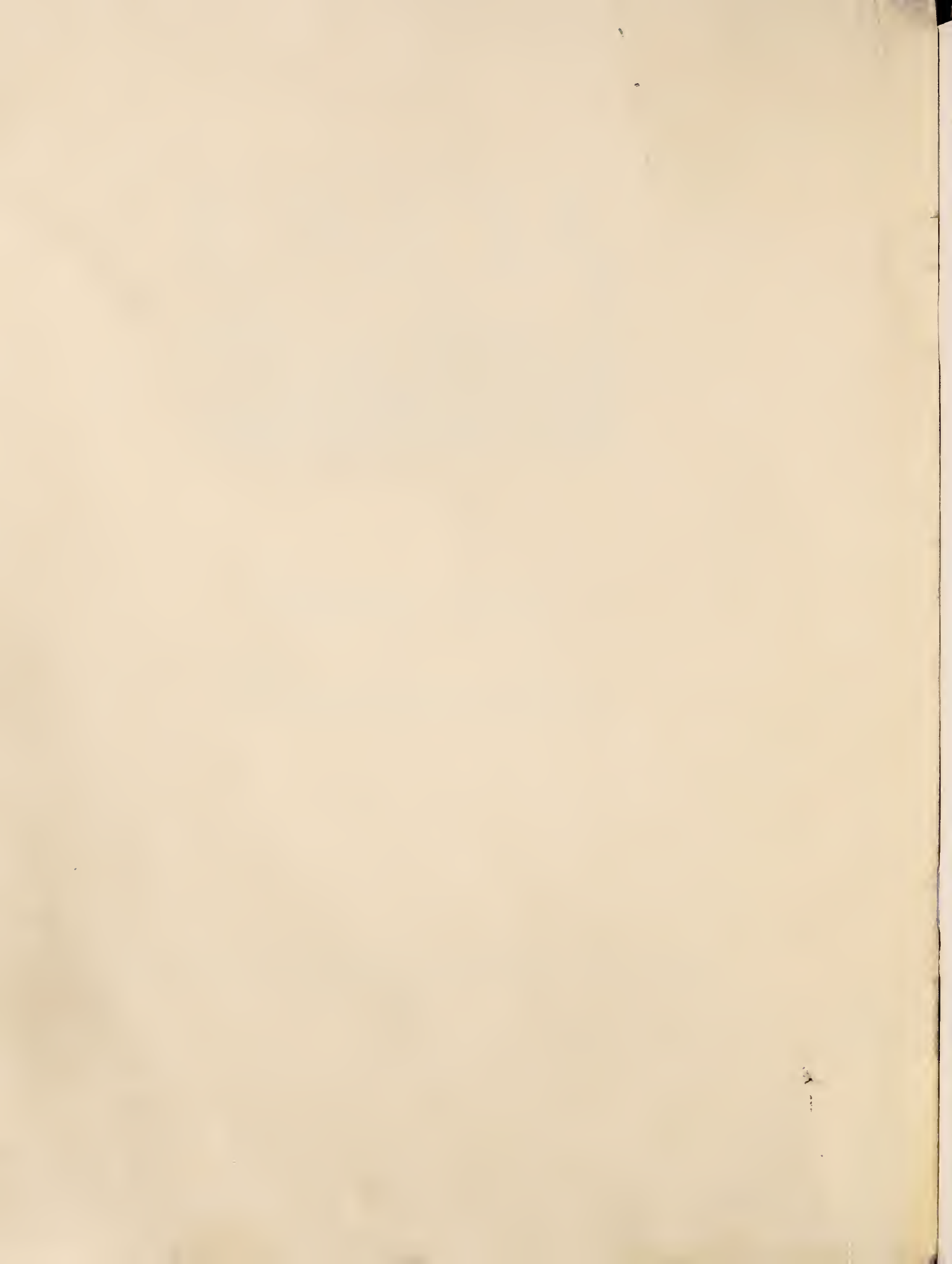


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VEGETABLE Situation



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SPECIAL FLORIDA FREEZE DAMAGE REPORT

Since this report was prepared and the summary released to the press, Florida experienced its coldest weather since the "Big Freeze" of December 19, 1962.

Vegetable crops were damaged by low temperatures on the mornings of January 20 and 21. Tender vegetables were damaged extensively in all Florida producing sections. Most hardy crops escaped with reduced yield and retarded development, but some acreage was heavily damaged. Supplies of all commodities have been temporarily reduced.

Lower East Coast farming areas suffered the least damage, but in the Everglades, sweet corn was hardest hit. However, growers are between seasons and acreage lost was not large. In the Fort Myers-Immokalee areas, much spring acreage was destroyed, with the limited mature acreage of peppers and tomatoes severely damaged. Replanting is now active in that section, and in the Palmetto-Ruskin tomato areas. At Hastings, in the north, cabbage was frozen but potatoes escaped injury.

THE VEGETABLE SITUATION

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Approved by
The Outlook and Situation Board
and Summary released
January 20, 1971

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The *Vegetable Situation* is published in January, May, August, and November.

SUMMARY

Winter vegetable production is estimated 4 percent more than the freeze-damaged crops of a year earlier. Among the major vegetables, materially larger supplies of cabbage, celery, and tomatoes are expected. Lettuce marketings may be off slightly. Carrot production is down materially. Prices this winter have been running substantially below the unusually high prices of last year. Barring extensive severe weather through the winter vegetable prices likely will continue below those of last year.

Canned and frozen vegetable supplies for the 1970/71 season are running moderately less than a year earlier. The slightly larger canned pack was more than offset by a sharply reduced carryover. Packs of pickles, sauerkraut, and combined tomato products gained and the pack of canned beans was equal to 1969, but sweet corn was down moderately, and there were materially fewer peas. The 1970 pack of six major frozen vegetables was about 6-8 percent less, and the total available supply was further reduced by a smaller carryover. Prices of most canned and frozen items have continued to show firmness through the recent weeks although some discounting of the more plentiful can sizes of certain items has been taking place.

Potato supplies are record large, and most of the increase is again in the Pacific Northwest. Western prices are weak despite record quantities going into food processing. Eastern prices have been under less pressure.

Winter potato production in Florida is 1 percent less than a year ago. Producers in the late-spring potato areas (mostly California, North Carolina, and Arizona) intend to plant 2 percent more acreage this year.

Sweetpotato supplies are not greatly different from a year earlier. The 1970 production was 4 percent less but movement during the current marketing season has been only fair. The quantity remaining to be sold is probably near that of a year earlier. Farm prices are expected to show some seasonal rise the next few months.

Dry bean supplies are moderately below a year earlier, lowering prospects for both exports and domestic use. Production from the 1970 crop was down 8 percent. Production of colored beans, except red kidneys, increase, but white bean production fell about one fourth. Farm prices, running well above a year ago, likely will hold firm through most of the current marketing season.

Dry pea production in 1970 dropped more than a fifth from the record large crop a year earlier. Stocks last fall were about the same as 1969, and grower prices in December were almost the same as a year earlier. Export market demand continues favorable; steady to firm prices are expected.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK

FRESH VEGETABLES

Winter vegetable production is estimated at 38 million hundredweight, 4 percent more than the freeze-damaged crops of a year earlier. Materially larger supplies of cabbage, celery, and tomatoes are being marketed, but Texas carrot supplies are substantially smaller. Lettuce production is estimated only slightly less than the large harvest in early 1970.

Prices have been substantially less than a year ago, and unless there is extended severe winter weather, vegetable prices are expected to remain well below the early months of 1970. A cold wave in Arizona and Mexico January 3 to 7, also affecting parts of California, may reduce lettuce shipments, and cut back Mexican tomato imports. Until the cold wave, these imports early in this shipping season had exceeded a year earlier by a third.

