Washington, D. C.
January 1955

1955

ACREAGE–MARKETING GUIDES

Summer and Fall Vegetables for Fresh Market

Summer Melons

Vegetables for Processing

Late Potatoes

Sweetpotatoes

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service

THE PRESIDENTIAL VIEWPOINT . . . .

President Eisenhower has recognized publicly the importance of Vegetable Acreage and Marketing Guides in planning the production and marketing of these essential crops. In commenting on National Vegetable Week, the President said in part:

> With the help of the acreage and marketing guides prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture, many of our nation's vegetable farmers have been able, through careful planning, to give their fellow citizens a steady and varied supply of their products. Thus they have avoided surpluses and consequent food waste. Thus they have assured the continued vitality of their segment of the agricultural economy. Theirs has been an intelligent approach to a difficult problem, and it can serve as a model in a good many other production areas whose economic vitality has been less pronounced.

FOREWORD

The acreage-marketing guides program for vegetables, including potatoes and sweetpotatoes, is directed toward balancing the supply of each vegetable with the demand for it. The program is an attempt by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to provide the best possible estimates of the acreage of particular vegetables required, with average yields, to supply the quantity of these vegetables deemed necessary to meet the market need anticipated for the coming season.

The guide reports are prepared by specialists who follow the markets for the various commodities closely throughout the year and develop a record of happenings in the various markets, with explanations for unusual occurrences. On the basis of the latest and best available information, specific recommendations are developed for each commodity and a brief report is prepared explaining the reasons for each recommendation. Recognition is given to trends, both in recent years and for long time periods. Also, any abnormalities of preceding seasons are considered carefully. However, the recommendations are based upon the assumption that average conditions will prevail in the following season. The recommendation for each commodity is presented in terms of a percentage change from the acreage and production for preceding years, so as to permit each individual grower to apply this percentage-change recommendation to his individual operations. The recommendations are reviewed before publication by representatives of various agencies of the Department of Agriculture.

The grower is provided not only with the specialists' recommendation, but also with the latest possible information upon which the recommendation is based. The information is presented to the grower in sufficient time for him to consider the facts as he develops his plans for the forthcoming season. The fundamental concept behind the guide program is that, given the best information possible, the grower will make intelligent decisions for his and the industry's best interest. Compliance with the guides on the part of growers is voluntary. When growers have kept acreage within the levels recommended by the Department, few marketing difficulties have been encountered.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1955 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer and Fall Vegetables for Fresh Market
Summer Melons, Vegetables for Commercial Processing,
Sweetpotatoes and Late Potatoes

I. SUMMARY OF ADJUSTMENTS

The recommended adjustments necessarily assume normal weather conditions and usual planting schedules so as to result in normal marketing patterns by commodities. The recommendations also assume average yields attained in recent years, although consideration has been given to trends in yields and the range in annual variations about yield trends. Distorted marketing patterns, arising principally from weather conditions, and abnormal yields will result in sharp changes in prices. Usually these situations exist only for short time periods if normal production patterns are followed based upon acreages designed to keep supplies in line with demand. The anticipated production from the guide acreages will provide adequate supplies for all normal outlets under prospective demand conditions.

Summer Vegetables: The aggregate acreage for harvest guide for 16 summer vegetables in 1955 is 1 percent less than in 1954 and in 1953. With average yields, this acreage will result in a 1955 production 2 percent less than in 1954 and 7 percent less than in 1953.

The total production of these 16 summer vegetables for fresh market in 1954 was 5 percent less than in 1953 on an acreage about equal to that in 1953. In the Summer and Fall Acreage-Marketing Guides for 1954, the Department recommended an acreage for 15 of these vegetables (eggplant excluded) about equal to 1953 and a production 7 percent less than in 1953. The acreage of these 15 vegetables in 1954 was about equal to that in 1953 and production was 5 percent less than in 1953. Prices in 1954 generally were higher during the first part of the summer season than later on due largely to delayed harvests caused by adverse weather conditions. Weather conditions improved as the season progressed, supplies became heavy and prices generally dropped to low levels. In 1954, prices averaged 98 percent of the 1947-49 average prices for summer vegetables. In 1953, prices averaged 103 percent of the 1947-49 average.

Summer Melons: The aggregate acreage for harvest guide for 5 summer melon crops is 12 percent less than in 1954 and 9 percent less than in 1953. This acreage, with average yields, will result in a 1955 production 4 percent less than in 1954 and 3 percent less than in 1953.

The total production of these 5 summer melon crops in 1954 was 2 percent more than in 1953 on an acreage 3 percent more than in 1953. In the guide for 1954, the Department recommended an acreage 11 percent less and a production 5 percent less than in 1953. Prices during 1954 for all melon crops were lower than in 1953. Supplies of watermelons were relatively heavy throughout the season and prices were considerably below those in 1953. Prices for summer cantaloups generally were lower than in 1953 but were lowest in relation to 1953 in the mid-summer season.

Fall Vegetables: The aggregate acreage for harvest guide for 15 fall vegetables in 1955 is 1 percent less than in 1954 and 5 percent less than in 1953. With average yields, this acreage will result in a 1955 production 4 percent less than in 1954 and 7 percent less than in 1953.

The total production of these 15 fall vegetables for fresh market in 1954 was 3 percent less than in 1953 on an acreage 4 percent less than in 1953. In the Summer and Fall Acreage-Marketing Guides for 1954, the Department recommended an acreage for 13 of these vegetables (broccoli and eggplant excluded) 2 percent less and a production 6 percent less than in 1953. The acreage of these 13 vegetables was 3 percent below 1953 and production was 2 percent below 1953. Season average prices in 1954 were very low for lima beans, early cabbage, early and late carrots, sweet corn, late cucumbers, eggplant, and early lettuce. For other vegetables prices generally were about equal or moderately above the relatively low prices in 1953. Prices in 1954 averaged 98.5 percent of the 1947-49 average prices for fall vegetables. In 1953, prices were 96.9 percent of the 1947-49 average.

Vegetables for Processing: The aggregate planted acreage guide for 9 vegetables for commercial processing is 1 percent less than in 1954 and 6 percent less than in 1953. With average yields this acreage will result in a 1955 production 2 percent more than in 1954 but 8 percent less than in 1953.

The 1954 acreage of these 9 vegetables for processing was 5 percent less than in 1953 and total production was 10 percent less than in 1953. In the Guides for 1954 the Department recommended an acreage 5 percent below 1953 and a production 8 percent below 1953. Production of all crops was smaller than in 1953 except snap beans which reached a record high. Average prices received by growers during 1954 were below 1953 for all vegetables for processing except spinach for which prices were up slightly from the very low 1953 levels.

Sweetpotatoes: The 1955 planted acreage guide for sweetpotatoes is an acreage equal to that planted in 1954. Such an acreage with normal abandonment and average yields will result in a production 9 percent more than in 1954 but 5 percent less than in 1953.

The 1954 production was 13 percent less than in 1953 and 23 percent less than the 1948-52 average. Although the crop was smaller than in 1953 prices were moderately lower, apparently reflecting a continuation of the downward trend in demand.

Potatoes: The acreage guide for late potatoes in 1955 is a total planted acreage 5.5 percent less than in 1954 and about 10 percent less than in 1953. With average yields the probable production in 1955 from this acreage would be 5 percent less than in 1954 and 8 percent less than in 1953.

II. DEMAND FOR SUMMER AND FALL VEGETABLES FOR FRESH MARKET, SUMMER MELONS, VEGETABLES FOR PROCESSING, SWEETPOTATOES, AND LATE POTATOES IN 1955

The demand for vegetables during the summer and fall of 1955 is expected to continue at about the levels of recent years and probably will be somewhat higher than a year earlier, when business investment, defense spending, and business inventories were declining.

New budget estimates of Federal spending for fiscal 1955-56 presented to the Congress on January 17, 1955, suggest that outlays for national security programs may change very little from the current rate. With a growing need for schools, roads and other public facilities, expenditures by State and local governments are expected to rise further over the coming year.

The recent firming in economic activity, well-maintained corporate income, after taxes, and a strengthening in consumer demand, point to a continued high rate of investment. Business outlays for new plants and equipment are not expected to decline significantly from current rates. Construction activity, currently at record rates, probably will be maintained close to record levels in 1955. As industrial output and consumer buying picked up in the late months of 1954, inventories stabilized after declining for more than a year.

Consumer income and spending for food increased in the late months of 1954 and probably will average higher in 1955 than in 1954. Current economic trends and prospective spending by consumers, businessmen and the government, point to continued high consumer income and a strong domestic market for food and other agricultural products in the summer and fall of 1955.

The foreign market for United States agricultural products has strengthened some over the past year and a further increase is in prospect. Exports of farm products in the first 4 months of the current fiscal year were 3 percent above a year earlier and for 1954-55 as a whole, may total a tenth above the previous year. The increased foreign market reflects rising industrial activity, higher incomes, and record gold and dollar reserves in many major countries importing from the United States. In addition, there are a number of new government programs in operation which are designed to stimulate exports of surplus agricultural commodities.

This appraisal does not allow for the possibility that changes in international conditions may result in some upward revision in security outlays. If this occurs, the level of income and demand could well be stronger in the summer and fall of 1955 than a year earlier.

III. PRODUCTION AND MARKETING MATERIALS AND FACILITIES

All types of farm equipment and operating supplies needed for production, harvesting and marketing of vegetables in the summer and fall of 1955 are expected to be in ample supply. Likewise, there are ample processing facilities and packaging materials. No change in the present plentiful supply situation is anticipated and growers should be able to obtain any needed equipment and supplies.

Farm Machinery and Operating Supplies: Farm machinery and equipment currently are in ample supply and no shortages are anticipated in connection with production of the 1955 summer and fall vegetable crops. The new machinery will include more improvements as result of technological advancements than have been offered in recent years. Fuels, trucks, implement and truck tires also are in adequate supply.

Containers: The supply of containers for the 1955 summer and fall vegetable crops is expected to be ample since the supply of materials which go into the manufacture of baskets, hampers, boxes and crates is abundant and no shortages are in sight barring unforeseen interruptions in manufacturing operations. A similar situation exists with respect to the supply of textile, paper and plastic for shipping bags and consumer size packages. Processing machinery and facilities are adequate to handle all food crops.

Fertilizer: Supplies of the three primary plant nutrients are expected to be adequate in 1955 with some increases in prospect in supplies of nitrogen (N) and potash (K_2O). The available supply of phosphoric oxide (P_2O_5) is expected to remain at about the 1953-54 level.

Pesticides: Pesticide supplies are expected to be adequate to meet 1955 needs. Unusually severe infestations requiring large quantities of particular chemicals might reduce temporarily the quantities for use in the production of summer and fall vegetable crops. Growers, therefore, should take early steps to indicate at least their minimum needs as an aid in planning adequate production.

Manpower: The overall supply of farm laborers in 1955 is expected to be adequate to meet needs with the supply of seasonal workers expected to be about the same as in 1954. The supply of experienced year around workers, however, is expected to continue tight. Therefore, attractive employment conditions including adequate housing and more continuity of employment will be necessary to enable agriculture to attract and hold key experienced workers.

More effective recruitment and full utilization of domestic workers are assured when planning is done in close cooperation with Employment Service offices, which also are in a position to arrange for employment, under contract, of off-shore, domestic and foreign labor if local and migrant labor supplies prove inadequate. The prospective supply of labor from these outside sources appears adequate to meet needs that may develop.

Transportation: The rail transportation outlook is satisfactory provided no unforeseen emergency arises. Refrigerator cars available for loading fresh fruits and vegetables have not declined during the past year. No car shortages of appreciable duration were experienced during the past year, and indications are the situation during the summer and fall of 1955 should be satisfactory.

Some temporary shortages may be experienced due to unusually heavy shipments but should last only a few days at a time, because the Association of American Railroads and the car lines are constantly alert to maintain equitable distribution of this type of equipment as between carriers and loading areas.

Present outlook indicates adequate trucks and trailers will be available. There seems to be an ample supply of parts, tires, and other accessories.

It appears that transportation facilities, rail and truck, should be ample to move 1955 summer and fall production of fruits and vegetables for both fresh market and processing. Any shortages experienced will be of a temporary nature.

IV. SURPLUS REMOVAL OPERATIONS

It is the policy of the Department to limit surplus removal assistance for potatoes and other vegetables to those areas where there has been substantial compliance with the acreage and marketing guides announced by the Department. Compliance with the guides program does not commit the Department to provide assistance for any commodity or area.

By providing growers with the necessary information, the Department expects that acreage can be adjusted so as to bring supplies in balance with demand and avoid marketing difficulties. Before planting time, growers should take precautionary measures to assure themselves of available marketing outlets for their production.

V. CANNED AND FROZEN VEGETABLES

Supplies of canned and frozen vegetables have been ample to heavy during recent years. Information on 1954 packs and production data for vegetables for processing in 1954 indicate that total quantities processed were smaller than a year ago except for snap beans which reached a record high. However, carryovers from previous packs, both canned and frozen, were large and supplies generally are expected to be ample during the 1954-55 marketing season. Processed sweet corn and snap beans should be in heavy supply. Canned and frozen supplies of green peas will be relatively light during the 1954-55 season. Supplies of most other processed vegetables are expected to be in somewhat lighter supply during 1955 than in 1954, but should be ample to satisfy the demand at reasonable prices. Disappearance is expected to continue at high rates in 1955 and the 1955 carryovers of most vegetables, with the exception of sweet corn and snap beans, should be smaller than in 1954.

The following tables show the supply position of canned and frozen vegetables and the apparent disappearance for the marketing seasons 1952-53, 1953-54 and 1954-55.

Supply and Disappearance of Processed Vegetables
Marketing Seasons 1952-53, 1953-54 and 1954-55

Commodity		1952-53 Marketing Season	1953-54 Marketing Season	1954-55 Marketing Season
Lima Beans for Processing				
Acreage harvested for-canning	(acres)	33,830	43,510	42,640
for freezing	(acres)	60,170	66,780	69,130
total	(acres)	94,000	110,290	111,770
Production - for canning	(tons)	26,190	32,720	34,240
for freezing	(tons)	63,660	74,070	68,680
total	(tons)	89,850	106,790	102,920
Canned Lima Beans		— 1000 cases basis 24/2's —		
Carryover		1,223	684	922
Pack		2,316	3,085	3,520
Total Supply		3,539	3,769	4,442
Disappearance		2,855	2,847	N.A.
Carryover		684	922	N.A.
Frozen Lima Beans		— 1000 pounds —		
Carryover		26,680	24,571	34,784
Pack		113,926	138,595	N.A.
Total Supply		140,606	163,166	N.A.
Disappearance		116,035	128,382	N.A.
Carryover		24,571	34,784	N.A.
Snap Beans for Processing				
Acreage harvested	(acres)	114,420	142,940	150,900
Production	(tons)	238,070	310,690	352,330
Canned Snap Beans				
Carryover		4,632	1,883	4,632
Pack		16,346	22,611	27,069
Total Supply		20,978	24,494	31,701
Disappearance		19,095	19,862	N.A.
Carryover		1,883	4,632	N.A.
Frozen Snap Beans		— 1000 pounds —		
Carryover		21,177	18,904	29,257
Pack		87,438	114,781	N.A.
Total Supply		108,615	133,685	N.A.
Disappearance		89,711	104,428	N.A.
Carryover		18,904	29,257	N.A.

N.A. - not available.

Supply and Disappearance of Processed Vegetables
Marketing Seasons 1952-53, 1953-54 and 1954-55

Commodity	1952-53 Marketing Season	1953-54 Marketing Season	1954-55 Marketing Season
Beets for Processing			
Acreage (Acres)	15,100	16,500	15,650
Production (Tons)	124,900	158,900	147,400
Canned Beets	— 1000 cases basis 24/2's —		
Carryover	2,884	2,388	3,130
Pack	6,693	8,583	N.A.
Total Supply	9,577	10,971	N.A.
Disappearance	7,189	7,841	N.A.
Carryover	2,388	3,130	N.A.
Cabbage for Processing			
Acreage (Acres)	16,430	17,830	15,980
Production (Tons)	177,300	226,400	209,600
Sauerkraut	— 1000 cases basis 24/2's —		
Carryover	1,529	1,729	3,812
Pack	7,121	9,691	1/
Total Supply	8,650	11,420	N.A.
Disappearance	6,921	7,608	N.A.
Carryover	1,729	3,812	N.A.
Spinach for Processing			
Acreage (Acres)	30,040	27,140	26,540
Production (Tons)	111,020	107,450	97,280
Canned Spinach	— 1000 cases basis 24/2's —		
Carryover	2,369	2,560	2,137
Pack	6,114	5,407	N.A.
Total Supply	8,483	7,967	N.A.
Disappearance	5,923	5,830	N.A.
Carryover	2,560	2,137	N.A.
Frozen Spinach	— 1000 pounds —		
Carryover	28,673	36,130	33,551
Pack	91,464	87,927	N.A.
Total Supply	120,137	124,057	N.A.
Disappearance	84,007	90,506	N.A.
Carryover	36,130	33,551	N.A.

N.A. - not available.

1/ Cuttings of cabbage for kraut up to January 1, 1955 amounted to 560,733 barrels. This would be equivalent to 7,850,300 cases basis 24/2's.

Supply and Disappearance of Processed Vegetables
Marketing Seasons 1952-53, 1953-54 and 1954-55

Commodity		1952-53 Marketing Season	1953-54 Marketing Season	1954-55 Marketing Season
Sweet Corn for Processing				
Acreage harvested for canning	(Acres)	N.A.	432,270	391,540
for freezing	(Acres)	N.A.	71,070	61,670
Total	(Acres)	489,000	503,340	453,210
Production for canning	(Tons)	N.A.	1,268,530	1,276,000
for freezing	(Tons)	N.A.	245,570	211,600
Total	(Tons)	1,526,100	1,514,100	1,487,600
Canned Sweet Corn		--- 1000 cases basis 24/2's ---		
Carryover		2,365	5,234	7,927
Pack		32,329	30,982	30,619
Total Supplies		34,694	36,216	38,546
Disappearance		29,460	28,289	N.A.
Carryover		5,234	7,927	N.A.
Frozen Sweet Corn		----- 1000 pounds -----		
Carryover		7,101	7,011	33,756
Pack		76,880	122,027	1/
Total Supply		83,981	129,038	N.A.
Disappearance		76,970	95,282	N.A.
Carryover		7,011	33,756	N.A.

N.A. - not available.

1/ The preliminary 1954 pack of cut corn was 77,922,473 pounds. This compares with the 1953 pack of cut corn of 104,809,364 pounds. The 1954 pack of corn-on-cob has not yet been announced.

Supply and Disappearance of Processed Vegetables
Marketing Seasons 1952-53, 1953-54 and 1954-55

Commodity		1952-53 Marketing Season	1953-54 Marketing Season	1954-55 Marketing Season
Green Peas for Processing				
Acreage harvested for canning	(Acres)	315,760	319,800	307,220
for freezing	(Acres)	109,640	111,100	117,140
Total	(Acres)	425,400	430,900	424,360
Production for canning	(Tons)	314,200	335,350	282,640
for freezing	(Tons)	118,190	129,200	115,580
Total	(Tons)	432,390	464,550	398,220
Canned Green Peas		--- 1000 cases basis 24/2's ---		
Carryover		8,080	6,548	7,084
Pack		26,509	28,037	23,951
Total Supply		34,589	34,585	31,035
Disappearance		28,041	27,501	N.A.
Carryover		6,548	7,084	N.A.
Frozen Green Peas		----- 1000 pounds -----		
Carryover		65,236	65,950	60,776
Pack		203,726	222,543	1/
Total Supply		268,962	288,493	N.A.
Disappearance		203,012	227,717	N.A.
Carryover		65,950	60,776	N.A.

N.A. - not available.

1/ Preliminary data indicate that the 1954 pack of frozen peas was 205,086,759 pounds. A portion of this pack will be used for mixing with other vegetables, so that the final figure for the 1954 pack will be somewhat lower than at present. In 1953 the final pack figure was 2 percent below the preliminary total.

Supply and Disappearance of Processed Vegetables
Marketing Seasons 1952-53, 1953-54 and 1954-55

Commodity		1952-53 Marketing Season	1953-54 Marketing Season	1954-55 Marketing Season
Tomatoes for Processing				
Acreage harvested	(Acres)	376,100	297,300	266,650
Production	(Tons)	3,523,450	3,234,910	2,729,250
Canned Tomatoes		---- 1000 cases basis 24/2's		----
Carryover		5,562	9,348	7,805
Pack		27,981	22,334	21,827
Total Supply		33,543	31,682	29,632
Disappearance		24,195	23,877	N.A.
Carryover		9,348	7,805	N.A.
Tomato Juice		---- 1000 cases basis 24/2's		----
Carryover		8,594	9,670	14,308
Pack		35,807	37,754	27,062
Total Supply		44,401	47,424	41,370
Disappearance		34,731	33,116	N.A.
Carryover		9,670	14,308	N.A.
Catsup and Chili Sauce		---- 1000 cases basis 24/2's		----
Carryover		6,114	6,289	5,589
Pack		15,273	14,947	15,875
Total Supply		21,387	21,236	21,464
Disappearance		15,089	15,647	N.A.
Carryover		6,298	5,589	N.A.

