TC-54: 1101

Commercial Vegetables

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

AMS

Release: 3:00 P.M. (EST)
November 10, 1954

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES FOR FRESH MARKET ACREAGE AND INDICATED PRODUCTION NOVEMBER 1, 1954

The indicated production of commercial vegetables for fresh market to be harvested this fall is 7 percent less than the quantity produced in the fall season last year and 2 percent below average, according to the Crop Reporting Board. A reduced acreage and unfavorable weather have both contributed to this year's lighter production of fall vegetables. Significantly smaller fall crops of snap beans, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, and cucumbers are being harvested this year than in 1953 and moderately reduced fall crops of carrots, lettuce, and spinach are reported. Larger fall crops of sweet corn, eggplant, green peppers, and tomatoes than in 1953 are indicated.

In spite of the fact that the total acreage of the 28 principal commercial vegetables for fresh market was 3 percent larger in 1954 than in 1953, production indicated on November 1 for this year is about 2 percent smaller than last year. The reduced production is attributed to lower yields realized for many crops in 1954 because of less favorable weather than that which was experienced in 1953.

While freezing temperatures ended the season for tender crops in the North Altantic States early in October, above normal temperatures the balance of the month were favorable for the development of hardy late season crops. Rainfall, although light in some sections was adequate. In the South Atlantic States, temperatures were favorable for fall vegetables. Rainfall in much of this section was heavy during Hurricane Hazel but inadequate prior to and following that storm. Damage to vegetables caused by Hazel was largely confined to North Carolina and the Eastern Shore and Norfolk sections of Virginia. Cool weather in southern Florida did not appear to retard vegetable development significantly and good progress was reported for most crops. Frosts after November 1 damaged tender crops in northern Florida. Heavy rains during October hampered vegetable harvests in the North Central States. Timely rains in dry-farmed vegetable areas of Texas benefited vegetables and October temperatures were generally favorable for plant development. In the Western States, conditions were satisfactory for vegetables most of the month. Low temperatures late in October in Arizona and California retarded plant growth and affected volume of harvests but no damage to vegetables has been reported.

Summary of Acreage and Indicated Production Reported to Date 1954, with Comparisons

Seasonal Group and Crop	ACREAGE: 4-year av. 2/ 1949-52 Acres	1953 Acres	Ind. 1954 Acres	%of: av. %	%of: 1953 %	PRODUCTION (Equiv. Tons) 1/: 4-year av. 2/ 1949-52 Tons	1953 Tons	Ind. 1954 Tons	%of: av. %	%of: 1953 %
WINTER 3/:	277,520	273,400	273,590	99	100	1452,800	1560,100	1508500	104	97
SPRING 3/:	674,550	716,100	770,550	114	108	2263,800	2492,800	2569800	114	103
SUMMER 3/:	919,110	944,130	969,890	106	103	4049,500	4297,200	4222200	104	98
EARLY FALL:										
Snap Beans	21,310	19,850	16,900	79	85	38,000	41,700	32,800	86	79
Cabbage 4/:	50,090	49,860	45,020	90	90	545,100	559,000	506,200	93	91
Carrots	19,660	19,950	19,120	97	96	234,000	249,800	236,600	101	95
Cauliflower	8,740	8,600	7,700	88	90	73,800	63,200	43,300	59	69
Celery	5,220	4,580	4,250	81	93	69,800	64,400	58,200	83	90
Cucumbers	3,820	4,400	3,000	79	68	16,400	21,200	15,200	93	72
Lettuce	45,630	45,870	42,360	93	92	260,800	274,300	275,400	106	100
Green Peas	2,750	2,400	2,300	84	96	4,600	4,100	4,000	87	98
Spinach	7,630	6,600	6,950	91	105	24,100	22,200	20,700	86	93
Tomatoes	17,950	16,000	17,000	95	106	124,600	142,000	135,200	109	95
LATE FALL:										
Snap Beans	17,630	19,500	18,200	103	93	22,100	30,400	29,200	132	96
Cabbage 4/	4,390	5,050	4,500	103	89	25,400	29,700	18,700	74	63
Carrots	9,750	8,700	10,000	103	115	113,300	127,200	131,200	116	103
Cauliflower	5,950	6,000	4,000	67	67	45,000	42,200	29,600	66	70
Celery	8,760	8,200	7,550	86	92	134,500	142,600	133,600	99	94
Cucumbers	3,780	4,600	4,600	122	100	17,900	22,100	22,100	123	100
Lettuce	13,670	11,000	9,800	72	89	76,200	73,200	61,700	81	84
Green Peas	560	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	400	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Spinach	2,610	*1,480	1,800	69	122	6,000	*3,600	4,000	67	111
Tomatoes	18,850	14,300	16,700	89	117	48,200	43,800	61,000	127	139
FALL, 5/:										
Lima Beans	690	400	350	51	88	1,100	600	600	55	100
Snap Beans	38,940	39,350	35,100	90	89	60,100	72,100	62,000	103	86
Broccoli	21,250	24,200	19,500	92	81	49,100	59,800	46,000	94	77
Brussels Sprouts	5,460	6,000	6,500	119	108	22,600	33,600	28,800	127	86
Cabbage 4/	54,480	54,910	49,520	91	90	570,500	588,700	524,900	92	89
Carrots	29,410	28,650	29,120	99	102	347,300	377,000	367,800	106	98
Cauliflower	14,690	14,600	11,700	80	80	118,800	105,400	72,900	61	69
Celery	13,980	12,780	11,800	84	92	204,300	207,000	191,800	94	93
Sweet Corn	3,500	4,600	6,200	177	135	9,400	18,100	22,300	237	123
Cucumbers	7,600	9,000	7,600	100	84	34,300	43,300	37,300	109	86
Eggplant	1,420	1,200	1,600	113	133	3,900	3,900	5,000	128	128
Lettuce	59,300	56,870	52,160	88	92	337,000	347,500	337,100	100	97
Green Peas	3,310	2,400	2,300	69	96	5,000	4,100	4,000	80	98
Green Peppers	7,280	8,400	9,800	135	117	14,900	16,400	20,700	139	126
Spinach	10,240	*8,080	8,750	85	108	30,100	*25,800	24,700	82	96
Tomatoes	36,800	30,300	33,700	92	111	172,800	185,800	196,200	114	106
TOTAL FALL:	308,350	*301740	285700	93	95	1981,200	*2089100	1942100	98	93
ANNUAL TOTAL	2179530	*2235370	2299730	106	103	9747,400	*10439200	10242600	105	98