Prospects for Leading Items

Lettuce—Winter lettuce production is down 2 percent from the relatively large crop of a year earlier. Larger crops are expected in Florida, Texas, and Arizona, though Arizona's cold wave may affect its output. The important California crop is estimated 7 percent less than a year earlier. Cold weather there also may further reduce shipments.

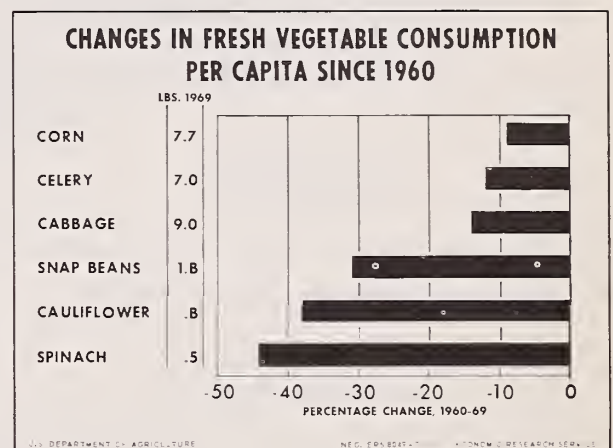
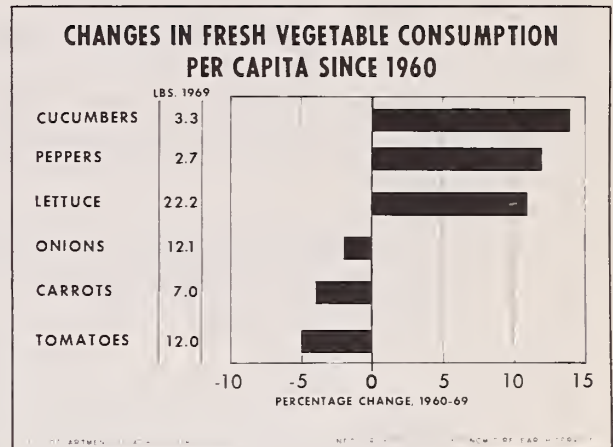
Shipping point prices in mid January were above a year ago in the Imperial Valley of California and the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas. With reasonably good retail demand expected to continue, and with the prospect of moderately reduced supplies, prices are expected to average above the low prices of last winter.

Cabbage—Fresh market cabbage supplies are generous this season. Winter crop harvest is active in Florida and Texas. Both States expect to harvest larger crops. At the same time, storage stocks in New York were sharply higher than either of the previous 2 years. Sales of fall crop cabbage in New York to January 1 were less than a year earlier.

Barring severe weather in the next 2 months, supplies should be fully ample for market needs. Early January prices at Florida and Texas shipping points of \$1.50 per 1½ bushel crate compared with \$2.75-\$3.25 a year earlier.

Carrots—Production of winter carrots is estimated at 4.7 million hundredweight—10 percent less than last year and a fifth less than 1968. December movement remained light from south Texas areas. Harvest is expected to gain momentum in January with peak shipments in February. California volume should increase in January, peaking late in the winter. Despite smaller supplies, current prices are somewhat lower than a year ago in both south Texas and California.

Celery—Winter celery production is estimated 11 percent larger than a year ago. Both Florida and California are harvesting larger crops. Prices have been sharply lower this year. Southern California shipping point prices early in January were as low as \$2.44 per 15½ inch crate of 2 or 3 dozen. Quotations from Florida and Texas were about the same as California. With ample supplies expected the next few weeks, prices will probably hold fairly steady.



Onions—Heavier supplies from several major shipping points have kept dry onion prices well below year-earlier quotas. Late summer crops were substantially larger. Both the large yellow Spanish from Colorado and Idaho-Oregon, and the yellow Globes from Michigan and New York were selling substantially below January 1970. Storage onion stocks on January 1 were 24 percent more than the relatively light quantity on hand a year earlier. Eastern and Midwestern holdings were large enough to more than offset smaller supplies held in the West.

Early-spring onion acreage in Texas is estimated to be down 10 percent from last year and 14 percent less than 1969. The reduction this season continues a downward trend evident in the late 1960's. All this reduction is in the yellow varieties. White varieties make up 18 percent of the total acreage compared with 16 percent a year earlier.

Late-spring onion acreage also may be less than a year earlier. Planting intentions indicate a substantial reduction in California and a smaller reduction in Arizona. With the prospect of curtailed spring crops, some price improvement from current low levels is possible late in the winter.

Tomatoes—Up to mid January, Florida shipments had been exceeding the freeze-curtailed supply of a year earlier by 50 percent. Quality has been reported excellent this year, with the proportion of U.S. No. 1's higher than usual. Mexican border crossings thus far in the shipping season have been running well above a year ago. However, a cold wave and rainfall recently hit the major West Mexican shipping area.

1970 Vegetable Production Up Slightly Total Value off Slightly

Production of leading fresh vegetable and melon crops in 1970 rose 1 percent from 1969. Acreage was down 2 percent, but average yields were somewhat higher. Considering the most important vegetables, lettuce, cucumbers, and onion production rose moderately: slightly more watermelons, sweet corn, and cabbage were harvested. There were fewer tomatoes, cantaloupes, green peppers, and celery.

Winter vegetable production was down 6 percent from 1969 while spring vegetable and melon output almost equaled the 1969 performance. Summer production was large enough to bring the harvest total above 1969. Fall vegetable and melon production also gained slightly.

The farm value of fresh market vegetables and melons produced in 1970 was 3 percent less than for 1969. Most vegetables registered declines in value. Asparagus, sweet corn, cabbage and melons were the major exceptions. The larger lettuce and onion crops returned substantially lower prices to growers so that the value of these crops fell moderately below the 1969 figure. The value of the 1970 domestic tomato crop fell 8 percent. Until the early-fall cabbage harvest, cabbage prices were well above a year earlier. As a result, prices for the entire year averaged more than a fifth above 1969. The value of the carrot crop was down a fifth.

Five States account for more than three-fourths of the total value of fresh vegetable crops. California alone accounted for 42 percent in 1970, and Florida 16 percent. Texas, Arizona, and New York, in that order were next in rank.

PROCESSED VEGETABLES

Output Nearly the Same as 1969

Total production of vegetables for canning and freezing in 1970 was 9.3 million tons, slightly less than 1969, but 23 percent less than the record set in 1968. It was also the least since 1966. Higher average yields in 1970 practically offset a 6 percent reduction in harvested acreage. There were record yields of tomatoes, cucumbers for pickles, and cabbage for kraut.

The slight increase in the important tomato crop, and the larger processing cabbage, cucumber and spinach tonnage did not quite offset declines in other leading crops. Production declined for peas, sweet corn, lima beans, asparagus, and beets. Snap bean tonnage was virtually unchanged from 1969.

Despite a 9 percent reduction in harvested acreage, U.S. tomato production was nearly 3 percent above 1969. The U.S. average tomato yield per acre exceeded 20 tons for the first time. The average yield in California was 23.7 tons per acre, and in the next 4 leading States—Ohio, Indiana, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania—yields ranged from 19.3 to 20.6 tons.