N.A. - not available.

Summer Vegetables: 1955 Acreage Guides With Comparisons

Commodity	Acreage 1/					Percent Acreage Guide is of:			
	1955 Guide	1954 Prel.	1953	1948-52 Average	1943-52 Average	1954 Prel.	1953	1948-52 Avg.	1943-52 Avg.
	Acres					Percent			
Beans, Lima	12,300	12,300	12,900	14,380	15,000	100	95	86	82
Beans, Snap									
Early	17,700	17,700	17,700	16,170	17,545	100	100	109	101
Late	28,700	30,200	28,470	31,796	33,783	95	101	90	85
Beets	1,800	1,900	1,800	2,120	2,520	95	100	85	71
Cabbage									
Early	7,700	8,100	7,880	8,248	8,316	95	98	93	93
Late	19,000	20,000	19,350	20,118	23,555	95	98	94	81
Carrots									
Early	6,900	7,300	6,900	6,900	7,870	95	100	100	88
Late	4,800	5,350	4,450	4,190	4,415	90	108	115	109
Cauliflower	3,400	3,200	3,800	4,840	5,380	106	89	70	63
Celery									
Early	5,300	5,530	5,580	5,024	4,772	96	95	105	111
Late	1,650	1,760	1,860	2,262	2,547	94	89	73	65
Corn, Sweet									
Early	53,500	48,600	51,400 2/	57,150	-	110	104	94	-
Late	107,900	107,900	108,500 2/	104,000	-	100	99	104	-
Cucumbers									
Early	7,200	7,200	7,400	7,150	7,555	100	97	101	95
Late	5,900	6,200	5,600	6,040	5,885	95	105	98	100
Eggplant	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,786	1,913	100	100	78	73
Lettuce	37,800	39,750	35,750	36,520	33,670	95	106	104	112
Onions									
Early	4,800	4,340	6,120	5,510	5,836	111	78	87	82
Late	56,600	57,080	60,800	64,206	65,637	99	93	88	86
Peas, Green	2,700	2,720	3,130	6,570	11,932	99	86	41	23
Peppers, Green									
Early	9,000	10,750	8,500	8,510	7,185	84	106	106	125
Late	12,600	14,650	12,460	11,492	11,196	86	101	110	113
Spinach	840	840	950	1,670	2,600	100	88	50	32
Tomatoes									
Early	37,500	39,500	37,550	35,890	38,720	95	100	104	97
Late	47,500	45,200	47,410	49,754	50,917	105	100	95	93
Total	494,490	499,470	497,660 3/	351,146 3/	368,749 3/	99	99 3/	95 3/	90

1/ Acreage available for harvest.
2/ 1949-52 average.
3/ Excludes sweet corn.

Summer Vegetables: 1955 Probable Production with Comparisons

Commodity	Production 2/					Probable Production from Acreage Guide as Percent of:			
	1955 1/ Guide	1954 Prel.	1953	1948-52 Average	1943-52 Average	1954 Prel.	1953	1948-52 Avg.	1943-52 Avg.
	1000 tons					Percent			
Beans, Lima	16.1	15.6	17.1	18.4	18.3	103	94	88	88
Beans, Snap									
Early	31.9	31.4	32.9	28.5	29.7	102	97	112	107
Late	50.8	51.9	49.9	57.2	59.6	98	102	89	85
Beets	15.3	15.4	15.2	18.7	20.8	99	101	82	74
Cabbage									
Early	59.4	59.4	63.2	59.8	56.4	100	94	99	105
Late	164.2	160.0	167.3	175.1	187.9	103	98	94	87
Carrots									
Early	95.2	105.0	90.6	83.1	90.3	91	105	115	105
Late	42.1	48.7	41.5	36.4	37.8	86	101	116	111
Cauliflower	22.2	20.4	25.5	29.2	31.7	109	87	76	70
Celery									
Early	90.3	96.1	95.9	81.4	66.8	94	94	111	135
Late	25.6	26.7	27.4	36.1	40.4	96	93	71	63
Corn, Sweet									
Early	132.4	116.2	130.8 3/	140.2	-	114	101	94	-
Late	282.2	282.2	280.9 3/	269.9	-	100	100	105	-
Cucumbers									
Early	24.5	24.1	23.5	24.6	25.3	102	104	100	95
Late	23.8	24.5	24.0	23.4	21.2	97	99	102	112
Eggplant	6.9	6.1	6.9	7.9	7.8	113	100	87	88
Lettuce	332.1	349.9	347.7	300.2	270.7	95	96	111	123
Onions									
Early	39.4	39.0	49.2	41.4	40.6	101	80	95	97
Late	767.0	805.1	913.0	799.8	786.3	95	84	96	98
Peas, Green	4.5	4.5	5.0	9.9	16.6	100	90	45	27
Peppers, Green									
Early	14.6	18.8	14.2	14.2	12.4	78	103	103	118
Late	51.2	53.7	52.5	41.6	35.9	95	98	123	143
Spinach	2.2	2.2	2.5	4.1	6.8	100	88	54	32
Tomatoes									
Early	161.0	165.2	169.5	149.5	151.9	97	95	108	106
Late	244.2	229.3	246.0	249.5	243.0	106	99	98	100
Total	2,699.1	2,751.4	2,892.2	4/2,290.0	4/2,258.7	98	93	4/100	4/101

1/ Computed: Probable production from acreage guide for the 1955 summer vegetables times average yield.
2/ Includes some quantities not marketed - see individual statements for particulars.
3/ 1949-52 average.
4/ Excludes sweet corn.

Summer Melons: 1955 Acreage Guides with Comparisons

Commodity	Acreage 1/					Percent Acreage Guide is of:			
	1955 Guide	1954 Prel.	1953	1948-52 Average	1943-52 Average	1954 Prel.	1953	1948-52 Average	1943-52 Average
	---- acres ----					---- Percent ----			
Cantaloups									
Early	21,300	21,300	21,800	24,440	23,580	100	98	87	90
Mid	63,500	65,000	64,750	61,280	59,085	98	98	104	107
Late	12,700	12,720	11,820	13,010	14,130	100	107	98	90
Watermelons									
Early	276,200	324,900	314,800	277,840	273,120	85	88	99	101
Late	19,500	21,650	18,950	17,200	19,473	90	103	113	100
Total	393,200	445,570	432,120	393,770	389,388	88	91	100	101

1/ Acreage available for harvest.

Summer Melons: 1955 Probable Production with Comparisons

Commodity	Production 2/					Probable Production from Acreage Guide as Percent of:			
	1955 Guide 1/	1954 Prel.	1953	1948-52 Average	1943-52 Average	1954 Prel.	1953	1948-52 Average	1943-52 Average
	---- Tons ----					--- Percent ---			
Cantaloups									
Early	83,083	73,040	86,320	96,238	87,524	114	96	86	95
Mid	282,366	284,980	280,872	270,538	255,889	99	101	104	110
Late	55,859	54,365	51,750	51,294	53,618	103	108	109	104
Watermelons									
Early	818,238	865,538	855,050	822,038	825,275	95	96	100	99
Late	10,425	132,350	111,912	92,712	102,425	83	99	119	108
Total	1,349,971	1,410,273	1,385,904	1,332,820	1,324,731	96	97	101	102

1/ Computed: Probable production from acreage guide for 1955 summer melons times average yield.

2/ Includes some quantities not marketed. See individual statements for particulars.

Fall Vegetables: 1955 Acreage Guides with Comparisons

Commodity	Acreage 1/					Percent Acreage Guide is of:			
	1955 Guide	1954 Prel.	1953	1948-52 Average	1943-52 Average	1954 Prel.	1953	1948-52 Average	1943-52 Average
	---	---	Acres	---		---	---	Percent	---
Beans, Lima	400	400	400	770	815	100	100	52	49
Beans, Snap									
Early	19,600	17,600	19,950	21,890	23,585	111	98	90	83
Late	18,200	18,200	19,000	19,200	19,990	100	96	95	91
Broccoli	19,400	19,400	24,300	18,860	12,815	100	80	103	151
Cabbage									
Early	33,700	35,480	37,730	39,118	46,243	95	89	86	73
Late	4,500	4,500	5,050	4,404	4,254	100	89	102	106
Carrots									
Early	18,200	19,200	19,500	19,720	20,476	95	93	92	89
Late	9,000	10,000	8,700	10,000	10,260	90	103	90	88
Cauliflower									
Early	7,900	7,900	8,600	8,610	8,125	100	92	92	97
Late	4,200	4,000	6,000	6,120	6,720	105	70	69	62
Celery									
Early	3,900	4,130	4,580	5,448	6,964	94	85	72	56
Late	7,200	7,620	8,200	8,910	10,105	94	88	81	71
Corn, Sweet	6,100	6,400	4,600	2/ 3,500	-	95	133	174	-
Cucumbers									
Early	3,400	3,400	4,400	3,780	3,395	100	77	90	100
Late	4,400	4,900	4,400	3,820	3,370	90	100	115	131
Eggplant	1,500	1,700	1,200	1,440	1,580	88	125	104	95
Lettuce									
Early	44,800	42,660	45,870	45,534	43,156	105	98	98	104
Late	10,300	9,800	11,000	14,260	14,410	105	94	72	71
Peas, Green	2,500	2,500	2,400	3,160	4,240	100	104	79	59
Peppers, Green	8,800	10,300	8,450	7,230	6,185	85	104	122	142
Spinach									
Early	6,500	6,510	6,600	7,794	7,959	100	98	83	82
Late	1,800	1,800	1,480	2,490	2,620	100	122	72	69
Tomatoes									
Early	17,000	17,000	16,000	18,820	19,610	100	106	90	87
Late	16,200	16,200	14,400	19,140	16,280	100	112	85	100
Total	269,500	271,600	282,810	3/ 290,518	3/ 293,157	99	95	3/91	3/ 90

1/ Acreage available for harvest.
2/ 1949-52 average.
3/ Excludes sweet corn.

Fall Vegetables: 1955 Probable Production with Comparisons

Commodity	Production 2/					Probable Production from Acreage Guide as Percent of:			
	1955 1/ Guide	1954 Prel.	1953	1948-52 Average	1943-52 Average	1954 Prel.	1953	1948-52 Avg.	1943-52 Avg.
	1000 tons					Percent			
Beans, Lima	.6	.5	.6	1.2	1.1	120	100	50	55
Beans, Snap									
Early	37.6	33.9	41.7	39.1	38.8	111	90	96	97
Late	25.7	28.0	29.6	25.9	28.6	92	87	99	90
Broccoli	44.8	44.4	57.2	43.2	29.5	101	78	104	152
Cabbage									
Early	356.9	387.3	392.2	398.5	434.9	92	91	90	82
Late	26.2	18.7	29.7	26.3	24.4	140	88	100	107
Carrots									
Early	224.3	243.3	243.9	235.0	226.6	92	92	95	99
Late	118.1	131.2	127.2	112.1	120.7	90	93	105	98
Cauliflower									
Early	64.2	47.1	69.0	71.5	58.9	136	93	90	109
Late	31.4	29.6	41.1	45.4	46.2	106	76	69	68
Celery									
Early	53.5	56.6	64.4	72.1	85.7	95	83	74	62
Late	125.5	139.5	142.6	130.9	123.4	90	88	96	102
Corn, Sweet	22.6	26.2	18.2 3/	9.4	-	86	124	240	-
Cucumbers									
Early	15.5	16.0	21.2	16.0	13.8	97	73	97	112
Late	21.6	25.9	22.2	17.9	12.6	83	97	121	171
Eggplant	5.2	6.2	4.1	3.7	3.9	84	127	141	133
Lettuce									
Early	276.0	286.4	274.3	261.0	247.4	96	101	106	112
Late	66.7	66.9	73.2	74.3	73.7	100	91	90	91
Peas, Green	4.2	4.1	4.1	5.3	6.6	102	102	79	64
Peppers, Green	17.5	19.3	16.5	15.0	13.6	91	106	117	129
Spinach									
Early	20.7	19.1	22.2	25.1	24.5	108	93	82	84
Late	4.1	4.0	3.6	5.7	6.2	102	114	72	66
Tomatoes									
Early	145.5	146.4	142.0	125.7	115.4	99	102	116	126
Late	51.1	53.7	46.7	47.7	41.8	95	109	107	122
Total	1,759.5	1,834.3	1,887.5	4/1,798.6	4/1,778.3	96	93	4/ 97	4/ 98

1/ Computed Probable Production from acreage guide for 1955 fall vegetables times average yield.
2/ Includes some quantities not marketed - see individual statements for particulars.
3/ 1949-52 average.
4/ Excludes sweet corn.

Commercial Vegetables for Processing: 1955 Acreage Guides with Comparisons

Commodity	Acreage 1/					Percent Acreage Guide is of:			
	1955 Guide	1954 Prel.	1953	1948-52 Average	1943-52 Average	1954 Prel.	1953	1948-52 Average	1943-52 Average
	Acres					Percent			
Beans, Lima	105,200	116,850	114,600	104,762	89,015	90	92	100	118
Beans, Snap	126,300	157,870	153,940	123,206	133,995	80	82	103	94
Beets	16,400	16,450	17,210	17,762	17,575	100	95	92	93
Cabbage for Kraut	15,400	16,230	18,180	18,272	18,292	95	85	84	84
Corn, Sweet	459,800	484,010	527,910	464,604	503,130	95	87	99	91
Cucumbers for Pickles	148,700	148,680	160,130	145,012	133,780	100	93	103	111
Peas, Green	475,200	452,600	464,820	436,796	562,891	105	102	109	84
Spinach	34,000	32,390	31,440	39,228	44,783	105	108	87	76
Tomatoes	301,455	274,050	303,300	381,176	465,592	110	99	79	65
Total	1,682,455	1,699,130	1,791,530	1,730,818	1,969,053	99	94	97	85

1/ Planted Acreage.

Commercial Vegetables for Processing: 1955 Probable Production with Comparisons

Commodity	Production					Probable Production from Acreage Guide as Perc. of:			
	1955 Guide 1/	1954 Prel.	1953	1948-52 Average	1943-52 Average	1954 Prel.	1953	1948-52 Average	1943-52 Average
	Tons					Percent			
Beans, Lima	94,900	102,900	106,800	86,400	63,000	92	89	110	151
Beans, Snap	271,000	352,300	310,700	246,700	232,300	77	87	110	117
Beets	142,100	147,400	158,900	140,200	141,200	96	89	101	101
Cabbage for Kraut	180,700	209,600	226,400	194,600	177,100	86	80	93	102
Corn, Sweet	1,310,400	1,487,600	1,514,100	1,270,500	1,205,400	88	87	103	109
Cucumbers for Pickles	298,752	304,968	330,048	260,616	232,560	98	91	115	128
Peas, Green	464,600	398,200	464,600	414,900	433,000	117	100	112	107
Spinach	105,500	97,300	107,400	107,800	104,100	108	98	98	101
Tomatoes	3,080,400	2,729,200	3,234,900	3,159,000	3,038,600	113	95	98	101
Total	5,948,352	5,829,468	6,453,848	5,880,716	5,627,260	102	92	101	106

1/ Computed: Acreage Guide for 1955 times average yield.

1955 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Lima Beans

(States: Georgia, North Carolina, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Ohio)

Year	Acreage: Planted	Acreage: For Harvest	Yield Per Acre	Production	Price	Value
	(acres)		(32-lb. bu.)	(1000 bu.)	($ per bu.)	($1000)
Acreage Guide and Probable Production:						
1955 (acreage equal to that in 1954)		12,300	1/ 82	1,009		
Background Statistics:						
1954 Prel.	12,600	12,300	79	974	2.73	2,663
1953	13,100	12,900	83	1,066	2.65	2,830
1948-52 Average 3/	14,670	14,380	80	2/ 1,153	2.46	2,805
1943-52 " 3/	-	15,000	77	2/ 1,144	2.62	2,952

1/ 1952-54 average yield.
2/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value: 50,000 bushels in 1947, 30,000 bushels in 1949, and 40,000 bushels in 1950.
3/ Ohio included in 1952 only.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1954 acreage for harvest was 5 percent less than in 1953 but 14 percent less than the 1948-52 average and 18 percent less than the 1943-52 average. Acreage and production were not reported for Ohio prior to 1952. Nevertheless, the downward trend in acreage and production is continuing. Yields were lower in 1954 than in 1953 and less than the 1948-52 average. Dry, hot weather damaged the growing crops and cut production in most producing States. This adverse effect was partially offset by August rains but late season hurricanes damaged the crop to some extent, particularly on Long Island. Prices averaged slightly higher than in 1953 and were higher than the 1948-52 and the 1943-52 averages.

1955 Guide: The 1955 acreage guide is an acreage equal to the acreage for harvest in 1954. Such an acreage with 1952-54 average yields will result in a production 4 percent more than in 1954 but 5 percent less than in 1953 and 12 percent less than the 1948-52 average.

1955 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Snap Beans - Early Summer

(States: Maryland, New Jersey, New York (L.I.), Connecticut, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Ohio)

Year	Acreage Planted (acres)	Acreage For Harvest (acres)	Yield Per Acre (30-lb. bu.)		Production (1,000 bu.)	Price ($ per bu.)	Value ($1000)
Acreage Guide and Probable Production:							
1955 (acreage equal to that in 1954)		17,700	1/ 120		2,124		
Background Statistics:							
1954 Prel.	18,250	17,700	118		2,095	2.34	4,901
1953	18,050	17,700	124	2/	2,195	2.72	5,888
1948-42 Average	16,478	16,170	118	2/	1,898	2.28	4,255
1943-52 "	-	17,545	114	2/	1,977	2.22	4,282

1/ 1950-54 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value: 40,000 bushels in 1945, 272,000 bushels in 1947, 30,000 bushels in 1948, 59,000 bushels in 1949, 30,000 bushels in 1950, 60,000 bushels in 1951, and 30,000 bushels in 1953.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1954 acreage for harvest was equal to that in 1953, 9 percent more than the 1948-52 average, and 1 percent more than the 1943-52 average. Yields averaged somewhat less than in 1953, equal to the 1948-52 average but higher than the 1943-52 average. Dry weather reduced yields in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and on Long Island. Maryland's crop development was retarded in May by cold, wet weather. Production was 5 percent less than in 1953, but 10 percent more than the 1948-53 average and 6 percent more than the 1943-52 average. Prices were moderately less than in 1953 but higher than the 1948-52 average. Supplies of canned and frozen snap beans are expected to be heavy in 1955.

1955 Guide: The 1955 acreage guide is an acreage equal to that in 1954. Such an acreage with 1950-54 average yields will result in a production 1 percent more than in 1954, 3 percent less than in 1953 and 12 percent more than the 1948-52 average.

1955 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Snap Beans - Late Summer

(States: Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia, New York (Other), Massachusetts, New Hampshire Michigan, Colorado, and Tennessee)

Year	Acreage: Planted	Acreage: For Harvest	Per Acre (30-lb. bu.)	Production (1,000 bu.)	Price ($ per bu.)	Value ($1000)
	(acres)					
Acreage Guide and Probable Production:						
1955 (acreage 5 percent less than in 1954)		28,700	1/ 118	3,387		
Background Statistics:						
1954 Prel.	30,700	30,200	115	3,463	2.17	7,525
1953	30,820	28,470	117	3,326	2.46	8,179
1948-52 Average	32,522	31,796	120	2/ 3,813	2.32	8,807
1943-52 "	-	33,783	118	2/ 3,976	2.19	8,569

1/ 1950-54 average yields.
2/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value: 431,000 bushels in 1947 and 32,000 bushels in 1950.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1954 acreage for harvest was 6 percent more than in 1953 but 5 percent less than the 1948-52 average and 11 percent less than the 1943-52 average. Yields averaged slightly less than in 1953 and below the 1948-52 and the 1943-52 averages. Cold weather and frosts hampered crop development in the May growing season in some States, and dry, hot weather is come States damaged the crop in July and August. Hurricanes added minor damage late in the marketing season in New England. Production was 4 percent more than in 1953 but 9 percent less than the 1948-52 average and 13 percent less than the 1943-52 average. Prices averaged much lower than in 1953 and less than the 1948-52 and the 1943-52 averages. Supplies of canned and frozen snap beans are expected to be heavy during the 1955 marketing season.