*Revised

1/ Equivalent tons based on approximate net weight of unit used in estimating yield and production. 2/ Group averages(including Annual Total) are simple averages of annual data for the group. 3/ From previous releases.

4/ Includes processing.

5/ Includes crops for which seasonal sub-groups(early and late) are not made.

VEGETABLES FOR FRESH MARKET TC-54: 1101 November 10, 1954

Acreage and Indicated Production Reported to Date, 1954 with Comparisons

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	4- YEAR AVERAGE 1949-52 1/	1953	Ind. 1954	4-YR. AV. 49-52 1/	1953	Ind. 1954	4- YEAR AVERAGE 1949-52 1/	1953	Ind. 1954
LIMA BEANS:	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -		
Winter 2/	850	500	450	95	70	90	82	35	40
Spring 2/	6,050	4,700	4,500	70	62	68	423	292	305
Summer 2/	14,170	12,900	12,300	81	83	72	1,144	1,066	888
Fall 2/	690	400	350	95	100	105	65	40	37
ALL STATES	21,760	18,500	17,600	79	77	72	1,713	1,433	1,270
SNAP BEANS:									
Winter 2/	31,450	22,300	24,000	96	115	105	3,025	2,564	2,520
Spring 2/	61,180	49,800	53,300	94	90	102	5,713	4,505	5,451
Summer 2/	48,160	46,270	47,520	119	120	111	5,705	5,535	5,275
Early Fall:									
New Jersey	2,220	2,000	1,900	101	100	105	226	200	200
Maryland	1,100	1,000	1,100	84	80	95	92	80	104
Virginia	6,820	6,800	5,500	106	125	105	726	850	578
North Carolina	910	800	1,400	68	60	50	63	48	70
South Carolina	3,280	2,800	1,900	70	95	40	230	266	76
Mississippi	1,620	1,800	1,400	51	50	25	86	90	35
Arkansas	520	550	300	46	65	125	26	36	38
Louisiana	1,920	1,500	800	74	80	60	144	120	48
California	2,900	2,600	2,600	328	420	400	942	1,092	1,040
Group total	21,310	19,850	16,900	120	140	130	2,534	2,782	2,189
Late Fall:									
Florida	15,800	17,500	15,700	86	110	115	1,396	1,925	1,806
Texas	1,820	2,000	2,500	41	50	55	75	100	138
Group total	17,630	19,500	18,200	82	104	107	1,472	2,025	1,944
ALL STATES	179,720	152,720	159,920	103	110	109	18,450	17,411	17,379
BROCCOLI: 3/				- Crates (42 lb.) -			- 1,000 Crates -		
Winter 2/	9,120	7,750	8,000	99	105	104	915	817	834
Spring 2/	8,920	12,500	11,800	138	140	141	1,250	1,753	1,658
Fall:									
New York	1,620	2,900	2,300	98	90	85	155	261	196
Pennsylvania	1,180	1,000	1,100	135	125	125	159	125	138
New Jersey	2,200	2,700	2,700	131	110	120	295	297	324
Washington	1,600	2,200	1,700	134	140	120	216	308	204
California	11,750	11,500	8,600	99	125	110	1,175	1,438	946
Other States 4/	2,900	3,900	3,100	118	107	123	339	418	382
Group total	21,250	24,200	19,500	110	118	112	2,340	2,847	2,190
ALL STATES	39,300	44,450	32,300	114	122	119	4,504	5,417	4,682
BRUSSELS SPROUTS:				- Tons -			- Tons -		
Fall:									
California	4,680	5,200	5,800	4.3	6.0	4.6	19,975	31,200	26,700
New York	790	800	700	3.4	3.0	3.0	2,650	2,400	2,100
Group total	5,460	6,000	6,500	4.2	5.6	4.4	22,625	33,600	28,800
ALL STATES	5,460	6,000	6,500	4.2	5.6	4.4	22,625	33,600	28,800

See footnotes on page 7.

