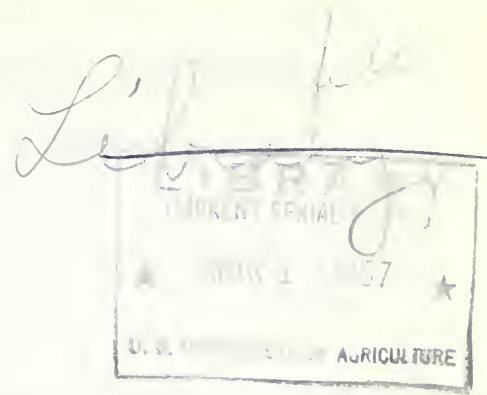


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1957

ACREAGE-MARKETING GUIDES



**Summer and Fall Vegetables
for fresh market**



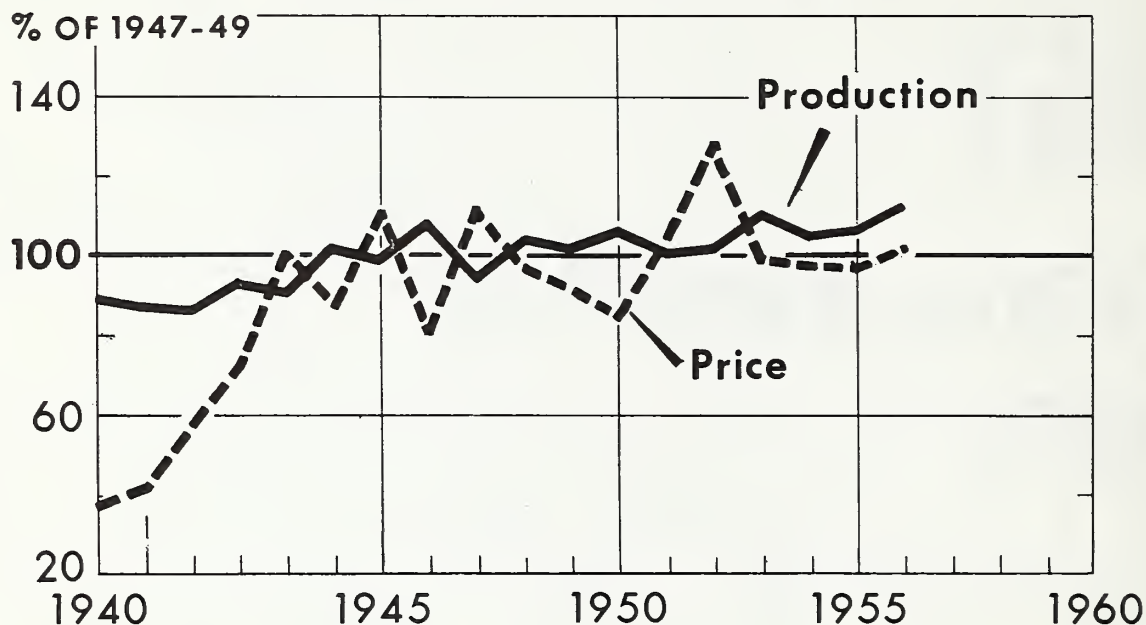
Summer Melons



Sweet Potatoes

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service

SUMMER COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES FOR FRESH MARKET



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 1980-57 (1) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

In 1956, the total planted acreage of summer vegetables was about 3 percent smaller than in 1955, partially because of unfavorable weather during the planting season. However, abandonment of acreage in 1956 was less than average and yields for many vegetables were unusually high. As a result, production in 1956 was about 7 percent more than in 1955 and 13 percent more than the 1947-49 average. Unfavorable weather early in the season delayed the progress of a number of vegetables, particularly the more tender ones such as snap beans, sweet corn, peppers and tomatoes. This delay caused a marketing gap between competing late spring and early summer crops during June and most of July. Prices were relatively high during this period. Growing conditions improved in late July and were favorable the remainder of the season. Supplies increased during August and prices declined, reaching relatively low levels by September. In the aggregate, prices for 1956 summer vegetables averaged 5 percent higher than in 1955 and 2 percent higher than the 1947-49 average.

F O R E W O R D

The acreage-marketing guides program for vegetables, including potatoes and sweetpotatoes, is directed toward balancing the supply of each vegetable with market requirements. 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.

In previous years, recommendations for vegetables for fresh market were made on a basis of acreage for harvest, primarily because historical data concerning planted acreage were not available. Sufficient data are now available and guides will be based upon acreage to be planted.

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1957 Acreage-Marketing Guides

Summer and Fall Vegetables for Fresh Market

Summer Melons and Sweetpotatoes

The primary purpose of acreage-marketing guides is to bring about a needed percentage change in planted acreage from that of the preceding year so that the resulting production will be in line with demand. Since each individual grower almost certainly knows the acreage of vegetables planted on his farm in 1956, he should adjust his own acreage in accordance with the individual commodity guides. For example, when it is recommended that the 1957 acreage of early summer sweet corn be increased 5 percent from the acreage planted in 1956, sweet corn growers in every state included in the early summer classification should increase their acreage by 5 percent.

I. SUMMARY OF ADJUSTMENTS

Summer Vegetables: The aggregate acreage guide for 16 summer vegetables in 1957 is a planted acreage 3 percent less than in 1956 and 5 percent less than in 1955. With normal abandonment and average yields, this acreage will result in a 1957 production 9 percent less than in 1956 and 2 percent less than in 1955.

The total planted acreage of these 16 summer vegetables in 1956 was 3 percent less than in 1955. Abandonment was slightly less than in 1955 and the total acreage for harvest was 2 percent less than in 1955. Total production in 1956 was 7 percent more than in 1955, reflecting unusually high yields for a number of commodities, particularly in the late summer season. Growing conditions were unfavorable early in the season with cold, wet weather prevailing in most areas east of the Rocky Mountains. This resulted in a marketing gap between the late spring and early summer crops for a number of vegetables, particularly the more weather sensitive ones such as snap beans, sweet corn, peppers, and tomatoes. The weather improved materially in late July and was very favorable the remainder of the season. There was some overlap between the late summer and early fall crops. Supplies of carrots, cauliflower, celery, and lettuce were heavy throughout the summer of 1956 and marketing difficulties were experienced. The late summer storage crop of onions also encountered very adverse market conditions. In the aggregate, prices in 1956 were considerably higher than in 1955 during July because of the marketing gap. As supplies became more plentiful in August, prices declined, reaching relatively low levels in September. For the entire 1956 summer season, prices averaged 101.9 percent of the 1947-49 average prices for summer vegetables. In 1955, prices were 97.5 percent of the 1947-49 average.

Summer Melons: The aggregate acreage guide for 5 summer melon crops is a planted acreage 4 percent less than in 1956 and 14 percent less than in 1955. With normal abandonment and average yields, this acreage will result in a 1957 production 2 percent more than in 1956 but 13 percent less than in 1955.

The total planted acreage of these 5 melon crops in 1956 was 10 percent less than in 1955. Abandonment was about the same as in 1955 and the total acreage for harvest was 11 percent less than in 1955. Production was 15 percent less in 1956 than in 1955. In the guide for 1956, the Department recommended an acreage for harvest and a production 9 percent less than in 1955. The 1956 planted acreage of watermelons was sharply lower than in 1955 because of adverse weather during the planting season and low prices in 1955. The crop was late and the overlap with the preceding spring crops was less than usual. However, there still was some abandonment during the early summer season. Prices averaged well above the low price in 1955 but were about equal to the 1950-54 average. For cantaloups, prices early in the season were below 1955 levels, when the crop was late. However, the seasonal decline was less than usual, reflecting the smaller mid-summer crop, and prices were above the low levels experienced in 1955. For all summer melons, prices in 1956 averaged 104.6 percent of the 1947-49 average price compared with 84.4 percent in 1955.

Fall Vegetables: The aggregate acreage guide for 14 fall vegetables in 1957 is a planted acreage 5 percent less than in 1956 and 3 percent less than in 1955. With normal abandonment and average yields, this acreage will result in a 1957 production 7 percent less than in 1956 but equal to 1955.

The total planted acreage of these 14 fall vegetable crops in 1956 was 2 percent more than in 1955. Abandonment was slightly less than in 1955, and the total 1956 acreage for harvest was 4 percent larger than in 1955. Total production in 1956 was 8 percent more than in 1955. Weather conditions during the early portion of the fall season were favorable in most producing areas; supplies of practically all vegetables were abundant and prices were relatively low. Later in the season, supplies of the more tender vegetables declined because of adverse weather in the more important producing states, principally Florida and Texas. Prices for the tender vegetables were relatively high in November and December. The more hardy vegetables, such as cabbage, broccoli, cauliflower, carrots and celery accounted for a major portion of the increase in total fall production. Prices for these latter commodities were relatively low most of the season. In the aggregate, prices in 1956 averaged 103.2 percent of the 1947-49 average price for fall vegetables compared to 104.7 percent in 1955.

Sweetpotatoes: The acreage guide for sweetpotatoes in 1957 is a planted acreage 5 percent more than in 1956. Such an acreage with normal abandonment and average yields will result in a production 1 percent more than in 1956 but 19 percent less than in 1955.

The total planted acreage in 1956 was 17 percent less than in 1955, with all states except Missouri making a reduction. Total production was 19 percent less than in 1955 and 29 percent less than the 1945-54 average. Prices for the 1956 crop are expected to average moderately higher than for the 1955 crop but lower than the 1950-54 average.

Specific acreage guide recommendations for each commodity are as follows:

Commodity	:	Percentage changes in
	:	1957 Planted Acreage
	:	Compared with 1956
		(percent)
<u>Summer Vegetables</u>		
Beans, Lima		No change
Beans, Snap		No change
Beets		<u>1/</u>
Cabbage (early)		No change
Cabbage (late)		Minus 5
Carrots (early)		Minus 10
Carrots (late)		Minus 5
Cauliflower		Minus 10
Celery (early)		<u>2/</u>
Celery (late)		No change
Corn, Sweet (early)		Plus 5
Corn, Sweet (late)		Plus 5
Cucumbers (early)		No change
Cucumbers (late)		Minus 5
Eggplant		No change
Lettuce		<u>3/</u>
Onions (early)		No change
Onions (late)		Minus 10
Peas, Green		No change
Peppers, Green (early)		No change
Peppers, Green (late)		No change
Spinach		Minus 15
Tomatoes (early)		<u>4/</u>
Tomatoes (late)		No change
<u>Summer Melons</u>		
Cantaloups (early)		<u>5/</u>
Cantaloups (mid)		No change
Cantaloups (late)		No change
Watermelons (early)		Minus 5
Watermelons (late)		No change

(continued)

Commodity	Percentage Change in 1957 Planted Acreage Compared with 1956 (percent)
<u>Fall Vegetables</u>	
Beans, Snap (early)	No change
Beans, Snap (late)	No change
Broccoli	Minus 15.
Cabbage (early)	No change
Cabbage (late)	No change
Carrots (early)	Minus 5
Carrots (late)	Minus 5
Cauliflower (early)	Minus 5
Cauliflower (late)	Minus 15
Celery (early)	Minus 5
Celery (late)	Minus 10
Corn, Sweet	6/
Cucumbers (early)	No change
Cucumbers (late)	Minus 10
Eggplant	Plus 20
Lettuce (early)	No change
Lettuce (late)	Minus 10
Peas, Green	No change
Peppers, Green	Plus 10
Spinach (early)	Minus 5
Spinach (late)	No change
Tomatoes (early)	Minus 15
Tomatoes (late)	7/
<u>Sweetpotatoes</u>	Plus 5

-
- 1/ Beet, Summer: Planted acreage 10 percent less than in 1956 in New Jersey; Pennsylvania acreage equal to 1956.
 - 2/ Celery, Early Summer: Planted acreage 20 percent less than in 1956 in California and equal to 1956 in all other states.
 - 3/ Lettuce, Summer: Planted acreage 15 percent less than in 1956 in California and Colorado and equal to 1956 in all other states.
 - 4/ Tomatoes, Early Summer: Planted acreage 20 percent less than in 1956 in California and equal to 1956 in all other states.
 - 5/ Cantaloups, Early Summer: Planted acreage 20 percent more than in 1956 in Arizona and equal to 1956 in Georgia and South Carolina.
 - 6/ Sweet Corn, Fall: Planted acreage 10 percent less than in 1956 in Florida and equal to 1956 in California.
 - 7/ Tomatoes, Late Fall: Planted acreage 10 percent less than in 1956 in Florida and equal to 1956 in Texas.