1955 Guide: The 1955 acreage guide is an acreage 5 percent less than in 1954. Such an acreage with 1950-54 average yields will result in a production 2 percent less than in 1954, 2 percent more than in 1953 but 11 percent less than the 1948-52 average.

1955 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Beets

(States: New Jersey and Pennsylvania)

Year	Acreage Planted	Acreage For Harvest	Yield Per Acre	Production	Price	Value
	(acres)		(52-lb. bu.)	(1,000 bu.)	($ per bu.)	($1,000)
Acreage Guide and Probable Production:						
1955 (acreage 10 percent less in New Jersey and same in Pennsylvania as in 1954)		1,800	1/ 327	589		
Background Statistics:						
1954 Prel.	1,900	1,900	312	592	1.39	822
1953	1,800	1,800	325	585	1.60	936
1948-52 Average	2,120	2,120	339	718	1.30	921
1943-52 "	-	2,520	321	799	1.26	998

1/ 1950-54 average yields by states.

Comparisons and Comments: In 1954 the acreage of beets in New Jersey was expanded 11 percent over 1953 while Pennsylvania showed no change. The total 1954 acreage for harvest was 6 percent above 1953 but 10 percent below the 1948-52 average and 25 percent below the 1943-52 average. Yields in New Jersey were equal to a year ago but the Pennsylvania yield was down 5 percent. The group average yield was 4 percent below 1953 and 8 percent below the 1948-52 average. With the lower yield almost offsetting the larger acreage, the 1954 production was only 1 percent above 1953 but 18 percent below the 1948-52 average and 26 percent below the 1943-52 average. The reduction in the 1954 season average price from 1953 was due entirely to lower prices in New Jersey. Prices for beets were low from late June until about early November. The New Jersey crop was largely marketed within this period and the season average price to growers was considerably below the fairly high levels in 1953. The marketing season is somewhat longer for Pennsylvania beets and growers were able to obtain high prices during November and December. The 1954 average price in Pennsylvania was equal to the fairly high price in 1953.

1955 Guide: The 1955 acreage guide is an acreage for harvest 10 percent less than in 1954 in New Jersey and an acreage equal to 1954 in Pennsylvania. Such an acreage with 1950-54 average yields by States will result in a production 1 percent less than in 1954, 18 percent below the 1948-52 average and 26 percent below the 1943-52 average.

1955 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Cabbage - Early Summer

(States: Washington, New Jersey, New York (L.I.), Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Georgia (North), and Indiana)

Year	Acreage Planted	Acreage For Harvest	Yield Per Acre	Production	Price	Value
	(acres)		(tons)	(tons)	($ per ton)	($1000)
Acreage Guide and Probable Production:						
1955 (acreage 5 percent less than in 1954)		7,700	1/ 7.71	59,367		
Background Statistics:						
1954 Prel.	8,150	8,100	7.33	59,400	37.05	2,201
1953	7,930	7,880	8.02	63,200	49.24	3,112
1948-52 Average	8,356	8,248	7.25	2/ 59,780	49.15	2,816
1943-52 "	-	8,316	6.79	2/ 56,360	46.79	2,582

1/ 1950-54 average yields.
2/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value: 300 tons in 1943, 300 tons in 1946, 10,900 tons in 1950 and 1,000 tons in 1951.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1954 acreage for harvest was 3 percent more than in 1953, but 2 percent less than the 1948-52 average and 3 percent less than the 1943-52 average. Yields averaged lower than the comparatively high yields of 1953 but higher than the 1948-52 and the 1943-52 averages. Production was 6 percent less than in 1953, 1 percent less than the 1948-52 but 5 percent more than the 1943-52 average. Prices were sharply lower than in 1953, the 1948-52 average and the 1943-52 average. Marketing of the early summer crops followed unusually heavy supplies from late spring producing states. The crop encountered adverse weather conditions and head sizes in some key states were small. Kraut packers were not as active in the purchase of open market supplies as in 1953.

1955 Guide: The 1955 acreage guide is an acreage for harvest 5 percent less than in 1954. Such an acreage with 1950-54 average yields will result in a production about equal to that of 1954, 6 percent less than in 1953 and 1 percent less than the 1948-53 average.

1955 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Cabbage Late Summer

(States: Illinois, Iowa, Virginia (S.W.), Ohio, Pennsylvania, California, Minnesota, Colorado, New Mexico, and North Carolina)

Year	Acreage Planted	Acreage For Harvest	Yield Per Acre	Production	Price	Value
		(acres)	(tons)	(tons)	($ per ton)	($1,000)
Acreage Guide and Probable Production:						
1955 (acreage 5 percent less than in 1954)		19,000	8.64	164,160		
Background Statistics:						
1954 Prel.	20,400	20,000	8.00	160,000	38.09	6,095
1953	19,750	19,350	8.65	167,300	46.41	7,764
1948-52 Average	20,502	20,118	2/ 8.70	175,080	38.96	6,590
1943-52 "	-	23,555	2/ 8.09	187,930	38.61	7,079

1/ 1950-54 average yields.
2/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value: 3,700 tons in 1945, 700 tons in 1946, 6,700 tons in 1948, 17,700 tons in 1950, and 2,900 tons in 1951.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1954 acreage for harvest was 3 percent more than in 1953, about equal to the 1948-52 average but 15 percent less than the 1943-52 average. The acreage trend for this seasonal group has been downward since 1944. Yields were lower than in 1953 and the 1948-53 average and slightly lower than the 1943-52 average. Production was 4 percent less than in 1953, 9 percent less than the 1948-52 average and 15 percent less than the 1943-52 average. Production trends have also been downward since about 1945. Prices were less than in 1953 and the relatively high prices of 1952 but about equal to the 1948-52 and the 1943-52 averages. Weather adversely affected yield and production in eastern producing sections and in Illinois in the Midwest during the early part of the season but important recoveries occurred following August rains. Early fall crops enjoyed good yields and may have contributed to lower prices for late summer cabbage. Kraut packers purchased less open market supplies during this marketing period than in 1953.

1955 Guide: The 1955 acreage guide is an acreage 5 percent less than in 1954. Such an acreage with 1950-54 average yields will result in a production 3 percent more than in 1954 but 2 percent less than in 1953 and 6 percent less than the 1948-52 average.

1955 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Carrots - Early Summer

(State: California)

Year	Acreage Planted	Acreage For Harvest	Yield Per Acre	Production	Price	Value
	(acres)		(50-lb. bu.)	(1000 bu.)	($ per bu.)	($1000)
Acreage Guide and Probable Production:						
1955 (acreage 5 percent less than in 1954)		6,900	1/ 552	3,809		
Background Statistics:						
1954 Prel.	7,300	7,300	575	4,198	2.50	10,495
1953	6,900	6,900	525	3,622	2.30	8,331
1948-52 Average	6,900	6,900	489	3,323	1.88	6,212
1943-52 "	-	7,870	464	3,612	1.69	5,950

1/ 1951-54 average yield.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1954 acreage for harvest was 6 percent above 1953 and the 1948-52 average but 7 percent below the 1943-52 average. Yields have been relatively high during the last four years and the 1954 yield was 10 percent above 1953, 18 percent above the 1948-52 average and 24 percent above the 1943-52 average. These high yields in recent years have occurred in conjunction with the shift from marketing carrots in bunches to marketing them topped, usually in film bags. During the 1954 season approximately 70 percent of theearly summer crop in the Salinas, California area was shipped in topped form compared to 40 percent in 1953 and less than 20 percent in 1952. The expanded acreage and high yields resulted in a 1954 production 16 percent above 1953, 26 percent above the 1948-52 average and 16 percent above the 1943-52 average. Shipments of the early summer crop in 1954 began in about mid-May. Prices during May and June were fairly high due largely to relatively light shipments from the overlapping spring crops in Arizona and the Imperial Valley. As the movement from central California increased during June and July prices declined. Prices generally were moderate in late June and were low during most of July and early August. The season average price was moderately above the 1953 level and well above the 1948-52 and 1943-52 averages.

1955 Guide: The 1955 acreage guide is an acreage for harvest 5 percent less than in 1954. Such an acreage with 1951-54 average yields will result in a production 9 percent less than in 1954 but 15 percent above the 1948-52 average and 5 percent above the 1943-52 average.

1955 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Carrots - Late Summer

(States: New Jersey, Massachusetts, Ohio and Colorado)

Year	Acreage: Planted	Acreage: For Harvest	Yield: Per Acre (50 lb. bu.)	Production (1,000 bu.)	Price ($ per bu.)	Value ($1,000)
	(acres)					
Acreage Guide and Probable Production:						
1955 (acreage 10 percent less than in 1954)		4,800	1/ 351	1,685		
Background Statistics:						
1954 Prel	5,720	5,350	364	1,948	1.29	2,516
1953	4,970	4,450	373	1,659	1.52	2,523
1948-52 Average	4,542	4,190	348 2/	1,458	1.53	2,191
1943-52 "	-	4,415	344 2/	1,512	1.50	2,237

1/ 1950-54 average yield.
2/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value: 100,000 bushels in 1946, and 48,000 bushels in 1948.

Comparisons and Comments: In 1954 the late summer acreage for harvest in all States except Ohio was larger than in 1953. There were substantial increases in New Jersey and Colorado. The total acreage was 20 percent above 1953, 28 percent above the 1948-52 average and 21 percent above the 1943-52 average. Yields were slightly below the high 1953 levels but were above average. The large acreage and fairly high yield resulted in the 1954 production being the largest since 1943. It was 17 percent above that in 1953, 34 percent above the 1948-52 average and 29 percent above the 1943-52 average. Harvest of the late summer crop usually is general by early July and continues active in most of the States until about October. Marketings from this crop must compete with the late spring and late fall crops in California and the widespread early fall crops. During 1954 total carrot supplies were heavy most of the time from early July through mid-December and prices generally were low. The 1954 season average price in Massachusetts was fairly high but the average prices in the other late summer States were low. The group average price was the lowest since 1946 and was well below 1953 and the 1948-52 and 1943-52 averages.

1955 Guide: The 1955 acreage guide is an acreage for harvest 10 percent less than in 1954. Such an acreage with 1950-54 average yields will result in a production 14 percent less than in 1954 but 16 percent above the 1948-52 average and 11 percent above the 1943-52 average.

1955 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Cauliflower

(States: New York and Colorado)

Year	Acreage Planted (acres)	Acreage For Harvest (acres)	Yield Per Acre (37-lb. crates)	Production (1000 crates)	Price ($ per crate)	Value ($1000)
Acreage Guide and Probable Production:						
1955 (acreage equal to 1954 in New York; 25 percent more in Colorado than in 1954)		3,400	1/ 353	1,201		
Background Statistics:						
1954 Prel.	3,700	3,200	345	1,104	1.71	1,892
1953	4,300	3,800	362	1,376	1.48	2,037
1948-52 Average	5,220	4,840	328	2/ 1,579	1.55	2,355
1943-52 "	-	5,380	320	2/ 1,711	1.57	2,609

1/ 1950-54 average yield by states.
2/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value: 30,000 crates in 1944, 125,000 crates in 1946, 53,000 crates in 1948, and 200,000 crates in 1950.

Comparisons and Comments: Acreage and production of summer cauliflower were substantially less than in 1953 and the recent 5 and 10-year averages. Colorado made a drastic cut in plantings and acreage was further reduced by an early June freeze, though yields were above average. Acreage was increased slightly in New York but the yield was 9 percent less than in 1953. Production was 20 percent less than in 1953 and 30 percent less than the 1948-52 average. Prices received for the New York crop were down a nickel from 1953 and were moderately below average. Due to the small supply, Colorado prices were substantially higher than in 1953 and recent averages. Though crop production was 20 percent less, crop value was only 7 percent less than in 1953.

1955 Guide: The 1955 acreage guide is an acreage for harvest in New York equal to that in 1954 and in Colorado an acreage 25 percent more than in 1954. Such an acreage with 1950-54 average yields by states will result in a production 9 percent more than in 1954 but 24 percent less than the 1948-52 average.

1955 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Celery - Early Summer

(States: New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Ohio, Michigan, and California)

Year	Acreage: Planted	Acreage: For Harvest	Yield: Per Acre (60 lb. crate)		Production (1,000 crates)	Price ($ per crate)	Value ($1,000)
	(acres)						
Acreage Guide and Probable Production:							
1955 (acreage 5 percent less than in 1954)		5,300	1/ 568		3,010		
Background Statistics:							
1954 Prel.	5,740	5,530	579	2/	3,204	2.09	6,621
1953	5,600	5,580	573	2/	3,198	2.29	7,158
1948-52 Average	5,094	5,024	542	2/	2,713	2.51	6,831
1943-52 "	-	4,772	463	2/	2,227	2.82	6,144

1/ 1950-54 average yields.

2/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value: 20,000 crates in 1950, 70,000 crates in 1953 and 40,000 crates in 1954.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1954 acreage for harvest was one percent less than in 1953 but 10 percent more than the 1948-52 average and 16 percent more than the 1943-52 average. Yields averaged slightly higher than in 1953 primarily because of increased acreage in two of the higher yielding States of California and New York. The 1954 yield was higher than the 1948-52 and the 1943-52 averages. Production was slightly higher than in 1953 but was 18 percent higher than the 1948-52 average and 44 percent more than the 1943-52 average. The crop encountered difficulties in the May growing period due to cold, wet weather, including some frosts in most of the States other than California. Except for California, dry weather affected production adversely during June and July, but August rains helped the crops in some States. California enjoyed good growing conditions. Prices were low in most States with New York abandoning 40,000 crates due to poor marketing conditions.

1955 Guide: The 1955 acreage guide is an acreage for harvest 5 percent less than in 1954. Such an acreage with 1950-54 average yields will result in a production 6 percent less than in 1954 and 1953, but 11 percent more than the 1948-52 average production.

1955 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Celery - Late Summer

(States: Oregon, Washington, Colorado and Utah)

Year	Acreage: Planted	Acreage: For Harvest	Yield: Per Acre (60 lb. crate)	Production (1,000 crates)	Price ($ per crate)	Value ($1,000)
	(acres)					
Acreage Guide and Probable Production:						
1955 (acreage 5 percent less than in 1954)		1,650 1/	517	853		
Background Statistics:						
1954 Prel.	1,910	1,760	506	891	1.94	1,727
1953	2,080	1,860	492	915	2.18	1,994
1948-52 Average	2,442	2,262	531	2/ 1,204	2.03	2,288
1943-52 "	-	2,547	527	2/ 1,346	2.36	3,028

1/ 1950-54 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value: 52,000 crates in 1943, 412,000 crates in 1946, 229,000 crates in 1949, and 13,000 crates in 1951.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1954 acreage for harvest was 5 percent less than in 1953, 22 percent less than the 1948-52 average and 31 percent less than the 1943-52 average. Yields averaged slightly higher than in 1953, but less than the 1948-52 and the 1943-52 averages. Production was 3 percent less than in 1953, 26 percent less than the 1948-52 average and 34 percent less than the 1943-52 average. The crop was adversely affected with respect to both quantity and quality by excessive rains in the Northwest and a June freeze in Colorado, and the marketing season was later than usual. Prices averaged less than in 1953 and the 1948-52 and 1943-52 averages.

1955 Guide: The 1955 acreage guide is an acreage for harvest 5 percent less than in 1954. Such an acreage with 1950-54 average yield will result in a production 4 percent less than in 1954, 7 percent less than in 1953 and 29 percent less than the 1948-52 average.

1955 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Sweet Corn - Early Summer

(States: North Carolina, Virginia, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Missouri Kansas, California, Maryland and New Jersey)

Year	Acreage: Planted (acres)	Acreage: For Harvest (acres)	Yield: Per Acre (unit 5 doz. ears)	Production (1,000 units)	Price ($ per unit)	Value ($1,000)
Acreage Guide and Probable Production:						
1955 (acreage 10 percent more than in 1954)		53,500	1/ 99	5,296		
Background Statistics:						
1954 Prel.	57,400	48,600	96	4,648	1.97	9,144
1953	58,100	51,400	102	5,234	1.90	9,944
1949-52 Average	61,325	57,150	98	2/ 5,610	1.48	8,160

1/ 1950-54 average yield.
Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value: 100,000 units in 1950 and 273 units in 1951.

Comparisons and Comments: Early in the 1954 season it appeared that the early summer sweet corn crop would be well above the 1953 level with both acreage and yields expected to be high. However, as the season progressed unfavorable weather in many areas caused considerable damage and prospects dropped sharply. The 1954 production turned out to be the smallest on record (first estimate made for 1949). The 1954 harvested acreage was 5 percent below 1953 and 15 percent below the 1949-52 average. The yield was 6 percent below 1953 and 2 percent below average. The 1954 production was 11 percent less than in 1953 and 17 percent below the 1949-52 average. Prices were relatively low early in the marketing season due to an overlap with late spring crops. Relatively high prices were received later in the season. Season average prices in Virginia, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Maryland were below 1953 levels but in all other States prices were equal to or slightly higher than in 1953. The group average price was slightly above and well above the 1949-52 average.

1955 Guide: The 1955 acreage guide is an acreage for harvest 10 percent more than in 1954. Such an acreage with 1950-54 average yields will result in a production 14 percent more than in 1954, and one percent more than in 1953 but 6 percent below the 1949-52 average.

1955 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Sweet Corn - Late Summer

(States: New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Colorado, Oregon, and Washington)

Year	Acreage: Planted (acres)	Acreage: For Harvest (acres)	Yield: Per Acre (Unit 5 doz. ears)	Production (1,000 units)	Price ($ per unit)	Value ($1,000)
Acreage Guide and Probable Production:						
1955 (acreage equal to that in 1954)		107,900	1/ 105	11,290		
Background Statistics:						
1954 Prel.	113,800	107,900	105	11,290	1.60	18,018
1953	114,400	108,500	104	11,237	1.72	19,321
1949-52 Average	108,325	104,000	104 2/	10,796	1.49	15,895

1/ 1950-54 average yield.
2/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value: 330,000 units in 1949 and 250,000 units in 1950.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1954 harvested acreage was one percent less than the record in 1953, but was 4 percent above the 1949-52 average. Yields in most States were fairly good and the group average yield was slightly above 1953 and the 1949-52 average. The better yields offset the acreage decline and 1954 total production was about equal to 1953 but 5 percent above the 1949-52 average. Harvest of the late summer crop begins in July and continues until the first frosts in the fall. Volume is usually heaviest in August and September. During 1954 prices were relatively high during July but declined rapidly to low levels in August. Prices remained low until late in September. Season average prices were high in Colorado and Oregon, but in all other States were equal to or slightly below the moderate 1953 levels. The group average price was less than in 1953 but was above the 1949-52 average.

1955 Guide: The 1955 acreage guide is an acreage for harvest equal to that in 1954. Such an acreage with 1950-54 average yields will result in a production equal to that in 1954 and 5 percent above the 1949-52 average.

1955 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Cucumbers - Early Summer

(States: Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey and Illinois)

Year	Acreage Planted	Acreage For Harvest	Yield Per Acre		Production	Price	Value
	(acres)		(48 lb. bu.)		(1,000 bu.)	($ per bu.)	($1,000)
Acreage Guide and Probable Production:							
1955 (acreage equal to 1954)		7,200	1/ 142		1,022		
Background Statistics:							
1954 Prel.	7,200	7,200	139		1,003	2.47	2,477
1953	7,400	7,400	132		978	2.30	2,248
1948-52 Average	7,150	7,150	144	2/	1,025	2.08	2,129
1943-52 "	-	7,555	142	2/	1,075	1.96	2,097

1/ 1950-54 average yields.
2/ Includes 44,000 bushels not marketed in 1949 and excluded in computing value.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1954 acreage for harvest was 3 percent less than in 1953, 5 percent less than the 1943-52 average, but one percent more than the 1948-52 average. Yields averaged moderately higher than in 1953, despite the effects of extensive hot dry weather in all producing areas, but was less than the 1948-52 and the 1943-52 average yields. Production was 3 percent more than in 1953, but 2 percent less than the 1948-52 average and 7 percent less than the 1943-52 average. Prices averaged slightly higher than in 1953 and were higher than the 1948-52 and 1943-52 averages. Hot, dry weather terminated marketings from the preceding late spring producing areas earlier than usual and marketings from late summer areas were delayed more than usual because of weather conditions.

1955 Guide: The 1955 guide is a harvested acreage equal to the 1954 acreage for harvest. Such an acreage with 1950-54 average yields will result in a production two percent more than in 1954, 4 percent more than in 1953, but about equal to the 1948-52 average production.