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	4- YEAR AVERAGE 1949-52 1/	1953	Ind. 1954	4-YR. AV. 49-52 1/	1953	Ind. 1954	4- YEAR AVERAGE 1949-52 1/	1953	Ind. 1954
	ACRES	ACRES	Prelim. ACRES	- Tons -			- Tons -		
CABBAGE 3/									
Winter 2/:	46,580	50,600	46,800	7.41	7.49	6.88	338,400	378,800	322,200
Spring 2/:	31,920	32,150	30,550	6.03	6.47	6.25	191,600	208,100	190,900
Summer 2/:	32,360	31,180	32,110	8.42	8.57	8.29	273,000	267,300	266,100
Early Fall:									
Pennsylvania	1,800	1,800	1,700	9.5	9.0	10.0	17,200	16,200	17,000
New Jersey	2,110	2,040	1,800	7.0	9.0	7.5	14,800	18,400	13,500
New York, L. I.	1,080	1,200	1,100	10.4	9.5	9.5	11,200	11,400	10,400
New York, Other	19,980	19,700	16,300	12.3	13.2	13.2	243,300	259,800	215,900
Domestic	8,040	7,200	5,800	13.4	15.6	15.5	108,400	112,300	89,900
Danish	11,940	12,500	10,500	11.2	11.8	12.0	134,900	147,500	126,000
Connecticut	700	750	700	8.9	9.0	8.5	6,200	6,800	6,000
Rhode Island	230	250	220	8.5	9.0	7.5	2,000	2,200	1,600
Massachusetts	1,300	1,300	1,300	8.4	8.0	9.5	10,900	10,400	12,400
New Hampshire	490	600	550	8.2	8.5	9.0	4,000	5,100	5,000
Ohio	500	480	500	8.5	7.5	8.5	4,300	3,600	4,200
Indiana	200	200	200	9.2	9.5	8.0	1,800	1,900	1,600
Michigan	4,000	3,960	3,800	9.0	9.0	9.0	35,900	35,600	34,200
Wisconsin	9,000	9,500	8,400	10.8	10.5	10.5	97,000	100,000	88,200
Minnesota	1,700	1,400	1,600	9.6	7.5	9.5	16,500	10,500	15,200
Colorado	3,050	2,900	3,300	13.9	13.0	12.5	42,400	37,700	41,200
Utah	620	680	650	16.4	16.8	17.0	10,300	11,400	11,000
Washington	1,460	1,200	1,000	8.1	8.8	10.8	11,800	10,600	10,800
Oregon	1,880	1,900	1,900	8.5	9.2	9.5	15,600	17,400	18,000
Group total	50,090	49,860	45,020	10.86	11.21	11.24	545,100	559,000	506,200
Late Fall:									
Virginia	400	750	500	6.1	6.0	5.0	2,500	4,500	2,500
North Carolina	3,020	3,500	3,600	5.6	5.5	4.0	17,100	19,200	14,400
South Carolina	360	800	400	6.2	7.5	4.5	5,800	6,000	1,800
Group total	4,320	5,050	4,500	5.78	5.88	4.16	25,400	29,700	18,700
ALL STATES	165,340	168,840	158,280	8.32	8.55	8.20	1373600	1442900	1304100
CARROTS: 3/				- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -		
Winter 2/:	42,460	40,500	37,200	250	259	252	10,313	10,497	9,380
Spring 2/:	3,270	2,100	2,000	448	360	400	1,465	756	800
Summer 2/:	10,650	11,350	12,360	438	456	439	4,617	5,178	5,423
Early Fall:									
Oregon	1,020	1,300	1,300	558	760	680	579	988	884
Washington	1,250	1,200	1,100	540	570	550	675	684	605
Idaho	- - -	- - -	270	- - -	- - -	250	- - -	- - -	68
Utah	500	400	450	355	370	320	175	148	144
New Mexico	2,420	1,900	1,900	376	320	320	912	608	608
Illinois	2,150	2,000	1,800	454	425	415	975	850	747
Minnesota	620	750	650	495	335	600	309	251	390
Wisconsin	2,650	3,000	2,900	458	520	540	1,201	1,560	1,566
Michigan	3,200	3,300	3,300	512	450	485	1,646	1,485	1,600
Pennsylvania	1,120	1,300	1,200	336	470	370	374	611	444
New York	4,250	4,300	3,700	548	615	600	2,324	2,644	2,220
Massachusetts	460	500	550	408	330	340	188	165	187
Group total	19,660	19,950	19,120	476	501	495	9,358	9,994	9,463
Late Fall:									
California	9,750	8,700	10,000	465	585	525	4,534	5,090	5,250
ALL STATES	85,800	82,600	80,680	356	382	376	30,287	31,515	30,316

See footnotes on page 7.

