetables, fresh: Representative prices (l.c.l. sales) at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when available), indicated periods, 1960 and 1961

Market and commodity	State of origin	Unit	Tuesday nearest mid-month						
			1960		1961				
			Mar. 15	Apr. 19	Jan. 17	Feb. 14	Mar. 14	Apr. 18	
			Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	
New York:									
Beans, snap									
green, Contenders	Florida	Bu. hamper and crts.	6.00	3.50	5.75	7.50	6.50	1/4.00	
Beets, bunched	Texas	2/3 WGA crt. 42's	3.90	3.65	5.00	4.00	3.75	4.35	
Broccoli, bunched	California	14's, small crt.	3.75	3.00	3.75	3.25	3.75	2.75	
Cabbage:									
Domestic,									
Round type	Florida	1-3/4 bu. crt.	2.15	2.25	2.25	2.35	2.50	2.25	
Carrots:									
Bunched	California	4 doz. 2/3 WGA crt.	4.65	4.40	5.75	4.25	5.00	5.25	
Topped, washed	California	48-1 lb. film bag							
		crt.	4.25	3.75	6.00	6.25	5.60	6.25	
Topped, washed	Texas	48-1 lb. film bag,							
		mesh bags	2.75	2.80	4.75	4.75	3.90	5.00	
Cauliflower	California	Ctns. film wrpd. 12's	4.25	3.75	3.65	3.00	3.25	4.75	
Celery:									
Pascal	Florida	16-in. crt. 2-4 doz.	3.00	2.75	3.25	3.25	2.50	2.75	
Pascal	California	16-in. crt. 2 1/2 doz.	5.25	3.75	5.00	5.15	3.90	3.90	
Escarole	Florida	1-1/9' bu. crt.	1.65	1.50	1.65	1.75	2.10	1.90	
Lettuce, Big Boston	Florida	2 doz. crt.	1.50	2.50	3.00	2.75	---	2.25	
Onions:									
Yellow, medium,									
(Western Section)	New York	50-lb. sack	1.30	1.43	1.65	2.25	1.50	1.60	
Yellow, large	Idaho	50-lb. sack	2.45	---	2.70	3.40	3.00	---	
Peppers, green	Florida	Bu. bskt.	4.00	3.75	4.00	3.25	4.25	5.50	
Spinach, Savoy	Virginia	Bu. bskt.	---	1.50	---	---	1.00	3.00	
Chicago:									
Beans, snap									
green, Valentine	Florida	Bu. hamper	6.25	4.00	5.00	6.00	5.50	4.50	
Beets, bunched	Texas	42's	3.35	3.15	---	3.75	3.50	3.65	
Broccoli	California	14's, 1/2 crate	3.15	2.50	3.35	2.75	3.25	2.50	
Cabbage:									
Domestic,									
Round type	Texas	1-3/4 bu. crt.	2.15	2.65	2.00	2.00	2.25	2.35	
Carrots:									
Topped, washed	California	48-1 lb. film bag	---	3.15	5.00	5.35	5.25	5.25	
Topped, washed	Texas	48-1 lb. film bag	2.45	2.40	4.35	4.40	3.40	4.85	
Celery:									
Pascal	Florida	16-in. crt. 2-4 doz.	2.85	2.50	2.85	3.35	2.50	2.75	
Pascal	California	16-in. crt. 2-3 doz.	4.85	3.25	3.50	4.15	3.50	3.35	
Lettuce, Iceberg,									
dry pack	Arizona	2 doz. head crtn.	3.25	4.25	3.75	2.00	2.15	3.00	
Onions:									
Yellow, Spanish	Idaho	50-lb. sack	2.25	---	2.30	3.00	2.70	3.00	
Yellow, medium	Midwestern	50-lb. sack	1.25	---	1.30	1.85	1.10	1.10	
Peppers, green	Florida	Bu. bskt.	6.25	5.00	4.15	3.25	4.60	6.75	
Spinach, flat type	California	Bu. bskt.	---	3.15	---	---	---	3.50	

1/ April 11, 1961 price.

Weekly summary of terminal market prices, Market News Reports, AMS, USDA.