1955 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Cucumbers - Late Summer

(States: Pennsylvania, Michigan and New York)

Year	Acreage Planted	Acreage For Harvest	Yield Per Acre	Production	Price	Value
		(acres)	(48 lb. bu.)	(1,000 bu.)	($ per bu.)	($1,000)
Acreage Guide and Probable Production:						
1955 (acreage 5 percent less than in 1954)		5,900	1/ 168	991		
Background Statistics:						
1954 Prel.	6,700	6,200	165	1,022	1.60	1,639
1953	5,800	5,600	179	1,002	2.72	2,727
1948-52 Average	6,260	6,040	162	974	1.96	1,904
1943-52 "	-	5,885	150	884	2.06	1,807

1/ 1950-54 average yield.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1954 acreage for harvest was 11 percent more than in 1953, 3 percent more than the 1948-52 average and 5 percent more than the 1943-52 average. Yields were lower than in 1953 but more than the 1948-52 and the 1943-52 averages. Production was 2 percent more than in 1953, 5 percent more than the 1948-52 average and 16 percent more than the 1943-52 average. Prices were sharply lower than the relatively high prices of 1953 and lower than the 1948-52 and the 1943-52 averages. The crops in Michigan and Pennsylvania were later than usual due to weather conditions and some hurricane damage occurred on Long Island. The early fall crop was delayed by weather conditions and yields and production were sharply lower than in 1953 for States other than California.

1955 Guide: The 1955 acreage guide is a harvested acreage 5 percent less than in 1954. Such an acreage with 1950-54 average yields will result in a production three percent less than in 1954, one percent less than in 1953, but two percent more than the 1948-52 average.

1955 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Eggplant

(State: New Jersey)

Year	Acreage Planted (acres)	Acreage For Harvest (acres)	Yield Per Acre (33-lb. bu.)		Production (1,000 bu.)	Price ($ per bu.)	Value ($1,000)
Acreage Guide and Probable Production:							
1955 (acreage equal to that in 1954)		1,400	1/ 297		416		
Background Statistics:							
1954 Prel.	1,400	1,400	265		371	1.35	501
1953	1,400	1,400	300		420	1.20	504
1948-52 Average	1,786	1,786	268	2/	477	1.15	543
1943-52 "	-	1,913	248	2/	470	1.25	582

1/ 1950-54 average yield for New Jersey only.
2/ Includes 30,000 bushels not marketed in 1950 and excluded in computing value.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1954 acreage for harvest was equal to that in 1953, but 22 percent less than the 1948-52 average and 27 percent less than the 1943-52 average. The trend in acreage has been downward since about 1943. Yields averaged moderately lower in 1954 compared with 1953 and slightly lower than the 1948-52 average, but higher than the 1943-52 average. Production was 12 percent less than in 1953, 22 percent less than the 1948-52 average and 21 percent less than the 1943-52 average. The decline in acreage and production largely has been due to the decline of eggplants to non-commercial importance in Louisiana since 1952. The New Jersey crop was retarded by cold weather in May and yields were reduced by hot, dry weather in June and July. August rains benefited the crop, however. Prices were moderately higher in 1954 than in 1953 and the 1948-52 and the 1943-52 averages.

1955 Guide: The 1955 acreage guide is an acreage for harvest equal to 1954. Such an acreage with 1950-54 average yields will result in a production 12 percent more than in 1954, but one percent less than in 1953, and 11 percent less than the 1948-52 average.

1955 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Lettuce

(States: California, Colorado, Maine, Michigan, New York and Ohio)

Year	Acreage Planted (acres)	Acreage For Harvest (acres)	Yield Per Acre (70 lb. crt.)	Production (1,000 crates)	Price ($ per crate)	Value ($1,000)
Acreage Guide and Probable Production:						
1955 (acreage 5 percent less than in 1954)		37,800	1/ 251	9,488		
Background Statistics:						
1954 Prel.	41,450	39,750	252	2/ 9,998	2.29	22,447
1953	37,650	35,750	278	2/ 9,934	3.43	33,703
1948-52 Average	38,140	36,520	236	2/ 8,577	2.82	23,287
1943-52 "	-	33,670	230	2/ 7,734	2.82	21,407

1/ 1951-54 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value: 418,000 crates in 1948, 320,000 crates in 1949, 690,000 crates in 1950, 75,000 crates in 1951, 120,000 crates in 1953 and 200,000 crates in 1954.

Comparisons and Comments: There has been a fairly steady upward trend in summer lettuce acreage and production since about 1942. Following a season of relatively high prices in 1953, all summer producing States except Ohio increased their lettuce acreage in 1954. The total acreage was 11 percent above 1953, 9 percent above the 1948-52 average and 18 percent above the 1943-52 average. In general yields were below the very high levels in 1953 and for the group the yield was 9 percent below 1953, but 7 percent above the 1948-52 average. The lower yields in 1954 about offset the increased acreage and the 1954 production was only one percent above 1953, but 17 percent above the 1948-52 average and 29 percent above the 1943-52 average. There was a fairly large quantity of lettuce in New York that was not marketed. There has been some abandonment in that State during five of the last seven years. Although the 1954 production was only slightly larger than in 1953, prices were considerably lower than in 1953. Prices were very low at the beginning of the season and they remained very low during the rest of the summer. Season average prices in all States were considerably below the high prices in 1953 and the group average price was well below the 1948-52 and 1943-52 average prices.

1955 Guide: The 1955 acreage guide is an acreage for harvest 5 percent less than in 1954. Such an acreage with 1951-54 average yields will result in a production 5 percent less than in 1954, but 11 percent above the 1948-52 average and 23 percent above the 1943-52 average.

1955 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Onions - Early Summer

(States: New Mexico, Washington, Oklahoma, Virginia, New Jersey, and Iowa)

Year	Acreage Planted	Acreage For Harvest	Yield per Acre (50-lb. sacks)	Production (1,000 sks.)	Price ($ per sack)	Value ($1,000)
	(acres)					
Acreage Guide and Probable Production:						
1955 (acreage 10 percent more than in 1954)		4,800	1/ 328	1,574		
Background Statistics:						
1954 Prel.	4,490	4,340	359	1,559	1.45	2,263
1953	6,220	6,120	322	2/ 1,968	.99	1,874
1948-52 Average	5,870	5,510	300	2/ 1,654	1.52	2,525
1943-52 "	--	5,836	280	2/ 1,625	1.51	2,420

1/ 1951-54 average yield.
2/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value: 12,000 sacks in 1946, 28,000 sacks in 1948, and 80,000 sacks in 1953.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1954 acreage for harvest was 29 percent less than in 1953, 21 percent less than the 1948-52 average and 26 percent less than the 1943-52 average. Yields were moderately higher than in 1953 and higher than the 1948-52 and the 1943-52 averages. Production was 21 percent less than the unusually large 1953 crop, 6 percent less than the 1948-53 average, and 4 percent less than the 1943-52 average. Prices were much higher than the very low 1953 level of prices but slightly less than the 1948-52 and the 1943-52 averages. The late spring crop which immediately precedes this crop but which normally overlaps this marketing period was much smaller than in 1953 and moved to market slightly earlier than usual. Some early summer States, New Jersey in particular, were a little later than usual due to cold weather in May. The late summer crop was later than usual in reaching maturity and afforded a longer marketing period for the early summer crop.

1955 Guide: The 1955 acreage guide is an acreage for harvest 10 percent more than in 1954. Such an acreage with 1951-54 average yields will result in a production 1 percent more than in 1954, but 20 percent less than in 1953 and 5 percent less than the 1948-52 average.

1955 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Onions - Late Summer

(States: Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan Wisconsin, Minnesota, Colorado, Iowa, Utah, Nevada, California, Idaho, Oregon, Washington and Arizona)

Year	Acreage: Planted	Acreage: For Harvest	Yield: Per Acre		Production	Price	Value
	(acres)		(50 lb. sacks)		(1,000 sacks)	($ per sack)	($1,000)
Acreage Guide and Probable Production:							
1955 (acreage 10 percent less in Minnesota, 15 percent less in Malheur County, Oregon, and 10 percent more in Colorado compared to 1954, and an acreage equal to 1954 in other States and areas)		56,600	1/542		30,681		
Background Statistics:							
1954 Prel.	60,180	57,080	564		32,203	1.11	35,723
1953	63,900	60,800	601	2/	36,518	.56	20,453
1948-52 Average	66,622	64,206	499	2/	31,990	1.40	43,496
1943-52 "	-	65,637	478	2/	31,451	1.43	42,783

1/ 1951-54 average yield by states and areas.
2/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value: 750,000 sacks in 1944, 2,305,000 sacks in 1946, 368,000 sacks in 1948, 962,000 sacks in 1950 and 100,000 sacks in 1953.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1954 acreage for harvest was 6 percent less than in 1953, 11 percent less than the 1948-52 average and 13 percent less than the 1943-52 average. Yields were moderately lower than the unusually high yields of 1953 but were well above the 1948-52 and the 1943-52 averages. Trends in yields have been upward in recent years. Production was 12 percent less than the relatively high level of 1953, one percent more than the 1948-52 average and 2 percent more than the 1943-52 average. Prices were about twice the extremely low prices of 1953 but were below the 1948-52 and the 1943-52 average prices. The marketing season began somewhat later than usual due to adverse weather conditions in May and excessive rain in some of the midwestern and northwestern sections. This enabled the early summer marketings to be completed before heavy marketing began from the late summer crop. Heavy shrinkage in the Northwest and heavy crop losses in Canada provided bolstering effects to the domestic market. However, increased acreage in the early spring sections of Texas may exert some pressure on the marketing of storage holdings from this late summer crop.

1955 Guide: The 1955 acreage guide is an acreage for harvest in Minnesota 10 percent less than in 1954, in Malheur County, Oregon 15 percent less than in 1954, in Colorado 10 percent more than in 1954 and in other states and areas an acreage equal to 1954. Such an acreage with 1951-54 average yields by States and areas will result in a production 5 percent less than in 1954, 16 percent less than in 1953 and 4 percent less than the 1948-52 average.

1955 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Green Peas - Summer

(States: New York, Colorado, New Mexico and Idaho)

Year	Acreage Planted	Acreage For Harvest	Yield Per Acre	Production	Price	Value
	(acres)		(30-lb. bu.)	(1,000 bu.)	($ per bu.)	($1000)
Acreage Guide and Probable Production:						
1955 (acreage equal to that in 1954)		2,700	1/ 110	297		
Background Statistics:						
1954 Prel.	2,920	2,720	110	298	2.20	675
1953	3,430	3,130	106	331	2.20	729
1948-52 Average	7,030	6,570	100	2/ 659	1.80	1,156
1943-52 "	-	11,932	95	2/1,109	1.79	1,970

1/ 1952-54 average yield.
2/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value: 3,000 bushels in 1944 and 6,000 bushels in 1948.

Comparisons and Comments: New York, Colorado, and New Mexico were the only summer states for which commercial acreage of peas for fresh market was reported in 1954. The steady decline in acreage continued in 1954 with all states showing a smaller acreage than in 1953. The 1954 acreage was 13 percent less than in 1953, 59 percent below the 1948-52 average and 77 percent below the 1943-52 average. Yields were good and the group average was 4 percent above 1953 and 10 percent above the 1948-52 average. The 1954 production was 10 percent less than in 1953, 55 percent below the 1948-52 average and 73 percent below the 1943-52 average. Marketing of the summer crop begins in about mid-June with the harvest of the crop in New York and extends into early September when the Colorado harvest ends. During 1954 prices were fairly high during most of the season. The group season average price was equal to the high price in 1953 and above the 1948-52 and 1943-52 averages.

1955 Guide: The 1955 acreage guide is an acreage for harvest equal to that in 1954. Such an acreage with 1952-54 average yields will result in a production about equal to that in 1954 but 55 percent below the 1948-52 average and 73 percent below the 1943-52 average.

1955 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Green Peppers - Early Summer

(States: Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, and North Carolina)

Year	Acreage Planted	Acreage For Harvest	Yield per Acre (25-lb. bu.)	Production (1,000 bu.)	Price ($ per bu.)	Value ($1,000)
	(acres)					
Acreage Guide and Probable Production:						
1955 (acreage in Louisiana and North Carolina 20 percent less than in 1954, and equal to 1954 in the other States)		9,000	1/ 130	1,167		
Background Statistics:						
1954 Prel.	10,850	10,750	140	2/ 1,503	1.94	2,745
1953	9,600	8,500	133	1,134	2.84	3,217
1948-52 Average	8,710	8,510	134	1,133	2.24	2,441
1943-52 "	--	7,185	140	995	2.05	2,019

1/ 1950-54 average yield by States.
2/ Includes 87,000 bushels not marketed in 1954 and excluded in computing value.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1954 acreage for harvest was 26 percent more than in 1953 and the 1948-52 average and 50 percent more than the 1943-52 average acreage. Practically all of the increase over 1953 occurred in Louisiana and North Carolina. Yields averaged slightly higher than in 1953 and the 1948-52 average and equal to the 1943-52 average. Production was 33 percent more than in 1953 and the 1948-52 average and 51 percent more than the 1943-52 average. Prices averaged sharply lower than in 1953 and less than the 1948-52 and 1943-52 averages. Marketings from the Florida spring crop overlapped those from this early summer group, principally for shipments from Louisiana where 87,000 bushels were left unmarketed. Prices were very low in Louisiana. Low prices were avoided in North Carolina because dry weather cut short the marketing season in Louisiana and Texas, and cool weather in North Carolina caused its marketing season to occur later than usual.

1955 Guide: The 1955 acreage guide is an acreage for harvest in Louisiana and North Carolina 20 percent less than in 1954 and an acreage equal to that in 1954 in the other States. Such an acreage with 1950-54 average yields by States will result in a production 22 percent less than in 1954, but 3 percent more than in 1953 and the 1948-52 average.

1955 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Green Peppers - Late Summer

(States: California, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and Ohio)

Year	Acreage Planted	Acreage For Harvest	Yield per Acre	Production	Price	Value
	(acres)		(25-lb. bu.)	(1,000 bu.)	($ per bu.)	($1,000)
Acreage Guide and Probable Production:						
1955 (acreage 20 percent less than 1954 in New Jersey, 10 percent less in California and equal to 1954 in other States)		12,600	1/ 325	4,094		
Background Statistics: 2/						
1954 Prel.	14,750	14,650	293	4,296	1.39	5,987
1953	12,510	12,460	337	4,198	1.59	6,695
1948-52 Average	11,630	11,492	289	3,325	1.58	5,270
1943-52 "	--	11,196	255	2,871	1.53	4,419

1/ 1952-54 average yield by States.
2/ Includes data for Ohio for 1952, 1953, and 1954 only.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1954 acreage for harvest was 18 percent more than in 1953, 27 percent more than the 1948-52 average and 31 percent more than the 1943-52 average. All of the acreage increase over 1953 was in New Jersey and California, and largely in New Jersey. Yields averaged somewhat less than in 1953 but more than the 1948-52 and the 1943-52 averages. Crops were retarded and damaged by frosts and cool weather in Ohio, dry weather in southern New Jersey, and by hurricanes late in the season in New England. Production was 2 percent more than in 1953, 29 percent more than the 1948-52 average and 50 percent more than the 1943-52 average. Prices averaged quite low; less than in 1953 and the 1948-52 and 1943-52 averages.

1955 Guide: The 1955 acreage guide is an acreage for harvest in New Jersey 20 percent less than in 1954, in California 10 percent less than in 1954, and an acreage equal to 1954 in other States. Such an acreage with 1952-54 average yields by States will result in a production 5 percent less than in 1954, 2 percent less than in 1952, but 23 percent more than the 1948-52 average.

1955 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Spinach - Summer

(States: Colorado and Washington)

Year	Acreage: Planted	Acreage: For Harvest	Yield per Acre	Production	Price	Value
	(acres)		(20-lb. bu.)	(1,000 bu.)	($ per bu.)	($1,000)
Acreage Guide and Probable Production:						
1955 (acreage equal to that in 1954)		840	1/ 266	223		
Background Statistics:						
1954 Prel.	1,040	840	262	220	1.07	236
1953	1,150	950	263	250	1.16	290
1948-52 Average	2,030	1,670	245	2/ 409	1.03	339
1943-52 "	--	2,600	258	2/ 684	.86	493

1/ 1951-54 average yield.
2/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value: 16,000 bushels in 1946, 56,000 bushels in 1947, 72,000 bushels in 1948, 30,000 bushels in 1949, 90,000 bushels in 1950, and 87,000 bushels in 1951.

Comparisons and Comments: The acreage for harvest of summer spinach has been declining steadily since 1945. In 1954, both Colorado and Washington had a smaller acreage than in 1953. The total 1954 acreage was 12 percent below 1953, 50 percent below the 1948-52 average and 68 percent below the 1943-52 average. Growing conditions were very unfavorable early in the season but improved considerably as the season progressed. The 1954 average yield was about equal to that in 1953 but 7 percent above the 1948-52 average and 2 percent above the 1943-52 average. Production in 1954 was 12 percent less than in 1953, 46 percent less than the 1948-52 average and 68 percent less than the 1943-52 average. Spinach prices were high in late June and July then declined to relatively low levels during August. Prices rose sharply in September when summer crop movement ended and harvest of the small early fall crop began. Season average prices in both States were below the moderately high 1953 levels. The group average price was below 1953 but above the 1948-52 and 1943-52 averages.

1955 Guide: The 1955 acreage guide is an acreage for harvest equal to that in 1954. Such an acreage with 1951-54 average yields will result in a production 1 percent more than in 1954 but 45 percent below the 1948-52 average.

1955 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Tomatoes - Early Summer

(States: California, Alabama, Arkansas, Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, Ohio, Maryland and Delaware)

Year	Acreage Planted	Acreage For Harvest	Yield Per Acre	Production	Price	Value
	(acres)		(bushels)	(1,000 bu.)	($ per bu.)	($1,000)
Acreage Guide and Probable Production:						
1955 (acreage in California 20 percent less than in 1954; other states equal to that in 1954)		37,500	1/ 162	6,075		
Background Statistics:						
1954 Prel.	39,850	39,500	158	6,234	3.48	21,679
1953	38,150	37,550	170	6,395	3.95	25,235
1948-52 Average	36,170	35,890	157	2/ 5,641	2.96	17,648
1943-52 "	-	38,720	149	2/ 5,731	2.90	17,040

1/ 1950-54 average yield by states.
2/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value: 110,000 bushels in 1946 and 110,000 bushels in 1951.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1954 harvested acreage was 5 percent above 1953, 10 percent above the 1948-52 average and 2 percent above the 1943-52 average. Most of the increase was accounted for by a 24 percent acreage rise in California, the largest producing state. Yields in California were moderate although slightly below 1953 but were relatively low in several of the important eastern states. The group average yield was 7 percent below 1953 but about equal to the 1948-52 average. The lower yields more than offset the higher acreage and 1954 production was 2 percent below 1953 but 11 percent above the 1948-52 average and 9 percent above the 1943-52 average. The early summer marketing season usually begins in June with the California crop and continues into September. During 1954 prices were low in June but rose to moderate levels in mid-July. Prices were moderate to high during the rest of July and most of August as weather conditions delayed crops and lowered yields. In addition, competing supplies from late summer crops were relatively light during this period. Prices returned to more normal seasonal low points in late August and September. During both the 1953 and 1954 seasons California benefited from a relatively light movement of the late spring crop during June and July. The group season average price was below the high level of 1953 but was well above the 1948-52 and 1943-52 averages.

1955 Guide: The 1955 acreage guide is an acreage for harvest in California 20 percent less than in 1954 and in other states an acreage equal to that in 1954. Such an acreage with 1950-54 average yields by states will result in a production 3 percent less than in 1954 but 8 percent above the 1948-52 average and 6 percent above the 1943-52 average.

1955 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Tomatoes - Late Summer

(States: New Jersey, Washington, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Ohio (Other), Indiana, Illinois (Other), Iowa, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New York, Michigan, Colorado, Utah, and Alabama)

Year	Acreage Planted (acres)	Acreage For Harvest (acres)	Yield per Acre (bushel)	Production (1,000 bu.)	Price ($ per bu.)	Value ($1,000)
Acreage Guide and Probable Production:						
1955 (acreage 5 percent more than in 1954)		47,500	1/ 194	9,215		
Background Statistics:						
1954 Prel.	47,100	45,200	191	8,653	2.93	25,234
1953	47,810	47,410	196	9,284	2.93	27,176
1948-52 Average	50,450	49,754	189	2/ 9,414	2.60	24,341
1943-52 "	--	50,917	180	2/ 9,169	2.41	22,077

1/ 1950-54 average yield.
2/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value: 40,000 bushels in 1943, 80,000 bushels in 1948, and 200,000 bushels in 1949.