II. DEMAND FOR VEGETABLES IN SUMMER AND FALL, 1957

General demand conditions in the summer and fall of 1957 are likely to average above the same period of 1956. However, prospective trends in spending suggest that the flow of income to consumers may rise more slowly in 1957 than in 1956. Expenditures for food products are also expected to rise further as incomes increase. But continued high marketing costs will moderate the effect of rising incomes on the demand for farm products. With rising incomes and broad employment, the demand for vegetables during the summer and fall of 1957 is expected to be strong. Therefore, prices received by farmers in the last half of 1957 compared with a year earlier will depend upon volume of marketings.

Economic activity rose to record levels in the last half of 1956 with the gross national product averaging about 5 percent above the last half of 1955. Increased consumer buying of nondurable goods and services, larger business outlays for capital, and increased purchases by state and local governments more than offset some weakness in residential building and consumer purchases of durable goods.

Government spending in 1957, federal as well as state and local, is expected to rise more than in 1956. Outlays for defense and other federal government programs are scheduled to increase and the uptrend in spending by state and local governments is being reinforced by the new highway program and expanded needs for schools and other facilities. Business investment spending continues to increase but at a slower pace than in 1956. Business plans, recently surveyed, indicate outlays for plant and equipment in 1957 around a tenth above 1956 with about half of the gain due to price increase. The first quarter rate this year is running 8 to 9 percent above the average for 1956. Although a generally tight money situation may further restrict investment programs this year, no sharp reversal in capital spending is in prospect.

III. PRODUCTION AND MARKETING MATERIALS AND FACILITIES

The equipment, materials and facilities required for the production, packaging and distribution of vegetables during the summer and fall of 1957 are expected to be in ample supply.

All farm machinery and equipment except crawler tractors should be readily available. Orders for crawler tractors should be placed early because the road building program is expected to create additional demand for heavy tractors. Supplies of all fertilizer materials will be ample to meet expected demand in the coming season. If orders are placed early, any type material desired should be obtainable. Supplies of insecticides, fungicides and weed killers generally will be in good supply to meet 1957 needs. Since infestations during the summer may deplete stocks of some essential items, users of pesticides should order early to assure themselves a supply of effective materials throughout the summer and fall season.

All types of containers and packaging material are expected to be in ample supply. The container and packaging industry is continuing to expand production capacity to meet the growing demands for shipping containers as well as for consumer size containers and protective packaging materials.

Manpower: The over-all supply of farm laborers in 1957 is expected to be about the same as in 1956. Even though current high levels of employment continue, the supply of seasonal workers is expected to be about the same as last year. The supply of experienced year-round workers, however, is expected to continue tight. To maintain a reasonably adequate supply of skilled workers improvements of employment conditions must keep pace with non-farm jobs. This includes improved housing and more continuity of employment in order to enable agriculture to attract and hold key experienced workers. More effective recruitment and fuller utilization of the domestic work force are assured when planned in close cooperation with Employment Service offices. This is especially important in those areas using large numbers of migratory workers. These offices also are in a position to arrange for employment, under contract, of off-shore, domestic 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: Facilities should be ample for transporting the production from the recommended acreage of 1957 summer and fall season vegetables. If weather conditions permit normal patterns of production and loading in 1957, the supply of railroad cars should be adequate. Any shortages which occur should be temporary. The Association of American Railroads and the car lines continue to watch the distribution of refrigeration cars closely, so as to maintain adequate rolling stock in the various shipping areas.

The supply of trucks and trailers will be ample, and supplies of parts, tires, and other accessories should be adequate.

IV. SURPLUS REMOVAL:

It is the policy of the U. S. Department of Agriculture to limit surplus removal assistance for potatoes and other vegetables to those areas where there has been substantial compliance with the Department's acreage-marketing guide. However, 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 market outlets.

V. CANNED AND FROZEN VEGETABLES

Information on 1956 packs and production data for vegetables for processing indicate that in 1956-57 supplies of all commodities, except canned snap beans, will be larger than in 1955-56. The supply of canned snap beans is

slightly smaller than the relatively heavy supply last season. Substantial increases over last season are indicated for canned sweet corn, kraut, tomatoes and tomato products, frozen corn, and frozen peas. The 1957 guides for vegetables for processing are being published separately this year. For information purposes, the guides are listed in the following table:

1957 Acreage-Marketing Guides For
Vegetables for Processing

Commodity	:	Percentage Change in 1957 Planted Acreage Compared with 1956 (percent)
Beans, Lima	:	Minus 10
Beans, Snap	:	No change
Beets	:	Minus 15
Cabbage for Kraut	:	Minus 10
Corn, Sweet	:	Minus 10
Cucumbers for Pickles	:	Plus 5
Peas, Green	:	Minus 5
Spinach	:	Minus 5
Tomatoes	:	<u>1/</u>

1/ Planted acreage 30 percent less than in 1956 in California and 5 percent less than in 1956 in all other states.

Summer Vegetables: 1957 Planted Acreage Guide With Comparisons

Commodity	Planted Acreage				:Percent Acreage Guide is of:			
	: 1957 : : Guide :	: 1956 : : Prel. :	: 1955 : : Average :	: 1950-54 : : Average :	: 1956 : : Prel. :	: 1955 : : Average :	: 1950-54 : : Average :	
	- - - - - acres - - - - -				- - - - - percent - - - - -			
Beans, Lima	9,800	9,780	10,600	12,950	100	92	76	
Beans, Snap	40,200	40,150	42,200	42,680	100	95	94	
Beets	1,650	1,750	1,800	1,930	94	92	85	
Cabbage								
Early	8,000	8,040	8,240	9,110	100	97	88	
Late	19,400	20,450	20,250	20,880	95	96	93	
Carrots								
Early	6,800	7,500	7,800	6,980	91	87	97	
Late	4,700	4,980	4,850	4,610	94	97	102	
Cauliflower	4,500	5,000	4,500	5,050	90	100	89	
Celery								
Early	4,300	4,900	4,350	4,190	88	99	103	
Late	2,800	2,800	3,280	4,080	100	85	69	
Corn, Sweet								
Early	42,200	40,200	45,800	51,700	105	92	82	
Late	102,600	97,700	101,550	107,190	105	101	96	
Cucumbers								
Early	7,000	7,050	8,350	6,690	99	84	105	
Late	6,900	7,300	6,830	6,890	95	101	100	
Eggplant	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,560	100	100	77	
Lettuce	36,400	44,350	36,100	38,940	82	101	93	
Onions								
Early	7,600	7,650	6,570	6,960	99	116	109	
Late	52,500	58,300	59,800	64,290	90	88	82	
Peas, Green	3,100	3,140	3,650	4,650	99	85	67	
Peppers, Green								
Early	9,000	9,000	10,000	9,080	100	90	99	
Late	14,200	14,190	14,840	13,060	100	96	109	
Spinach	1,300	1,540	1,240	1,340	84	105	97	
Tomatoes								
Early	44,600	47,000	49,900	46,860	95	89	95	
Late	36,700	36,680	37,580	38,700	100	98	95	
Total	467,450	480,650	491,280	510,370	97	95	92	

Summer Vegetables: 1957 Probable Production With Comparisons

Commodity	: Probable Production from Acreage									
	: Production 2/					: Guide as Percent of:				
	: 1957 1/	: 1956	: 1955	: 1950-54:	: 1945-54:	: 1956	: 1950-54:	: 1945-54		
: Guide	: Prel.	: 1955	: Average:	: Average:	: Prel.:	: 1955	: Average:	: Average:	Percent	
	1,000 tons									
	Percent									
Beans, Lima	12.5	12.5	11.8	16.6	18.0	100	106	75	69	
Beans, Snap	68.8	69.9	73.9	74.2	80.9	98	93	93	85	
Beets	13.7	14.0	14.0	16.8	19.0	98	98	82	72	
Cabbage										
Early	68.6	74.2	72.1	76.8	66.9	92	95	89	103	
Late	166.4	164.6	169.7	178.2	185.4	101	98	93	90	
Carrots										
Early	89.8	99.4	95.6	91.4	91.2	90	94	98	98	
Late	38.0	45.4	36.0	36.1	36.0	84	106	105	106	
Cauliflower	33.8	45.2	31.4	34.0	34.6	75	108	99	98	
Celery										
Early	82.4	98.3	79.0	73.7	67.4	84	104	112	122	
Late	41.8	43.9	41.3	59.1	54.8	95	101	71	76	
Corn, Sweet										
Early	104.2	114.2	112.2	111.9	3/	91	93	93	-	
Late	277.8	280.9	277.4	279.3	3/	99	100	99	-	
Cucumbers										
Early	24.8	23.6	25.9	24.0	25.5	105	96	103	97	
Late	29.2	27.3	29.6	27.6	24.7	107	99	106	118	
Eggplant	6.2	6.9	6.6	7.2	7.3	90	94	86	85	
Lettuce	366.9	419.2	392.3	354.7	316.7	88	94	103	116	
Onions										
Early	71.5	72.4	67.4	55.7	46.4	99	106	128	154	
Late	756.0	888.4	802.1	839.2	814.2	85	94	90	93	
Peas, Green	4.4	4.4	5.8	6.4	12.1	100	76	69	36	
Peppers, Green										
Early	15.1	13.8	19.8	13.8	13.5	109	76	109	112	
Late	54.8	54.4	54.9	49.2	42.6	101	100	111	129	
Spinach	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.6	5.2	100	108	108	54	
Tomatoes										
Early	203.1	220.5	191.3	203.3	186.4	92	106	100	109	
Late	190.4	181.0	171.7	203.0	214.2	105	111	94	89	
Total	2,723.0	2,977.2	2,784.4	2,834.8	2,363.0	4/91	98	96	99 4/	

1/ Computed: planted acreage guide for 1957 summer vegetables less normal abandonment times average yield.

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

3/ Not available.

4/ Does not include sweet corn.

Summer Melons: 1957 Planted Acreage Guide With Comparisons

Commodity	Planted Acreage		Percent Planted Acreage Guide	
	1957	1956	1956	1950-54
	Guide	Prel.	Average	Average
	acres	acres	percent	percent
Cantaloups	17,800	17,300	22,700	23,280
Early			103	78
Mid	53,100	53,100	60,700	53,190
Late	13,800	13,800	13,170	13,720
Watermelons	309,400	325,700	362,000	298,840
Early	27,400	27,400	28,750	22,200
Late			100	95
Total	421,500	437,300	487,320	411,230
			96	86
				102

Summer Melons: 1957 Probable Production With Comparisons

Commodity	Production		Probable Production from acreage	
	1957	1956	1945-54	1950-54
	Guide 1/	Prel.	Average	Average
	tons	tons	percent	percent
Cantaloups	53,550	42,550	58,700	88,650
Early			88,650	90,350
Mid	247,200	251,600	296,300	252,650
Late	57,750	58,250	56,450	53,200
Watermelons	960,400	932,850	1,121,750	900,250
Early	152,050	158,500	159,400	115,600
Late			107,950	96
Total	1,470,950	1,443,750	1,692,600	1,410,350
			1,409,500	102
				104
				87
				104

1/ Computed: Planted acreage guides for 1957 summer melons less normal abandonment, times average yield.
 2/ Includes some quantities not marketed. See individual statements for particulars.