Table 10.--Vegetables, Frozen: Cold-storage holdings, March 31, 1961, with comparisons

Commodity	1960		1961		
	March average 1956-60	March 31	January 31	February 28	March 31 ^{1/}
	<u>1,000 lb.</u>	<u>1,000 lb.</u>	<u>1,000 lb.</u>	<u>1,000 lb.</u>	<u>1,000 lb.</u>
Asparagus	11,089	9,244	17,247	13,281	11,331
Beans, lima:					
Fordhook	n. a.	28,809	41,991	37,036	32,320
Baby	n. a.	23,654	47,054	39,777	32,956
Total ^{2/}	69,000	52,463	89,045	76,813	65,276
Beans, snap:					
Regular cut	n. a.	28,823	57,308	46,360	37,821
French style	n. a.	18,098	35,764	28,786	23,726
Total ^{2/}	48,979	46,921	93,072	75,146	61,547
Broccoli	44,264	44,695	46,171	44,707	47,965
Brussels Sprouts	18,866	17,037	26,945	23,027	20,455
Carrots	n. a.	24,594	49,402	42,790	39,930
Cauliflower	17,358	10,329	30,585	25,349	23,650
Corn, sweet	48,197	45,088	98,029	75,192	62,035
Peas and carrots	11,645	11,401	15,700	12,077	11,795
Peas, green	115,170	116,122	181,464	121,283	89,529
Potatoes, french fried	75,000	107,504	150,648	169,353	186,119
Spinach	30,245	37,388	43,831	37,312	52,620
Mixed vegetables	20,418	20,813	26,048	23,970	24,087
Other vegetables	89,708	70,889	111,607	107,230	100,246
Grand total	599,939	614,488	979,794	847,530	796,585

^{1/} Preliminary. ^{2/} Not reported separately prior to January 31, 1960.

n. a. - not available

Cold Storage Report, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 11.--Vegetables, Fresh: Average prices per hundredweight received by farmers, United States, indicated periods, 1960 and 1961

Commodity	1960		1961		
	February 15	March 15	January 15	February 15	March 15
	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>
Beans, snap	14.70	14.00	12.00	12.40	9.50
Broccoli	10.70	10.30	12.00	10.70	10.50
Cabbage	2.05	1.35	1.30	1.50	1.35
Carrots	2.10	1.95	3.55	3.40	2.85
Cauliflower	3.65	3.65	4.05	3.20	2.80
Celery	3.60	3.40	2.75	3.60	2.60
Corn, sweet	7.30	6.80	6.80	6.90	6.90
Cucumbers	10.40	13.30	9.10	10.30	9.80
Lettuce	5.20	5.10	4.35	2.70	2.50
Onions	1.40	1.35	1.75	3.00	1.85
Peppers, green	19.60	13.60	9.40	5.60	9.00
Spinach	3.00	8.10	9.80	8.20	5.70
Tomatoes	11.40	13.20	6.40	7.20	10.70

Agricultural Prices, AMS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 12.--Canned vegetables: Commercial packs 1959 and 1960 and canners' and wholesale distributors' stocks 1960 and 1961, by commodities, United States

Commodity	Pack		Stocks					
	1959	1960	Canners ^{1/}			Wholesale distributors ^{1/}		
			Date	1960	1961	Date	1960	1961
	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000
	cases	cases		cases	cases		cases	cases
	<u>24/2's</u>	<u>24/2's</u>		<u>24/2's</u>	<u>24/2's</u>		<u>24/2's</u>	<u>24/2's</u>
Major commodities								
Beans, snap	25,338	27,186	Apr. 1	7,099	6,964	Jan. 1	2,577	2,731
Corn, sweet	33,810	28,926	Apr. 1	10,657	9,121	Jan. 1	3,147	3,004
Peas, green	25,674	23,545	Apr. 1	9,016	6,667	Jan. 1	3,113	2,846
Tomatoes	24,126	25,413	Apr. 1	7,001	7,615	Jan. 1	3,009	3,139
Tomato juice ^{2/}	31,116	33,018	Apr. 1	16,849	16,013	Jan. 1	2,461	2,494
Total	140,064	138,088						
Minor commodities								
Asparagus	5,811	6,536	Mar. 1	1,061	1,259	Jan. 1	502	563
Beans, lima	2,692	3,078	Feb. 1	1,341	1,568	Jan. 1	493	444
Beets	7,914	7,255	Mar. 1	4,238	3,205	Jan. 1	1,030	947
Blackeye peas	1,727	1,707						
Carrots	2,873	4,136	Mar. 1	1,637	2,184	Jan. 1	470	466
Okra ^{3/}	627	543						
Pickles	<u>4/23,052</u>	<u>4/23,147</u>						
Pimientos	638	741						
Pumpkin and squash	3,666	4,078	Apr. 1	945	1,138	Jan. 1	516	494
Sauerkraut	<u>4/8,089</u>	<u>4/11,275</u>	Apr. 1	<u>5/2,719</u>	<u>5/4,125</u>	Jan. 1	376	711
Potatoes	2,959	n. a.						
Sweetpotatoes	7,268	n. a.						
Spinach	7,135	6,394	Mar. 1	1,893	2,094	Jan. 1	623	617
Other greens	1,791	2,416						
Tomato products:								
Catsup and								
chili sauce	19,258	24,587	Apr. 1	9,171	11,089	Jan. 1	1,529	1,564
Paste	<u>6/8,520</u>	<u>6/10,351</u>	Apr. 1	<u>7/2,636</u>	<u>7/2,021</u>	Jan. 1	363	333
Pulp and puree	3,525	4,422	Apr. 1	<u>7/764</u>	<u>7/696</u>	Jan. 1	623	686
Sauce	9,448	10,787	Apr. 1	<u>7/4,477</u>	<u>7/2,935</u>	Jan. 1	754	784
Vegetables, mixed	3,560	3,904						
Total comparable minor items	110,326	125,357						
Grand total comparable items	250,390	263,445						