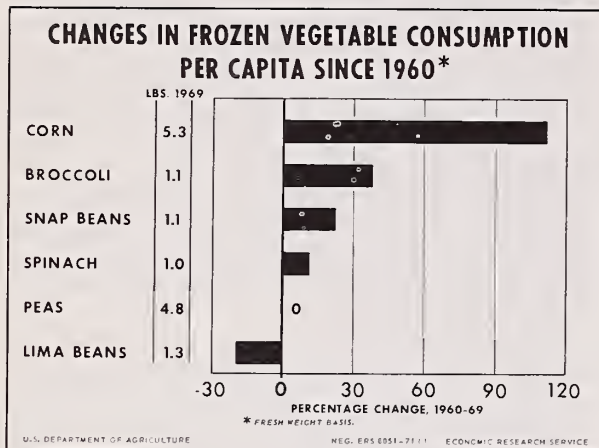
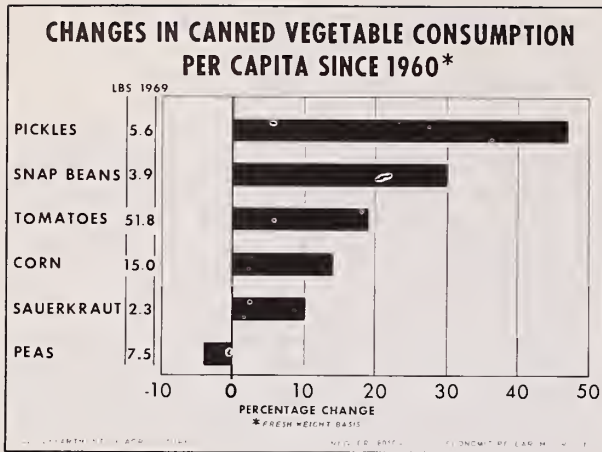
Cucumber pickle production, nearly 590,000 tons, did not quite equal the 1967 record even though the 1970 yield of 4.35 tons per acre established a new high. The 1970 production was 17 percent larger than the relatively small 1969 crop.

A yield of 21 tons per acre was a record for contract production of cabbage for sauerkraut in 1970. Output of 258,000 tons was also a record.

For other major vegetable crops, snap bean production turned out close to 1969, though harvested acreage was down 4 percent. Acreage and yield of peas were off, so that 1970 production fell 9 percent. The same situation applied to sweet corn tonnage which amounted to 1.9 million tons, down 11 percent. Production of asparagus was down 11 percent and lima bean output was sharply less—down 22 percent.

Prices paid for processing vegetables were mixed, though all changes for the major vegetables were small. With production of processing vegetables close to the 1969 figure and with prices off a shade, the value of all processing vegetables was down 2 percent for 1970. The value of the vegetable tonnage canned was less than 1 percent below a year earlier. Value of major vegetables frozen, excluding broccoli, was down 11 percent. Cucumbers for pickles recorded the largest upward change in value. The \$55 million for 1970 was 20 percent above 1969.

The value of tomatoes processing was barely more than a year ago, while snap beans, corn, and peas were materially lower. The sharpest drop for a processing vegetable was the one-third decline in the value of sweet corn for freezing. Growers in the West cut freezing acreage back sharply in 1970.



Prospects for Leading Vegetables

Snap beans—The 1970 pack of canned snap beans is estimated to barely exceed the 47.5 million cases 24/303's packed a year earlier. Stocks of green and wax beans on November 1 were about 8 percent less than a year earlier. This quantity is adequate for a trade movement equal to that of the previous season.

The total pack of frozen green beans is estimated to be moderately larger than in 1969. Stocks of frozen snap beans on January 1 were about 140 million pounds—an eighth less than a year ago. Prices for the finished pack have firmed since October with disappearance running ahead of a year ago. Retail demand is expected to continue strong through the winter.

Sweet corn—Canned sweet corn supplies for the 1970/71 season are materially less than the record 2 years ago. The 1970 pack was reduced about 5 percent from 1969, and the carryover was 9 percent less. Cannery stocks on November 1 were 7 percent under a year earlier and well below the record for that month in 1968. With the reduced 1970 pack, supplies are in better

balance with market demand than in the previous 2 seasons.

The pack of frozen sweet corn was the smallest since 1965; and January 1 stocks were more than a fourth less than the quantity on hand a year earlier. This lighter supply is likely to stimulate movement of the canned product.

Peas—The 1970 pack of 28.7 million cases of 24/303's canned peas was the smallest in years. This figure equaled the packs of 1960, 1948, and 1949. Cannery stocks on November 1 were materially below those in November 1969, with prices showing more strength for institutional pack than consumer-size cans. With a reduced pack of frozen peas, some further price rise for canned is likely.

The pack of frozen peas was also the smallest since 1960, and January 1 stocks were 13 percent under the same date in 1969. With a smaller supply, disappearance thus far this season has been large enough to keep prices on a firm basis.

Tomatoes—The tonnage of tomatoes used for processing was up 3 percent for the United States this past season, and the total pack of peeled tomatoes and products (basis 24/303's) was up by a larger percentage. Available information shows a larger proportion of the pack is in the less concentrated items, especially peeled tomatoes and juice.

In California, which accounts for two-thirds of U.S. tomato tonnage, the quantity of raw stock harvested was 1 percent less than 1969. But the pack of peeled tomatoes there (basis 24/303's) was up about 15 percent, and juice pack was about the same. Other tomato products packed in that State probably were off at least moderately.

The U.S. pack of peeled tomatoes was a fifth larger in 1970; the juice pack was moderately above a year earlier. Packs of chili sauce, paste and puree were probably less. Institutional-size packs of catsup were larger. In the absence of complete data, it appears that the supply of peeled tomatoes is materially larger this season, while the more concentrated items, sauce, paste and puree, are the lightest since the 1967 pack.

Beets—The pack of beets during the late summer and early fall was nearly 5 percent above the same period a year earlier. Stocks as of November 1 were only 2 percent more than a year ago, (basis 24/303's). Despite these slightly larger supplies, prices recently have been holding steady.

Lima beans—A sharply reduced pack this season reduced cannery stocks on November 1 by 19 percent from the relatively heavy supplies on hand a year ago. December prices for the finished pack were higher in the East, but the same as a year earlier in the Midwest.

The pack of frozen limas was down almost a fourth this year with the greatest reduction in the Fordhook variety. The 1970 pack of 112 million pounds was the smallest in years, as the industry worked to bring stocks

down. On January 1, stocks of all frozen limas were sharply lower than at the same time in both 1968 and 1969. Prices are firm.

Sauerkraut—The tonnage of cabbage used for sauerkraut was 15 percent larger than 1969 and the second largest quantity ever processed. Stocks of sauerkraut on January 1 were 19 percent more than a year ago. Wholesale prices have eased off moderately in the last few weeks but are still above the average of recent pack seasons except 1969/70. This larger supply and weaker price pattern for sauerkraut has been the reverse of that taken by most other processed vegetables.

Spinach—Even though the 1970 tonnage of spinach used for freezing was nearly one-third more than the small quantity frozen in 1969, January 1 stocks only 9 percent more than the relatively small supply on hand a year ago. Prices for both chopped and leaf spinach have been firm to strong in recent months.

Pack data are not available for canned spinach, but tonnage used for canning was slightly larger than for 1969, and one-eighth more than 1968. Prices for the finished pack in Eastern States have been steady, and there has been a moderate increase in the West.

Broccoli—Stocks of frozen broccoli on January 1 were a fifth larger than a year ago, but well below the heavy supplies on hand the same date in 1968. Current prices are firm.

Cucumbers for pickles—Tonnage of cucumbers for pickles was 17 percent larger than a year earlier. The 585,000 tons produced almost matched the 1967 record. Even though the 1970 crop was large, reduced stocks from the previous crop left total supplies on October 1 moderately above a year earlier, and slightly less than October 1, 1968.