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	4- YEAR AVERAGE 1949-52 1/	1953	Ind. 1954	4- YR. AV. 49-52 1/	1953	Ind. 1954	4- YEAR AVERAGE 1949-52 1/	1953	Ind. 1954
CAULIFLOWER: 3/	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Crates 1½ bu. -			- 1,000 crates -		
Winter 2/:	3,490	3,950	4,750	270	268	223	943	1,060	1,060
Spring 2/:	8,610	7,350	7,550	443	496	475	3,792	3,642	3,583
Summer 2/:	4,650	3,800	3,100	330	362	354	1,529	1,376	1,096
Early Fall:									
Oregon	1,680	1,700	1,100	382	230	210	642	391	231
Michigan	1,600	1,700	1,800	309	275	280	492	468	504
New York, L. I.	5,180	4,800	4,300	532	510	330	2,754	2,448	1,419
New Jersey	290	400	500	362	275	370	104	110	185
Group total	8,740	8,600	7,700	457	397	304	3,993	3,417	2,338
Late Fall:									
California	5,950	6,000	4,000	414	380	400	2,430	2,280	1,600
ALL STATES	31,430	29,700	27,100	405	396	357	12,694	11,775	9,678
CELERY: 3/				- Crates (60 lbs.) -			- 1,000 crates -		
Winter 2/:	9,730	10,200	9,890	668	734	700	6,527	7,491	6,925
Spring 2/:	6,220	6,200	7,700	874	887	839	5,428	5,500	6,457
Summer 2/:	7,200	7,540	7,450	547	552	572	3,939	4,161	4,259
Early Fall: 2/	5,220	4,580	4,250	446	469	456	2,327	2,146	1,939
Late Fall:									
California	8,300	7,800	7,200	520	585	600	4,308	4,563	4,320
New Jersey	460	400	350	375	475	380	173	190	133
Group total	8,760	8,200	7,550	512	580	590	4,481	4,753	4,453
ALL STATES	37,140	36,720	36,840	612	655	652	22,702	24,051	24,033
SWEET CORN:				- Units (5 doz. ears) -			- 1,000 units -		
Winter 2/:	3,180	2,500	12,500	124	140	125	385	1,050	1,562
Spring 2/:	48,900	43,100	55,700	111	131	117	5,442	5,656	6,493
Summer 2/:	161,150	160,200	158,300	102	103	98	16,406	16,514	15,489
Fall:									
California	2,650	3,300	3,600	121	170	165	318	561	594
Florida	850	1,300	2,600	71	125	115	61	162	299
Group total	3,500	4,600	6,200	109	157	144	378	723	893
ALL STATES	216,720	215,400	232,700	104	111	105	22,611	23,943	24,437
CUCUMBERS:				- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -		
Winter 2/:	1,500	2,300	2,800	165	120	125	274	276	350
Spring 2/:	26,690	24,900	28,950	124	139	134	3,334	3,465	3,876
Summer 2/:	13,140	13,000	13,600	153	152	150	2,003	1,980	2,034
Early Fall 2/:	3,820	4,400	3,000	178	201	212	683	883	635
Late Fall:									
Florida	3,780	4,600	4,600	200	200	200	747	920	920
ALL STATES	48,920	49,200	52,950	144	153	148	7,042	7,524	7,815
EGGPLANT:									
Winter 2/:	710	800	800	418	385	425	300	308	340
Spring 2/:	1,350	1,100	1,000	339	335	340	446	368	340
Summer 2/:	1,750	1,400	1,500	274	300	310	479	420	465
Fall:									
Florida	650	600	900	204	270	225	137	162	202
Texas	280	600	700	124	125	140	92	75	98
Group total	1,420	1,200	1,600	166	198	188	236	237	301
ALL STATES	5,240	4,500	4,900	280	296	295	1,461	1,333	1,445

See footnotes on page 7.

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	4- YEAR AVERAGE 1949-52 1/	1953	Ind. 1954	4-YR. AV. 49-52 1/	1953	Ind. 1954	4- YEAR AVERAGE 1949-52 1/	1953	Ind. 1954
LETTUCE:	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Crts. (4-6 doz.) -			- 1,000 crates -		
Winter 2/:	59,480	62,300	60,500	170	173	185	10,006	10,769	11,19
Spring 2/:	56,140	55,000	55,040	160	174	175	8,972	9,576	9,632
Summer 2/:	37,200	35,750	39,250	232	278	254	8,624	9,934	9,986
Early Fall:									
Utah	380	420	360	205	200	190	78	84	68
Oregon	950	600	800	199	225	190	190	135	152
Washington	990	1,100	1,100	254	280	230	251	308	253
California	35,600	34,800	32,700	166	180	185	5,913	6,264	6,050
Idaho	2,320	400	300	109	150	150	254	60	45
New Mexico	610	950	700	149	210	195	94	200	136
New Jersey	1,280	1,600	1,800	206	210	200	262	336	360
Texas	3,500	6,000	4,600	110	75	175	410	450	805
Group total	45,630	45,870	42,360	163	171	186	7,452	7,837	7,869
Late Fall:									
Arizona, S.R.V.	13,670	11,000	9,800	161	190	180	2,177	2,090	1,764
ALL STATES	212,120	209,920	206,950	176	192	125	37,230	40,206	40,41
GREEN PEAS				- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -		
Winter 2/:	3,010	1,500	1,000	56	60	60	160	90	60
Spring 2/:	11,200	5,540	8,720	117	128	110	1,312	708	960
Summer 2/:	5,860	3,130	2,720	99	106	110	580	331	299
Early Fall:									
California	2,750	2,400	2,300	111	115	115	306	276	264
Late Fall:									
California	560	- - -	- - -	55	- - -	- - -	25	- - -	- - -
ALL STATES	23,380	12,570	14,740	103	112	107	2,384	1,405	1,583
GREEN PEPPERS:									
Winter 2/:	3,400	4,200	4,000	446	355	360	1,491	1,491	1,44
Spring 2/:	7,780	7,900	8,700	255	245	220	1,990	1,936	1,91
Summer 2/:	20,310	20,960	23,870	224	254	240	4,564	5,332	5,72
Fall:									
Virginia	2,950	3,500	3,400	170	125	140	502	438	476
Texas	3,800	4,500	5,500	142	175	170	562	788	9
Florida	520	400	900	234	210	275	128	84	24
Group total	7,280	8,400	9,800	164	156	169	1,192	1,310	1,65
ALL STATES	38,760	41,460	46,370	239	243	232	9,237	10,069	10,73