^{1/} Converted from actual cases to standard cases of 24 No. 2 cans.

^{2/} Includes combination vegetable juices containing at least 70 percent tomato juice.

^{3/} Okra, okra and tomatoes, and okra, corn and tomatoes.

^{4/} Crop for processing converted to a canned basis by applying an overall conversion factor (pickles and sauerkraut 54 cases equivalent to 1 ton fresh.)

^{5/} Reported in barrels; converted to 24/2's by using 14 cases to the barrel.

^{6/} Estimated, basis California pack.

^{7/} California only.

n. a. - not available.

Canners' stock and pack data from the National Canners Association, unless otherwise noted. Wholesale distributors' stock from United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 13.--Vegetables, commercial for fresh market: Index numbers (unadjusted) of prices received by farmers, as of 15th of the month, United States by months, average 1935-39, average 1947-49, and 1950 to date ^{1/}

(1910-1914 = 100)

period	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Av.
1935-39	114	121	133	130	125	98	87	82	81	90	103	115	107
1947-49	288	305	310	303	277	215	207	196	193	204	241	246	249
Year													
1950	257	213	195	276	231	211	200	170	156	165	214	249	211
1951	338	346	288	333	276	215	203	197	190	211	290	343	269
1952	301	247	294	341	311	294	289	240	203	227	272	285	276
1953	267	273	254	252	251	285	246	209	191	206	226	241	242
1954	254	239	236	265	255	204	222	192	176	202	240	223	226
1955	251	273	260	272	254	220	206	210	226	219	245	230	239
1956	246	276	271	246	262	291	264	202	184	215	281	267	250
1957	241	237	238	271	285	281	269	233	200	213	217	246	244
1958	310	356	401	342	280	218	196	169	186	210	244	227	262
1959	285	288	281	232	261	216	225	215	240	254	272	301	260
1960	323	292	282	290	333	245	280	200	205	203	238	241	261
1961 ^{2/}	232	230	232										

^{1/} In addition to the vegetables included in the series published prior to January 1954, the following have been added; broccoli, sweet corn, cucumbers, and watermelons. ^{2/} Preliminary.

Agricultural Prices, AMS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 14.--Potatoes: Acreage and prospective plantings for 1961 season with comparisons

Seasonal group	Acreage		Yield per		Acreage	
	1950-59 average	1950-59 average	1950-59 average	1960	1961	1961 as percentage of 1960
	1,000 acres	Cwt.	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
Acreage harvested:						
Winter	27.9	155.8	21.1	23.6	111.8	
Early spring	25.5	138.8	28.3	25.6	90.5	
Late spring	175.0	140.2	151.6	148.2	97.8	
Total	228.4	---	201.0	197.4	98.2	
Prospective plantings:						
Early summer ^{1/}	124.7	^{2/} 118.0	112.3	110.8	98.7	
Late summer and fall ^{3/}	1,113.5	^{2/} 182.7	1,142.7	1,218.3	106.6	
Total	1,238.2	---	1,255.0	1,329.1	105.9	

^{1/} Intended acreage for 1961 as of February 1.

^{2/} Yield per planted acre, 1956-60 average.

^{3/} Intended acreage for 1961 as of March 1.