Comparisons and Comments: The acreage for harvest of late summer tomatoes has been declining slowly since the peak years of the mid-1940's. However, improved yields have about offset this decline and production has shown no definite trend. The 1954 harvested acreage was the smallest since 1933 and was 5 percent below 1953, 9 percent below the 1948-52 average and 11 percent below the 1943-52 average. Unfavorable weather during July delayed the crops and reduced yields below earlier expectations. The average 1954 yield was 3 percent below 1953 but was slightly above the 1948-52 average and 6 percent above the 1943-52 average. The 1954 production, smallest since 1947, was 7 percent below 1953, 8 percent below the 1948-52 average and 6 percent below the 1943-52 average. In 1954, supplies from both the early summer and late summer crops, which usually overlap considerably, were relatively light during July and August and prices were fairly high. Supplies became heavy in September and prices dropped to low levels where they remained the rest of the season. The 1954 season average price was equal to that in 1953 and was above the 1948-52 and 1943-52 averages.

1955 Guide: The 1955 acreage guide is an acreage for harvest 5 percent more than in 1954. Such an acreage with 1950-54 average yields will result in a production 6 percent above 1954 and about equal to the 1943-52 average but 2 percent below the 1948-52 average.

1955 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Melons

Cantaloups - Early Summer

(States: Georgia, South Carolina and Arizona)

Year	Acreage: Planted	Acreage: For Harvest	Yield: Per Acre (83 lb. crates)	Production (1,000 crates)	Price ($ per crate)	Value ($1,000)
		(acres)				
Acreage Guide and Probable Production:						
1955 (acreage equal to 1954)		21,300	1/ 94	2,002		
Background Statistics:						
1954 Prel.	21,500	21,300	83	2/ 1,760	2.61	4,541
1953	22,300	21,800	95	2,080	2.76	5,742
1948-52 Average	24,500	24,440	95	2,319	2.70	6,173
1943-52 "	-	23,580	90	2,109	2.75	5,722

1/ 1950-54 average yield.
2/ Includes 20,000 crates not marketed in 1954 and excluded in computing value.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1954 acreage for harvest was 2 percent less than in 1954, 13 percent less than the 1948-52 average and 10 percent less than the 1943-52 average. Yields averaged somewhat lower than in 1953 due to adverse weather in Georgia and South Carolina. The 1954 yield was lower than the 1948-52 and the 1943-52 averages largely because of an acreage decrease in Arizona, where high yields usually are obtained, whereas the acreage was increased in South Carolina and Georgia, where yields are usually lower. Production was 15 percent less than in 1953, 24 percent less than the 1948-52 average and 17 percent less than the 1943-52 average. Prices were moderately lower than in 1953, due to lower prices in Georgia and South Carolina, and lower than the 1948-52 and the 1943-52 average prices. Hot, dry weather reduced the crop in the Southeast. In Arizona the crop progressed satisfactorily and matured early enough to avoid overlapping the very important California mid-summer marketing period. Production in other mid-summer States was injured by cold weather and frosts in May and hot, dry weather during June and July. Spring crop areas were sufficiently early to avoid serious overlaps early in the marketing period for the early summer producing areas.

1955 Guide: The 1955 acreage guide is an acreage for harvest equal to 1954. Such an acreage with 1950-54 average yields will result in a production 14 percent more than in 1954, 4 percent less than in 1953, and 14 percent less than the 1948-52 average.

1955 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Melons

Cantaloups - Midsummer

(States: Texas, California, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Arkansas, North Carolina, Maryland, Delaware, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa and Washington)

Year	Acreage Planted	Acreage For Harvest	Yield Per Acre	Production	Price	Value
	(acres)		(83 lb. crate)	(1,000 crates)	($ per crate)	($1,000)
Acreage Guide and Probable Production:						
1955 (acreage in California 5 percent less than in 1954 and an acreage equal to 1954 in other States)		63,500	1/ 107	6,804		
Background Statistics:						
1954 Prel.	69,650	65,000	106	6,867	2.76	18,942
1953	68,150	64,750	105	6,768	3.14	21,247
1948-52 Average	61,920	61,280	106	2/ 6,519	2.87	18,620
1943-52 "	-	59,085	105	2/ 6,166	2.94	17,949

1/ 1950-54 average yield by States.

2/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value: 24,000 crates in 1945, 50,000 crates in 1946, 40,000 crates in 1947, 14,000 crates in 1948, 11,000 crates in 1949, 17,000 crates in 1950 and 100,000 crates in 1951.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1954 acreage for harvest was slightly more than in 1953, 6 percent more than the 1948-52 average and 10 percent more than the 1943-52 average. California's acreage was significantly higher in 1954 but adverse weather conditions reduced acreage in other important States. Yields were about equal to those in 1953 and the 1948-52 and the 1943-52 averages due to an acreage shift to the higher yielding California area. Yields were generally lower in other States in 1954. The 1954 production was one percent more than in 1953, 5 percent more than the 1948-52 average and 11 percent more than the 1943-52 average. Prices were lower in 1954 than in 1953 and the 1948-52 and 1943-52 averages. Frosts and cold weather in May and hot, dry weather in June and July reduced production in most states other than California but California enjoyed good growing conditions. The important Arizona early summer crop moved to market sufficiently early to avoid significant marketing overlaps. The California acreage increase was timed for the July-early August market. Prices were higher than in 1953 early in the marketing period and again from about mid-August through September, but prices were lower than in 1953 during July and early August.

1955 Guide: The 1955 acreage guide is an acreage for harvest 5 percent less than in 1954 in California and an acreage equal to 1954 in other states. Such an acreage with 1950-54 average yields by states will result in a production one percent less than in 1954, but one percent more than in 1953, and 4 percent more than the 1948-52 average.

1955 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Melons

Cantaloups - Late Summer

(States: Michigan, Ohio, New Jersey, Kansas, Oregon, Colorado, Utah, and New York)

Year	Acreage Planted	Acreage For Harvest	Yield Per Acre (83 lb. crates)	Production (1,000 crates)	Price ($ per crate)	Value ($1,000)
	(acres)	(acres)				
Acreage Guide and Probable Production:						
1955 (acreage equal to that in 1954)		12,700	1/ 106	1,346		
Background Statistics:						
1954 Prel.	13,450	12,720	103	1,310	2.90	3,797
1953	12,170	11,820	105	1,247	3 .29	4,100
1948-52 Average	14,102	13,010	95 2/	1,236	2.45	2,861
1943-52 "	-	14,130	92 2/	1,292	2.70	3,404

1/ 1952-54 average yields.
2/ Includes the following quantities not harvested and excluded in computing value: 14,000 crates in 1944, 160,000 crates in 1948, 62,000 crates in 1949 and 60,000 crates in 1950.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1954 acreage for harvest was 8 percent more than in 1953 but 2 percent less than the 1948-52 average and 10 percent less than the 1943-52 average. Yields were slightly less than in 1953 but more than the 1948-52 and the 1943-52 average. Production was 5 percent more than in 1953, 6 percent more than the 1948-52 average and one percent more than the 1943-52 average. Prices averaged lower than in 1953 but higher than the 1948-52 and the 1943-52 average. Prices in 1954 were lower than in 1953 in each state except Kansas and New York. Marketings from this group of States experienced continuing competition from midsummer producing states, particularly California.

1955 Guide: The 1955 acreage guide is an acreage for harvest equal to that in 1954. Such an acreage with 1952-54 average yields would result in a production 3 percent more than in 1954, 8 percent more than in 1953 and 9 percent more than the 1948-52 average.

1955 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Melons

Watermelons - Early Summer

(States: Texas, Arizona, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, California, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Missouri)

Year	Acreage Planted (acres)	Acreage For Harvest (acres)	Yield Per Acre (melons)	Production (1000 melons)	Price ($ per 1000)	Value ($1000)
Acreage Guide and Probable Production:						
1955 (acreage 15 percent less than in 1954)		276,200	1/ 237	65,459		
Background Statistics:						
1954 Prel.	362,300	324,900	213	2/ 69,243	277	18,911
1953	331,100	314,800	217	2/ 68,404	377	25,572
1948-52 Average	284,740	277,840	237	2/ 65,763	335	21,786
1943-52 "	-	273,120	245	2/ 66,022	353	22,881

1/ 1948-52 average yields.
2/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value: 4,652,000 melons in 1947, 300,000 melons in 1949, 200,000 melons in 1950, 500,000 melons in 1953 and 1,000,000 melons in 1954.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1954 acreage for harvest was 3 percent more than in 1953, 17 percent more than the 1948-52 average and 19 percent more than the 1943-52 average. In addition, a considerable acreage was lost due to adverse weather conditions before reaching maturity. Yields were lower in 1954 compared with 1953 and the 1948-52 and 1943-52 averages. Production was 1 percent more than in 1953, 5 percent more than the 1948-52 average and 5 percent more than the 1943-52 average. Prices were sharply lower than in 1953 and below the 1948-52 and the 1943-52 averages. The 1954 crop was subjected to cold weather and some frosts in May, and hot, dry weather in June and July. The adverse weather conditons resulted in heavy losses of acreage in Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas and Louisiana with particularly heavy losses in Texas. July rains were helpful in a few sections but came too late to help most sections in Texas. The hot, dry weather also reduced yields and quality on the acreage reaching maturity. The marketing season began about 2 weeks later than usual in the South Central group of states and terminated much earlier than usual.

1955 Guide: The 1955 acreage guide is an acreage for harvest 15 percent less than in 1954. Such an acreage with 1948-52 average yields will result in a production 5 percent less than in 1954, 4 percent less than in 1953, but about equal to the 1948-52 average.

1955 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Watermelons Late Summer

(States: Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Oregon, Washington and New Jersey)

Year	Acreage: Planted	Acreage: For Harvest	Yield: Per Acre	Production	Price	Value
	(acres)		(Melons)	(1,000 Melons)	($ per 1,000)	($1,000)
Acreage Guide and Probable Production:						
1955 (acreage 10 percent less than in 1954)		19,500	1/ 453	8,834		
Background Statistics:						
1954 Prel.	21,750	21,650	489	10,588	279	2,955
1953	19,350	18,950	472	8,953	330	2,953
1948-52 Average	17,240	17,200	431	7,417	325	2,418
1943-52 "	-	19,473	421	8,194	327	2,667

1/ 1950-54 average yield.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1954 acreage for harvest was 14 percent more than in 1953, 26 percent more than the 1948-52 average and 11 percent more than the 1943-52 average. Yields averaged moderately higher than in 1953 and higher than the 1948-52 and the 1943-52 averages. Yields equal to or higher than in 1953 were realized in all States except Delaware and Oregon. Production was 18 percent more than in 1953, 43 percent more than the 1948-52 average and 29 percent more than the 1943-52 average. Prices were sharply lower than in 1953 and lower than the 1948-52 and the 1943-52 averages. The crops encountered cold weather in May which delayed the marketing season, but recovered in June and July. Marketings from the preceding early summer areas were cut short by hot, dry weather in those areas and enabled producers in late summer areas to enjoy a better marketing season than otherwise may have been expected.

1955 Guide: The 1955 acreage guide is an acreage for harvest 10 percent less than in 1954. Such an acreage with 1950-54 average yields will result in a production 17 percent less than in 1954, one percent less than in 1953 but 19 percent more than the 1948-52 average.

1955 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Lima Beans

(State: Virginia)

Year	Acreage Planted (acres)	Acreage For Harvest (acres)	Yield Per Acre (32 lb. bu.)	Production (1,000 bu.)	Price ($ per bu.)	Value ($1,000)
Acreage Guide and Probable Production:						
1955 (acreage equal to 1954)		400	1/ 95	38		
Background Statistics:						
1954 Prel.	400	400	80	32	1.85	59
1953	400	400	100	40	2.35	94
1948-52 Average	770	770	94	72	2.12	150
1943-52 "	-	815	82	66	2.33	151

1/ 1950-54 average yield.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1954 acreage for harvest was equal to that in 1953 but 48 percent less than the 1948-52 average and less than half of the 1943-52 average. Acreage trends have been downward since 1948. Yields were less than in 1953 and the 1948-52 and 1943-52 averages. The 1954 yield was reduced in part by hurricane damage. Production was 20 percent less than in 1953 and less than half the 1948-52 and 1943-52 averages. Prices were lower than in 1953 and less than the 1948-52 and the 1943-52 averages. Frozen lima beans continue to exert pressure on the marketing of fresh market limas.

1955 Guide: The 1955 acreage guide is an acreage for harvest equal to that in 1954. Such an acreage with 1950-54 average yields would result in a production 19 percent more than in 1954 but 5 percent less than in 1953.

1955 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Snap Beans - Early Fall

(States: New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and California)

Year	Acreage Planted	Acreage For Harvest	Yield Per Acre	Production	Price	Value
		(acres)	(30 lb. bu.)	(1,000 bu.)	($ per bu.)	($1,000)
Acreage Guide and Probable Production:						
1955 (acreage 20 percent more in Va., S.C., Miss., and La.; other States equal to that in 1954)		19,600	1/ 128	2,505		
Background Statistics:						
1954 Prel.	19,800	17,600	129	2,263	2.59	5,870
1953	21,850	19,950	139	2,782	2.30	6,408
1948-52 Average	23,040	21,890	119	2/2,604	2.31	5,936
1943-52 "	-	23,585	111	2/2,586	2.30	5,889

1/ 1950-53 average yields by States.

2/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value: 65,000 bushels in 1946, 9,000 bushels in 1948, 33,000 bushels in 1949 and 20,000 bushels in 1950.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1954 acreage for harvest was 12 percent less than in 1953, 20 percent less than the 1948-52 average and 25 percent less than the 1943-52 average. Yields averaged less than in 1953 but more than the 1948-52 and the 1943-52 averages. Production was 19 percent less than in 1953, 13 percent less than the 1948-52 average and 12 percent less than the 1943-52 average. Prices averaged more than in 1953 and the 1948-52 and 1943-52 averages. Adverse weather conditions plagued the early fall crop from planting to harvest season. Hot, dry weather delayed and restricted planting, hurricane damage was heavy in Virginia but light in North Carolina, drought cut yields from South Carolina to Arkansas, rains followed by hot weather caused blistering in Louisiana, and frosts terminated harvest earlier than usual in some States.

1955 Guide: The 1955 acreage guide is an acreage for harvest 20 percent more than in 1954 in Virginia, South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana and an acreage equal to 1954 in other States. Such an acreage with 1950-53 average yields by States will result in a production 11 percent more than in 1954, 10 percent less than in 1953 and 4 percent less than the 1948-52 average.

1955 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Snap Beans - Late Fall

(States: Florida and Texas)

Year	Acreage: Planted	Acreage: For Harvest	Yield: Per Acre (30 lb. bu.)	Production (1,000 bu.)	Price ($ per bu.)	Value ($1,000)
	(acres)					
Acreage Guide and Probable Production:						
1955 (acreage equal to that in 1954)		18,200	94	1,711		
Background Statistics:						
1954 Prel.	19,000	18,200	102	1,865	2.72	5,073
1953	20,900	19,000	104	2/ 1,970	2.36	4,380
1948-52 Average	26,740	19,200	87	2/ 1,726	2.91	4,072
1943-52 "	-	19,990	93	2/ 1,905	2.75	4,573

1/ 1951-54 average yield.
2/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value: 355,000 bushels in 1945, 158,000 bushels in 1947, 787,000 bushels in 1948; 415,000 bushels in 1951 and 117,000 bushels in 1953.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1954 acreage for harvest was 4 percent less than in 1953, 5 percent less than the 1948-52 average and 9 percent less than the 1943-52 average. Yields averaged slightly less than in 1953 but more than the 1948-52 and the 1943-52 average. The lower average yield in 1954 was due to an acreage reduction in Florida where yields usually are higher and an acreage increase in Texas where yields usually are lower. Production was 5 percent less than in 1953 but 8 percent more than the 1948-52 average and 2 percent less than the 1943-52 average. Prices were moderately higher than in 1953 but lower than the 1948-52 and the 1943-52 average prices. A smaller early fall crop that was terminated earlier than usual contributed to a better market situation for the late fall season. Prices were high during the early part of the season and declined to moderate levels later in the season. Mid-December frosts ended the Florida fall crop.

1955 Guide: The 1955 acreage guide is an acreage for harvest equal to that in 1954. Such an acreage with 1951-54 average yields will result in a production 8 percent less than in 1954, 13 percent less than in 1953 and one percent less than the 1948-52 average.

1955 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Broccoli - Fall

(States: New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Washington, California and other States)

Year	Acreage: Planted	Acreage: For Harvest	Yield: Per Acre (crates 42 lbs.)	Production (1,000 crates)	Price ($ per crate)	Value ($1,000)
Acreage Guide and Probable Production:						
1955 (acreage equal to that in 1954)		19,400	1/ 110	2,134		
Background Statistics:						
1954 Prel.	19,400	19,400	109	2,112	3.38	7,144
1953	24,500	24,300	112	2,722	3.27	8,910
1948-52 Average	19,050	18,860	108 2/	2,057	3.62	7,326
1943-52 "	-	12,815	110 2/	1,405	3.86	5,209

1/ 1950-54 average yield.
2/ Includes 10,000 crates not marketed in 1949 and excluded in computin value.

Comparisons and Comments: The fall crop represented 45 percent of the 1954 commercial supply. Acreage was down 20 percent from the 1953 level due largely to reductions in California and Washington where less acreage was contracted for by freezes. Virtually all the crop in Washington is grown for freezing. Yield was slightly less than in 1953 but approximated the recent 5 and 10-year averages. Yield on Long Island was affected by wind and rain. Production was substantially less than in 1953, but slightly more than the 1948-52 average. The pack and stocks of frozen broccoli were sharply reduced from the 1953 level though stocks are substantially greater than in 1952. Prices averaged slightly more than in 1953, but moderately less than the 1948-52 average. Prices for Pennsylvania production were substantially less than the previous year and the recent averages. Demand for supplies for freezing will probably be stronger in 1955 as stocks are adjusting towards more favorable balance with demand.

1955 Guide: The 1955 acreage guide is an acreage for harvest equal to that in 1954. Such an acreage with 1950-54 average yields will result in a production one percent more than in 1954, though 22 percent less than in 1953, but 4 percent more than the 1948-52 average.

1955 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Cabbage Early Fall

(States: Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, (L. I.), New York (other), Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Colorado, Utah, Washington and Oregon)

Year	Acreage: Planted	Acreage: For Harvest	Yield Per Acre	Production	Price	Value
		(acres)	(tons)	(tons)	($ per ton)	($1,000)
Acreage Guide and Probable Production:						
1955 (acreage 5 percent less than in 1954)		33,700	10.59	356,883		
Background Statistics:						
1954 Prel.	36,930	35,480	10.92 2/	387,300	25.33	9,740
1953	39,550	37,730	10.39	392,200	29.17	11,441
1948-52 Average	40,478	39,118	10.17 2/	398,500	32.95	11,789
1943-52 "	-	46,243	9.53 2/	434,900	32.45	12,759

1/ 1950-54 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value: 5,800 tons in 1943, 47,000 tons in 1945, 91,000 tons in 1946, 45,000 tons in 1948, 1,700 tons in 1949, 141,700 tons in 1950, 10,000 tons in 1951 and 2,800 tons in 1954.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1954 acreage for harvest was 6 percent less than in 1953, 9 percent less than the 1948-52 average and 23 percent less than the 1943-52 average. The trend in acreage of early fall cabbage has been downward since 1944. Yields averaged slightly higher than in 1953 and higher than the 1948-52 and the 1943-52 average. Production was one percent less than in 1953, 3 percent less than the 1948-52 average and 11 percent less than the 1943-52 average. Prices were moderately lower than the relatively low price of 1953 and lower than the 1948-52 and the 1943-52 averages. The early fall crop encountered poor growing conditions in many sections early in the growing season but favorable weather conditions developed later and permitted generally favorable yields. Some damage occurred on Long Island from hurricanes. The market remained dull most of the marketing season but improved for lesser quantities sold from storage after the early termination of the late fall crop and the delayed start of the harvesting season for the winter (1955) crop. Open market purchases of cabbage for kraut was less than usual, affording little stimulus for fresh market sales.

1955 Guide: The 1955 acreage guide is an acreage for harvest 5 percent less than in 1954. Such an acreage with 1950-54 average yields will result in a production 8 percent less than in 1954, 9 percent less than in 1953 and 10 percent less than the 1948-52 average.