See footnotes on page 7.

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	4- YEAR AVERAGE 1949-52 1/	1953	Ind. 1954	4-YR. AV. 49-52 1/	1953	Ind. 1954	4- YEAR AVERAGE 1949-52 1/	1953	Ind. 1954
SPINACH:	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -		
Winter 2/:	26,170	20,500	20,000	166	188	186	4,290	3,857	3,725
Spring 2/:	12,220	10,820	10,700	316	316	323	3,860	3,420	3,460
Summer 2/:	1,440	950	820	237	263	229	331	250	188
Early Fall:									
New Jersey	1,480	1,300	1,200	338	380	310	497	494	372
Pennsylvania	2,880	1,900	2,000	286	320	340	831	608	680
Ohio	5/ 550	500	500	5/285	310	310	5/ 157	155	155
Illinois	260	250	250	186	170	190	48	42	48
Missouri	650	300	600	160	120	125	104	36	75
New York	1,150	1,100	1,200	452	425	400	521	468	480
Massachusetts	760	900	850	398	360	200	302	324	170
Maryland	310	350	350	189	260	270	61	91	94
Group total	7,630	6,600	6,950	315	336	298	2,405	2,218	2,074
Late Fall:									
Arkansas	610	*650	700	184	*185	200	114	*120	140
Oklahoma	1,020	*130	500	131	130	130	142	*17	65
Virginia	980	700	600	350	325	325	346	228	195
Group total	2,610	*1,480	1,800	229	*247	222	603	*365	400
ALL STATES	50,060	*40,350	40,270	230	*251	245	11,489	*10,110	9,847
TOMATOES:									
Winter 2/:	13,650	13,700	15,500	195	180	215	2,665	2,466	3,332
Spring 2/:	98,180	105,300	119,500	98	89	93	9,680	9,335	11,064
Summer 2/:	84,930	85,060	89,950	178	184	173	15,095	15,664	15,550
Early Fall 2/:	17,950	16,000	17,000	264	335	300	4,704	5,360	5,100
Late Fall:									
Texas	10,000	6,000	7,700	50	75	65	487	450	500
Florida	8,850	8,300	9,000	154	145	200	1,330	1,204	1,800
Group total	18,850	14,300	16,700	100	116	138	1,817	1,654	2,300
ALL STATES	233,560	234,360	258,650	145	142	144	33,961	34,479	37,346

1/ Group averages (including Annual Total) are simple averages of annual data for the group.
2/ From previous releases.
3/ "Includes Processing"
4/ Oregon and Virginia.
5/ Data for 1952 only.

SNAP BEANS: On November 1 early fall production of snap beans was forecast at 2,189,000 bushels, 21 percent less than harvested in this season last year and 14 percent below average. Damage to Virginia's fall snap bean crop caused by hurricane Hazel was responsible for most of the reduction in early fall production prospects during the past month. Frost on October 7 and 8 terminated harvest of snap beans in northern New Jersey. Some scattered damage occurred in southern New Jersey but mild weather permitted harvest to continue until later in the month. Harvest was terminated in Maryland in late October. In Virginia, high winds from hurricane Hazel bruised pods extensively and salt spray caused considerable damage to vines. An estimated 900 acres scheduled to be picked for the first time in late October and early November were a total loss. Additional acreage which had been picked once was also lost. This damage terminated harvest in late October for all practical purposes. Continuing dry weather combined with wind damage caused fall snap beans in North Carolina and South Carolina to deteriorate further. Frost in late October ended the fall snap bean season in Mississippi. Harvest of snap beans has been completed in the Van Buren area of Arkansas. Damage to snap beans in Louisiana in mid-September caused by heavy rains and high temperatures resulted in a loss of about 60 percent of the fall acreage in that State. October production was very light and on November 1 the season was virtually over. Increasing production in California's San Joaquin and Coachella Valleys will not be sufficient to offset the seasonal decline during November in the heavy producing coastal areas.