POTATOES

Larger Supplies and Lower Prices for Early 1971

Potato supplies are large again this winter with most major fall crop areas having larger supplies to move than a year ago. But the situation differs among these major regions because production increases were not uniform, and the patterns of demand vary considerably. Prices for round varieties have held closer to 1969 figures than have the Russet Burbanks.

Western Russet Burbank prices have run well below a year earlier in Northern California, Idaho, Washington, Colorado, and Oregon. Food processing has absorbed a larger share of total supplies this season in these States. January 1 stocks in the Western States were 11 percent more than a year earlier, the largest of record.

In the Midwest, prices were mixed compared with a year ago. At Central Wisconsin and Lower Michigan shipping points, round whites ranged 20-30 cents per hundredweight less than a year earlier. Red River Valley

December farm prices were generally 30 cents per hundredweight higher than in December 1969, but recent quotations at Chicago show the market has weakened since then. Stocks on January 1 in the Midwestern States were up 5 percent.

In the East prices have been slightly to moderately less than a year ago, except on Long Island where a smaller crop has moved out well. Maine prices had eased down slightly through December with shipping point quotations about 10-12 cents per hundredweight less than 1969 by the end of the month. As of January 1, stocks in 8 Eastern fall States were 2 percent more than on the same date a year earlier.

The pack of frozen potato products has risen sharply in recent years. By 1969, it exceeded 2 billion pounds and the 1970 figure will easily exceed that quantity. The frozen pack the first 6 months of 1970 was 1.2 billion pounds—15 percent above the same 1969 months. January 1 stocks of frozen french fries were 27 percent more than a year ago. Despite these larger supplies, f.o.b. prices in Washington, Idaho, and Maine have held one-half cent per pound higher than a year ago, reflecting the continuing strong demand for this product.

Although U.S. potato stocks on January 1 were 7 percent higher than a year earlier, the effects will probably not be felt uniformly across the country. Prices have been under pressure in recent weeks. Storage holdings in the East are relatively close to the quantities held a year ago. Thus the potential for price improvement in Eastern markets is better than in either the Pacific Northwest or the Midwest. The supply situation this year appears similar to the previous season's pattern.

Table 1.—Potatoes: January 1 total stocks by areas, United States

Year	Eastern States	Central States	Western States	Total ¹
	<i>Million cwt.</i>			
1965-69 average . .	40.8	25.7	56.4	123.0
1965	39.4	19.7	35.0	94.2
1966	38.2	27.4	57.9	123.5
1967	42.3	25.0	60.1	127.4
1968	43.6	28.0	67.7	139.4
1969	40.4	28.6	61.4	130.4
1970	37.2	27.7	73.0	138.0
1971	38.1	29.1	81.1	148.3

¹ May not add to total due to rounding.

Winter Crop Down

The winter potato crop of 3.5 million hundredweight is 1 percent less than 1970 and 7 percent below 1969. Harvest of early reds began the first week of January in south Florida. There was some light harvest in Riverside County, Calif.

Planting intentions for the early-spring crop have been reported 1 percent below 1970 and 10 percent less than 1969. The 1971 decline in the Hastings area of north Florida more than offset small increases elsewhere in that State and in Texas. About three-fourths of the acreage in this seasonal group is expected to be of the red varieties with white chipping varieties the remainder. Intended plantings of the late spring crop are estimated 2 percent more than a year ago. Most of this acreage is in California, Arizona, Alabama, and North Carolina.

Highlights of the 1970 Crop

Potato production in 1970 was 325 million hundredweight, 4 percent above 1969 and 11 percent more than 1968. Increased output in the fall States offset a net decline in the other seasonal categories. The U.S. average yield of 228 hundredweight per acre, 7 more than 1969, was a record.

Winter production in 1970 was 6 percent below 1969. The yield in Florida was cut by freeze damage, but there were very good yields in California. In the early-spring group dominated by Hastings, Florida, yields and acreage were cut back. The late-spring production was only 1 percent under the previous year. California, which accounts for more than two-thirds of all production in this group, had an excellent yield from a smaller acreage, keeping production very close to 1969. North Carolina was the only important State in this group to increase its harvest. Alabama and Arizona harvested from a smaller acreage.

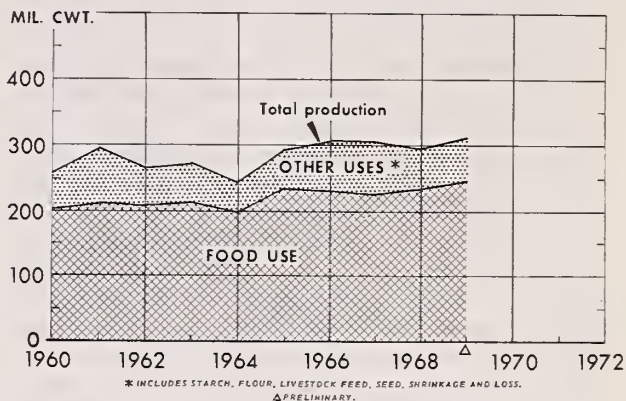
Early-summer production also fell below 1969 levels by 4 percent due to smaller acreages harvested, primarily in Delaware, Texas, and California. Rain delayed planting in the East, but the crop was planted about on time in Texas and California where conditions held generally favorable. Despite the late planted acreage, the marketing of the crop was orderly. A 5 percent larger late-summer crop was harvested, and it met a good demand with prices well above a year earlier in July and early August. Acreage was larger in 1970, while yields equaled the generous figure of 1969.

Fall potato production of 252 million hundredweight was 6 percent above 1969. This came from a slightly larger acreage, and a record yield of 231 hundredweight per acre. The 8 major Eastern States harvested 1 percent more from 4 percent fewer acres. The 8 Central States harvested 2 percent more from a slightly larger acreage. The largest gains came in the West where acreage harvested was 6 percent more, and production was up 9 percent. Increases occurred despite delayed harvests in Maine, upstate New York, and Idaho. Oregon and California reported favorable growing and harvesting seasons.

Potato price patterns in 1970 differed markedly from prior years. Although larger supplies had to be moved, U.S. prices to farmers, month to month, exceeded the

corresponding month a year earlier, except for December. Even though 1970 prices averaged higher, the major producing regions had contrasting experiences. For example, Idaho prices the first 6 months of the year were substantially less than the prior season. In Maine and North Dakota the reverse was true; round white and round red prices were following entirely different patterns from Russets.

POTATOES USED FOR FOOD AND OTHER USES



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. C&MS 335-70 91 CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

SWEETPOTATOES

Production Moderately Less

Sweetpotato harvested acreage last year was down to 137,600. This was 5 percent less than 1969. Record yields brought production back to 14.1 million hundredweights—3 percent decline. Only Mississippi and Texas showed acreage increases. Tennessee acreage equaled 1969. Production in Louisiana and Virginia was down, but was up in Mississippi, North Carolina, and Texas. These 5 States accounted for 80 percent of U.S. production in 1970.

Market Developments

In September, U.S. prices were running slightly less than a year earlier. After supplies of uncured stock moved off the market, prices improved with the November price of \$4.12 per hundredweight, materially higher than in November 1969. Prices this winter have been moderately higher than a year earlier. The quality of the crop marketed has been better than average in most major producing States.

In Virginia, half the storage stocks had been moved by mid-December; quality there is reported the best in years. Stocks of Nemagolds are limited but light offerings of Centennials will be available for weeks. In eastern North Carolina, storage movement was a third completed in mid-December. Shipping point prices for

Porto Rico types have been holding steady at \$4.00-\$4.25 for a 50-pound crate.