1955 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Cabbage - Late Fall

(States: Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina)

Year	Acreage Planted	Acreage For Harvest	Yield Per Acre	Production	Price	Value
	(acres)		(tons)	(tons)	($ per ton)	($1,000)
Acreage Guide and Probable Production:						
1955 (acreage 10 percent less in N. Carolina, equal to 1954 in Virginia and 100 percent more in S. Carolina) 2/		4,500	1/ 5.83	26,220		
Background Statistics:						
1954 Prel.	4,500	4,500	4.16	18,700	51.55	964
1953	5,050	5,050	5.88	29,700	24.88	739
1948-52 Average	4,404	4,404	5.95	26,280	48.69	1,206
1943-52 "	-	4,254	5.73	24,400	47.57	1,109

1/ 1950-53 average yield by states.
2/ For details see following supplementary table.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1954 acreage for harvest was 11 percent less than in 1953 but 2 percent more than the 1948-52 average and 6 percent more than the 1943-52 average. Yields averaged much less than in 1953 and the 1948-52 and the 1943-52 averages. Production was 37 percent less than in 1953, 29 percent less than the 1948-52 average and 23 percent less than the 1943-52 average. Prices averaged more than twice the very low levels of 1953 and were slightly higher than the 1948-52 and the 1943-52 averages. Hot, dry weather reduced the acreage below intentions to plant and cut yields sharply by causing poor stands and small sizes. October rains came too late to be of significant benefit. South Carolina's acreage was reduced by half and Virginia's acreage by one third from 1953 levels because of drought. Prices were low early in the marketing period, even though supplies of early fall cabbage were less than usual, and did not improve until it was apparent that the winter crops in Florida and Texas were delayed by about two weeks and that the crop was smaller than in 1954 and smaller than average.

1955 Guide: The 1955 acreage guide is an acreage for harvest 10 percent less than in 1954 in North Carolina, equal to 1954 in Virginia and an acreage for harvest in South Carolina twice that in 1954 (equal to that in 1953). Such an acreage with 1950-53 average yields by states will result in a production 40 percent more than in 1954, 12 percent less than the 1953 and about equal to the 1948-52 average.

1955 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE

Late Fall Cabbage by States

Year	Acreage Planted	Acreage For Harvest	Yield Per Acre	Production	Price	Value
	(acres)		(tons)	(tons)	($ per ton)	($1,000)
Virginia						
Acreage Guide and Probable Production:						
1955		500	1/ 6.2	3,100		
1954 Prel.	500	500	5.0	2,500	40.00	100
1953	750	750	6.0	4,500	29.40	132
1948-52 Average	352	352	6.0	2,180	55.48	125
1943-52 "	-	258	5.6	1,500	50.26	80
North Carolina						
Acreage Guide and Probable Production:						
1955		3,200	1/ 5.6	17,920		
1954 Prel.	3,600	3,600	4.0	14,400	50.00	720
1953	3,500	3,500	5.5	19,200	20.80	399
1948-52 Average	3,000	3,000	5.9	17,740	45.58	761
1943-52 "	-	2,730	5.4	15,010	43.91	625
South Carolina						
Acreage Guide and Probable Production:						
1955		800	1/ 6.5	5,200		
1954 Prel.	400	400	4.5	1,800	80.00	144
1953	800	800	7.5	6,000	34.70	208
1948-52 Average	1,052	1,052	6.2	6,360	55.12	320
1943-52 "	-	1,266	6.3	7,890	53.71	404

1/ 1950-53 average yield.

1955 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Carrots - Early Fall

(States: Oregon, Washington, Utah, New Mexico, Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Pennsylvania, New York, and Massachusetts)

Year	Acreage: Planted (acres)	Acreage: For Harvest (acres)	Yield: Per Acre (50-lb. bu.)	Production (1,000 bu.)	Price ($ per bu.)	Value ($1,000)
Acreage Guide and Probable Production:						
1955 (acreage 5 percent less than in 1954)		18,200	1/ 493	8,973		
Background Statistics:						
1954 Prel.	20,470	19,200	507	2/ 9,732	.81	7,504
1953	20,430	19,500	500	2/ 9,757	.83	7,721
1948-52 Average	20,170	19,720	477	2/ 9,399	.95	8,616
1943-52 "	-	20,476	444	2/ 9,066	1.03	8,984

1/ 1950-54 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value: 146,000 bushels in 1943, 86,000 bushels in 1945, 559,000 bushels in 1946, 780,000 bushels in 1948, 676,000 bushels in 1950, 252,000 bushels in 1951, 507,000 bushels in 1953, and 430,000 bushels in 1954.

Comparisons and Comments: Since 1948 the early fall carrot acreage has been relatively stable. The 1954 acreage was 2 percent less than in 1953, 3 percent below the 1948-52 average and 6 percent below the 1943-52 average. Most of the acreage reduction was due to a decrease in the acreage for processing in the East and Midwest. Yields were generally high and the 1954 group average was a record high, slightly above 1953 and 6 percent above the 1948-52 average. The 1954 production was about equal to 1953 but was 4 percent above the 1948-52 average and 7 percent above the 1943-52 average. A large portion of the early fall crop is sold to processors, particularly in the eastern and midwestern States. There is also a fairly heavy movement to freezers in the Northwestern States. Carryover supplies of canned carrots at the start of the 1954 processing season were heavy and as a result sales to canners were relatively light. In addition, fresh market supplies were heavy throughout the season. Prices to growers in 1954 were generally very low and the group season average price was slightly less than the low price in 1953 and well below the 1948-52 and 1943-52 averages. In light of the expected smaller 1954 canned pack it appears that the carryover in 1955 will be more nearly normal. This should result in some improvement in 1955 in the demand for carrots for processing. However, whenever possible growers should arrange contracts with processors in order to be assured of a market for their crop.

1955 Guide: The 1955 acreage guide is an acreage for harvest 5 percent less than in 1954. Such an acreage with 1950-54 average yields will result in a production 8 percent less than in 1954, 5 percent below the 1948-52 average and one percent below the 1943-52 average.

1955 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Carrots - Late Fall

(State: California)

Year	Acreage: Planted	Acreage: For Harvest	Yield: Per Acre (50-lb. bu.)	Production (1,000 bu.)	Price ($ per bu.)	Value ($1,000)
		(acres)				
Acreage Guide and Probable Production:						
1955 (acreage 10 percent less than in 1954)		9,000	1/ 525	4,725		
Background Statistics:						
1954 Prel.	10,000	10,000	525	5,250	2.20	11,550
1953	8,700	8,700	585	5,090	2.70	13,743
1948-52 Average	10,000	10,000	450	4,485	2.16	9,689
1943-52 "	-	10,260	465	4,828	2.00	8,981

1/ 1951-54 average yield.

Comparisons and Comments: The late fall carrot acreage in California has shown no definite trend since 1939 but has tended to vary considerably from year to year. Following a season of fairly high prices in 1953, the acreage in 1954 was increased sharply. The 1954 acreage was 15 percent above the relatively small acreage in 1953, equal to the 1948-52 average and 3 percent below the 1943-52 average. Yields were 10 percent below the very high 1953 level but were 17 percent above the 1948-52 average. The 1954 production was 3 percent more than in 1953, 17 percent above the 1948-52 average and 9 percent above the 1943-52 average. The marketing season for late fall carrots extends from August into early January. During 1954 prices were moderate for a brief period in mid-September and from mid-November until January. However, during the other portions of the marketing season prices were at low levels. The season average price was well below the moderately high 1953 price but slightly above the 1948-52 and 1943-52 averages. The 1954 price reflects the continued shift to packaging carrots in film bags. Therefore, per unit returns to growers in 1954 were probably somewhat below the 1948-52 and 1943-52 averages.

1955 Guide: The 1955 acreage guide is an acreage for harvest 10 percent less than in 1954. Such an acreage with 1951-54 average yields will result in a production 10 percent less than in 1954, 5 percent above the 1948-52 average and 2 percent below the 1943-52 average.

1955 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Cauliflower - Early Fall

(States: Oregon, Michigan, New York (L.I.) and New Jersey)

Year	Acreage: Planted	Acreage: For Harvest	Yield: Per Acre (crates 37 lbs)		Production (1,000 crates)	Price ($ per crate)	Value ($1,000)
	(acres)						
Acreage Guide and Probable Production:							
1955 (acreage equal to that in 1954)		7,900	1/ 439		3,470		
Background Statistics:							
1954 Prel.	8,700	7,900	322		2,545	1.51	3,837
1953	9,300	8,600	434		3,730	1.20	4,469
1948-52 Average	9,030	8,610	448	2/	3,865	1.20	4,536
1943-52 "	-	8,125	387	2/	3,182	1.34	4,079

1/ 1950-53 average yields by States.
2/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value: 20,000 crates in 1948, 282,000 crates in 1949, and 150,000 crates in 1950.

Comparisons and Comments: The early fall crop represented 25 percent of the 1954 commercial supply. The 1954 acreage was the smallest since the 1947 crop of 7,000 acres. Acreage in Oregon was reduced about a third due to the cut in acreage planted for freezers. About 18 percent of the Long Island plantings failed to develop due to heavy rain and wind damage accompanying two hurricanes. Yield was at a record low level as the decline in acreage occurred in high yielding sections. Production was about a third less than in 1953 and the 1948-52 average, which in turn effected substantially higher prices than the previous five years and the 10-year average. Value per acre harvested amounted to $486, moderately less than average due to decreased volume.

1955 Guide: The 1955 acreage guide is an acreage for harvest equal to that in 1954. Such an acreage with 1950-53 average yields by States would result in a production 36 percent more than in 1954, but 7 percent less than in 1953 and 10 percent less than the 1948-52 average.

1955 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Cauliflower - Late Fall

(State: California)

Year	Acreage Planted	Acreage For Harvest	Yield Per Acre (37-lb. crate)	Production (1,000 crates)	Price ($ per crate)	Value ($1,000)
		(acres)				
Acreage Guide and Probable Production:						
1955 (acreage 5 percent more than in 1954)		4,200	1/ 404	1,697		
Background Statistics:						
1954 Prel.	4,000	4,000	400	1,600	1.15	1,840
1953	6,000	6,000	370	2,220	.90	1,998
1948-52 Average	6,120	6,120	406	2,454	1.03	2,481
1943-52 "	-	6,720	378	2,496	1.17	2,890

1/ 1950-54 average yield.

Comparisons and Comments: The late fall crop represented about 16 percent of the 1954 commercial supply. Due to a reduced demand for supplies for freezing, acreage was cut back sharply, to a level 33 percent less than 1953. Yield increased over that of 1953 but was slightly below the 1948-52 average. Production was the smallest since the 1942 crop of 1,512,000 crates and was 28 percent less than 1953. Prices received were substantially higher than in 1953 and 1952, but averaged slightly below those received during the 1943-52 period. Crop value was relatively favorable when aligned with the level of acreage, but was the lowest valuation since the 1941 crop of $1,634,000. It is anticipated that demand for supplies for processing will be moderately higher in 1955.

1955 Guide: The 1955 acreage guide is an acreage for harvest 5 percent more than in 1954. Such an acreage with 1950-54 average yields will result in a production 6 percent more than in 1954, but 24 percent less than in 1953 and 31 percent less than the 1948-52 average.

1955 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Celery Early Fall

(States: Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, Ohio and Michigan)

Year	Acreage Planted	Acreage For Harvest	Yield Per Acre (60 lb. crate)	Production (1,000 crates)	Price ($ per crate)	Value ($1,000)
Acreage Guide and Probable Production:						
1955 (acreage 5 percent less than in 1954)		3,900	1/ 457	1,782		
Background Statistics:						
1954 Prel.	4,330	4,130	456	1,885	2.03	3,820
1953	4,700	4,580	469	2/ 2,146	2.05	4,268
1948-52 Average	5,542	5,448	442	2/ 2,404	2.19	5,134
1943-52 "	-	6,964	415	2/ 2,856	2.19	6,088

1/ 1950-54 average yield.
2/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value: 250,000 crates in 1946, 180,000 crates in 1950 and 60,000 crates in 1953.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1954 acreage for harvest was 10 percent less than in 1953, 24 percent less than the 1948-52 average and 41 percent less than the 1943-52 average. Yields were slightly less than in 1954 but more than the 1948-52 and the 1943-52 averages. Production was 12 percent less than in 1953, 22 percent less than the 1948-52 average and 34 percent less than the 1943-52 average. Prices averaged almost equal to those obtained in 1953 but moderately below the 1948-52 and the 1943-52 averages. The crop developed well under generally favorable growing conditions except in July. Quality was generally good and the crop moved to market with fairly even supplies during the marketing period. Moderately smaller quantities were held in storage for winter season marketing than last year.

1955 Guide: The 1955 acreage guide is an acreage for harvest 5 percent less than in 1954. Such an acreage with 1950-54 average yields will result in a production 5 percent less than in 1954, 17 percent less than in 1953 and 26 percent less than the 1948-52 average.

1955 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Celery - Late Fall

(States: California and New Jersey)

Year	Acreage: Planted	Acreage: For Harvest	Yield Per Acre	Production	Price	Value
	(acres)		(crates)	(1000 crates)	($ per crate)	($1,000)
Acreage Guide and Probable Production:						
1955 (acreage 5 percent less than in 1954)		7,200	1/ 581	4,183		
Background Statistics:						
1954 Prel.	7,620	7,620	610	4,651	2.09	9,711
1953	8,200	8,200	580	4,753	2.04	9,677
1948-52 Average	9,000	8,910	492	4,364	2.31	10,042
1943-52 "	-	10,105	418	4,113	2.40	9,842

1/ 1952-54 average yield.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1954 acreage for harvest was 7 percent less than in 1953, 14 percent less than the 1948-52 average and 25 percent less than the 1943-52 average. Yields averaged moderately higher than in 1953 and considerably higher than the 1948-52 and the 1943-52 averages. Production was 2 percent less than in 1953, 7 percent more than the 1948-52 and 13 percent more than the 1943-52 average. The acreage trend has continued downward and yields have increased steadily since about 1946. Most of the acreage adjustments have occurred in California which has more than 95 percent of the production. Yields have improved in both states but the upward trend has been greater in California. The crop developed under generally favorable conditions in both states even though New Jersey experienced some hot, dry weather during the early growing period in July. Prices averaged slightly higher than in 1953 but less than the 1948-52 and the 1943-52 averages. The 1955 Florida winter season crop was delayed by weather conditions in that state and permitted a more favorable marketing season for the late fall crop.

1955 Guide: The 1955 acreage guide is an acreage for harvest 5 percent less than in 1954. Such an acreage with 1952-54 average yields will result in a production 10 percent less than in 1954, 12 percent less than in 1953 and 4 percent less than the 1948-52 average.

1955 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Sweet Corn - Fall

(States: California and Florida)

Year	Acreage: Planted	Acreage: For Harvest	Yield Per Acre (Unit 5 doz. ears)	Production (1000 units)	Price ($ per unit)	Value ($1,000)
	(acres)					
Acreage Guide and Probable Production:						
1955 (acreage 5 percent less than in 1954)		6,100	1/ 148	903		
Background Statistics:						
1954 Prel.	6,500	6,400	164	1,047	2.04	2,139
1953	5,100	4,600	158	728	2.12	1,540
1949-52 Average	4,150	3,500	109	378	2.27	844

1/ 1952-54 average yield.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1954 acreage for harvest in both California and Florida was increased substantially over 1953. California's acreage rose 15 percent while the Florida acreage doubled. The combined acreage was 39 percent above 1953 and 83 percent above the 1949-52 average. Yields were very high in both states and were far above average. The total production reached a record level, 44 percent above 1953 and 177 percent above the 1949-52 average. Shipments of the California crop were light early in October but increased rapidly, reaching a peak by the end of the month. The movement declined rapidly during the first half of November and was light from mid-November through mid-December. Prices were very high as the season opened than declined steadily as the season progressed, reaching relatively low levels by mid-November. The California season average price was slightly above 1953 but below the 1949-52 average. Shipments of the Florida crop began about the second week in November and were in heavy volume by the end of the month. Prices were relatively low throughout the Florida fall marketing season and the season average price was well below the fairly high level in 1953 and the 1949-52 average.

1955 Guide: The 1955 acreage guide is an acreage for harvest 5 percent less than in 1954. Such an acreage with 1952-54 average yields will result in a production 14 percent less than in 1954 but 24 percent above 1953 and 139 percent above the 1949-52 average.

1955 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

(States: California, Louisiana, Georgia, South Carolina)

Cucumbers - Early Fall

Year	Acreage Planted	Acreage For Harvest	Yield Per Acre	Production	Price	Value
	(acres)		(48-lb. bu.)	(1,000 bu.)	($ per bu.)	($1,000)
Acreage Guide and Probable Production:						
1955 (acreage equal to 1954)		3,400	1/ 190	646		
Background Statistics:						
1954 Prel.	3,500	3,400	196	665	2.14	1,424
1953	4,600	4,400	201	883	1.87	1,652
1948-52 Average	4,000	3,780	176	2/ 666	1.98	1,302
1943-52 "	-	3,395	170	2/ 577	2.10	1,192

1/ 1950-54 average yields.
2/ Includes 18,000 bushels not marketed in 1949 and excluded in computing value.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1954 acreage for harvest was 23 percent less than in 1953, and 10 percent less than the 1948-52 average but about equal to the 1943-52 average. Yields were slightly less than in 1953 but more than the 1948-52 and the 1943-52 averages. Production was 25 percent less than in 1953, about equal to the 1948-52 average but 15 percent more than the 1943-52 average. Prices were moderately higher than in 1953 and higher than the 1948-52 and the 1943-52 averages. The crops in Georgia and South Carolina were adversely affected by drought. Louisiana lost part of its production in September when hot weather followed rains. The Florida late crop was delayed due to weather conditions and afforded a better market for early fall cucumbers than otherwise could have been expected.

1955 Guide: The 1955 acreage guide is an acreage equal to that in 1954. Such an acreage with 1950-54 average yields will result in a production 3 percent less than in 1954, 27 percent less than in 1953 and 3 percent less than the 1948-52 average.

1955 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Cucumbers - Late Fall
(State: Florida)

Year	Acreage: Planted	Acreage: For Harvest	Yield Per Acre	Production	Price	Value
	(acres)		(48-lb. bu.)	(1,000 bu.)	($ per bu.)	($1,000)
Acreage Guide and Probable Production:						
1955 (acreage 10 percent less than in 1954)		4,400	1/ 204	898		
Background Statistics:						
1954 Prel.	5,000	4,900	220	2/ 1,078	2.20	2,266
1953	5,200	4,400	210	2/ 924	2.50	2,150
1948-52 Average	4,560	3,820	196	2/ 742	2.80	2,029
1943-52 "	-	3,370	150	2/ 527	3.67	1,636

1/ 1950-54 average yields.
2/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value: 6,000 bushels in 1945, 29,000 bushels in 1947, 41,000 bushels in 1948, 64,000 bushels in 1953 and 48,000 bushels in 1954.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1954 acreage for harvest was 11 percent more than in 1953, 28 percent more than the 1948-52 average and 45 percent more than the 1943-52 average. Yields averaged moderately higher than in 1953 and higher than the 1948-52 and the 1943-52 averages. Production was 17 percent more than in 1953, 45 percent more than the 1948-52 average and more than twice the 1943-52 average. Prices averaged moderately less than in 1953 and much less than the 1948-52 and the 1943-52 averages. The crop encountered difficulties early in the growing season and some irregular stands resulted. Late in the growing season some losses occurred from pesticide sprays and some from freeze injury. Prices were low throughout much of the marketing season but became high following injuries to the growing crops.

1955 Guide: The 1955 acreage guide is an acreage 10 percent less than in 1954. Such an acreage with 1950-54 average yields will result in a production 17 percent less than in 1954, 3 percent less than in 1953, but 21 percent more than the 1948-52 average.

1955 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Eggplant - Fall

(States: Florida and Texas)

Year	Acreage Planted (acres)	Acreage For Harvest (acres)	Yield Per Acre (33-lb. bu.)	Production (1,000 bu.)	Price ($ per bu.)	Value ($1000)
Acreage Guide and Probable Production:						
1955 (acreage 20 percent less than in 1954 in Florida and equal to 1954 in Texas)		1,500	1/ 210	315		
Background Statistics:						
1954 Prel.	1,700	1,700	222	378	1.73	655
1953	1,250	1,200	205	246	2.20	541
1948-52 Average	1,590	1,440	158	227	2.07	465
1943-52 "	-	1,580	150	2/ 236	1.99	451

1/ 1952-54 average yields by states.
2/ Includes 62,000 bushels not marketed in 1945 and excluded in computing value.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1954 acreage for harvest was 42 percent more than in 1953, 18 percent more than the 1948-52 average and 8 percent more than the 1943-52 average. The 1954 acreage was the largest since 1946. Yields were higher than in 1953 due to higher yields in Texas, and were well above the 1948-52 and the 1943-52 averages. Production was 54 percent more than in 1953, 67 percent more than the 1948-52 average and 60 percent more than the 1943-52 average. Prices were sharply lower than in 1953 and lower than the 1948-52 and the 1943-52 averages. Moderate prices prevailed until about the last week in November, after which prices remained at fairly low levels. The crops in Florida and Texas developed under fairly favorable weather conditions after encountering some adverse conditions early in the growing season. The crops in north and central Florida received some damage from a November frost.