Crop Production, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 15.--Potatoes, winter and spring: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1950-59, 1960 and indicated 1961 ^{1/}

Seasonal group	Harvested acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1950-59	1960	Indicated 1961	Average 1950-59	1960	Indicated 1961	Average 1950-59	1960	Indicated 1961
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Winter	27.9	21.1	23.6	155.8	154.7	178.9	4,327	3,264	4,222
Early spring	25.5	28.3	25.6	138.8	123.7	163.1	3,557	3,502	4,176
Late spring	175.0	151.6	148.2	140.2	181.0	---	24,263	27,434	---

^{1/} This acreage and production is later included in reports of total potatoes.

Crop Production, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 16.--Sweetpotatoes: Plantings, average 1950-59, annual 1960 and indicated 1961

Area	Acreage			
	Average 1950-59	1960	Indicated 1961 ^{1/}	1961 as percent-age of 1960
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
Central Atlantic ^{2/}	38.5	38.5	37.2	97
Lower Atlantic ^{3/}	90.7	46.2	44.2	96
South Central ^{4/}	187.1	128.6	131.2	102
North Central ^{5/}	3.5	2.9	2.9	100
California	11.9	12.0	13.0	108
United States	333.4	228.2	228.5	100.1

^{1/} Indications as of March 1, 1961. ^{2/} New Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia. ^{3/} North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. ^{4/} Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas. ^{5/} Missouri and Kansas.

Crop Production, AMS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 18.--Sweetpotatoes: F.o.b. prices at Southern Louisiana points and representative market prices (l.c.l. sales) at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1, when available), indicated periods, 1960 and 1961

Location and variety	Unit	Week ended						
		1960			1961			
		Feb. : 20	Mar. : 19	Apr. : 16	Jan. : 14	Feb. : 18	Mar. : 18	Apr. : 15
		Dol.						
<u>F. o. b. shipping points</u>								
S. W. Louisiana points								
Porto Rican, U. S.	: 50 pound:							
No. 1, cured	: crate	2.75	2.84	3.12	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.75
<u>Terminal markets</u>								
New York								
New Jersey, orange	: Bushel							
Jersey type	: basket	2.25	2.13	2.20	3.00	3.35	3.30	3.65
North Carolina	: Bushel							
Porto Rican type	: basket	3.25	3.50	3.40	4.65	5.15	5.00	5.38
Chicago								
Louisiana,	: 50 pound:							
Porto Rican, cured	: crate	3.50	3.50	3.60	5.15	5.25	5.25	5.50

F. o. b. prices are simple averages of the mid-point of the range of daily prices. Market prices are for Tuesday of each week and are submitted by Market News representatives to the Fruit and Vegetable Division of AMS.

Table 19.--Average price per hundredweight received by farmers for potatoes, sweetpotatoes, dry edible beans, and dry field peas, United States, indicated periods, 1960 and 1961

Commodity	1960			1961		
	Feb. : 15	Mar. : 15	Jan. : 15	Feb. : 15	Mar. : 15	
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
<u>Field crops:</u>						
Potatoes ^{1/}	2.21	2.70	1.89	1.80	1.63	
Sweetpotatoes	3.75	3.58	5.03	5.25	5.40	
Beans, dry edible	7.46	7.41	7.15	6.97	7.01	
Peas, dry field	3.75	3.65	4.08	4.12	3.91	

^{1/} Monthly average price.

Agricultural Prices, AMS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 20.--Beans, dry edible: Prospective plantings for 1961 season, with comparisons ^{1/}

Group of States	Acreage planted 1950-59 average	Yield per planted acre 1956-60 average	Acreage planted		
			1960	Indicated 1961 ^{2/}	1961 as percentage of 1960
	1,000 acres	Pounds	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
Maine, New York, Michigan	615	1,021	628	639	101.8
Nebraska, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, and Washington	316	1,639	344	309	89.8
Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and Utah	298	719	264	279	105.7
California	300	1,381	239	251	105.0
United States	1,528	1,167	1,475	1,478	100.2

^{1/} Includes beans grown for seed.^{2/} Indications as of March 1, 1961.

Crop Production, AMS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 21.--Peas, dry field: Prospective plantings for 1961 season, with comparisons ^{1/}

State	Acreage planted 1950-59 average	Yield per planted acre 1956-60 average	Acreage planted		
			1960	Indicated 1961 ^{2/}	1961 as percentage of 1960
	1,000 acres	Pounds	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
Minnesota	5	790	8	10	125
North Dakota	4	911	11	12	110
Idaho	101	1,245	101	104	103
Colorado	18	505	16	15	94
Washington	139	1,235	157	173	110
Oregon	10	1,390	12	17	142
United States	290	1,183	305	331	108.5

^{1/} In principal commercial producing States.^{2/} Indications as of March 1, 1961.

Crop Production, USDA, AMS, issued monthly.

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