Since the first of the year, trading in Louisiana has been moderately active. Quality is reported very good, and shipments have been heavier than a year earlier. Louisiana shipping point prices have been holding steady, at levels close to the previous season.

The California market has been slow in recent weeks. As of the first of the year, movement was in rough proportion to the 10 percent smaller crop. Early January prices for Porto Rico types and Yellow Jerseys were more than \$1.00 per 40-pound carton above a year earlier.

Processing activity this season is not expected to match last season's performance when more than 12 million cases (basis 24/303's) were canned.

Shipment and unload data through early January show that sweets movement was moderately less than a year earlier. However, the proportion of the crop remaining to be sold is probably near that of a year earlier. Farm prices are expected to show some seasonal rise the next few months.

MUSHROOMS

Demand for fresh mushrooms is holding very strong and higher prices have prevailed most of the shipping season which began in mid-October. Early January prices ranged from \$1.65 to \$2.30 for a 4 quart basket to growers at Kennett Square, Pa. These prices were materially higher than a year ago when the comparable price was \$1.30 to \$1.65.

The strength in fresh market prices has affected the processing sector as canners have been actively bidding for raw stock. Trade sources report active movement of domestic canned mushrooms. Prices to growers for processing stock (bed run with roots attached) have been regularly quoted 34-35 cents per pound. This compares with 30 cents for January 1970.

Imports of canned mushrooms the first 10 months of 1970 totaled 23 million pounds, 11 percent more than the same 1969 period.

With the demand for both fresh and processed mushrooms expected to continue strong, grower prices are likely to hold generally firm except for a short period of heavy harvest volume in late January or early February.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS

Production and Supplies Down

Bean producers planted only slightly less acreage in 1970, but abandonment was larger than usual leaving 1.4 million acres for harvest—4 percent less than a year

earlier. U.S. production of 17.4 million hundredweight was 8 percent less than a year earlier, but the same as 1968.

In some major producing States, heavy rains caused crop losses and abandonment. This was the case in both Michigan and New York, while dry weather during the growing season reduced yields in Colorado. The severest damage occurred in Michigan as July rains flooded fields in Saginaw and Huron counties. Large acreages were lost, and yields were reduced by long periods of excessive moisture. Rains at harvesttime interrupted combining activity, causing further loss. In the West, growing and harvest conditions were generally much better.

As a result of this mixed pattern of harvest fortune, white bean production fell about a fourth from the relatively large production of 1969. Production of all colored beans except red kidneys increased, and total colored bean production rose an eighth.

Prospective Disappearance Down

In view of shorter supplies, movement of dry beans through both domestic and export channels will be less this season. Domestic use will probably be down slightly, and exports are not expected to match the record shipments of the previous season. Dry bean exports the past 3 crop years have increased steadily, and in 1969/70, almost a fourth of the U.S. crop moved into foreign markets. Shipments to Europe have figured importantly. The United Kingdom is our largest overseas customer.

Table 2.—U.S. Exports of dried edible beans by country of destination

Country	Marketing year beginning		
	Sept. 1967	Sept. 1968	Sept. 1969
	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>		
United Kingdom	632.5	926.1	1,023.8
France	65.8	111.0	434.2
Venezuela	300.4	277.7	433.9
Japan	133.4	431.4	433.5
Mexico	176.5	175.6	389.5
Dominion Republic	111.0	26.5	210.2
Spain	60.9	39.8	207.4
West Germany	16.1	40.0	194.1
Netherlands	47.7	105.6	161.6
Other countries	523.8	636.4	854.5
Total U.S. exports	2,068.1	2,770.1	4,342.7

Prices Higher

Farmers' prices for dry edible beans received in 1970 averaged \$8.22 per hundredweight, 11 percent more than 1969, but close to 1968 when supplies were roughly comparable. Recent farm prices have been well above a year ago with 1970's September-December average of \$8.32 hundredweight, 16 percent above a year earlier. As is often the situation, there is a wide range in the price of various classes. The more plentiful

pintos have drifted down to \$8.50-\$8.75 per hundredweight (Colorado dealer-shipper price basis). This is about a dollar less than early January a year ago. On the other hand both pea beans and great northern are selling well above a year ago. Scarce red kidney beans moved past \$20 in October, following the disappointing New York and Michigan harvests. They have been bringing \$25 to \$26 per hundredweight the past few weeks.

With total supplies moderately below a year earlier, prices are expected to hold firm to strong through most of the marketing season.

DRY PEAS AND LENTILS

Dry pea production in 1970 was more than a fifth less than the record-large crop a year earlier, but 6 percent more than 1968. Planted acreage was moderately less than last year, but Idaho and Washington yields fell sharply because of high temperatures during the growing season and rain and hail at harvesttime.

Stocks of peas at the end of October were about the same as a year earlier, and December prices to growers were slightly lower—\$4.30 versus \$4.37 a year earlier.

Exports of dry peas from September through November 1970 were 9 percent larger than the comparable period a year earlier. Japan, the major customer, has been taking substantially more. If this rate continues, some price strengthening is likely since changes in export demand, rather than domestic use of peas is the major factor affecting price movements.

Lentil production in the United States was down this season by 8 percent. Exports absorbed nearly four-fifths of U.S. production in the 1969/70 shipping season. However, world lentil production in 17 reporting countries in 1970 has been estimated about 4 percent less than a year earlier. This estimate excludes several African countries, the USSR, and Eastern Europe. The major lentil importing countries are in Western Europe. The United States, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey, and Morocco are the leading exporters. In the current marketing season, lentil exports from the United States have equaled a year earlier. More than half the tonnage sold overseas has gone to West Germany, Holland, and Italy.

Lentil prices have been moving up in recent months, and a firm to strong market demand is expected to continue.

ANNUAL OUTLOOK CONFERENCE SCHEDULED FOR FEBRUARY 1971

The National Agricultural Outlook Conference is scheduled for February 23 to 26, 1971. The Conference will give emphasis to the general domestic and international economic situation with time also devoted to the Commodity Sessions.

Table 3.—Beans, dry edible: Production by commercial classes, average 1964-68 and annual 1966-70

Class	Average 1964-68	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970 ¹
	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>
White:						
Pea, navy	5,995	7,290	4,787	5,615	7,224	5,299
Great northern	1,585	1,949	1,500	1,383	1,707	1,463
Small white ²	549	670	473	510	584	341
Yelloweye	41	56	42	49	20	(³)
Total, white	8,170	9,965	6,802	7,557	9,535	7,103
Colored:						
Pink	477	450	488	682	501	676
Pinto	4,311	4,671	4,039	4,658	4,421	5,238
Red kidney	1,383	1,633	1,158	1,124	1,548	1,276
Small red	402	636	266	354	465	576
Cranberry	140	149	137	184	165	190
Black turtle soup	278	295	321	314	223	227
Total, colored	6,991	7,834	6,409	7,316	7,323	8,183
Lima:						
Large	724	597	774	814	770	714
Baby	339	340	280	589	430	523
Total, lima	1,063	937	1,054	1,403	1,200	1,237
Other:						
Blackeye	731	851	565	781	513	712
Garbanzo	73	92	88	58	101	80
Other ⁴	244	283	259	274	222	283
Total, other	1,048	1,226	912	1,113	836	1,075
United States	17,272	19,962	15,177	17,389	18,894	17,598

¹ Preliminary. ² Include flat small white. ³ Included in "Other"
⁴ Does not include beans grown for garden seed.

Data from Stat. Bul. No. 384 Field Crops and Crop Production,
 SRS, USDA.