Fall Vegetables: 1957 Acreage Guide With Comparisons

Commodity	Planted Acreage				Percent Acreage Guide is of:		
	1957 : Guide	1956 : Prel.	1955	1950-54 : Average	1956 : Prel.	1955	1950-54 : Average
	- - - - - acres - - - - -				- - - - - percent - - - - -		
Beans, Snap							
Early	14,400	14,350	15,100	20,570	100	95	70
Late	19,800	19,800	21,400	23,760	100	93	83
Broccoli	23,500	27,700	23,300	21,760	85	101	108
Cabbage							
Early	29,900	29,940	27,530	33,180	100	109	90
Late	4,400	4,450	4,550	4,660	99	97	94
Carrots							
Early	18,400	19,350	18,510	19,630	95	99	94
Late	9,500	10,000	9,200	9,880	95	103	96
Cauliflower							
Early	8,200	8,600	7,970	9,380	95	103	87
Late	5,400	6,300	5,400	5,400	86	100	100
Celery							
Early	3,100	3,220	3,150	4,120	96	98	75
Late	7,200	8,000	7,500	7,900	90	96	91
Corn, Sweet	8,200	8,800	6,800	4,920	93	121	167
Cucumbers							
Early	5,400	5,400	5,700	4,310	100	95	125
Late	5,700	6,300	5,500	4,900	90	104	116
Eggplant	1,200	1,000	1,700	1,470	120	71	82
Lettuce							
Early	41,600	41,570	44,350	47,120	100	94	88
Late	13,100	14,600	13,800	12,020	90	95	109
Peas, Green	1,900	1,900	2,500	2,620	100	76	73
Peppers, Green	6,300	5,700	7,900	7,890	111	80	80
Spinach							
Early	5,700	6,050	5,790	7,250	94	98	79
Late	3,000	3,000	2,600	3,940	100	115	76
Tomatoes							
Early	19,100	22,500	20,800	17,420	85	92	110
Late	14,500	15,800	15,400	20,240	92	94	72
Total	269,500	284,330	276,450	294,340	95	97	92

Fall Vegetables: 1957 Probable Production With Comparisons

Commodity	P r o d u c t i o n 2/					: Probable Production from			
	:1957 1/	: 1956	: 1955	:1950-54	:1945-54	: 1956	: 1955	:1950-54	:1945-54
	:Guide	: Prel.	: 1955	:Average	:Average	: Prel.	: 1955	:Average	:Average
	- - - - - tons - - - - -					- - - - - percent - - -			
Beans, Snap									
Early	29.1	31.5	31.5	37.0	38.2	92	92	79	76
Late	25.4	26.4	35.0	24.6	27.8	96	73	103	91
Broccoli	54.6	68.8	53.8	49.1	36.0	79	101	111	152
Cabbage									
Early	314.7	370.0	242.0	337.0	386.8	85	130	93	81
Late	24.4	30.4	14.9	25.8	25.6	80	164	95	95
Carrots									
Early	208.1	230.3	189.3	229.8	228.0	90	110	91	91
Late	124.0	130.0	128.8	117.6	113.9	95	96	105	109
Cauliflower									
Early	62.2	75.8	60.3	68.1	63.8	82	103	91	97
Late	43.4	52.0	44.6	40.2	44.7	83	97	108	97
Celery									
Early	38.6	39.2	38.3	52.0	68.2	98	101	74	57
Late	154.8	172.0	161.2	135.8	129.0	90	96	114	120
Corn, Sweet	24.0	16.8	25.5	13.4	3/	143	94	179	-
Cucumbers									
Early	23.1	22.6	21.1	19.4	16.2	102	109	119	143
Late	28.6	30.4	31.8	20.7	17.0	94	90	138	168
Eggplant	4.5	3.8	7.5	4.3	4.2	118	60	105	107
Lettuce									
Early	285.4	269.0	320.5	297.5	274.5	106	89	96	104
Late	97.0	109.5	96.6	82.0	77.7	89	100	118	125
Peas, Green	3.3	3.2	4.4	4.4	5.6	103	75	75	59
Peppers, Green	14.2	14.8	18.0	16.0	15.4	96	79	89	92
Spinach									
Early	17.0	18.0	14.8	21.9	24.4	94	115	78	70
Late	5.0	5.3	4.6	5.7	6.0	94	109	88	83
Tomatoes									
Early	167.1	168.8	178.9	137.6	126.2	99	93	121	132
Late	62.0	53.6	79.8	50.9	47.9	116	78	122	129
Total	1,810.5	1,942.2	1,803.2	1,790.8	1,777.1	4/ 93	100	101	101 4/

1/ Computed: Probable production from acreage guides for 1957 fall vegetables times average yield.

2/ Includes some quantities not marketed - see individual statement for particulars.

3/ Not available.

4/ Excludes sweet corn.

1957 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Lima Beans - Summer

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

Year	Acreage		Yield	Production	Price	Value
	: Planted	: For Harvest	: Per Acre			
	(acres)	(acres)	(cwt.)	1/(1,000 cwt.)	(\$ per cwt.)	(\$1,000)
1957 Acreage Guide and Probable Production (planted acreage equal to 1956)	9,800		2/ 26	250		
<u>Background Statistics</u>						
1956 Prel.	9,780	9,730	26	250	8.03	2,007
1955	10,600	10,400	23	235	6.22	1,461
1950-54 Average	12,950	12,730	26	3/ 331	8.00	2,581
1945-54 "	-	14,190	26	3/ 361	8.41	2,977

1/ Previously reported in bushels, approximately 32 pounds.

2/ 1949-54 average yield.

3/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value: 16,000 cwt. in 1947, 9,000 in 1949, and 13,000 in 1950

Comparisons and Comments: The acreage of summer crop lima beans continued its long term downward trend in 1956, reflecting a shift in consumer preference for processed, principally frozen, limas. The crops were delayed by unusually cool, wet weather during both the spring and early summer growing seasons. Yields were higher than in 1955 because of ample moisture in most states. Production was 6 percent more than in 1955. Prices were fairly high early in the marketing season because of a marketing gap between the spring and summer crops but declined to moderate levels in late July, partly because of quality problems. Frequent rains prevented normal spray schedules to control insects. Prices improved gradually during August and early September. The season average price was much higher than the relatively low price of 1955. Canned limas were in ample supply throughout the marketing season. Supplies of frozen limas were somewhat lower than in 1955 and disappearance somewhat higher, possibly because of the delayed marketing for fresh supplies. In 1957 ample supplies of canned and frozen limas at moderate prices appear probable.

1957 Guide: The 1957 guide is a planted acreage equal to that in 1956. Such an acreage, with a normal abandonment of 2 percent and 1949-54 average yields, will result in a production equal to 1956, but 24 percent below the 1950-54 average.

1957 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Snap Beans - Summer

(New Hamp., Mass., Rhode Island, Conn., New York, (L. I.), New York, Pa., Ohio, Ill., Mich., Va., N. C., Ga., Tenn., Ala., and Colo.)

Year	: Acreage :		Yield :		: Price :	: Value :
	: Planted:	: For Harvest:	: Per Acre:	: Production :		
	(acres)		(cwt.) <u>1/</u>	(1,000 cwt.)	(\$ per (cwt.))	(\$1,000)

1957 Acreage Guide and Probable Production

(planted acreage equal to 1956) 40,200 2/ 36 1,375

Background Statistics

1956 Prel.	40,150	38,300	37	<u>3/</u>	1,398	8.17	11,012
1955	42,200	39,650	37	<u>3/</u>	1,478	7.09	10,194
1950-54 Average	42,680	41,120	36	<u>3/</u>	1,484	8.03	11,790
1945-54 "	-	45,260	36	<u>3/</u>	1,618	7.76	12,281

1/ Previously reported in bushels, approximately 30 pounds.

2/ 1949-54 average yield.

3/ Includes the following quantities (in 1,000 cwt.) not marketed and excluded in computing value: 12 in 1945, 210.9 in 1947, 9 in 1948, 18 in 1949, 19 in 1950, 19 in 1951, 9 in 1953, 41 in 1955, and 50 in 1956.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1956 acreage for harvest reflected the slight downward trend of recent years, being 3 percent below 1955 and 7 percent below the 1950-54 average. The crop developed slowly because of cool, wet weather in most areas. While this condition was general, a few sections enjoyed near ideal growing conditions and others suffered from dry weather. Yields averaged about the same as in 1955 and production was 5 percent below 1955. Timing of harvests was distorted by the cool weather early in the season and some bunching of supplies occurred in late July and early August, particularly in New York. Prices were fairly high in early July but declined to fairly low levels in the last half of July. More normal distribution of supplies and improved quality in late August and throughout September resulted in improved market conditions. Canned and frozen snap bean supplies were somewhat larger than in 1956. Disappearance was maintained at high rates and prices were firm until a large 1956 pack became apparent. Fairly large supplies of both canned and frozen snap beans are expected in 1957.

1957 Guide: The 1957 guide is a planted acreage equal to that in 1956. Such an acreage, with a normal abandonment of 5 percent and 1949-54 average yields, will result in a production 2 percent less than in 1956, and 7 percent below the 1950-54 average.

1957 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Beets - Summer

(New Jersey and Pennsylvania)

Year	: Acreage : Planted: For Harvest:	: Yield : : Per Acre:	: Production : : (1,000 cwt.)	: Price : : (\$ per (1,000 cwt.)	: Value
	(acres)	(cwt.) <u>1/</u>	(1,000 cwt.)	(\$ per (1,000 cwt.)	(\$1,000)

1957 Acreage Guide and Probable Production

(planted acreage 10 percent below 1956 in New Jersey and equal to 1956 in Pennsylvania) 1,650

2/ 166

274

Background Statistics

1956 Prel.	1,750	1,750	159	279	2.94	820
1955	1,800	1,800	156	281	2.72	763
1950-54 Average	1,930	1,930	174	335	2.74	913
1945-54 "	-	2,230	172	381	2.48	928

1/ Previously reported in bushels approximately 52 pounds.

2/ 1951-55 average yield by states.

Comparisons and Comments: Total planted acreage in 1956 was 3 percent below 1955, reflecting a continuation of the downward trend in Pennsylvania. Yields were about average in Pennsylvania but well below average in New Jersey. Total production was 1 percent below 1955 and 17 percent below the 1950-54 average. Harvests in both states were delayed by adverse spring weather and volume supplies were not available until mid-June. Prices were very high early in the marketing season because of the delayed movement. Also, the preceding spring crop in Virginia was heavily damaged by a freeze and there was practically no competition between the spring and summer crops. Beginning about the last week in June, shipments increased and prices declined steadily, reaching a seasonal low in late August. There was some improvement thereafter but prices were relatively low through October. The bulk of the New Jersey crop was marketed during the period of very low prices and the season average price to growers was slightly below 1955 and well below the 1950-54 average. The Pennsylvania crop moves to market later than the New Jersey crop. In 1956, Pennsylvania growers received more favorable prices late in the season and the season average price was moderately higher than in 1955.

1957 Guide: The 1957 guide is a planted acreage 10 percent less than 1956 in New Jersey and equal to 1956 in Pennsylvania. Such acreages, with no abandonment and 1951-55 average yields by states, will result in a production 2 percent below 1956, and 18 percent below the 1950-54 average.

1957 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Cabbage - Early Summer

(Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, (Long Island),
New Jersey, Ohio, Minnesota and Virginia)

Year	: Acreage : Planted: For Harvest:	: Yield : : Per Acre: Production:	: : Price	: : Value
	(acres)	(cwt. <u>1</u>)(1000 cwt.)	(\$ per cwt.)	(\$1000)

1957 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production

(planted acreage equal to 1956)	8,000	<u>2</u> / 175	1,372
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Background Statistics

1956 Prel.	8,040	7,840	189	1,485	2.14	3,179
1955	8,240	8,090	178	1,442	2.07	2,992
1950-54 Average	9,110	8,900	172	<u>3</u> /1,535	2.43	3,500
1945-54 "	--	8,740	153	<u>3</u> /1,338	2.33	3,026

1/ Previously reported in tons.

2/ 1952-56 average yield.

3/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value: 14,000 cwt. in 1946, 6,000 in 1948, 286,000 in 1950 and 43,000 in 1951.

Comparisons and Comments: The slightly downward trend in acreage of early summer cabbage continued in 1956. The acreage for harvest in 1956 was 34 percent less than in 1955 and 12 percent below the 1950-54 average. The crop developed under near ideal weather conditions with ample moisture and cool weather. Average yields were much higher than in 1955 and the 1950-54 average. Lower than average yields were realized only in New England. Production was 3 percent more than in 1955 because of higher average yields, but 3 percent below the 1950-54 average. Prices were high early in the marketing season because of a marketing gap between the late spring and early summer crops, brought about by cool spring and early summer weather. Prices declined to low levels during August when the early summer crop overlapped the late summer crop. For the season, prices averaged slightly higher than in 1955 but somewhat lower than the 1950-54 average. Low kraut inventories in the summer of 1956 resulted in somewhat higher fresh market prices because of purchases by kraut packers from available supplies. Heavier supplies of kraut are expected to be available in 1957 and there should be less need for kraut packers to bid actively for early summer cabbage.