A marked improvement in production prospects in Florida is reflected in the forecast of production for late fall snap beans of 1,944,000 bushels which is 15 percent above the October 1 forecast. Indicated production is 4 percent below last year but 32 percent larger than average. In Florida, snap beans made good progress during October in spite of below normal temperatures the last half of the month. Harvest was virtually over on the small early acreage in north and central Florida on November 1 (frosts after that date have had little effect on the State's total crop). The important Everglades section is expected to produce a crop as large as that of last fall in spite of a 20 percent cut in acreage. Harvest started there the last week of October and will reach peak volume in mid-November. The condition of fall snap beans at Pompano is fair to good. A few beans have been picked there but volume will not develop until around November 15. Harvest will become general about December 1. Good quality snap beans are available in most commercial vegetable sections of South Texas. Harvest of the limited acreage in the Winter Garden, Eagle Pass, and San Antonio areas is well along but movement from the principal producing Lower Valley is just beginning. Picking in the latter area will continue through December, weather permitting.

BROCCOLI: Production prospects in the fall States improved during October but the present forecast of 2,190,000 crates is still 23 percent smaller than in 1953. Yields on Long Island were reduced by September hurricane damage. In parts of upstate New York, earlier dry weather followed by some hot weather in October was detrimental to crop development. In Niagara County, frequent showers during October followed by heavy rains accompanying hurricane Hazel resulted in some leaching of fertilizer and prevented normal late growth and development of side shoots. However quality in that area was reported to be generally good. Earlier dry weather conditions in Wayne County contributed to somewhat lowered quality there. Below average yields continue in prospect in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Unfavorable growing weather was reported in Washington, where yield prospects declined further during October. Virtually all the crop is grown for freezing in Washington. In California, most production at present is being supplied from the Salinas-Castroville area with an occasional car moving from the Santa Maria District. Supplies should increase gradually during November as more acreage comes into production. Prospective yields improved considerably over last month in Oregon where most of the crop goes to freezers. While a shortage of moisture and above normal temperatures retarded crop development in Virginia, an improvement in prospects is expected from rains which began in late October. Hurricane damage to broccoli in Virginia was slight. Cutting began in October with an increase in production expected in November.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS: Production in California and New York is forecast at 28,800 tons. If this production is realized, it would be 14 percent below last year; but over a fourth greater than average. Above average yields are still expected in California where supplies will be plentiful during November as harvest continues active. In New York, above normal temperatures in early October were unfavorable for optimum growth of the crop. This, in addition to hurricane damage earlier in September, has contributed to the below average yields anticipated in New York. However, weather the last half of October was somewhat more favorable resulting in better quality sprouts.

CABBAGE: Yield prospects for early fall cabbage continued to improve during October and the November 1 forecast of production, at 506,200 tons for fresh market and sauerkraut, is 3 percent higher than a month ago. At this level 1954 production would be 9 percent less than the large early fall crop produced last year. In this year's indicated early fall crop of 506,200 tons is included 72,800 tons of cabbage for sauerkraut which is expected to be produced on acreage contracted to kraut packers leaving 433,400 tons available for fresh market outlets and open market purchase by kraut packers. From the 1953 early fall crop of 559,000 tons, 471,200 tons were available for fresh market outlets and open market purchase for sauerkraut. This 1953 tonnage was not fully utilized because of market conditions.

Open weather in October favored the growth of cabbage in Pennsylvania where some fields have been passed because of market conditions. Harvest of late fields in New Jersey was slowed by lack of demand. Cabbage made fair progress on Long Island during October. Because of market conditions, growers are cutting selectively and some tonnage is being left in the field. Fall rains and mild weather promoted late growth of domestic cabbage in upper New York State improving yield prospects but increasing the number of cracked heads. Rapid late growth coupled with the delay in cutting due to market conditions has resulted in over-sized cabbage in many fields. Considerable domestic acreage is still unharvested. Danish cabbage is of good quality, although some cracked heads have had to be left in the fields. Some Danish is moving to kraut packers but virtually none is going to fresh market outlets. Less than one-third of the Danish acreage in New York had been harvested by November 1

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CABBAGE (Cont'd): compared with an average of about 40 percent in normal seasons. Supplies of cabbage in moderate volume will be available from late fields in the New England States during November. October weather was satisfactory for late cabbage in Ohio and Indiana. Cabbage yield prospects in Michigan improved slightly. October weather favored the development of cabbage in Wisconsin where black rot, although frequently reported, seems to be affecting quality rather than yields. Yield prospects in Minnesota remained at a satisfactory level during October but a correction in the acreage available for harvest reduced indicated production. Open weather in Colorado favored late harvests, but inability of growers to sell cabbage has curtailed cutting. Washington fall cabbage is turning out relatively heavy yields this year.

The smallest late fall cabbage crop since 1943 is in prospect. Indicated production at 18,700 tons is 37 percent smaller than last year and 26 percent below average. Light crops are in prospect in all three States in this group because of drought and high temperatures in the summer and early fall months. In Virginia, cabbage was retarded further during October by insufficient moisture and above normal temperatures and recent rains came too late to materially enhance yield prospects. Cutting is scheduled to start in early November. Cabbage stands in North Carolina are ragged or below average in all fall producing areas. Hot, dry weather has delayed maturity of the crop and small sizes are expected to contribute to generally low yields. Dry weather has retarded growth and development of fall cabbage in South Carolina where a short crop is indicated. Harvest will be in progress in November in both North and South Carolina.