Table 4.—Vegetables and melons for fresh market: Commercial acreage, production and season average price per hundredweight for principal crops, 1968, 1969 and 1970¹

Crop	Harvested acreage			Production			Price per hundredweight		
	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970
	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
Artichokes ²	9.6	10.1	11.0	576	657	671	10.00	10.60	10.30
Asparagus	30.8	31.1	33.1	918	850	952	21.90	23.50	22.30
Beans, snap	91.5	89.7	86.3	3,434	3,328	3,107	12.50	12.90	13.00
Broccoli ²	42.1	37.1	40.4	3,012	2,509	3,029	8.97	10.20	9.57
Brussels sprouts ²	6.8	6.5	6.0	638	579	561	11.60	11.50	12.70
Cabbage ⁴	94.0	98.8	95.6	18,829	18,439	18,585	3.27	3.43	4.16
Cantaloups ⁵	107.2	126.2	111.7	12,923	13,759	13,418	5.87	5.62	6.17
Carrots ²	72.0	80.4	78.5	19,182	18,732	18,028	4.33	4.43	3.70
Cauliflower ²	26.3	25.6	24.1	2,613	2,440	2,360	8.97	9.77	9.76
Celery ²	32.0	32.7	31.9	15,159	15,509	15,139	4.65	5.47	5.66
Corn, sweet	173.6	185.4	184.1	12,003	12,562	12,811	5.27	4.98	5.33
Cucumbers	51.7	49.7	49.8	4,181	4,424	4,733	7.20	7.20	6.44
Eggplant	3.2	3.8	3.4	453	514	487	10.50	8.50	8.08
Escarole	7.8	9.5	8.7	1,066	1,102	1,101	7.61	7.49	7.13
Garlic ²	6.4	7.3	5.6	800	876	728	8.99	8.44	9.40
Honeydews	10.3	13.8	13.2	1,379	1,969	1,931	6.75	5.86	5.66
Lettuce	220.6	227.8	234.4	44,081	44,551	46,166	4.51	5.41	4.84
Onions ²	105.6	100.8	101.4	28,693	28,317	30,409	3.60	4.14	3.65
Peppers, green ²	52.0	53.0	48.8	4,875	4,368	3,679	10.40	12.10	12.10
Spinach	11.3	13.2	12.0	652	704	621	10.60	10.40	11.30
Tomatoes	144.3	150.6	149.6	19,472	19,409	18,173	11.60	11.60	11.30
Watermelons	279.2	276.9	270.0	26,885	26,308	27,185	1.86	2.05	2.07
Total ⁶	1,578.2	1,630.0	1,599.6	221,824	221,906	223,874			

¹ Includes Alaska and Hawaii. ² Includes some quantities used for processing. ³ Estimates discontinued. ⁴ Price computed from value and production less not marketed. ⁵ Includes Casabas,

Persians, and other muskmelons. ⁶ May not add to total due to rounding.
 Vegetables - Fresh Market, annual summary, SRS, USDA.

Table 5.—Vegetables, fresh: Representative wholesale 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, 1969, 1970, and 1971

Market, commodity and State of origin	Unit	Tuesday nearest mid-month					
		1969/70			1970/71		
		Nov. 18	Dec. 16	Jan. 13	Nov. 17	Dec. 15	Jan. 12
		<i>Dollars</i>					
NEW YORK							
Beans, snap Round green type (Florida) . . .	Bu. hamper and crt.	10.25	6.75	13.00	4.25	6.75	7.75
Broccoli, bunched (California) . .	14's crt.	4.35	4.50	5.00	4.25	4.25	5.00
Cabbage, domestic round type (Florida)	1¾ bu. crt.	---	3.75	5.25	2.25	3.35	3.75
Cabbage, Danish type (New York)	50-lb. sack	2.35	3.00	3.75	---	1.75	1.75
Carrots, topped, washed (California)	48-1-lb. film bag, crt.	7.50	6.37½	6.50	---	---	5.15
Celery, Pascal (Florida)	2-4 doz. 16 in. crt.	---	5.15	6.75	3.50	3.25	3.50
Celery, Pascal (California)	2-3 doz. 16 in. crt.	6.00	6.50	8.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
Corn, sweet, yellow (Florida) . . .	5 doz. crt.	5.00	4.50	6.50	3.25	3.00	4.37½
Cucumbers (Florida)	Bu. basket	10.50	9.25	12.50	5.00	6.00	---
Lettuce, Iceberg type (Arizona) . .	2 doz. ctn.	8.50	4.25	4.37½	3.50	3.75	5.25
Onions, yellow, medium (New York)	50 lb. sack	2.60	2.85	3.85	1.85	1.85	1.80
Peppers, green, California Wonder (Florida)	Bu. basket	7.50	9.50	11.00	6.25	3.50	5.50
Spinach, Savoy type (Texas)	Bu. basket	---	4.75	1.75	---	3.37½	2.87½
CHICAGO							
Beans, snap, Round green type (Florida)	Bu. hamper	---	6.76	13.00	4.50	5.00	8.00
Broccoli (California)	14's crt. and ctn.	5.00	4.75	4.75	4.90	4.60	4.50
Cabbage, domestic round type (Texas)	1¾ bu. crt.	3.75	3.75	5.40	---	2.75	3.50
Carrots, topped, washed (California)	48-1-lb. film bag, mesh master	---	5.50	6.25	4.50	3.65	---
Cauliflower (California)	Film wrapped 12's ctn.	3.75	4.40	---	4.75	---	---
Celery, Pascal type (California) . .	2-3 doz. 16 in. crt.	6.00	7.00	7.25	5.00	4.65	4.85
Corn, sweet, yellow (Florida) . . .	5 doz. crt.	4.85	5.10	6.35	3.10	2.65	4.25
Cucumbers (Florida)	Bu. basket	10.50	---	14.00	4.50	---	---
Lettuce, Iceberg type (Arizona) . .	2 doz. heads, ctn.	5.25	4.10	4.25	3.15	3.15	4.75
Onions, yellow, large (Idaho) . . .	50 lb. sack	3.90	3.80	3.95	2.60	2.85	3.35
Onions, yellow, medium (Midwestern)	50 lb. sack	2.40	2.50	3.40	1.85	1.80	1.75
Peppers, green, California Wonder type, large (Florida) . . .	Bu. basket	7.50	12.25	11.00	6.50	4.25	5.50
Tomatoes, greenhouse, medium (Midwestern)	8 lb. basket	3.35	4.25	---	---	3.10	---

Weekly summary of terminal market prices C&MS, USDA, Market News Report.