1957 Guide: The 1957 guide is a planted acreage equal to that in 1956. Such an acreage with a normal abandonment of about 2 percent and 1952-56 average yields will result in a production 8 percent less than in 1956, 5 percent less than in 1955, and 11 percent below the 1950-54 average.

1957 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Cabbage - Late Summer

(Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, North Carolina, Georgia,
Colorado, New Mexico, Washington and California)

Year	: <u>Acreage</u> :	Yield :	:	:	Price	: Value
	: Planted: For Harvest:	Per Acre:	Production:	:	(\$ per cwt.)	(\$1000)
	(acres)	(cwt. <u>1/</u>)	(1000 cwt.)	:		

1957 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production

(planted acreage 5 per-
cent less than 1956)

19,400	2/ 175	3,327
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Background Statistics

1956 Prel.	20,450	18,850	175	3/3,292	1.86	6,018
1955	20,250	19,800	171	3/3,394	2.04	6,583
1950-54 Average	20,880	20,370	175	3/3,565	2.04	7,105
1945-54 "	--	21,910	170	3/3,709	1.89	6,834

1/ Previously reported in tons.

2/ 1950-54 average yield.

3/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value: 74,000 cwt. in 1945, 268,000 in 1948, 412,000 in 1950, 164,000 in 1955 and 54,000 in 1956.

Comparisons and Comments: Plantings in 1956 were slightly higher than in 1955. However, acreage loss was heavier and the acreage for harvest was 5 percent less than in 1955. Crops in most areas developed under near ideal conditions with ample moisture and cool weather. Dry weather in North Carolina, Georgia and Iowa and some damage from high winds in Colorado were exceptions to the otherwise favorable growing season. The crop was somewhat later than normal, however. Yields averaged higher than in 1955 but equaled the 1950-54 average. Production was 3 percent less than in 1955. Prices averaged lower than in 1955 and lower than the 1950-54 average. Prices were low during August but improved during September. Larger quantities were purchased, during the late summer season, by kraut packers which sustained prices at higher levels than otherwise might have been expected. Kraut supplies are expected to be ample in 1957 and should not be expected to have a beneficial influence on fresh market prices.

1957 Guide: The 1957 guide is a planted acreage 5 percent less than in 1956. Such an acreage, with a normal abandonment of 2 percent and 1950-54 average yields, will result in a production 1 percent more than in 1956, but 2 percent less than in 1955, and 7 percent less than the 1950-54 average.

1957 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Carrots - Early Summer

(California)

Year	: Acreage :		Yield :		Price :	Value :
	:Planted:	For Harvest:	Per Acre:	Production:	(\$ per cwt.)	(\$1000)
	(acres)		(cwt. 1/)	(1000 cwt.)		
<u>1957 Acreage Guide and Probable Production</u>						
(planted acreage 10 per-						
cent less than 1956)						
	6,800		<u>2/</u> 264	1,795		
<u>Background Statistics</u>						
1956 Prel.	7,500	7,500	265	1,988	4.00	7,955
1955	7,800	7,800	245	1,911	4.23	8,088
1950-54 Average	6,980	6,980	264	1,828	4.20	7,701
1945-54 "	--	7,560	243	1,823	3.82	6,920

1/ Previously reported in bushels, approximately 50 pounds.

2/ 1952-56 average yield.

Comparisons and Comments: Planted acreage in 1956 and 4 percent below 1955, largely because of very heavy rains in the Salinas area during the early part of the planting season. Growing conditions later in the season were generally favorable and the average yield was well above the low level in 1955, but about equal to the 1950-54 average. The higher yields more than offset the smaller acreage and total production was 4 percent larger than in 1955. Shipments began in late May and were relatively light until mid-June. Prices were moderate during this brief period. Shipments increased rapidly during the last half of June and continued in heavy volume during July and August. Prices declined sharply to low levels in mid-June and remained very low until the end of the season. The season average price was moderately below the low price in 1955 and slightly below the 1950-54 average. The 1950-54 average price does not fully reflect the shift of recent years to the higher cost practice of film packaging. On a relative basis the 1956 price probably would be considerably below average.

1957 Guide: The 1957 guide is a planted acreage 10 percent less than in 1956. Such an acreage, with no abandonment and 1952-56 average yields, will result in a production 10 percent below 1956, and 2 percent below the 1950-54 average.

1957 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Carrots - Late Summer

(Massachusetts, New Jersey, Ohio, and Colorado)

Year	Acreage		Yield	Production	Price	Value
	Planted	For Harvest	Per Acre			
	(acres)		(cwt.)	1/ (1,000 cwt.)	(\$ per cwt.)	(\$1,000)

1957 Acreage Guide and Probable Production

(planted acreage 5 percent below 1956) 4,700 2/ 178 761

Background Statistics

1956 Prel.	4,980	4,550	200	908	2.57	2,338
1955	4,850	4,450	162	721	2.99	2,159
1950-54 Average	4,610	4,160	173	722	3.02	2,142
1945-54 "	-	4,100	176	3/ 720	2.97	2,092

1/ Previously reported in bushels, approximately 50 pounds.

2/ 1952-56 average yield.

3/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value: 50,000 cwt. in 1946 and 24,000 in 1948.

Comparisons and Comments: The planted acreage of late summer carrots has expanded considerably in recent years, reflecting increased acreages in New Jersey and Colorado. The total planted acreage in 1956 was 3 percent above 1955 and 8 percent above the 1950-54 average. Loss of acreage was slightly larger than in 1955 and total harvested acreage was 2 percent above 1955. Growing conditions generally were unfavorable during the spring months and crops in most states were several weeks late. The weather improved later in the season and yields in all states were considerably above 1955. The group average yield was record high. The slightly larger acreage and much higher yields resulted in a production 26 percent above 1955. The 1956 late summer crop met heavy competition in the markets throughout the season. The early summer and late fall crops in California were fairly heavy. In addition, the early fall crop, which is grown in many northern states, was 22 percent larger than in 1955. As a result of the heavy supplies, prices for carrots were very low throughout the summer and fall months. Season average prices were very low in all states.

1957 Guide: The 1957 guide is a planted acreage 5 percent less than in 1956. Such an acreage with normal abandonment of 9 percent and 1952-56 average yields will result in a production 16 percent less than in 1956, but 5 percent above the 1950-54 average.

1957 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Cauliflower - Summer

(New York, Colorado, and Washington)

Year	: Acreage : Planted:	: For Harvest:	: Yield : Per Acre :	: Production :	: Price :	: Value
	(acres)		(cwt.) ^{1/}	(1,000 cwt.)	(\$ per cwt.)	(\$1,000)
<u>1957 Acreage Guide and Probable Production</u>						
(planted acreage 10 percent less than 1956)	4,500		^{2/} 165	676		
<u>Background Statistics</u>						
1956 Prel.	5,000	4,700	192	903	3.13	2,826
1955	4,500	4,000	157	629	3.92	2,464
1950-54 Average	5,050	4,650	147	^{3/} 681	3.68	2,429
1945-54 "	-	5,330	132	^{3/} 692	3.87	2,602

^{1/} Previously reported in crates, approximately 37 pounds.

^{2/} 1952-56 average yields by states.

^{3/} Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value: 46,250 cwt. in 1946, 19,610 in 1948, and 82,000 in 1950.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1956 acreage for harvest was 18 percent larger than the relatively small acreage of 1955 and 1 percent above the 1950-54 average. The 1956 crop developed well except in Colorado where high winds in May reduced stands in the San Luis Valley. Yields averaged higher than in 1955 and the 1950-54 average. Quality was very good because of ideal growing conditions. In New York's Catskill section yields were record high. Production was 44 percent more than in 1955. Prices reflected the increased supplies and were much lower than in 1955. Prices ranged below levels for the relatively small 1955 crop throughout the season. Lowest prices occurred during the last half of August and the first half of September with a general decline occurring during July and early August and a general improvement occurring in late September. Frozen supplies were much larger in 1956 than in 1955 and movement to processors during the summer was much heavier than in 1955. Frozen stocks are expected to be large in 1957 and may exert pressure on fresh market prices in the summer of 1957.

1957 Guide: The 1957 guide is a planted acreage 10 percent less than in 1956. Such an acreage with a normal abandonment of about 9 percent and 1952-56 average yields by states will result in a production 25 percent less than in 1956 and 1 percent less than the 1950-54 average.

1957 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Celery - Early Summer

(Massachusetts, New Jersey, Ohio, Michigan, and California)

Year	: Acreage : Planted:	: Yield : : For Harvest:	: : Per Acre:	: : Production:	: : Price	: : Value
	(acres)	(cwt. 1/)	(1000 cwt.)	(\$ per cwt.)	(\$1000)	
1957 Acreage Guide and Probable Production (planted acreage 20 per- cent less than 1956 in Calif. and equal to 1956 in other States)	4,300	2/ 391		1,648		
Background Statistics						
1956 Prel.	4,900	4,800	410	3/1,966	3.66	6,107
1955	4,350	4,200	376	1,580	3.94	6,228
1950-54 Average	4,190	4,040	365	3/1,474	4.30	6,238
1945-54 "	--	4,360	313	3/1,349	4.17	6,528

1/ Previously reported in crates, approximately 60 pounds.

2/ 1953-56 average yield by states.

3/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value: 12,000 cwt. in 1950, 49,000 in 1953, 25,000 in 1954, 296,000 in 1956.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1956 planted acreage was 13 percent more than in 1955, and 17 percent more than the 1950-54 average. About 2 percent of the plantings were lost. The 600 acre increase in harvesting was in the Salinas and San Jose districts in California. The state's acreage represented 54 percent of the total harvested. The group average yield was moderately higher than in 1955 and the 1950-54 average. California's yield was considerably higher than in 1955, but considerably less than the 1950-54 average. Cold spring weather in the eastern states delayed growth. Ohio had excessive rains in June which interrupted growth. Total production was 24 percent more than in 1955 and one-third more than the 1950-54 average. The early summer crop represented 12 percent of the 1956 commercial production. Prices averaged moderately less than in 1955, and considerably less than average. In California, prices strengthened temporarily in early June, but declined through late June and July. About one-fifth of the California crop was not marketed. In Michigan, prices held about steady during July at levels moderately below those of 1955.

1957 Guide: The 1957 guide is a planted acreage 20 percent less than in 1956 in California and equal to 1956 in other states. Such an acreage, with an abandonment of 2 percent, and 1953-56 average yield by states, will result in a production 16 percent less than in 1956 but 12 percent above the 1950-54 average.

1957 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Celery - Late Summer

(New York, Colorado, Washington, and Oregon)

Year	Acreage		Yield	Production		Price	Value
	Planted	For Harvest	Per Acre	(1,000 cwt.)	(1,000 cwt.)	\$ per cwt.	(\$1,000)
	(acres)		(cwt.)	1/			

1957 Acreage Guide and Probable Production

(planted acreage equal to 1956)

2,800	2/ 311	836
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Background Statistics

1956 Prel.	2,800	2,640	333	878	3.29	2,889
1955	3,280	2,720	304	826	4.41	3,640
1950-54 Average	4,080	3,920	302	3/ 1,182	3.43	3,949
1945-54 "	-	3,570	309	3/ 1,095	3.68	3,795

1/ Previously reported in crates, approximately 60 pounds.

2/ 1952-56 average yield.

3/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value: 277,200 cwt. in 1946, 136,000 in 1949, 120,000 in 1950, 7,000 in 1951, 10,000 in 1953 and 24,000 in 1954.

Comparisons and Comments: The late summer crop represented about 6 percent of the 1956 commercial supply. The 1956 planted acreage was 15 percent less than in 1955, and 31 percent less than the 1950-54 average. The group average yield was considerably higher than in 1955 and the 1950-54 average. In New York, despite cold, wet weather in May the yield was record high. The total group production was 6 percent more than in 1955, but 26 percent less than the 1950-54 average. About 61 percent of the production originated in New York. Prices averaged considerably less than in 1955 and slightly less than the 1950-54 average. In New York, prices strengthened slightly as the marketing season progressed. An overlap with the surplus supplies from the early summer crop in California tended to depress prices for late summer crop marketings.

1957 Guide: The 1957 guide is a planted acreage equal to that in 1956.

Such an acreage, with an abandonment of 4 percent and 1952-56 average yields, will result in a production 5 percent less than in 1956, slightly more than in 1955, and 29 percent less than the 1950-54 average.

