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TOTAL COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION OF ALL VEGETABLES AND MELONS

FOR

FRESH MARKET AND PROCESSING

1963 - 1966

This report of the Crop Reporting Board gives estimates of the total commercial production of all vegetables and melons for the United States and supplements the publications: "Vegetables - Fresh Market, 1966 Annual Summary, (VG 2-2(66)," and "Vegetables - Processing, 1966 Annual Summary, (VG 3-2(66)," dated December 20, 1966.

Table 1 shows estimated commercial production of all vegetables for fresh market and processing for the years 1963-66. The term "fresh market" as used by the Crop Reporting Board has two connotations. It refers to production solely for fresh market of those crops for which estimates of production for processing are also regularly prepared. It also refers to total production for artichokes, broccoli, brussels sprouts, carrots, cauliflower, celery, garlic, kale, onions, green peppers and melons. The fresh market estimates in Table 1 include, in addition to estimates of the principal crops in major producing States published in the regular program of monthly reports, allowances for: production of principal crops in minor States, production of miscellaneous vegetables in all States, and greenhouse vegetable production.

The breakdown of estimated total production of vegetables and melons for fresh market by crops is shown in Table 2. Fresh market estimates by seasons, published in regular monthly reports, cover those States which are of substantial commercial importance in the production of the principal crops. It is not practical to include, in the monthly reports, estimates in States where production is small. Production estimates of vegetables, melons, and strawberries other than principal crops in major States have been prepared on a national basis and are published in this report. State and seasonal group production for these crops are not available; neither are figures available on acreage or value. In 1965 and 1966, production of principal crops in the major producing States covered in the regular program accounted for over four-fifths of the total commercial tonnage of all vegetables and melons for fresh market.

Table 1.--Total Commercial Production 1/ of Vegetables and Melons,
United States 2/, 1963-66

YEAR	FRESH MARKET CROPS <u>3/</u>	10 PROCESSING CROPS <u>4/</u>	TOTAL
	- Tons -	- Tons -	- Tons -
1963	13,066,650	7,997,930	21,064,580
1964	12,744,200	8,104,290	20,848,490
1965	13,164,850	8,442,090	21,606,940
1966 (Prel.)	12,826,150	8,902,320	21,728,470

1/ Does not include production from farm or nonfarm gardens.

2/ Includes Alaska and Hawaii.

3/ Production of total commercial fresh market vegetables and production for processing vegetables which are not included in the regular processing estimates. Excludes strawberries.

4/ Production of vegetables grown for commercial processing which are in the regular estimating program; asparagus, green lima beans, snap beans, beets, cabbage for sauerkraut, sweet corn, cucumbers for pickles, green peas, spinach, and tomatoes.

Table 2.--Total Commercial Production of Vegetables and Melons for Fresh Market, and Strawberries, by Crops, United States, 1965 and 1966 1/

CROP	1965 Revised			1966 Preliminary		
	Production estimated by States 2/	Other commercial production	Total production	Production estimated by States 2/	Other commercial production	Total production
	- 1,000 cwt. -			- 1,000 cwt. -		
VEGETABLES						
Artichokes 3/	644	---	644	668	---	668
Asparagus	1,022	40	1,062	860	48	908
Lima Beans	340	170	510	293	180	473
Snap Beans	4,050	145	4,195	3,750	140	3,890
Beets	405	710	1,115	396	680	1,076
Broccoli 3/	2,232	35	2,267	2,563	60	2,623
Br. Sprouts 3/	760	8	768	716	8	724
Cabbage	18,747	440	19,187	18,572	393	18,965
Carrots 3/	18,102	560	18,662	18,532	725	19,257
Cauliflower 3/	2,540	206	2,746	2,434	198	2,632
Celery 3/	14,265	148	14,413	14,573	165	14,738
Sweet Corn	13,462	1,060	14,522	12,392	1,040	13,432
Cucumbers	5,002	340	5,342	4,941	330	5,271
Eggplant	610	173	783	549	182	731
Escarole	1,044	268	1,312	1,122	270	1,392
Garlic 3/	552	2	554	368	2	370
Kale 3/	84	150	234	78	150	228
Lettuce	40,894	1,690	42,584	42,197	1,750	43,947
Onions 3/	28,207	110	28,317	24,942	120	25,062
Green Peas	170	80	250	96	70	166
Green Peppers 3/	4,092	900	4,992	4,029	800	4,829
Shallots	28	---	28	25	---	25
Spinach	1,185	180	1,365	975	200	1,175
Tomatoes	20,730	1,335	22,065	20,839	1,500	22,339
Misc. Vege. 4/	---	29,980	29,980	---	28,071	28,071
Total Vegetables	179,167	38,730	217,897	175,910	37,082	212,992
MELONS						
Cantaloups 3/	12,419	135	12,554	11,564	100	11,664
Honeydews 3/	1,496	10	1,506	1,188	10	1,198
Watermelons 3/	30,415	925	31,340	29,669	1,000	30,669
Total Melons	44,330	1,070	45,400	42,421	1,110	43,531
TOTAL ALL CROPS	223,497	39,800	263,297	218,331	38,192	256,523
	- 1,000 lbs. -			- 1,000 lbs. -		
STRAWBERRIES 3/	463,340	11,000	474,340	469,145	10,000	479,145

1/ Does not include production from farm or nonfarm gardens. 2/ Fresh market production of principal crops in major producing States. See "Vegetables-Fresh Market, 1966 Annual Summary." 3/ Includes production for processing. 4/ Chinese cabbage, swiss chard, collards, daikon, dandelion greens, mustard greens, turnip greens, horseradish, Kohlrabi, okra, green onions, parsley, parsnips, field peas, pimientos, pumpkins, radishes, rhubarb, rutabagas, squash, turnips, watercress and 20 other miscellaneous vegetables. Includes production of these crops for processing.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

In the second section, the author outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze the data. This includes both primary and secondary data collection techniques. The primary data was gathered through direct observation and interviews with key stakeholders. Secondary data was obtained from existing reports and databases.

The analysis of the data revealed several key trends and patterns. One of the most significant findings was the impact of external factors on the internal processes. This suggests that organizations should be more proactive in monitoring their environment and adjusting their strategies accordingly.

The final part of the document provides a series of recommendations based on the findings. These include improving communication channels, streamlining workflows, and investing in training for staff. The author concludes that these measures are essential for long-term success and growth.