Table 6.—Vegetables, fresh: Average f.o.b. shipping point prices per hundredweight, United States, indicated periods, 1969 and 1970

Commodity	1969		1970		
	November	December	October	November	December 1-15
	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
Beans, snap	18.30	17.80	12.80	14.40	14.00
Broccoli	13.70	13.70	13.40	14.00	14.40
Cabbage	4.03	5.16	2.82	2.74	2.79
Cantaloups	4.61	5.00	5.07	4.94	8.40
Carrots	7.95	7.54	5.20	5.16	5.02
Cauliflower	11.60	12.10	10.70	12.80	15.20
Celery	6.07	6.22	4.73	4.27	3.82
Corn, sweet	7.05	7.67	5.70	5.75	4.75
Cucumbers	8.75	13.60	6.41	6.49	9.20
Lettuce	10.80	5.03	4.95	4.97	3.99
Onions	4.45	4.68	3.14	3.02	2.92
Peppers, green	15.30	26.50	10.20	12.50	9.03
Spinach	10.00	12.30	12.60	12.00	13.20
Tomatoes	20.30	12.70	9.45	15.90	15.00

Agricultural Prices, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 7.—Vegetables, commercial for fresh market: Index numbers (unadjusted) of prices received by farmers, as of 15th of the month, United States by months, averages 1935-39, 1947-49, 1950-54, 1955-59, and 1960 to date¹

Period	1910-14=100												Av.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
1935-39	114	121	133	130	125	98	87	82	81	90	103	115	107
1947-49	288	305	310	308	277	215	207	196	193	204	241	246	249
1950-54	283	264	253	293	265	242	232	202	183	202	248	268	245
1955-59	271	291	295	288	273	248	232	205	208	225	254	256	254
Year													
1960	320	307	283	286	291	239	246	202	197	216	237	249	256
1961	241	240	247	307	270	292	261	209	211	212	247	239	248
1962	306	330	405	353	348	272	236	205	208	215	244	277	283
1963	330	308	265	270	253	286	274	210	202	227	294	303	268
1964	324	334	317	288	268	290	258	245	245	252	327	282	286
1965	259	278	327	344	392	332	277	252	253	273	290	285	297
1966	343	364	329	353	315	322	369	328	295	296	333	322	331
1967	333	320	318	349	334	391	355	278	265	285	323	335	324
1968	383	397	412	428	350	319	305	285	299	296	372	384	352
1969	346	360	354	348	392	322	322	314	305	359	476	403	358
1970 ²	445	437	426	372	492	394	353	305	364	302	347	340	381

¹ The index for commercial fresh market vegetables was revised, beginning January 1958, to reflect changes in the method of reporting prices. All prices now are reported on a f.o.b. basis.

² Preliminary.

Agricultural Prices, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 8.—Vegetables for commercial processing: Acreage, production, and season average price per ton, average 1964-68, annual 1969 and 1970

Commodity	Harvested acreage			Production			Price per ton		
	Average 1964-68	1969	1970	Average 1964-68	1969	1970	Average 1964-68	1969	1970
	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>1,000 tons</i>	<i>1,000 tons</i>	<i>1,000 tons</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
Asparagus	100	93	87	120	103	91	307.95	362.00	374.00
Beans, lima ¹									
Canning	30	29	26	28	29	23	157.64	148.00	156.00
Freezing	62	54	44	74	70	54	188.96	192.00	195.00
Beans, snap									
Canning	188	191	179	427	454	438	97.69	98.80	93.70
Freezing	59	47	50	132	115	132	107.99	102.00	101.00
Beets	17	18	15	205	220	207	20.33	22.00	21.30
Cabbage for kraut	12	13	12	217	224	258	16.81	19.10	18.20
Corn, sweet ²									
Canning	324	335	320	1,391	1,462	1,399	22.28	23.90	23.30
Freezing	109	114	91	536	647	472	25.65	27.80	25.80
Cucumber for pickles	129	130	135	510	503	589	81.49	91.50	94.20
Peas, green ¹									
Canning	284	255	252	338	316	300	104.63	107.00	109.00
Freezing	157	149	132	215	208	176	101.44	104.00	109.00
Spinach									
Canning	12	13	13	69	76	76	39.86	42.00	43.40
Freezing	13	10	12	76	58	77	40.81	42.90	41.70
Tomatoes	306	267	244	5,180	4,898	5,025	37.31	34.70	34.00
Total ³	1,802	1,718	1,612	9,521	9,383	9,317			

¹ Production and price on a "shelled" basis. ² Corn in the husk.

Vegetables - Processing, annual summary, SRS, USDA.

³ May not add to total due to rounding.

Table 9.—Vegetables, frozen: Cold storage holdings and net change, September 1, to December 31

Commodity	December 31 stocks			September 1-December 31 net change		
	1968	1969	1970 ¹	1968	1969	1970 ¹
	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>
Asparagus	20	13	8	-10	-10	-10
Beans, lima:						
Fordhook	55	62	38	+20	+17	+4
Baby	80	83	69	+35	+30	+16
Total ²	134	145	107	+54	+47	+20
Beans, snap:						
Regular cut	128	120	100	-14	-31	-37
French style	50	42	40	-2	-12	-11
Total ²	178	162	140	-16	-44	-48
Broccoli	73	52	62	+3	+16	+14
Brussels sprouts	45	37	33	+28	+23	+23
Carrots	94	99	104	+56	+61	+57
Cauliflower	39	45	39	+24	+20	+16
Corn, sweet	291	322	236	+143	+112	+42
Mixed vegetables	39	33	32	+6	-1	+1
Peas, green	277	278	242	-136	-132	-125
Peas and carrots, mixed	18	14	15	+4	+1	+3
Spinach	70	37	40	-23	-15	-30
All other frozen vegetables	219	220	248	+19	+38	+39
Total ²	1,496	1,456	1,306	+153	+115	+3
Potato products	396	440	560	+203	+177	+273

¹ Preliminary. ² May not add to total due to rounding.

Cold Storage Report, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 10.—Potatoes, Irish: Acreage, yield per acre, and production average 1964-68, annual 1969 and 1970

Seasonal group	Harvested acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1964-68	1969	1970 ¹	Average 1964-68	1969	1970 ¹	Average 1964-68	1969	1970 ¹
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Mil. cwt.	Mil. cwt.	Mil. cwt.
Winter	22.0	19.8	18.8	195	193	191	4.3	3.8	3.6
Spring									
Early	31.9	32.5	29.6	138	175	161	4.4	5.7	4.8
Late	96.4	88.5	81.1	234	241	260	22.6	21.3	21.1
Summer									
Early	83.0	84.8	82.0	158	159	159	13.1	13.5	13.0
Late	128.9	116.9	123.1	225	249	249	29.0	29.1	30.7
Fall									
8 Eastern	277.6	271.0	258.8	234	229	243	64.9	62.0	62.8
9 Central	304.1	298.2	301.5	157	172	173	47.7	51.2	52.2
9 Western	443.7	501.7	529.8	229	250	258	101.5	125.3	136.8
Total, fall	1,025.4	1,070.9	1,090.1	209	223	231	214.1	238.5	251.8
United States	1,387.6	1,413.4	1,424.7	207	221	228	287.4	311.9	324.9

¹ Preliminary.

Crop Production, annual summary, SRS, USDA.

Table 11.—Sweetpotatoes: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1964-68, annual 1969, and 1970

Group and State	Harvested acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1964-68	1969	1970 ¹	Average 1964-68	1969	1970 ¹	Average 1964-68	1969	1970 ¹
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Central Atlantic ²	25.5	16.8	13.3	113	132	119	2,869	2,211	1,577
Lower Atlantic ³	32.2	36.5	34.4	99	127	138	3,183	4,622	4,743
Central ⁴	85.0	84.0	82.1	80	83	85	6,838	6,949	6,986
California	8.3	8.3	7.8	95	105	100	786	872	780
United States	151.0	145.6	137.6	91	101	102	13,676	14,654	14,086

¹ Preliminary. ² New Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia. ³ North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. ⁴ Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas.

Crop Production, annual summary, SRS, USDA.