1957 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Sweet Corn - Early Summer

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

Year	Acreage Planted	For Harvest	Yield Per Acre	Production (1000 cwt.)	Price (\$ per cwt.)	Value (\$1000)
	(acres)		(cwt. 1/)			

1957 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production
(planted acreage 5 per-
cent more than 1956)

42,200	2/ 52	2,085
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Background Statistics

1956 Prel.	40,200	39,200	58	3/2,284	4.41	10,017
1955	45,800	42,900	52	3/2,243	2.80	6,051
1950-54 Average	51,700	46,500	48	3/2,238	3.79	8,338

1/ Previously reported in 5 dozen units, approximately 50 pounds.

2/ 1953-56 average yield.

3/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value: 50,000 cwt. in 1950, 99,000 in 1951, 80,000 in 1955, and 12,000 in 1956.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1956 planted acreage was 12 percent less than in 1955 and 22 percent less than the 1950-54 average. Abandonment of acreage was considerably below average. Early summer growers harvested 20 percent of the 1956 acreage for fresh market. The average yield was moderately higher than the previous season and the 1950-54 average. The New Jersey crop was planted late, but a record high yield was obtained - almost 50 percent above average. Cold weather retarded crop development in North Carolina and Virginia and yields were below 1955. Hot weather in California matured the crop ahead of schedule. Production was slightly higher than in 1955 and average. About 46 percent of the production originated in New Jersey. Overlap of spring crop supplies was negligible. Prices averaged considerably higher than in 1955 and average. Prices for New Jersey and California supplies opened at high levels, but declined sharply as the marketing season progressed.

1957 Guide: The 1957 guide is a planted acreage 5 percent more than in 1956. Such an acreage, with abandonment of 5 percent and 1953-56 average yields, will result in a production 9 percent less than in 1956, 7 percent less than in 1955, and 7 percent less than 1950-54 average.

1957 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Sweet Corn - Late Summer

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

Year	Acreage Planted	Yield Per Acre	Production (1000 cwt.)	Price (\$ per cwt.)	Value (\$1000)
	(acres)	(cwt. $\frac{1}{2}$)	(1000 cwt.)	(\$ per cwt.)	(\$1000)

1957 Acreage Guide and Probable Production

(planted acreage 5 percent more than 1956)

102,600	2/ 57	5,556
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Background Statistics

1956 Prel.	97,700	92,950	60	5,618	3.26	18,337
1955	101,550	95,300	58	3/ 5,547	2.85	15,607
1950-54 Average	107,190	101,790	55	3/ 5,586	3.09	17,205

1/ Previously reported in 5 dozen units, approximately 50 pounds.

2/ 1952-56 average yield.

3/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value: 194,000 cwt. in 1949, 150,000 in 1950, and 66,000 in 1955.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1956 planted acreage was 4 percent less than in 1955 and 9 percent less than the 1950-54 average. Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Illinois increased acreage moderately. Acreage abandonment was about average. The late summer crop represented almost half of the total 1956 acreage harvested for fresh market. Yield averaged slightly higher than in 1955 and the 1950-54 average. Annual variation in average yield has been small in recent years. In the East, the crop was planted somewhat later than usual. Production was slightly higher than in 1955 and the 1950-54 average. About 20 percent of the crop was produced in New York; 16 percent in Ohio. Prices averaged moderately higher than in 1955 and slightly higher than average. In Maryland, prices averaged moderately less than the previous year. Late summer crop prices averaged considerably lower than early summer crop prices; prices for the two crops were about equal in 1955.

1957 Guide: The 1957 guide is a planted acreage 5 percent more than in 1956. Such an acreage with an abandonment of 5 percent and 1952-56 average yields will result in a production 1 percent less than in 1956, but about equal to 1955 and the 1950-54 average.

1957 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Cucumbers - Early Summer

(New Jersey, Illinois, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia)

Year	Acreage Planted	For Harvest	Yield Per Acre	Production (1000 cwt.)	Price (\$ per cwt.)	Value (\$1000)
	(acres)		(cwt. <u>1</u> /)			

1957 Acreage Guide and Probable Production

(planted acreage equal to 1956)

7,000	2/ 71	497
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Background Statistics

1956 Prel.	7,050	7,050	67	473	4.38	2,073
1955	8,350	8,350	62	518	2.52	1,304
1950-54 Average	6,690	6,690	72	481	4.57	2,210
1945-54 "	--	7,360	70	3/510	4.35	2,208

1/ Previously reported in bushels, approximately 48 pounds.

2/ 1949-54 average yield.

3/ Includes 21,000 cwt. not marketed in 1949 and excluded in computing value.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1956 planted acreage was sharply lower than the large acreage of 1955 but 5 percent more than the 1950-54 average. Low prices in 1955 and cold, wet weather in the spring of 1956 contributed to the smaller acreage. The 1956 season was late because of adverse weather during the spring and early summer months. However, favorable weather in July resulted in the production of good quality cucumbers and overcame much of the late start from the point of view of the normal marketing time period. Production was 9 percent less than the large 1955 crop and 2 percent less than the 1950-54 average. Prices were much higher than the low levels of 1955. Early in the marketing season prices were at relatively high levels but declined to moderate levels in the latter part of July. Prices remained at these levels through August when the early summer crop overlapped late summer crop marketings.

1957 Guide: The 1957 guide is a planted acreage equal to that in 1956. Such an acreage with no abandonment and 1949-54 average yields will result in a production 5 percent more than in 1956, 4 percent less than in 1955, but 3 percent more than the 1950-54 average.

1957 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Cucumbers - Late Summer

(Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and Michigan)

Year	Acreage		Yield	Production		Price	Value
	: Planted	: For Harvest	: Per Acre	: (1,000 cwt.)	: (\$ per cwt.)	: (\$1,000)	
	(acres)		(cwt.) <u>1/</u>	(1,000 cwt.)			
1957 Acreage Guide and Probable Production (planted acreage 5 percent less than 1956)							
	6,900		<u>2/</u> 88	583			
Background Statistics							
1956 Prel.	7,300	6,250	87	546	4.22	2,303	
1955	6,830	6,550	90	592	4.20	2,488	
1950-54 Average	6,890	6,500	85	553	4.33	2,387	
1945-54 "	-	6,310	78	494	4.34	2,128	

1/ Previously reported in bushels, approximately 48 pounds.

2/ 1952-56 average yield.

Comparisons and Comments: Plantings in 1956 were 7 percent above 1955 but considerable acreage was lost. The 1956 acreage for harvest was 5 percent less than in 1955 and 4 percent less than the 1950-54 average. The crop was delayed by cool weather early in the growing season but developed favorably during July. In August, disease developed on Long Island, which reduced yields. Vines failed to develop a good set in Western New York. Yields, however, were only slightly less for the seasonal group than in 1955 but were higher than the 1950-54 average. Production was 8 percent less than in 1955 and 1 percent less than the 1950-54 average. The marketing season was later than usual but it overlapped the marketing season for the early summer producing states, which also was delayed by cool weather. Prices averaged about equal to 1955 but slightly below the 1950-54 average prices. Prices were at moderate levels during late July and throughout August but improved in September.

1957 Guide: The 1957 guide is a planted acreage 5 percent less than in 1956. Such an acreage, with a normal abandonment of 4 percent and 1952-56 average yields, will result in a production 7 percent more than in 1956, and 5 percent more than the 1950-54 average, but 2 percent less than in 1955.

1957 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Eggplant - Summer

(New Jersey)

Year	: Acreage : Planted:	Yield : For Harvest:	Yield : Per Acre:	Production : (1,000 cwt.)	Price : (\$ per : cwt.)	Value : (\$1,000)
	(acres)	(cwt.)	<u>1/</u> (1,000 cwt.)			
1957 Acreage Guide and Probable Production (planted acreage equal to 1956)	1,200		<u>2/</u> 103	124		
<u>Background Statistics</u>						
1956 Prel.	1,200	1,200	115	138	3.50	483
1955	1,200	1,200	110	132	3.50	462
1950-54 Average	1,560	1,560	93	<u>3/</u> 144	3.84	544
1945-54 "	-	1,740	85	<u>3/</u> 146	3.85	557

1/ Previously reported in bushels, approximately 33 pounds.

2/ 1952-56 average yield.

3/ Includes 10,000 cwt. not marketed in 1950 and excluded in computing value.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1956 acreage of eggplant equaled that in 1955, but was 23 percent less than the 1950-54 average. The summer commercial crop now confined essentially to New Jersey, was delayed by cool weather in May and June but developed favorably in July. The 1956 average yield was higher than in 1955 and well above the 1950-54 average. Production was 5 percent more than in 1955, but 4 percent less than the 1950-54 average. The marketing season began in late July. However, volume movement did not start until about August 1. Prices were very high in late July but declined steadily through August to about mid-September. From mid-August through most of September, prices were at relatively low levels. In late September, prices improved slightly and the improvement continued into early October when fairly high prices were obtained for the remaining light volume. Shipments continued later than usual because of open fall weather.

1957 Guide: The 1957 guide is a planted acreage equal to that in 1956. Such an acreage, with no abandonment and 1952-56 average yields, will result in a production 10 percent less than in 1956, 6 percent less than in 1955, and 14 percent less than the 1950-54 average.

1957 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Lettuce - Summer

(Maine, New York, Ohio, Michigan, Colorado, California)

Year	Acreage		Yield Per Acre (cwt.) <u>1/</u>	Production (1,000 cwt.)	Price (\$ per cwt.)	Value (\$1,000)
	: Planted	: For Harvest				

1957 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production

(see 1957 guide below)

36,400	<u>2/</u> 210	7,338
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Background Statistics

1956 Prel.	44,350	41,550	202	<u>3/</u> 8,383	3.12	25,593
1955	36,100	34,800	225	7,846	4.72	37,015
1950-54 Average	38,940	37,210	192	<u>3/</u> 7,094	3.67	25,567
1945-54 "	-	35,300	180	<u>3/</u> 6,334	3.92	24,156

1/ Previously reported in crates, approximately 70 pounds.

2/ 1953-56 average yield by states.

3/ Includes the following not marketed and excluded in computing value:
292,600 cwt. in 1948, 236,000 in 1949, 468,000 in 1950, 58,000 in 1951,
84,000 in 1953, 140,000 in 1954 and 176,000 in 1956.

Comparisons and Comments: Following a very favorable marketing season in 1955, all summer states except Maine increased their acreage in 1956. The total planted acreage was 23 percent above 1955. Growing conditions generally were favorable and yields in most states were above average. However, in California the average yield was considerably below the high level in 1956. Yields in California usually vary directly with prices - high prices, high yields and low prices, low yields. The large acreage and above average yields for the group resulted in a record large crop. The California crop was affected by adverse weather in late May, and quality during most of June was poor. Prices for good quality were moderate most of the month. As volume supplies of good quality became available late in June prices broke sharply to very low levels. Supplies continued heavy and prices low until late in August, when a strike of truck drivers reduced shipments and prices improved. Season average prices were very low in all states except Ohio and Michigan. These two states benefited from extremely high prices received for marketings in September and October.

1957 Guide: The 1957 guide is a planted acreage 15 percent less than in 1956 in Colorado and California and planted acreages equal to 1956 in other states. Such acreages with a normal abandonment of 4 percent and 1953-56 average yields by states will result in a production 12 percent below 1956, but 3 percent above the 1950-54 average.

1957 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Onions - Early Summer

(New Jersey, Iowa, Virginia, Oklahoma, Texas, N. Mexico, Washington)

Year	: Acreage :		Yield :	: Price :		Value
	:Planted:	For Harvest:	Per Acre:	Production :	(\$ per	
	(acres)		(cwt.)	1/(1,000 cwt.)	(\$1,000	cwt.)
<u>1957 Acreage Guide and Probable Production</u>						
(planted acreage equal to 1956)						
	7,600		2/ 196		1,430	
<u>Background Statistics</u>						
1956 Prel.	7,650	7,150	202		1,447	6.70 9,693
1955	6,570	6,570	205		1,347	2.38 3,205
1950-54 Average	6,960	6,730	165	3/	1,114	2.97 3,625
1945-54 "	-	6,500	154	3/	928	3.00 2,930

1/ Previously reported in 50 pound sacks.

2/ 1954-56 average yield.