CARROTS: The early fall crop, indicated at 9,463,000 bushels, is 5 percent smaller than last year but 1 percent above average. Harvest in Idaho is active and is expected to be completed by late November. Harvest of the Utah crop was practically completed in late October. Wet fields in New Mexico continued to delay harvest and some loss of production may occur in this area. Field work was delayed in Minnesota by wet weather. However, most of the acreage had been harvested by November 1. Excessive rains in some areas of Wisconsin are affecting the quality of carrots but yield prospects are unchanged. Harvest of Michigan carrots for processors is active. Some fresh market crops have not developed satisfactorily. Wet weather interfered with harvest of the New York crop and movement is still slow because of market conditions. A larger tonnage than usual of New York carrots is being stored. Supplies of Massachusettts carrots are expected to remain plentiful during November.

The California late fall crop, forecast at 5,250,000 bushels, is unchanged from a month ago. Shipments during October continued at a moderate rate with most of the movement originating in the Salinas district. A few cars are moving from Santa Maria and Oxnard. Movement is expected to continue at or above the present level during November.

CAULIFLOWER: The November 1 forecast of production of early fall cauliflower showed a further decline from the October 1 indications when production was lowered materially. The indicated production of 2,339,000 crates is a decrease of 6 percent under the 2,486,000 crates estimated on October 1 and 32 percent below last year's crop. November 1 yields were lowered in New York and Michigan and remained unchanged in Oregon and New Jersey from October 1 forecasts. Some of the late fields on Long Island in New York produced better yields than expected but did not offset losses in the earlier acreage from hurricanes in September. Wet weather damaged the crop in Michigan where harvest is practically finished. Harvest of the New Jersey crop increased around mid-October.

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CAULIFLOWER (Cont'd): California's late fall cauliflower crop, forecast at 1,600,000 crates, is 30 percent below last year's fall crop and 34 percent smaller than average. Harvest is expected to increase during November with supplies for shipping available from Salinas-Watsonville, Santa Maria and Centerville areas. Supplies from the Los Angeles area will move largely to local markets.

CELERY: The November 1 forecast of the late fall crop in California and New Jersey remains unchanged at 4,453,000 crates. This is 6 percent below last year but about equal to average. In California (which usually supplies over 95 percent of the late fall crop) harvest became more active during the last half of October and increasing shipments are expected until the pre-Thanksgiving peak is reached about November 15. Most supplies during November and December will originate from the Stockton-Delta region, but the Salinas, San Jose, Oceano and Santa Maria districts will also continue harvest in volume during these months.

SWEET CORN: A fall crop of 893,000 units (60 ears) was forecast on November 1 which is 24 percent larger than last year's fall crop and more than double the average. Most of the increase has occurred in the expanding fall deal in Florida. In California, harvest continues active in Kern County, which is the source of the bulk of the present volume, and supplies are still available from the Visalia section of Tulare County. Harvest began in the later producing Coachella Valley the last week in October and increasing production is expected there in November. In Florida, a very light harvest began in the Fort Myers and Pompano sections in mid-October and in the important Everglades about November 1. It will be mid-November before active harvest begins in southern Florida. Yield prospects there are considered good.

CUCUMBERS: The late fall crop in Florida is now estimated at 920,000 bushels, about equal to the 1953 crop but nearly one-fourth above average. Harvesting was practically complete on the very small acreage in north Florida by November 1 and recent freezes had little effect on overall production there. Central Florida suffered varying degrees of damage, but acreage in that area is also small. Light yields are expected from this acreage. Harvest has been in progress since mid-October and is nearing a peak in the Wauchula section. The recent cold weather caused no significant damage there but did retard growth. A light harvest has started in the Fort Myers-Immokalee area with the main crop expected to be moving by mid-November. Harvest is also in progress on scattered acreage in the Fort Pierce and the lower East Coast areas.

EGGPLANT: Production of eggplant in Florida and Texas, at 300,000 bushels, is over one-fourth larger than last year and average. In Florida, crops in the McIntosh-Gainesville area, where harvest was under way during October, were hurt by early November frosts. A light harvest has started in the Wauchula-Manatee area, the Fort Myers-Immokalee area, and on the lower East Coast. Conditions in these areas are generally favorable but it will be mid-November before active harvest is under way. In Texas, supplies are available in volume in all sections of the Winter Garden. Crops are in good condition and should continue in production through November unless frosts occur. Most of the small acreage in the Lower Valley is in the west end of the Valley and these plantings were far enough advanced to survive the mid-October heavy rains. A light harvest has started in the Valley and limited supplies for mixed truck shipments will be available during November.

LETTUCE: This year's early fall lettuce crop is now forecast at 7,869,000 crates, about equal to production in this season in 1953 but 6 percent above average. Indicated production in California is higher than a month ago following an improvement in conditions during October. Shipments from California declined seasonally in late October but daily movement is expected to hold at a fairly high level through the first week or ten days of November before dropping sharply. Termination of fall harvest there on about the usual date is indicated. Harvest of lettuce in Oregon's Malheur County and western Idaho was virtually complete on November 1. In Washington, production of fall lettuce declined rapidly following recent frosts. Most late-season supplies are in the Walla Walla area but some cutting continues in the Puget Sound District. Fall weather was favorable for late crop lettuce in Utah. A little late acreage in New Mexico is expected to be cut in early November. Rain damage to the acreage that was saved at Grants was severe and yields there were very low. Harvest of the Texas fall lettuce crop in the Panhandle was active on November 1 and cutting is expected to continue until a hard freeze occurs. Freezing temperatures ended the fall lettuce season in northern New Jersey on October 7. Peak of the harvest season was reached the last half of October in southern New Jersey where the bulk of the acreage is grown.