1955 Guide: The 1955 acreage guide is an acreage for harvest 20 percent less than in 1954 in Florida and equal to 1954 in Texas. Such an acreage with 1952-54 average yields by states will result in a production 17 percent less than in 1954 but 28 percent more than in 1953 and 39 percent more than the 1948-52 average.

1955 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Lettuce - Early Fall

(States: Utah, Oregon, Washington, California, Idaho, New Mexico, New Jersey and Texas)

Year	Acreage: Planted	Acreage: For Harvest	Yield Per Acre	Production	Price	Value
	(acres)		(70-lb. crts.)	(1,000 crts.)	($ per crt.)	($1000)
Acreage Guide and Probable Production:						
1955 (acreage 5 percent more than in 1954)		44,800	1/ 176	7,885		
Background Statistics:						
1954 Prel.	43,520	42,660	192	2/ 8,182	3.18	25,773
1953	48,920	45,870	171	2/ 7,837	3.25	25,309
1948-52 Average	46,352	45,534	164	2/ 7,456	3.10	22,452
1943-52 "	-	43,156	164	2/ 7,070	2.90	20,175

1/ 1951-54 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value: 14,000 crates in 1943, 39,000 crates in 1944, 5,000 crates in 1945, 50,000 crates in 1946, 85,000 crates in 1947, 230,000 crates in 1948, 169,000 crates in 1949, 318,000 crates in 1950, 195,000 crates in 1952, 45,000 crates in 1953 and 69,000 crates in 1954.

Comparisons and Comments: In 1954 the acreage of lettuce harvested was 7 percent less than in 1953, 6 percent below the 1948-52 average and one percent below the 1943-52 average. Higher yields than in 1953 in California and Texas, which usually account for more than 85 percent of early fall crop, more than offset smaller yields in all other states. The group average yield was a record high, 12 percent above 1953 and 17 percent above the 1948-52 and 1943-52 averages. The high yields resulted in the 1954 crop being 4 percent above that in 1953, 10 percent above the 1948-52 average and 16 percent above the 1943-52 average. In 1954 16 percent of the Oregon and Washington crop was not marketed. Since 1943 there have been some quantities not marketed in the northwestern states (Oregon, Washington and Idaho) in every year except 1951. Prices showed a wide range during the marketing season. Prices were fairly low early in September, rose slowly to moderate levels by the end of the month and during the first ten days of October reached very high levels. About October 12 prices dropped abruptly to moderate levels where they remained until late in the month. Another price rise began during the last few days of October and when the season ended in late November prices were again at high levels. Season average prices in most States were slightly below the 1953 levels. The group average price was slightly below 1953 but above the 1948-52 and 1943-52 averages.

1955 Guide: The 1955 acreage guide is an acreage for harvest 5 percent more than in 1954. Such an acreage with 1951-54 average yields will result in a production 4 percent less than in 1954 but 6 percent above the 1948-52 average and 12 percent above the 1943-52 average.

1955 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Lettuce - Late Fall

(State: Arizona (Salt River Valley))

Year	Acreage Planted	Acreage For Harvest	Yield Per Acre	Production	Price	Value
	(acres)		(70-lb.crates)	(1000 crts.)	($ per crate)	($1,000)
Acreage Guide and Probable Production:						
1955 (acreage 5 percent more than in 1954)		10,300	1/ 185	1,906		
Background Statistics:						
1954 Prel.	9,800	9,800	195	1,911	4.60	8,791
1953	11,000	11,000	190	2,090	2.90	6,061
1948-52 Average	14,260	14,260	152	2/ 2,123	3.75	7,832
1943-52 "	-	14,410	148	2/ 2,105	3.54	7,416

1/ 1951-54 average yield.
2/ Includes the 270,000 crates not marketed in 1949 and excluded in computing value.

Comparisons and Comments: In the last few years the late fall lettuce acreage has been well below the record level of 17,100 acres reached in 1945. The 1954 acreage for harvest was the smallest since 1941 and was 11 percent less than in 1953, 31 percent below 1948-52 average and 32 percent below the 1943-52 average. Most of the reduction in 1954 probably was due to the very low prices received during the 1953 season. Yields in 1954 were very high, 3 percent above 1953 and 28 percent above the 1948-52 average. The 1954 production was 9 percent below 1953 and the 1943-52 average and 10 percent below the 1948-52 average. Shipments from the Salt River Valley area followed the usual seasonal pattern during 1954, being light during the first half of November, then increasing rapidly and reaching a peak in late November. Shipments dropped rapidly in December and were very light after the middle of the month. Prices were fairly high as the season started and rose to very high levels in mid-November as the movement from Salinas, California dropped off. Prices declined steadily during the last half of November and were very low by early December. They remained low the rest of the season. The bulk of the late fall crop moved to market at moderate to high prices and the season average price was high. It was considerably above the low price in 1953 and well above the 1948-52 and 1943-52 averages.

1955 Guide: The 1955 acreage guide is an acreage for harvest 5 percent more than in 1954. Such an acreage with 1951-54 average yields will result in a production about equal to that in 1954 and about 10 percent below the 1948-52 and 1943-52 averages.

1955 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Green Peas - Early Fall

(State: California)

Year	Acreage Planted	Acreage For Harvest	Yield Per Acre	Production	Price	Value
	(acres)		(30-lb. bu.)	(1,000 bu.)	($ per bu.)	($1000)
Acreage Guide and Probable Production:						
1955 (acreage equal to that in 1954)		2,500	1/ 112	280		
Background Statistics:						
1954 Prel.	2,500	2,500	110	275	3.35	921
1953	2,400	2,400	115	276	2.95	814
1948-52 Average	3,260	3,160	111	351	2.79	989
1943-52	-	4,240	107	442	2.98	1,339

1/ 1950-54 average yield.

Comparisons and Comments: The long time downward trend in early fall green pea acreage appears to have been halted, at least temporarily, during the last four years. The 1954 acreage was 4 percent above 1953 but 21 percent below the 1948-52 average and 41 percent below the 1943-52 average. Yields in 1954 were 4 percent below 1953 but were about equal to the 1948-52 average. The lower yield offset the increased acreage and the 1954 production was about equal to 1953 but 22 percent below the 1948-52 average and 38 percent below the 1943-52 average. Shipments reached moderate volume in mid-September then remained moderate until the end of November. There were a few shipments during the first half of December as the season ended. Prices were fairly steady at high levels from the start of the 1954 season until November when a moderate decline occurred. The season average price was high, well above 1953 and the 1948-52 and 1943-52 averages.

1955 Guide: The 1955 acreage guide is an acreage for harvest equal to that in 1954. Such an acreage with 1950-54 average yields will result in a production 2 percent more than in 1954 but 20 percent below the 1948-52 average and 37 percent below the 1943-52 average.

1955 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Green Peppers - Fall

(States: Virginia, Texas and Florida)

Year	Acreage Planted	Acreage For Harvest	Yield Per Acre	Production	Price	Value
	(acres)		(25-lb. bu.)	(1,000 bu.)	($ per bu.)	($1,000)
Acreage Guide and Probable Production:						
1955 (acreage 15 percent less than in 1954)		8,800	1/ 159	1,399		
Background Statistics:						
1954 Prel.	11,100	10,300	150	2/ 1,546	2.01	2,872
1953	8,600	8,450	157	1,323	2.92	3,862
1948-52 Average	7,530	7,230	166	1,199	2.49	2,867
1943-52 "	-	6,185	178	2/ 1,087	2.24	2,379

1/ 1950-54 average yield.
2/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value: 6,000 bushels in 1945, 27,000 bushels in 1946 and 120,000 bushels in 1954.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1954 acreage for harvest was 22 percent more than in 1953, 42 percent more than the 1948-52 average and 67 percent more than the 1943-52 average. Yields averaged moderately less than in 1953 and well below the 1948-52 and the 1943-52 averages. Average yields were heavily influenced by a sharp acreage increase in Texas where lower yields normally are obtained and by much lower than usual yields in Virginia. Production was 17 percent more than in 1953, 29 percent more than the 1948-52 average and 42 percent more than the 1943-52 average. Prices were low throughout most of the marketing season and averaged much below 1953 levels and less than the 1948-52 and 1943-52 averages. The Virginia crop received severe hurricane damage in mid-October, which terminated the marketing season earlier than usual. The Texas and Florida crops developed well after overcoming adverse weather conditions early in the growing season. Light frost damage was encountered in Texas and Florida late in their marketing season. Prices were very low until mid-October when the Virginia crop was damaged, remained at moderate levels during most of the remaining marketing season and advanced to high levels after frosts damaged a small portion of the crop late in the season.

1955 Guide: The 1955 acreage guide is an acreage 15 percent less than in 1954. Such an acreage with 1950-54 yields will result in a production 10 percent less than in 1954, but 6 percent more than in 1953 and 17 percent more than the 1948-52 average.

1955 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Spinach - Early Fall

(States: New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, New York, Massachusetts and Maryland)

Year	Acreage: Planted (acres)	Acreage: For Harvest (acres)	Yield Per Acre (20-lb. bu.)	Production (1000 bu.)	Price ($ per bu.)	Value ($1,000)
Acreage Guide and Probable Production:						
1955 (acreage equal to that in 1954)		6,500	1/ 319	2,074		
Background Statistics:						
1954 Prel.	7,110	6,510	294	1,914	1.08	2,070
1953	7,300	6,600	336	2,218	1.02	2,259
1948-52 Average	8,040	7,794	321	2/ 2,507	.97	2,359
1943-52 "	-	7,959	308	2/ 2,451	.98	2,346

1/ 1949-53 average yield.
2/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value: 183,000 bushels in 1949 and 82,000 bushels in 1950.

Comparisons and Comments: The acreage for harvest of late fall spinach has been declining slowly since 1948. In 1954 the acreage for harvest was 1 percent below 1953, 16 percent below the 1948-52 average, and 18 percent below the 1943-52 average. Yields were low in most states due largely to unfavorable weather during September. The group average yield was 12 percent below 1953, 8 percent below the 1948-52 average and 5 percent below the 1943-52 average. The 1954 production was the smallest since 1944 and was 14 percent less than in 1953, 24 percent below the 1948-52 average and 22 percent below the 1943-52 average. Prices in 1954 were high as the season started, then declined to low levels in October as harvest reached volume. Prices rose to fairly high levels during the last half of November. Season average prices were very low in New Jersey but moderate to high in most other states. The group season average price was above that in 1953 and above the 1948-52 and 1943-52 averages.

1955 Guide: The 1955 acreage guide is an acreage for harvest equal to that in 1954. Such an acreage with 1949-53 average yields will result in a production 8 percent more than in 1954 but 17 percent below the 1948-52 average and 15 percent below the 1943-52 average.

1955 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Spinach - Late Fall

(States: Arkansas, Oklahoma, Virginia)

Year	Acreage: Planted	Acreage: For Harvest	Yield: Per Acre	Production	Price	Value
	(acres)		(20-lb. bu.)	(1,000 bu.)	($ per bu.)	($1000)
Acreage Guide and Probable Production:						
1955 (acreage equal to that in 1954)		1,800	1/ 227	409		
Background Statistics:						
1954 Prel.	2,500	1,800	222	400	1.26	504
1953	2,350	1,480	247	365	.76	279
1948-52 Average	3,730	2,490	225	566	.95	521
1943-52 "	-	2,620	234	615	.89	533

1/ 1950-54 average yield.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1954 acreage was 22 percent more than in 1953 due mostly to a large increase in Oklahoma where the 1953 harvest had been cut short by frosts. Yields in all states were fairly good. The group average yield was 10 percent below 1953 and 5 percent below the 1943-52 average but about equal to the 1948-52 average. There has been a downward trend in late fall spinach production since about 1944. The 1954 production was 10 percent more than in 1953 but 29 percent below the 1948-52 average and 35 percent below the 1943-52 average. The late fall spinach crop is marketed largely during November and December and during this period 1954 prices generally were fairly high. Season average prices to growers were high in all states, well above the low levels in 1953. The group season average price was well above the low price in 1953 and was above the 1948-52 and 1943-52averages.

1955 Guide: The 1955 acreage guide is an acreage for harvest equal to that in 1954. Such an acreage with 1950-54 average yields will result in a production about equal to that in 1954 but 28 percent below the 1948-52 average and 34 percent below the 1943-52 average.

1955 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Tomatoes - Early Fall

(State: California)

Year	Acreage Planted (acres)	Acreage For Harvest (acres)	Yield Per Acre (53-lb. bu.)	Production (1000 bu.)	Price ($ per bu.)	Value ($1,000)
Acreage Guide and Probable Production:						
1955 (acreage equal to that in 1954)		17,000	1/ 323	5,491		
Background Statistics:						
1954 Prel.	17,000	17,000	325	5,525	3.30	18,232
1953	16,000	16,000	335	5,360	3.25	17,420
1948-52 Average	18,820	18,820	255	4,744	3.59	17,081
1943-52 "	-	19,610	225	4,355	3.79	16,449

1/ 1952-54 average yield.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1954 acreage for harvest was 6 percent above 1953 but 10 percent below the 1948-52 and 13 percent below the 1943-52 average. Yields have been rising steadily since 1939 and during the last three seasons have been very high. The 1954 yield was 3 percent below the record level in 1953 but was 27 percent above the 1948-52 average and 44 percent above the 1943-52 average. The 1954 production was a record high, 3 percent above 1953, 16 percent above the 1948-52 average and 27 percent above the 1943-52 average. Harvest of the early fall crop began in August but shipments out-of-state, which usually are limited by available summer crop supplies in other states, were not made in volume until late September. Peak movement occurred in mid-October and shipments declined steadly thereafter, becoming light in mid-November. Prices were fairly steady at moderate levels during most of the season and showed minor improvement near the end of the marketing period. The season average price was slightly above 1953 but was below the 1948-52 and 1943-52 averages.

1955 Guide: The 1955 acreage guide is an acreage for harvest equal to that in 1954. Such an acreage with 1952-54 average yields will result in a production about equal to 1954 but 16 percent above the 1948-52 average and 26 percent above the 1943-52 average.

1955 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Tomatoes - Late Fall

(States: Texas and Florida)

Year	Acreage Planted (acres)	Acreage For Harvest (acres)	Yield Per Acre (bushels)	Production (1,000 bu.)	Price ($ per bu.)	Value ($1,000)
Acreage Guide and Probable Production:						
1955 (acreage equal to that in 1954)		16,200	1/ 119	1,928		
Background Statistics:						
1954 Prel.	17,000	16,200	125	2,025	4.72	9,551
1953	16,800	14,400	122	1,764	4.78	8,438
1948-52 Average	23,660	19,140	97	1,800	4.40	7,888
1943-52 "	-	16,280	99	1,579	4.34	6,812

1/ 1951-54 average yield.

Comparisons and Comments: The harvested acreage in 1954 was 12 percent above 1953 but 15 percent below the 1948-52 average and about equal to the 1943-52 average. Yields were very high in Florida but low in Texas where weather conditions were unfavorable during October. The group average yield was slightly above 1953 and 29 percent above the 1948-52 average. Production in 1954 was 15 percent above 1953, 12 percent above the 1948-52 average and 28 percent above the 1943-52 average. Shipments from Florida began early in November and were in volume by the end of the month. Throughout December the movement continued relatively heavy, considerably above 1953 levels. The heavier shipments from Florida were offset to some extent by light shipments from the small Texas crop. Also, shipments during December from Mexico were below normal due to weather damage to the crop in that country intended for early harvest. F.O.B. prices during the late fall season generally were moderate to high although below the very high levels of 1953. The group season average price was slightly below 1953 but above the 1948-52 and 1943-52 averages.

1955 Guide: The 1955 acreage guide is an acreage for harvest equal to that in 1954. Such an acreage with 1951-54 average yields will result in a production 5 percent less than in 1954 but 7 percent above the 1948-52 average and 22 percent above the 1943-52 average.

1955 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Vegetables for Commercial Processing

Snap Beans

Year	Acreage: Planted (acres)	Acreage: For Harvest (acres)	Yield: Per Acre (tons)	Production (1,000 tons)	Price ($ per ton)	Value ($1,000)
Acreage Guide and Probable Production:						
1955 (planted acreage 20 percent less than in 1954)	126,300		1/ 2.25	271.0		
Background Statistics:						
1954 Prel.	157,870	150,900	2.33	352.3	120.80	42,562
1953	153,940	142,940	2.17	310.7	125.50	38,980
1948-52 Average	123,206	118,402	2.08	246.7	114.70	28,162
1943-52 "	133,995	127,348	1.84	232.3	109.10	25,310

1/ 1950-54 average yield by States.

Comparisons and Comments: 1954 planted acreage was 3 percent more than in 1953, 28 percent more than the 1948-52 average and 18 percent more than the 1943-52 average. The 1954 planted acreage was exceeded only in two years during World War II (1943 and 1944). Abandonment of 4.4 percent was about normal. Yields averaged slightly higher than in 1953 and higher than the 1948-52 and the 1943-52 averages. Production was the highest of record. It was 13 percent more than in 1953, 43 percent more than the 1948-52 average and 52 percent more than the 1943-52 average. Important production increases are reported for New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Maryland, Texas, Colorado, Washington, Oregon and California. Beginning stocks of canned green beans in the hands of canners and distributors were about normal but much higher than the very low levels of the previous year. The 1954 pack was very large and supplies available for marketing in 1954-55 are about 29 percent more than in 1953-54. A large carryover into the 1955-56 marketing season seems evident now. Frozen stocks at the beginning of the 1954-55 season were about 10 million pounds larger than the previous year. Supplies available for market in 1954-55 probably will exceed the level of 1953-54 and the carryover into the 1955-56 season may exceed the 29,257,000 pounds at the beginning of the current marketing season. Prices to growers were moderately lower than in 1953 when supplies of canned and frozen green and wax beans were light, but 1954 prices were higher than the 1948-52 and the 1943-52 averages.

1955 Guide: The 1955 planted acreage guide is an acreage 20 percent less than in 1954. Such an acreage with a 4.5 percent abandonment and 1950-54 average yields by States will result in a production 23 percent less than in 1954, 13 percent less than in 1953, but 10 percent more than the 1948-52 average.

1955 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Vegetables for Commercial Processing

Lima Beans

Year	Acreage: Planted (acres)	Acreage: For Harvest (acres)	Yield Per Acre (tons)	Production (1,000 tons)	Price ($ per ton)	Value ($1,000)
Acreage Guide and Probable Production:						
1955 (planted acreage 10 percent less than in 1954)	105,200		1/ .95	94.9		
Background Statistics:						
1954 Prel.	116,850	111,770	.92	102.9	149.30	15,368
1953	114,600	110,290	.97	106.8	152.80	16,318
1948-52 Average	104,762	99,840	.87	86.4	147.48	12,702
1943-52 "	89,015	83,160	.73	63.0	135.87	8,873

1/ 1952-54 average yield.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1954 planted acreage was the second highest on record. It was 2 percent more than in 1953, 12 percent more than the 1948-52 average and 31 percent more than the 1943-52 average. Abandonment was about normal. Yields averaged moderately less than in 1953 due to lower yields in all of the more important producing states, except Michigan, Wisconsin and Maryland. However, the 1954 yields reflected the upward trend in yields since about 1945 and exceeded the 1948-52 and the 1943-52 averages. Production was 4 percent less than in 1953 but 19 percent more than the 1948-52 average and 63 percent more than the 1943-52 average. Supplies of canned lima beans available for marketing in 1954-55 are about 18 percent larger than for the 1953-54 marketing season, due to both a larger carryover and a larger pack in 1954. The carryover of frozen lima beans in 1954 was about 42 percent larger than in 1953. However, the 1954 pack of frozen limas probably will be about 7 percent less than in 1953. The smaller pack will about offset the large carryover and the supply of frozen limas available for marketing in 1954-55 probably will be about the same as in 1953-54. Prices received by farmers were slightly less than in 1953 but higher than the 1948-52 average and higher than the 1943-52 average.

1955 Guide: The 1955 planted acreage guide is an acreage 10 percent less than in 1954. Such an acreage with a 5 percent normal abandonment and 1952-54 average yields will result in a production 8 percent less than in 1954, 11 percent less than in 1953 but 10 percent more than the 1948-52 average.