3/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value: 6,000 cwt. in 1946, 14,000 in 1948, and 40,000 in 1953.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1957 planted acreage was 16 percent above 1955 with a large increase in Texas more than offsetting declines in all other states. The acreage in Texas, located in the Panhandle, has expanded considerably in recent years. Most of the acreage is under irrigation. Weather conditions in Iowa, New Jersey and Virginia were unfavorable (too cool and wet) and yields were below average. In the other states, conditions were good and yields were relatively high. The increased acreage resulted in a total 1956 production 7 percent above 1955 and 30 percent above the 1950-54 average. Prices received by growers during the early summer season were at extremely high levels, largely because of the light production in late spring states. The late spring crop normally overlaps to some degree marketings from early summer states. The late spring crop in 1956 was 10 percent below the 1955 level; it was marketed rapidly and there was no overlap with the early summer onions. Prices for onions remained at very high levels until volume supplies were available from the late summer crop areas in late August. Season average prices in all states were very high.

1957 Guide: The 1957 guide is a planted acreage equal to that in 1956. Such an acreage with normal abandonment of 4 percent and 1954-56 average yields will result in a production one percent less than in 1956, but 28 percent above the 1950-54 average.

1957 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Onions - Late Summer

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

Year	: Acreage	: Yield :	:	:
	:Planted:For Harvest:	Per Acre:	Production :	Price : Value
	(acres)	(cwt.)	1/ (1,000 cwt.)	(\$ per (\$1,000) cwt.)

1957 Acreage Guide and Probable Production

(planted acreage 10 percent below 1956) 52,500 2/ 300 15,120

Background Statistics

1956 Prel.	58,300	56,740	313	17,768	1.94	34,238
1955	59,800	56,360	285	16,042	2.22	35,609
1950-54 Average	64,290	61,420	274	3/ 16,784	2.42	39,042
1945-54 "	-	63,770	256	3/ 16,285	2.64	40,799

1/ Previously reported in 50 pound sacks.

2/ 1953-56 average yield.

3/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value: 1,152,500 cwt. in 1946, 184,000 in 1948, 481,000 in 1950, 50,000 in 1953, and 90,000 in 1956.

Comparisons and Comments: In spite of an unfavorable marketing season in 1955, planted acreage was reduced only 3 percent in 1956. Cold, wet weather delayed planting and growing conditions generally were unfavorable until late July. Despite the adverse weather, yields in many states were considerably above average. The group average yield was record high. Production was 11 percent above 1955 and 6 percent above the 1950-54 average. Prices were high for a brief period early in the season because of the market gap created by the small late spring crop but dropped sharply to low levels as the late summer crop harvest became general. There is a possibility of improvement late in the season. There was a heavy movement early in the season to fill the market gap; exports may be larger than usual, and drought in Texas may reduce the early movement of the early spring crop. However, season average prices in most states will be very low. Growers should realize that with improved cultural practices and increasing use of hybrids, future yields will be relatively high.

1957 Guide: The 1957 guide is a planted acreage 10 percent less than in 1956. Such an acreage, with normal abandonment of 4 percent and 1953-56 average yields will result in a production 15 percent less than in 1956, and 10 percent below the 1950-54 average.

1957 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Peas - Summer

(New York, Colorado, and New Mexico)

Year	: Acreage : Planted:	: For Harvest : (acres)	: Yield : Per Acre:	: : : (cwt.) <u>1</u> /	: Production : (1,000 cwt.)	: Price : (\$ per	: Value : (\$1,000 cwt.)
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1957 Acreage Guide and
 Probable Production

(planted acreage equal
 to 1956)

3,100 2/ 31 88

Background Statistics

1956 Prel.	3,140	2,840	31	88	7.49	659
1955	3,650	3,450	33	<u>3</u> / 115	6.60	726
1950-54 Average	4,650	4,260	31	129	6.78	863
1945-54 "	-	8,330	30	<u>3</u> / 242	6.34	1,512

1/ Previously reported in bushels, approximately 30 pounds.

2/ 1950-54 average yield.

3/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value: 1,800 cwt. in 1948 and 5,000 in 1955.

Comparisons and Comments: The downward trend in acreage continued in 1956 as all states reduced their acreage from 1955 levels. Total planted acreage was 14 percent less than in 1955 and 32 percent below the 1950-54 average. Acreage loss was larger than in 1955, largely because of unfavorable weather in Colorado early in the season. Yields were equal to the 1950-54 average but slightly below 1955. Total production was 23 percent below 1955 and 32 percent below the 1950-54 average. Harvest of the New York crop began in late June and was practically finished by mid-July. The crop sold at relatively high prices. The very small crop in New Mexico moved to market during July. Prices were well above the low levels in 1955 but were below the 1950-54 average. The harvest season in Colorado is somewhat longer than in the other two states - extending from about mid-July until early September. Prices for Colorado peas were relatively high throughout the 1956 season and the season average price was moderately above 1955.

1957 Guide: The 1957 guide is a planted acreage equal to that in 1956. Such an acreage, with 8 percent abandonment and 1950-54 average yields, will result in a production equal to 1956, but 32 percent below the 1950-54 average.

1957 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Green Peppers-Early Summer

(North Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas)

Year	: Acreage : Planted: For Harvest:	: Yield : : Per Acre: Production:	: : Price	: : Value
	(acres)	(cwt. <u>1/</u>)(1000 cwt.)	(\$ per cwt.)	(\$1000)

1957 Acreage Guide and Probable Production

(planted acreage equal to 1956)

9,000	2/ 35	302
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Background Statistics

1956 Prel.	9,000	8,400	33	277	8.00	2,216
1955	10,000	10,000	40	3/397	5.11	1,585
1950-54 Average	9,080	8,640	32	3/277	9.49	2,465
1945-54 "	--	7,960	34	3/270	8.68	2,262

1/ Previously reported in bushels, approximately 25 pounds.

2/ 1953-56 average yield.

3/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value: 27,000 cwt. in 1951, 15,000 in 1954, and 85,000 in 1955.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1956 planted acreage was 10 percent less than the large acreage in 1955 because of the adverse weather conditions at planting time in some growing areas and because of low prices in 1955. The acreage for harvest was 16 percent below 1955 and 3 percent below the 1950-54 average. The crops in Mississippi and North Carolina developed slowly because of cool, dry weather, but beneficial rainfall was received in June, and the crop in these states developed well. The Louisiana crop suffered from excess rains followed by hot weather. This resulted in lower than average yields and restricted marketings. The crop in Texas received timely rains but marketings were cut short to some extent in July by hot, dry weather. The group average yield was less than in 1955 but about equaled the 1950-54 average. Production was 30 percent less than the large 1955 crop but equal to the 1950-54 average. Prices averaged higher than the low levels prevailing in 1955 but less than the 1950-54 average.

1957 Guide: The 1957 guide is a planted acreage equal to that in 1956. Such an acreage with a normal abandonment of about 4 percent and 1953-56 average yields will result in a production 9 percent more than in 1956 and the 1950-54 average, but 24 percent less than the large 1955 crop.

1957 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Green Peppers - Late Summer

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

Year	: Acreage : Planted: (acres)	: For Harvest: (acres)	: Yield : Per Acre: (cwt.) <u>1/</u>	: Production : (1,000 cwt.)	: Price : (\$ per cwt.)	: Value : (\$1,000)
1957 Acreage Guide and Probable Production (planted acreage equal to 1956)						
	14,200		<u>2/</u> 78	1,097		
<u>Background Statistics</u> <u>3/</u>						
1956 Prel.	14,190	14,040	78	1,089	6.50	7,081
1955	14,840	14,740	74	1,098	7.12	7,817
1950-54 Average	13,060	12,910	77	985	6.50	6,379
1945-54 "	-	12,280	69	853	6.13	5,240

1/ Previously reported in bushels approximately 25 pounds.

2/ 1952-56 average yield.

3/ Includes data for Ohio for 1952 through 1956 only.

Comparisons and Comments: The upward trend in acreage, yield and production of late summer green peppers has been brought about largely by increased acreage in California. The decline in acreage for harvest in 1956 compared with 1955, however, was a result of a decline in acreage in New Jersey caused by cold spring weather, including a late frost. The acreage for harvest was 5 percent less than in 1955, but 9 percent more than the 1950-54 average. Growing conditions in most areas were favorable after June 1. Yields averaged slightly higher than in 1955 and the 1950-54 average. Production was 1 percent less than in 1955 but 11 percent more than the 1950-54 average. Prices were lower than in 1955 but equal to the 1950-54 average. Compared with 1955, higher average prices were obtained for California and Ohio production. Lower prices for New Jersey and New England production probably reflects the effects of competition in this group of states in eastern markets.

1957 Guide: The 1957 guide is a planted acreage equal to that in 1956. Such an acreage, with a normal abandonment of one percent and 1952-56 average yields, will result in a production 1 percent more than in 1956, about equal to 1955, and 11 percent more than the 1950-54 average.

1957 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Spinach - Summer

(Colorado and Washington)

Year	: Acreage :		Yield :	: Price : Value	
	:Planted:	For Harvest:	Per Acre:	Production :	Price : Value
	(acres)	(cwt.)	<u>1/</u>	(1,000 cwt.)	(\$ per (\$1,000 cwt.)

1957 Acreage Guide and Probable Production

(planted acreage 15 percent below 1956) 1,300 2/ 51 56

Background Statistics

1956 Prel.	1,540	1,240	46	57	4.93	281
1955	1,240	1,040	49	51	5.35	273
1950-54 Average	1,340	1,120	49	<u>3/</u> 53	5.64	262
1945-54 "	-	2,000	51	<u>3/</u> 105	4.71	400

1/ Previously reported in bushels, approximately 20 pounds.

2/ 1951-55 average yield.

3/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value: 3,200 cwt. in 1946, 11,200 in 1947, 14,400 in 1948, 6,000 in 1949, 18,000 in 1950, and 17,000 in 1951.

Comparisons and Comments: Colorado increased its acreage of summer spinach considerably in 1956, accounting for most of the 24 percent increase in the group total increase over 1955. Loss of acreage was heavier than normal, reflecting excessive heat in Washington. Total acreage for harvest was 19 percent above 1955. Yields were about average in Colorado but below average in Washington. Total production was 12 percent larger than in 1955. Supplies from Colorado were available in moderate volume from late July through September and in light volume until mid-October. Prices were fairly high in July but declined to moderate levels in August and September. In general, prices were well below prevailing levels in recent years for this period. The Colorado season average price was moderately below 1955 and the 1950-54 average. The bulk of the Washington crop was marketed in September and October. The season average price was equal to 1955 but below the 1950-54 average.

1957 Guide: The 1957 guide is a planted acreage 15 percent less than in 1956. Such an acreage, with a normal abandonment of 16 percent and 1951-55 average yields, will result in a production 2 percent less than in 1956, but 6 percent above the 1950-54 average.

1957 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Tomatoes - Early Summer

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

Year	: Acreage : Planted:	: For Harvest:	: Yield : Per Acre:	: Production :	: Price :	: Value
	(acres)	(acres)	(cwt.) ^{1/}	(1,000 cwt.)	(\$ per cwt.)	(\$1,000)
<u>1957 Acreage Guide and Probable Production</u>						
(see 1957 guide below)						
	44,600		^{2/} 91			4,062
<u>Background Statistics</u>						
1956 Prel.	47,000	47,000	94		4,410	6.90 30,435
1955	49,900	49,100	78	^{3/}	3,826	5.53 20,543
1950-54 Average	46,860	46,430	88	^{3/}	4,066	6.55 26,534
1945-54 "	-	44,930	83	^{3/}	3,728	5.86 21,922

^{1/} Previously reported in bushels, approximately 53 pounds.

^{2/} 1950-54 average yields by states.

^{3/} Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value: 58,300 cwt. in 1946, 59,000 in 1951 and 113,000 in 1955.

Comparisons and Comments: Early summer production has been increasing in recent years, largely because of a sharp expansion of acreage in California. In 1956, a 2 percent rise in planted acreage in California was more than offset by reductions in a number of eastern states. The total planted acreage was 6 percent below 1955. The group average yield was considerably higher than in 1955 and production reached a record high - about 15 percent above 1955. Cold, wet spring weather in the East and Midwest delayed crop progress several weeks. Also, the late spring crop was considerably smaller than usual. Prices were fairly high in June, declined to moderate levels in July and low levels in late August as early summer crops overlapped harvests of late summer crops. Season average prices were low in the Middle Atlantic States but moderate in most other areas. In both 1955 and 1956 growers in California benefited from delayed crops in the East and Midwest. If crops in the latter areas had developed on normal schedules, California growers probably would have experienced extreme marketing difficulties in both years.