Table 12.—Potatoes: Prices f.o.b. shipping points, per hundredweight, U.S. No. 1 grade or better, indicated periods, 1969, 1970 and 1971

Shipping point and variety	1969-70			1970-71		
	Nov. 15	Dec. 13	Jan. 17	Nov. 14	Dec. 19	Jan. 16
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Maine						
Round whites	1.98	1.80	2.62	2.10	1.94	2.02
Long Island, New York						
Round whites	2.56	2.56	3.30	3.04	2.80	3.02
New York, Upstate						
Katahdin	2.90	3.18	3.80	2.90	2.76	2.90
Michigan						
Round whites	2.70	2.60	3.38	2.58	2.58	2.58
Wisconsin						
Round whites	---	2.35	2.78	2.27	2.22	2.28
Washington						
Russets	3.08	3.21	3.50	2.75	2.75	2.75
Colorado						
Reds	3.36	3.12	3.53	2.62	2.50	2.70
Idaho						
Russets 2" or 4 oz. min.	3.58	3.50	4.20	3.28	3.18	3.28
Oregon						
Russets	3.42	3.38	4.11	3.12	3.08	3.08

F.o.b. prices are simple averages of the range of daily prices for the week ended on indicated date.

Compiled from Market News Service reports.

Table 13.—Canned Vegetables: Commercial pack and canners' seasonal supply, shipments to January 1, stocks January 1, and total seasonal shipments, selected commodities

Commodity and season	Carryover	Pack	Seasonal supply	Shipments to January 1	Stocks January 1	Total seasonal shipments
	<i>Mil. cases 24/303's</i>	<i>Mil. cases 24/303's</i>	<i>Mil. cases 24/303's</i>	<i>Mil. cases 24/303's</i>	<i>Mil. cases 24/303's</i>	<i>Mil. cases 24/303's</i>
Beans, lima						
1967-683	4.0	4.3	¹ 1.9	² 3.4	3.3
1968-69	1.0	3.8	4.8	¹ 1.1	² 3.7	3.5
1969-70	1.3	3.6	4.9	¹ 1.2	² 3.7	3.6
1970-71	1.3	2.8	4.1	¹ 1.0	² 3.1	N.A.
Beans, snap						
1967-68	4.6	53.2	57.8	24.6	31.3	46.4
1968-69	11.4	51.8	63.2	25.1	36.2	49.4
1969-70	13.4	47.5	60.9	26.7	34.3	49.9
1970-71	10.7	³ 47.6	³ 58.3	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Corn, sweet						
1967-68	1.3	49.3	50.6	23.1	27.5	46.3
1968-69	4.3	59.3	63.6	23.6	40.0	53.3
1969-70	10.3	49.4	59.7	21.1	38.6	50.4
1970-71	9.3	47.0	56.3	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Peas, green						
1967-68	3.9	37.7	41.6	20.9	20.7	35.0
1968-69	6.6	36.2	42.8	20.7	22.1	34.5
1969-70	8.3	32.1	40.4	20.3	20.1	34.1
1970-71	6.3	28.7	35.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

N.A. - Not available. ¹ Shipments to November. ² November 1 National Canners Association. stocks. ³ Does not include late fall pack in Florida and Texas.

Table 14.—Sweetpotatoes: Price f.o.b. shipping points and wholesale price at New York and Chicago, indicated periods, 1969, 1970, and 1971

Item	State	Week ended					
		1969-70			1970-71		
		Nov. 15	Dec. 13	Jan. 17	Nov. 14	Dec. 19	Jan. 16
		<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
F.o.b. shipping points							
Porto Rico, cured (U.S. No. 1 50 lb. crt.)	S.W. Louisiana	---	4.50	4.40	---	4.50	4.50
Porto Rico, cured (50 lb. crt.)	Eastern N. Carolina	3.88	3.75	3.62	---	4.12	4.00
		Tuesday nearest mid-month					
		1969-70			1970-71		
		Nov. 18	Dec. 16	Jan. 13	Nov. 17	Dec. 15	Jan. 12
		<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
Terminal markets							
New York							
Porto Rico (50 lb. ctn.)	N. Carolina	3.75	4.25	4.25	3.75	4.65	4.65
Chicago							
Porto Rico, cured (50 lb. crt.)	Louisiana	---	5.35	5.10	---	5.50	5.40

F.o.b. prices are simple averages of the range of daily prices, compiled from Market News Service reports. The market prices are representative prices for Tuesday of each week and are

submitted by the Market News Service representative at each market.

Table 15.—United States average prices received by farmers per hundredweight for important field crops, indicated periods, 1969 and 1970

Commodity	Average	1969	1970		
	Jan. 1957- Dec. 1959	Dec. 15	Oct. 15	Nov. 15	Dec. 15
	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
Potatoes	1.71	1.99	1.89	1.85	1.94
Sweetpotatoes	4.30	5.06	3.34	4.12	5.46
Beans, dry edible	7.04	7.49	8.05	8.74	9.34
Peas, dry field	4.04	4.54	4.34	4.37	4.30

Agricultural Prices, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 16.—Beans, dry edible: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1964-68, annual 1969 and 1970¹

States and classes	Harvested acreage			Yield per acre			Production ²		
	Average 1964-68	1969	1970	Average 1964-68	1969	1970	Average 1964-68	1969	1970
	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>
Michigan	600	671	597	1,112	1,210	1,050	6,685	8,119	6,269
New York	90	78	65	1,192	1,150	1,150	1,064	897	748
Northwest ³	282	276	306	1,594	1,725	1,764	4,494	4,760	5,399
Southwest ⁴	222	261	282	923	836	817	2,050	2,182	2,303
California									
Large lima	44	45	38	1,643	1,710	1,880	723	770	714
Baby lima	19	26	26	1,784	1,655	2,010	339	430	523
Other	142	133	114	1,349	1,305	1,440	1,916	1,736	1,642
Total California	205	204	178	1,453	1,439	1,617	2,978	2,936	2,879
United States	1,399	1,490	1,428	1,235	1,268	1,232	17,271	18,894	17,598

¹ Includes beans grown for seed. ² Cleaned basis. ³ Nebraska, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Washington, Minnesota and North Dakota. ⁴ Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah.

Crop Production, annual summary, SRS, USDA.

Table 17.—Beans, dry edible: Production in selected States, by major types, United States, 1970 and total by types 1969

Type	Mich-igan	Idaho	Wyo-ming	Nebras-ka	Washing-ton	Colo-rado	New York	Cali-ornia	Other ¹	Total	
										1970	1969
	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>
Pea, navy	5,299	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,299	7,224
Great northern ..	---	292	87	1,032	---	---	---	---	52	1,463	1,707
Pinto	215	984	414	516	175	1,992	---	---	942	5,238	4,421
Red Kidney	430	25	---	---	---	---	458	363	---	1,276	1,548
Small red	---	246	---	---	330	---	---	---	---	576	465
Large lima	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	714	---	714	770
Baby lima	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	523	---	523	430
Small white ²	---	---	---	---	54	---	---	287	---	341	584
Blackeye	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	712	---	712	513
Other	325	427	---	---	85	---	290	280	49	1,456	1,232
U.S. total	6,269	1,974	501	1,548	644	1,992	748	2,879	1,043	17,598	18,894

¹ Includes Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, and Utah. ² Includes flat small white.

Crop Production, annual summary, SRS, USDA.

Table 18.—Peas, dry field: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1964-68, annual 1969 and 1970¹

State	Harvested acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1964-68	1969	1970	Average 1964-68	1969	1970	Average 1964-68	1969	1970
	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>
Minnesota	7	6	7	1,160	1,450	1,100	79	87	77
North Dakota	4	2	2	1,274	1,300	950	55	26	19
Idaho	100	125	123	1,656	1,750	1,500	1,660	2,188	1,845
Washington	126	155	143	1,658	1,670	1,280	2,075	2,589	1,830
Oregon	10	11	15	1,330	1,600	1,200	136	176	180
United States	247	299	290	1,621	1,694	1,363	4,005	5,066	3,951

¹ Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry.

Crop Production, annual summary, SRS, USDA.

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