This year's late fall lettuce crop in Arizona is forecast at 1,764,000 crates, 16 percent less than last fall's production in that State and 19 percent below average. A reduction in acreage has occurred there. The first lettuce of the season was cut at Phoenix on October 29. In spite of the planting of this year's early acreage ahead of a normal schedule, the harvest season may follow the usual pattern because of the retarding effects of cool weather in late October. Relatively light but increasing shipments the first half of November are expected to be followed by heavy shipments the last half of the month.

GREEN PEAS: Prospective production of early fall peas in California at 264,000 bushels is the same as earlier indications. Harvest in Kern County started in late October and this area is now providing the bulk of the peas for shipping. Supplies for local markets are also available from the central coast regions.

GREEN PEPPERS: November 1 prospects in the fall States were about 8 percent lower than a month ago. This year's production is still 27 percent above last year and 39 percent above average, however. The Virginia crop was lowered from 702,000 bushels, indicated a month ago, to 476,000 bushels as of November 1. Total acreage loss is placed at 500 acres and yields were lowered in all areas by damage caused by hurricane Hazel. Quality was also impaired. Harvest of the Virginia crop was practically complete the last week in October, nearly a month earlier than usual. A material improvement in yield prospects in Florida and a slightly higher yield in Texas partially offset the heavy losses in Virginia. In Texas, crops in the Laredo and Winter Garden sections are in good condition and those in the Valley are making rapid recovery from damage caused by heavy rains in mid-October. Supplies are available in all areas of Texas and loading of solid carlots became active in late October. Heavy shipments are expected in November. The condition of the Florida crop is variable. In some localities the effects of the early heavy rains are still evident and other localities are getting dry. A light harvest is starting in the Wauchula, Fort Myers-Immokalee, Pompano, and Fort Pierce sections. Production will increase as the month progresses with volume movement expected by late November.

SPINACH: The November 1 forecast of production in the early fall States places the crop at 2,074,000 bushels--virtually the same as estimated a month earlier. A crop this size would be 6 percent smaller than 1953 production and about 14 percent less than average. Moderate temperatures combined with ample moisture during October were favorable for spinach in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Wide fluctuations in October temperatures have been unfavorable for best crop development in Ohio. The fall crop was planted late in Missouri and is still behind normal in development. In New York, unfavorable weather prevailed during October in most producing areas. A hard frost in early October stopped growth in most upstate areas and retarded development in other areas. High temperatures at mid-month followed by frequent rains, especially in the Buffalo area, was also detrimental to the crop. Light to moderate supplies of spinach will be available in Massachusetts during November. In Maryland, where the crop started moving earlier this year than in 1953, movement continued comparatively heavy during October.

The first production forecast for the late fall States is for a crop of 400,000 bushels, 10 percent higher than last year's crop but a third smaller than average. A larger acreage for harvest in Oklahoma accounts for most of the increase in indicated production over 1953. In Arkansas, growing conditions have been favorable and yield prospects are promising on irrigated land and for acreage seeded fairly early on non-irrigated land. However, acreage seeded late on non-irrigated land is not expected to produce much of a crop before freezing weather sets in. Very little of the Arkansas crop has moved to date. In Oklahoma, lack of moisture delayed planting until early October. While a few spotted patches have been harvested, little harvesting will take place before early December assuming favorable conditions for plant growth until then. In the event of continued cold weather, only a small portion of the crop may be harvested this fall. Dry weather in September and October has delayed growth of fall spinach in Virginia. Light movement is expected this fall until late November. No harvest is expected this season from some of the late planted acreage, which will likely be wintered over for spring harvest.

TOMATOES: This year's late fall tomato crop in Florida and Texas is forecast at 2,300,000 bushels, 39 percent above production in this season in 1953 and 27 percent greater than average. Unusually favorable yield prospects in Florida are responsible for the large crop indicated this year. Most of the Florida fall tomato acreage made a good recovery from the set-back caused by heavy rains following planting. A very light harvest has started but no significant volume is anticipated until the week of November 8 and it will be after mid-November before harvest becomes active. In Texas, the development of fall tomatoes is behind a normal schedule. Fields at Laredo, Eagle Pass and Winter Garden were later than usual in holding a set because of high fall temperatures. While some tomatoes may be picked at Laredo by November 10, most early fields will not be broken until after November 15. Harvest at Eagle Pass and in the Winter Garden, where some production is normally available in late October, will not begin until early November. Development of tomatoes in Lower Valley was retarded by heavy mid-October rains. Poorly drained fields suffered some permanent damage but most of the acreage is in the west end of the Valley where light soils and good drainage prevented plant losses. These tomatoes are making a rapid recovery. Harvest in Lower Valley will start in late November and continue through December if weather permits.