1957 Guide: The 1957 guide is a planted acreage in California 20 percent below ~~1956~~ and for planted acreages in all other states equal to 1956. Such acreages, with no abandonment and 1950-54 average yields by states, will result in a production 8 percent below 1956, but about equal to the 1950-54 average.

1957 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Tomatoes - Late Summer

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

Year	Acreage		Yield	Production		Price	Value
	: Planted	: For Harvest	: Per Acre	: (1,000 cwt.)	: (\$ per cwt.)	: (\$1,000)	
	(acres)		(cwt.)	<u>1/</u>			

1957 Acreage Guide and Probable Production

(planted acreage equal to 1956)

36,700	<u>2/</u> 107	3,809
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Background Statistics

1956 Prel.	36,680	35,130	103	3,619	6.74	24,374
1955	37,580	35,930	96	3,434	5.84	20,061
1950-54 Average	38,700	37,930	107	4,060	5.41	21,990
1945-54 "	-	43,120	101	<u>3/</u> 4,283	4.88	20,766

1/ Previously reported in bushels, approximately 53 pounds.

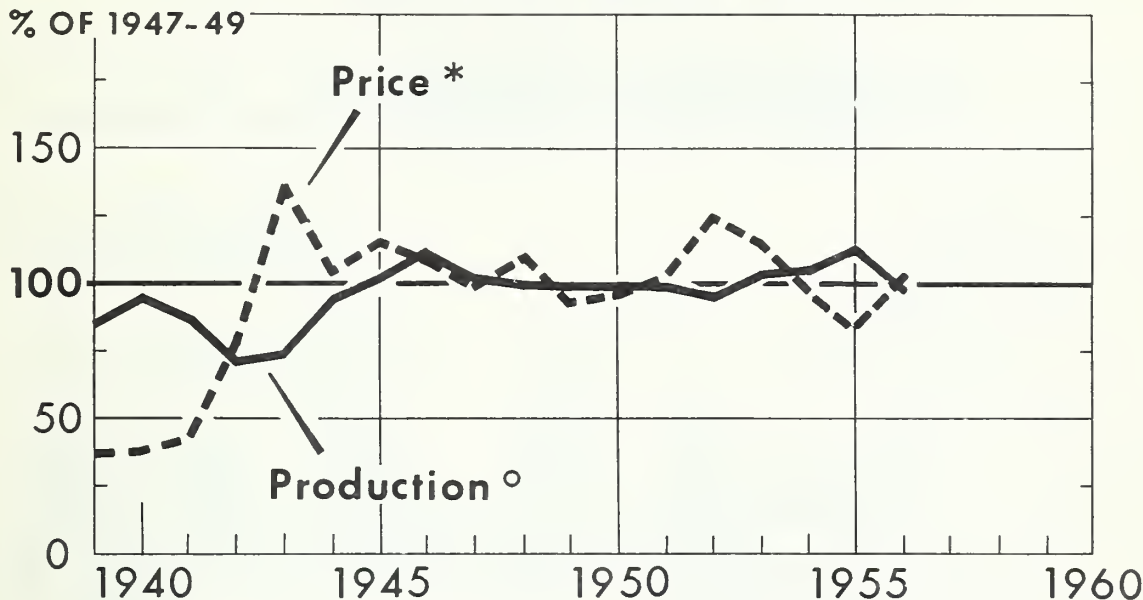
2/ 1950-54 average yields.

3/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value: 42,400 cwt. in 1948 and 105,000 in 1949.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1956 production was 5 percent larger than in 1955 with higher yields more than offsetting a smaller acreage for harvest. Weather conditions were unfavorable in most areas early in the season and crops generally were delayed several weeks. However, improved conditions in July permitted good recovery and yields generally were well above the relatively low levels of 1955. Light harvest began in July but did not become general until about mid-August. Prices were relatively high until late August, then declined steadily, reaching a seasonal low about mid-September. Prices improved in late September and were at moderate levels the remainder of the season. Season average prices in the Middle Atlantic states were well above 1955 and the 1950-54 average. Prices in New England and in western states generally were slightly below 1955 and the 1950-54 average.

1957 Guide: The 1957 guide is a planted acreage equal to that in 1956. Such an acreage, with a normal abandonment of 3 percent and 1950-54 average yields, will result in production 5 percent more than in 1956, but 6 percent below the 1950-54 average.

SUMMER COMMERCIAL MELONS FOR FRESH MARKET



* SEASON AVERAGE PRICE RECEIVED BY FARMERS

° CANTALOUPS, HONEYDEWS, AND WATERMELONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 1987- 57 (1) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Total production of summer melons in 1956 was sharply lower than in 1955, reflecting substantial reductions in acreage for both cantaloups and watermelons. The 1956 planted acreage of cantaloups was 13 percent less and the planted acreage of watermelons was 10 percent less than in 1955. The total planted acreage of all summer melons was 10 percent less than in 1956. Abandonment was about average and total production of melons was 11 percent less than in 1955. Prices for watermelons and cantaloups during 1956 generally were well above the relatively low levels that prevailed in 1955. For all summer melons prices averaged 24 percent higher than the low price in 1955 and 5 percent higher than the 1947-49 average.

1957 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Melons

Cantaloups - Early Summer

(South Carolina, Georgia, and Arizona)

Year	: Acreage :		Yield :		Production:	Price :
	:Planted:	For Harvest:	Per Acre:	(1000 cwt.):		
	(acres)		(cwt. <u>1/</u>)		(\$ per cwt.)	(\$1000)

1957 Acreage Guide and Probable Production

(planted acreage equal to 1956 in Georgia and S.

Carolina, 20 percent more

than 1956 in Arizona) 17,800

2/ 60

1,071

Background Statistics

1956 Prel.	17,300	17,300	49	851	3.31	2,819
1955	22,700	22,700	52	<u>3/</u> 1,174	3.39	3,949
1950-54 Average	23,280	23,060	77	<u>3/</u> 1,773	3.26	5,716
1945-54 "	--	24,520	74	<u>3/</u> 1,807	3.23	5,802

1/ Previously reported in crates, approximately 83 pounds.

2/ 1949-54 average yield by states.

3/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value: 17,000 cwt. in 1954 and 8,000 in 1955.

Comparisons and Comments: Low prices in 1955, disease problems in Arizona and dry, cool spring weather in Georgia and South Carolina resulted in a reduced early spring acreage in 1956. Most of the reduction occurred in Arizona where in 1955 crown blight caused considerably lower yields. The 1956 acreage for harvest was 24 percent below 1955. Cool, dry weather during the spring caused low yields in the Southeast. Production was 28 percent less than in 1955 and 52 percent below the 1950-54 average. The marketing season was late because of cool spring weather. Prices averaged moderately less than in 1955 but higher than the 1950-54 average. This was due entirely to lower prices in Arizona since Southeastern prices averaged higher than a year earlier. The important mid-summer production was lighter than usual. This contributed to the higher level of price in most states throughout the summer. However, the general level of prices was only moderate.

1957 Guide: The 1957 guide is a planted acreage in Georgia and South Carolina equal to 1956 and 20 percent more than in 1956 in Arizona, if appropriate control of crown blight can be reasonably assured. Such an acreage with no abandonment and 1949-54 average yields by states will result in a production 26 percent more than in 1956, but 9 percent less than in 1955 and 40 percent less than the 1950-54 average.

1957 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Melons

Cantaloups - Mid-Summer

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

Year	: Acreage	: Yield	:	:
	:Planted:	For Harvest:	Per Acre:	Production :
	(acres)	(cwt.)	<u>1</u> /(1,000 cwt.)	(\$ per (1,000 cwt.)
				Value

1957 Acreage Guide and Probable Production
(planted acreage equal to 1956)

53,100	2/ 95	4,944
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Background Statistics

1956 Prel.	53,100	51,900	97	5,032	3.49	17,574
1955	60,700	59,200	100	5,926	2.97	17,592
1950-54 Average	53,190	52,290	97	5,053	3.56	17,958
1945-54 "	-	57,130	90	3/ 5,078	3.49	17,684

1/ Previously reported in crates, approximately 83 pounds.

2/ 1949-54 average yield.

3/ Includes 19,920 cwt. not marketed in 1945 and excluded in computing value.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1956 acreage for harvest was 12 percent less than in 1955 and 1 percent less than the 1950-54 average. Most of the acreage reduction occurred in California where less acreage was planted. The crop was also somewhat later than usual. Yields were slightly less than in 1955, because of less acreage in California where higher yields normally are obtained, but equal to the 1950-54 average. Dry weather affected crop development in some states and unseasonably hot weather in June cut yields in North Carolina. Production was 15 percent less than in 1955 and slightly less than the 1950-54 average. With the lower volume, prices averaged higher than the relatively low levels of 1955 but slightly less than the 1950-54 average. In general the 1956 marketing season was successful in most areas. The smaller early summer crop plus the delay in the marketing season contributed to the improved level of prices.

1957 Guide: The 1957 guide is a planted acreage equal to 1956. Such an acreage with a normal abandonment of about 2 percent and 1949-54 average yields will result in a production 2 percent less than in 1956, 17 percent less than in 1955 and 25 percent less than the 1950-54 average.

1957 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Melons

Cantaloups - Late Summer

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

Year	Acreage		Yield	Production	Price	Value
	:Planted:	For Harvest:	: Per Acre:			
	(acres)		(cwt.) <u>1/</u>	(1,000 cwt.)	(\$ per cwt.)	(\$1,000)

1957 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production

(planted acreage equal
to 1956)

13,800	<u>1/</u> 89	1,155
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Background Statistics

1956 Prel.	13,800	12,700	92	1,165	3.22	3,754
1955	13,170	12,670	89	1,129	2.87	3,240
1950-54 Average	13,720	12,850	83	<u>3/</u> 1,064	3.31	3,479
1945-54 "	-	14,200	80	<u>3/</u> 1,119	3.24	3,530

1/ Previously reported in crates, approximately 83 pounds.

2/ 1952-56 average yield.

3/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value: 41,500 cwt. in 1946, 33,200 in 1947, 11,620 in 1948, 63,000 in 1949 and 63,000 in 1950.

Comparisons and Comments: There was a moderate reversal of the long time downward trend in acreage of late summer cantaloups in 1956. Modest acreage increases in Ohio, Kansas and Colorado more than offset acreage declines in New York. The 1956 acreage for harvest was about equal to 1955 but 1 percent less than the 1950-54 average. The crop was later than usual in eastern growing areas but developed well under favorable conditions until August. During August some unfavorable weather in New York, Michigan and Ohio reduced yields below earlier expectations. The season average yield, however, was higher than in 1955 and higher than the 1950-54 average. Production was 3 percent more than in 1955 and 9 percent more than the 1950-54 average. Prices were higher than in 1955 because of good quality and a smaller than usual mid-summer crop immediately ahead of the late summer marketing season.

1957 Guide: The 1957 guide is a planted acreage equal to that in 1956. Such an acreage, with a normal abandonment of about 6 percent and 1952-56 average yields, will result in a production 1 percent less than in 1956, 2 percent more than in 1955, and 9 percent more than the 1950-54 average.

1957 Acreage-Marketing Guide
Summer Melons

Watermelons - Early Summer

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

Year	: Acreage : : Planted: For Harvest:	Yield : : Per Acre:	: : Production:	Price : : (\$ per cwt.)	: : Value
	(acres)	(cwt. <u>1/</u>)	(1000 cwt.)		((\$1000)

1957 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production
(planted acreage 5 per-
cent less than 1956)

309,400	<u>2/</u> 64	19,208
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Background Statistics

1956 Prel.	325,700	284,700	66	3/18,657	1.23	22,183
1955	362,000	317,400	71	3/22,435	.96	19,861
1950-54 Average	298,840	281,480	64	3/18,005	1.25	22,214
1945-54 "	-	291,560	62	3/18,027	1.30	23,046

1/ Previously reported in melons, approximately 25 pounds each.

2/ 1949-54 average yield.

3/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value: 1,163,000 cwt. in 1947, 102,000 in 1949, 460,000 in 1950, 110,000 in 1951, 280,000 in 1954, 1,713,000 in 1955, and 684,000 in 1956.