1955 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Vegetables for Commercial Processing

Beets

Year	Acreage Planted	Acreage For Harvest	Yield Per Acre	Production	Price	Value
	(acres)		(tons)	(1,000 tons)	($ per ton)	($1,000)
Acreage Guide and Probable Production:						
1955 (planted acreage equal to that in 1954)	16,400		1/ 9.12	142.1		
Background Statistics:						
1954 Prel.	16,450	15,650	9.42	147.4	19.60	2,885
1953	17,210	16,500	9.63	158.9	20.10	3,188
1948-52 Average	17,762	16,574	8.38	140.2	21.45	2,989
1943-52 "	17,575	16,409	8.50	141.2	20.72	2,917

1/ 1950-54 average yield.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1954 planted acreage was 4 percent less than in 1953, 7 percent below the 1948-52 average and 6 percent below the 1943-52 average. Most of the reduction from 1953 occurred in Michigan and Wisconsin. About 5 percent of the 1954 acreage was abandoned which was about normal. The 1954 harvested acreage was 5 percent less than in 1953 and the 1943-52 average and 6 percent less than the 1948-52 average. Yields in Wisconsin were below average but in the other important states yields were high, above the high level in 1953 and well above the 1943-52 averages. The 1954 production was 7 percent less than in 1953 but 5 percent above the 1948-52 average and 4 percent above the 1943-52 average. Prices to growers in Wisconsin were moderately above the low levels of 1953 but in the other leading producing States prices were below 1953 levels. The group average price was the lowest since 1946. The carryover of canned beets in 1954 was fairly heavy. However, it is expected that this large carryover will be about offset by a relatively small pack and total supplies for the 1954-55 marketing season should be below that for the previous season but about normal. If the disappearance in 1953-54 is near that of recent years the carryover in 1955 will be moderately below the 1954 level, but about average.

1955 Guide: The 1955 acreage guide is a planted acreage equal to that in 1954. Such an acreage with a normal abandonment of 5 percent and 1950-54 average yields will result in a production 4 percent less than in 1954, one percent more than the 1948-52 average and one percent more than the 1943-52 average.

1955 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Vegetables for Commercial Processing

Cabbage for Kraut

Year	Acreage: Planted	Acreage: For Harvest	Yield: Per Acre	Production	Price	Value
	(acres)		(tons)	(1,000 tons)	($ per ton)	($1,000)
Acreage Guide and Probable Production:						
1955 (planted acreage 5 percent less than in 1954)	15,400		1/ 12.35	180.7		
Background Statistics:						
1954 Prel.	16,230	15,980	13.12	209.6	11.90	2,486
1953	18,180	17,830	12.70	226.4	13.40	3,038
1948-52 Average	18,272	17,356	11.21	194.6	13.83	2,633
1943-52 "	18,292	17,407	9.95	177.1	14.95	2,512

1/ 1950-54 average yield.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1954 planted acreage was 11 percent less than in 1953, and 11 percent less than the 1948-52 and the 1943-52 averages. Abandonment was less than normal and less than in 1953. Yields averaged slightly higher than in 1953 and higher than the 1948-52 and the 1943-52 averages. Production was 7 percent less than in 1953 but 8 percent more than the 1948-52 average and 18 percent more than the 1943-52 average. Prices to growers were lower than in 1953, the 1948-52 average and the 1943-52 average. Except for 1950, prices to growers were the lowest since 1942, reflecting in part an apparent decline in the demand for cabbage for fresh market. Movement of kraut was slower in 1953-54 than in recent years but in recent months the movement has improved. Stocks in the hands of canners, including bulk stocks, were about twice as large at the beginning of the 1954-55 season as a year previously. The increased pack in 1953, however, accounts for most of the difference in the stock position.

1955 Guide: The 1955 planted acreage guide is an acreage 5 percent less than in 1954. Such an acreage with a normal abandonment of 5 percent and 1950-54 average yield will result in a production 14 percent less than in 1954, 20 percent less than in 1953 and 7 percent less than the 1948-52 average.

1955 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Vegetables for Commercial Processing

Sweet Corn

Year	Acreage: Planted	Acreage: For Harvest	Yield: Per Acre	Production	Price	Value
	(acres)		(tons)	(1,000 tons)	($ per ton)	($1,000)
Acreage Guide and Probable Production:						
1955 (planted acreage 5 percent less than in 1954)	459,810		1/ 3.00	1,310.4		
Background Statistics:						
1954 Prel.	484,010	453,210	3.28	1,487.6	20.80	30,875
1953	527,910	503,340	3.01	1,514.1	23.40	35,450
1948-52 Average	464,604	437,762	2.90	1,270.5	21.72	27,869
1943-52 "	503,130	467,631	2.59	1,205.4	20.62	25,060

1/ 1950-54 average yield.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1954 planted acreage was 8 percent below 1953 and 4 percent below the 1943-52 average but 4 percent above the 1948-52 average. About 6 percent of the planted acreage was abandoned in 1954 as compared with an average abandonment of about 5 percent. The harvested acreage was 10 percent less than in 1953 and 3 percent less than the 1943-52 average but 4 percent above the 1948-52 average. Almost all states harvested a smaller acreage than in 1953. Yields in most states were very high and the 1954 average yield reached a record high, 9 percent above 1953, 13 percent above the 1948-52 average and 27 percent above the 1943-52 average. The 1954 production was 2 percent less than in 1953 but 17 percent above the 1948-52 average and 23 percent above the 1943-52 average. Production for freezing was 14 percent less than in 1953 while production for canning and other processing was slightly above that in 1953. Prices received by growers in most states were considerably below the high levels in 1953. The average price was below 1953 and the 1948-52 average but slightly above the 1943-52 average. The canned pack in 1954 was slightly less than the large 1953 pack. However, the carryover in 1954 was heavy, about 50 percent above the moderate carryover in 1953. As a result the total supply of canned corn for 1954-55 is about 6 percent above the large supply for the preceding season. The movement from canners during the last half of 1954 was at a high rate and is expected to continue very good during the rest of the season. Despite this good movement it appears likely that the carryover in 1955 will be larger than the heavy carryover in 1954 by about one million cases (basis 24/2's) or approximately 14 percent. The frozen pack in 1954 was considerably smaller than the record 1953 pack. However, this was partially offset by a much larger carryover in 1954 so that the estimated total supply for the 1954-55 marketing season is about 5 percent smaller than in 1953-54. Disappearance in 1954-55 should be at least as high as the previous season which would leave a frozen carryover in 1955 moderately below that in 1954 but still about 4 times larger than in 1953 or 1952.

1955 Guide: The 1955 acreage guide is a planted acreage 5 percent less than in 1954. Such an acreage with a normal abandonment of 5 percent and 1950-54 average yields will result in a production 12 percent less than in 1954 but 3 percent above the 1948-52 average and 9 percent above the 1943-52 average.

1955 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Vegetables for Commercial Processing

Cucumbers for Pickles

Year	Acreage: Planted	Acreage: For Harvest	Yield: Per Acre (48 lb. bu.)	Production (1,000 bu.)	Price ($ per bu.)	Value ($1,000)
	(acres)					
Acreage Guide and Probable Production:						
1955 (planted acreage equal to 1954)	148,700		1/ 92	12,448		
Background Statistics:						
1954 Prel.	148,680	140,120	91	12,707	1.45	18,365
1953	160,130	148,560	93	13,752	1.55	21,298
1948-52 Average	145,012	132,678	81	10,859	1.56	16,815
1943-52 "	133,780	120,940	79	9,690	1.38	13,632

1/ 1952-54 average yields.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1954 planted acreage was 7 percent less than in 1953, but 3 percent more than the 1948-52 average and 11 percent more than the 1943-52 average. Abandonment was about 6 percent but was less than in 1953 and less than the 1948-52 and the 1943-52 average abandonment. Yields were less than in 1953 due principally to hot, dry weather in southern and some western sections. Most of the eastern and midwestern states and California had higher yields than in 1953 and higher than the 1943-52 average. Production was 8 percent less than in 1953, but 17 percent more than the 1948-52 average and 31 percent more than the 1943-52 average. Prices averaged moderately less than in 1953 and less than the 1948-52 average but more than the 1943-52 average. Stocks of pickles in tanks and barrels (sold and unsold) were slightly larger this fall (October 1, 1954) than a year earlier due to about a 900 bushel larger supply of salt stock pickles carried over from previous crops. However, stocks of new crop pickles were lower than the previous year. Shipments in 1953-54 continued to be good and apparently slightly more than in the previous year.

1955 Guide: The 1955 planted acreage guide is an acreage equal to that in 1954. Such an acreage with an abandonment of 9 percent and 1952-54 average yields will result in a production 2 percent less than in 1954, 9 percent less than in 1953, but 15 percent more than the 1948-52 average.

1955 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Vegetables for Commercial Processing

Peas - Green

Year	Acreage: Planted	Acreage: For Harvest	Yield: Per Acre (tons shelled)	Production (1,000 tons)	Price ($ per ton)	Value ($1,000)
	(acres)					
Acreage Guide and Probable Production:						
1955 (planted acreage 5 percent more than in 1954)	475,230		1/ 1.040	464.6		
Background Statistics:						
1954 Prel.	452,600	424,360	.938	398.2	91.50	36,440
1953	464,820	430,900	1.078	464.6	93.60	43,495
1948-52 Average	436,796	411,414	1.004	414.9	88.11	36,543
1943-52 "	562,891	430,605	1.002	433.0	86.05	37,248

1/ 1950-54 average yield.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1954 planted acreage was 3 percent less than in 1953 and 20 percent below the 1943-52 average but 4 percent above the 1948-52 average. Abandonment was about normal and the harvested acreage was about 2 percent below 1953 and the 1943-52 average but 3 percent above the 1948-52 average. The acreage harvested for freezing was 5 percent more than in 1953 while the acreage for canning and other processing was 4 percent below 1953. Rain and cold weather early in the season delayed planting and retarded development of the crop in many areas. Yields in 1954 were relatively low, particularly in the midwestern states. The average yield was 13 percent below 1953 and 7 percent below the 1948-52 average. The 1954 production was 14 percent below 1953, 4 percent below the 1948-52 average and 8 percent below the 1943-52 average. In general in those states where sales to freezers are more important prices to growers were low. However, in states where sales to canners predominate prices were only slightly below the high price of 1953. The season average price was below 1953 but above the 1948-52 and 1943-52 averages. The canned carryover in 1954 was fairly heavy. However, this was more than offset by the small 1954 pack and the total supply for 1954-55 is relatively light. The total disappearance during 1954-55 is expected to be about normal which should result in a very light carryover in 1955. The frozen carryover in 1954 was about 8 percent below 1953 and preliminary data indicate the 1954 pack was down at least 8 percent. The total supply of frozen peas for 1954-55 is estimated about 8 percent below the 1953-54 level. Disappearance is expected to continue at a very high rate and the carryover in 1955 will probably be very light.

1955 Guide: The 1955 acreage guide is a planted acreage 5 percent more than in 1954. Such an acreage with a normal abandonment of 6 percent and 1950-54 average yields will result in a production 17 percent more than in 1954, 12 percent above the 1948-52 average and 7 percent above the 1943-52 average.

1955 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Vegetables for Commercial Processing

Spinach

Year	Acreage: Planted	Acreage: For Harvest	Yield: Per Acre	Production	Price	Value
	(acres)		(tons)	(1,000 tons)	($ per ton)	($1,000)
Acreage Guide and Probable Production:						
1955 (planted acreage 5 percent more than in 1954)	34,000		1/ 3.65	105.5		
Background Statistics:						
1954 Prel.	32,390	26,540	3.67	97.3	39.70	3,863
1953	31,440	27,140	3.96	107.4	38.10	4,091
1948-52 Average	39,228	33,356	3.22	107.8	45.07	4,837
1943-52 "	44,783	37,312	2.81	104.1	48.53	5,061

1/ 1950-54 average yield.

Comparisons and Comments: The acreage of spinach for processing has been declining since the peak year in 1944. However, a rising trend in yields has offset the acreage decline and production had shown no trend. The planted acreage in 1954 was 3 percent more than in 1953 but 17 percent below the 1948-52 average. Abandonment was fairly high, much of it occurring in Texas and Oklahoma. The harvested acreage was 2 percent below 1953 and 20 percent below the 1948-52 average. Yields in 1954 were 7 percent below the record 1953 level but 14 percent above the 1948-52 average and 31 percent above the 1943-52 average. Production in 1954 was 9 percent below 1953, 10 percent below the 1948-52 average and 7 percent below the 1943-52 average. Prices were slightly above the low price in 1953 but below the 1948-52 and 1943-52 averages. Both the carryover and pack of canned spinach are estimated to be moderately smaller in 1954 than in 1953. The total supply for 1954-55 is probably about 10 percent below the ample supply of the previous season. The carryover in 1955 is expected to be well below that in the three preceeding years. The frozen carryover in 1954 was slightly below 1953 but the 1954 pack is estimated at least 20 percent below 1953. The total supply of frozen spinach for 1954-55 probably is about 17 percent below the previous year. Disappearance is expected to continue at a high rate and the carryover in 1955 should be small.

1955 Guide: The 1955 acreage guide is a planted acreage 5 percent more than in 1954. Such an acreage with a normal abandonment of 15 percent and 1950-54 average yields will result in a production 8 percent more than in 1954, 2 percent below the 1948-52 average and one percent above the 1943-52 average.

1955 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Vegetables for Commercial Processing

Tomatoes

Year	Acreage Planted (acres)	Acreage For Harvest (acres)	Yield Per Acre (tons)	Production (1,000 tons)	Price ($ per ton)	Value ($1,000)
Acreage Guide and Probable Production:						
1955 (planted acreage 10 percent more than in 1954)	301,455		1/ 10.43	3,080.4		
Background Statistics:						
1954 Prel.	274,050	266,650	10.24	2,729.2	24.20	65,908
1953	303,300	297,300	10.88	3,234.9	27.50	88,872
1948-52 Average	381,176	372,866	8.40	3,159.0	27.50	88,630
1943-52 "	465,592	448,516	6.99	3,038.6	27.80	85,528

1/ 1953-54 average yield by States.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1954 planted acreage was the smallest on record and was 10 percent below 1953, 28 percent below the 1948-52 average and 41 percent below the 1943-52 average. Abandonment was about normal in 1954 and the harvested acreage was 10 percent below 1953, 28 percent below the 1948-52 average and 41 percent below the 1943-52 average. Yields have been following a rising trend since about 1945. In 1954 the group average yield was 6 percent below the record high in 1953 but 22 percent above the 1948-52 average and 46 percent above the 1943-52 average. Yields in 1954 in California, which on the average accounts for more than 40 percent of the total production, were a record high, 2 percent above 1953 and 27 percent above the 1948-52 average. The total production in 1954 was 16 percent less than in 1953, and 14 percent below the 1948-52 average. Prices to growers in all States except Virginia, which showed a slight rise, were moderately below the 1953 levels. The carryover of canned tomatoes was fairly heavy in 1954, but this was offset by the small pack. The total supply for the 1954-55 season is about 6 percent below the supply for the previous season. The carryover in 1955 should be moderate but well below the 1954 level. The carryover of tomato juice in 1954 was very heavy. However, the 1954 pack was considerably smaller than in 1953 and total supplies for 1954-55 are 13 percent below the heavy supplies in the previous season. The carryover in 1955 should be moderate about 40 percent below 1954 and slightly above the 1949-53 average. Supplies of other tomato products during 1954-55 will probably be slightly below the moderate 1953-54 levels. Carryovers in 1955 are expected to be slightly smaller than in 1954.

1955 Guide: The 1955 acreage guide is a planted acreage 10 percent larger than in 1954. Such an acreage with 1950-54 average abandonment and 1953-54 average yields by States will result in a production 13 percent more than in 1954, but 5 percent less than in 1953 and 2 percent less than the 1948-52 average.

1955 Acreage-Marketing Guides

Sweetpotatoes

(States: New Jersey, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, California)

Year	Acreage: Planted	Acreage: For Harvest	Yield Per Acre	Production	Price	Value
	(-- 1000 acres --)		(bu.)	(1000 bu.)	($ per bu.)	($1,000)
Acreage Guide and Probable Production:						
1955 (acreage in each State equal to that of 1954)	354.0	347.0	1/ 93.8	32,541		
Background Statistics:						
1954 Prel.	354.0	345.5	86.5	29,880	2.31	69,001
1953	357.2	350.8	97.7	34,276	2.51	86,167
1948-52 Average	419.0	411.7	94.1	39,015	2.45	92,304
1943-52 "	555.5	547.1	92.9	50,637	2.25	110,107

1/ 1950-54 average yield by states.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1954 harvested acreage was 2 percent less than in 1953, 16 percent less than the 1948-52 average, and 37 percent below the recent 10-year average. The 1954 acreage was the third lowest recorded, exceeding only the acreages harvested for the 1951 and 1952 crops. Production was 13 percent less than in 1953, slightly more than the 1951 and 1952 levels, but substantially less than the 1948-52 average. Louisiana with 30 percent of the production received ample rainfall and obtained about average yield. Generally lower yields were obtained in other southern States where dry weather prevailed. Yield in New Jersey was the highest recorded. Crop quality was generally good. Though supplies are appreciably less than last year, prices are expected to average somewhat lower. Demand apparently continues on a downward trend.

1955 Guide: The 1955 acreage guide is a planted acreage in each State equal to that of 1954. Such an acreage with normal abandonment and 1950-54 average yields in each State will result in a production 9 percent more than in 1954, but 5 percent less than in 1953 and 17 percent less than the 1948-52 average.

1955 Acreage Guides

Late Crop Potatoes

Comparisons and Comments:

In 1954 growers in the 29 Late States planted 1,083,400 acres of potatoes and harvested 1,065,600 acres. Upstate New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Wisconsin showed the largest reductions in acreage. Washington, Oregon and the late crop area in California planted more acreage than in 1953. Maine and Idaho acreages approximated that of the previous year, but exceeded acreage guide recommendations.

Weather conditions varied considerably by areas during the growing and harvesting seasons. Yields in the late States averaged 269.8 bushels per harvested acre, or 3.7 bushels more than in 1953, but less than the 1950 crop record of 276.4 bushels. Washington reported a record yield and the Long Island yield equaled the 1950 record. However, yields in Maine and Idaho were substantially less than the previous year. In Maine the 1954 yield of 325 bushels was the lowest since 1945.

Production for 1954 was estimated to be 287.5 million bushels or 3 percent less than the large 1953 crop of 296.9 million bushels. Production in the 9 eastern and 11 western groups of States was 7 and 3 percent less, respectively, than in 1953, while the central group of States produced 3 percent more. Acreage and production exceeded the respective guides recommended by the Department. Production exceeded the marketing guide by 15 million bushels.

A larger quantity of red skin potatoes was produced than last year. Minnesota and North Dakota, areas of red skin production, had a 16 percent increase in production.

Prices received by farmers for 1954 crop potatoes are expected to average substantially higher than the low prices received for the 1953 marketing season. Potato prices climbed from 35 percent of parity in March 1954 to 100 percent of parity in June 1954. This price increase reflected the smaller supply available from the early crop areas in the spring of 1954. Since June of 1954 prices have gradually declined, reflecting increases in available supply. As of mid-December 1954, prices received by farmers were at 70 percent of parity.

1955 Late Crop Acreage Guide:

The late crop acreage guide for potatoes is 1,023,500 acres, or 94.5 percent of last year, and with normal growing conditions should produce 272 million bushels. A 1955 late crop probable production of 272 million bushels plus probable production in early commercial and non-commercial areas should result in a total crop of 339 million bushels. This quantity should be sufficient to meet anticipated market requirements at fair price levels to growers.

The 1955 acreage guide in each State is based on the four year 1951-54 average production and the 1951-54 average yield per planted acre. No acreage increase above 1954 is recommended for any State. Adjustments are included to reflect equal treatment between States with adjoining areas of production. No acreage reduction is deemed necessary for the summer crop areas of late States in line with the early crop guides which recommended the same acreages as last year.

1955 Acreage Guides

Late Crop Potatoes

Group and State	1955 Acreage Guide (1,000 Acres)	Percent Guide is of 1954 Planted Acreage (Percent)
Maine	132.6	85
New Hampshire	3.8	100
Vermont	3.7	100
Massachusetts	8.4	100
Rhode Island	4.2	100
Connecticut	8.6	95
N. Y., Long Island	51.0	100
N. Y., UP-State	45.0	100
Pennsylvania	59.0	100
West Virginia	14.0	100
9 Eastern	330.3	93.2
Ohio	23.0	100
Indiana	13.0	100
Illinois	4.0	100
Michigan	50.0	100
Wisconsin	55.0	100
Minnesota	73.8	90
Iowa	6.0	100
N. Dakota	90.0	90
S. Dakota	11.4	95
9 Central	326.2	94.6
Nebraska	24.0	100
Montana	10.0	100
Idaho	147.2	95
Wyoming	7.4	100
Colorado	53.2	95
New Mexico	.6	100
Utah	12.8	95
Nevada	1.6	95
Washington	28.5	95
Oregon	38.0	95
California - Late	43.7	95
11 Western	367.0	95.5
29 Late States	1,023.5	94.5

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