Comparisons and Comments: Cold, dry weather during the 1956 spring growing season in the South and low prices in 1955 resulted in less acreage planted to early summer watermelons. Dry weather during the summer in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Texas, and Oklahoma resulted in a heavier than usual abandonment and lighter yields than in 1955. The 1956 acreage for harvest was 10 percent less than in 1955 but 1 percent more than the 1950-54 average. This 1956 acreage was a reversal of the long term upward trend in acreage for this crop. Yields were lower than in 1955 but slightly higher than the 1950-54 average. Production was 17 percent less than in 1955 but 4 percent more than the 1950-54 average. The crop in the South was later than usual because of the cold spring weather. Prices were sharply higher than in 1955 in response to the reduced volume for market. In addition, the effects of a normal overlap between the late spring and early summer crops were largely avoided because of the delayed early summer marketing season.

1957 Guide: The 1957 guide is a planted acreage 5 percent less than in 1956. Such an acreage, with normal abandonment of about 3 percent and 1949-54 average yields, will result in a production 3 percent more than in 1956 and 7 percent more than the 1950-54 average, but 14 percent less than in 1955.

1957 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Melons

Watermelons - Late Summer

(Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia
and Oregon)

Year	: Acreage : Planted:	: Yield : : For Harvest:	: : : Per Acre:	: : : Production:	: Price : (\$ per cwt.)	: Value : (\$1000)
	(acres)	(cwt. <u>1</u> /)	(1000 cwt.)	(\$ per cwt.)	(\$1000)	(\$1000)

1957 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production

(planted acreage equal
to 1956)

27,400	2/ 111	3,041
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Background Statistics

1956 Prel.	27,400	27,300	116	3,170	1.32	4,172
1955	28,750	28,650	111	3,188	1.24	3,960
1950-54 Average	22,200	22,040	104	2,312	1.31	2,984
1945-54 "	--	21,200	102	2,159	1.28	2,741

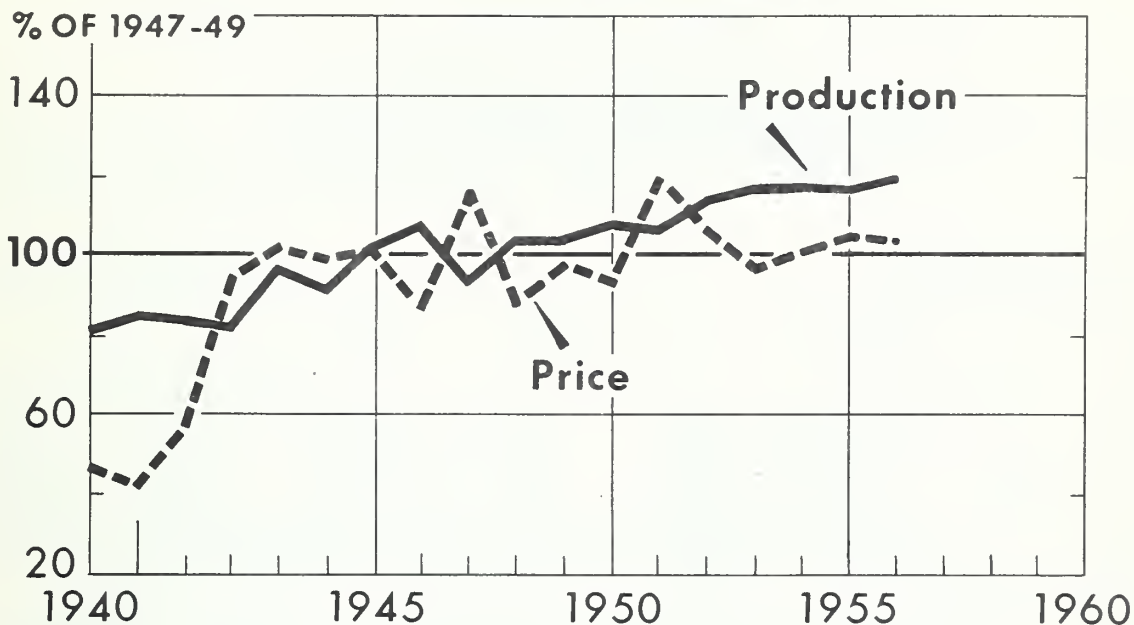
1/ Previously reported in melons, approximately 25 pounds each.

2/ 1952-56 average yield.

Comparisons and Comments: Cold weather at planting time resulted in some re-planting and less acreage in 1956 than in 1955. The acreage for harvest was 5 percent less than in 1955 but 24 percent more than the 1950-54 average. Favorable weather through July in most areas resulted in higher yields than in 1955 and the 1950-54 average. Dry weather in some areas in August reduced yields below earlier expectations, but production from the smaller acreage was almost as large as in 1955, and 37 percent more than the 1950-54 average. This high level of production of late summer watermelons was marketed with relative success as prices were slightly higher than in 1955 and the 1950-54 average. This price level, however, was at least partially the result of a smaller production from the important early summer crop.

1957 Guide: The 1957 guide is a planted acreage equal to 1956. Such an acreage, with no abandonment and 1952-56 average yield, will result in a production 4 percent less than in 1956 and 5 percent less than in 1955, but 32 percent more than the 1950-54 average.

FALL COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES FOR FRESH MARKET



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 1979-57 (1) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

In 1956, the planted acreages of most fall vegetables were increased slightly over 1955 levels. In total, the 1956 planted acreage was 2 percent more than in 1955. Abandonment was less than in 1955 and yields were fairly high for a number of commodities. The larger acreage resulted in a total production 2 percent more than in 1955 and 19 percent more than the 1947-49 average. Growing conditions were very favorable for early fall crops. Supplies were relatively heavy and prices were low during October. An overlap between late summer and early fall harvests contributed to the low prices. Supplies of the more tender vegetables declined in November, reflecting adverse weather in the more important producing states, principally Florida and Texas. Prices for the tender vegetables were relatively high in November and December. The more hardy vegetables, such as cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, and celery were in abundant supply during the fall season and prices were relatively low. In the aggregate, prices in 1956 averaged about 1 percent lower than in 1955 but 3 percent higher than the 1947-49 average.

1957 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Snap Beans - Early Fall

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

Year	Acreage		Yield	Production	Price	Value
	Planted	For Harvest	Per Acre		(\$ per cwt.)	(\$1000)
	(acres)		(cwt. <u>1/</u>)	(1000 cwt.)		

1957 Acreage Guide and Probable Production

(planted acreage equal to 1956)

14,400	<u>2/</u> 43	582
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Background Statistics

1956 Prel.	14,350	14,350	44	630	8.98	5,660
1955	15,100	14,000	45	<u>3/</u> 630	9.08	5,681
1950-54 Average	20,570	18,840	39	<u>3/</u> 739	8.45	6,191
1945-54 "	--	21,540	36	<u>3/</u> 764	7.82	5,912

1/ Previously reported in bushels, approximately 30 pounds.

2/ 1953-56 average yield.

3/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value: 19,500 cwt. in 1946, 2,700 in 1948, 10,000 in 1949, 6,000 in 1950 and 4,000 in 1955.

Comparisons and Comments: The downward trend in acreage planted to early fall snap beans continued in 1956. However, the acreage for harvest was moderately larger than in 1955 when heavy rains, accompanying hurricanes, resulted in some losses. The development of the 1956 crop was spotted except in California. Dry weather early in the season retarded crops in southeastern states. The New Jersey crop was adversely affected by cool, wet weather in September. Also, the Virginia crop was damaged by heavy rains accompanying a hurricane in late September. Yields averaged slightly less than in 1955 but more than the 1950-54 average. Production equaled 1955 but was 15 percent less than the 1950-54 average. Prices were slightly less than in 1955 but were higher than the 1950-54 average. Competition from canned and frozen snap beans may be expected to be at least as strong as in 1956.

1957 Guide: The 1957 guide is a planted acreage equal to that in 1956. Such an acreage with a normal abandonment of 6 percent and 1953-56 average yields will result in a production 8 percent less than in 1955 and 1956, and 21 percent less than the 1950-54 average.

1957 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Snap Beans - Late Fall

(Florida and Texas)

Year	Acreage Planted: (acres)	For Harvest: Per Acre: (cwt. <u>1/</u>)	Yield : Production: (1,000 cwt.)	Price (\$ per cwt.)	Value (\$1000)
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1957 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production

(planted acreage equal
to 1956)

19,800	2/ 32	507
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Background Statistics

1956 Prel.	19,800	16,600	32	528	8.40	4,435
1955	21,400	19,800	35	3/699	7.53	5,032
1950-54 Average	23,760	18,020	27	3/492	10.04	4,409
1945-54 "	--	19,720	28	3/555	9.19	4,454

1/ Previously reported in bushels, approximately 30 pounds.

2/ 1953-56 average yield.

3/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value: 106,500 cwt. in 1945, 47,400 in 1947, 236,100 in 1948, 124,000 in 1951, 35,000 in 1953, and 31,000 in 1955.

Comparisons and Comments: Relatively low prices in 1955 contributed to reduced plantings in Florida and Texas in 1956. Dry weather in Texas further acted to reduce acreage in that state. The total acreage for harvest in both states in 1956 was 16 percent less than in 1955, and 8 percent less than the 1950-54 average. Dry weather in Texas and excessive October rains and high wind in Florida lowered yields. The group average yield was less than in 1955 but more than the 1950-54 average. Yield trends have been upward and acreage trends downward in recent years. Production was 24 percent less than in 1955 but 7 percent more than the 1950-54 average. Prices were moderately higher than the low levels of 1955 but lower than the 1950-54 average. Supplies of canned and frozen snap beans are expected to be ample in 1957.

1957 Guide: The 1957 guide is a planted acreage equal to that in 1956. Such an acreage, with a normal abandonment of about 20 percent and 1953-56 average yields, will result in a production 4 percent less than in 1956, and 27 percent less than in 1955, but 3 percent more than the 1950-54 average.

1957 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Broccoli - Fall

(N. York, N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, Washington, California and
Others)

Year	: Acreage : Planted:	For Harvest:	Yield : Per Acre:	Production: (1000 cwt.)	Price (\$ per cwt.)	: Value (\$1000)
	(acres)		(cwt. <u>1</u> /)			
<u>1957 Acreage Guide and Probable Production</u>						
(planted acreage 15 per-						
cent less than 1956						
	23,500		<u>2</u> / 47	1,093		
<u>Background Statistics</u>						
1956 Prel.	27,700	27,400	50	1,375	7.78	10,695
1955	23,300	22,800	47	1,077	7.88	8,492
1950-54 Average	21,760	21,560	45	982	8.44	8,219
1945-54 "	--	15,840	45	721	8.87	6,187

1/ Previously reported in crates, approximately 42 pounds.

2/ 1952-56 average yield.

Comparisons and Comments: Expansion of the important fall broccoli acreage continued in 1956. The fall crop represents normally more than half the United States acreage and production. About half of the fall crop is grown in California. The 1956 acreage for harvest was 20 percent more than in 1955 and 27 percent above the 1950-54 average. The quality of California's marketings prior to October 1 was poor and yields were low. Subsequent quality was much improved and yields were higher. Generally favorable growing conditions prevailed in most areas with open fall weather favoring crops in New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. The record 1956 production was 28 percent more than in 1955 and 40 percent more than the 1950-54 average. Prices averaged almost as high as in 1955 but less than the 1950-54 average. Prices were steady during most of the season. Frozen supplies are much heavier than a year earlier; it is likely that large frozen supplies will be available in the fall of 1957. The 1957 winter crop in Texas, Arizona, and South Carolina is somewhat smaller than in 1956. This contributed to the maintenance of the general price level of the fall (1956) crop.

1957 Guide: The 1957 acreage guide is a planted acreage 15 percent less than in 1956. Such an acreage with a normal abandonment of 1 percent and 1952-56 average yields will result in a production 21 percent less than in 1956, but 11 percent more than the 1950-54 average.

1957 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Cabbage - Early Fall

(N. Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, N. York,)
(L.I.), N.York (Other), N. Jersey, Pa., Ohio, Michigan,
Wisconsin, Minnesota, Utah and Oregon)

Year	: Acreage :	Yield :	:	:
	: Planted: For Harvest: Per Acre: Production: Price : Value	:	:	:
	(acres)	(cwt. <u>1</u>)	(1000 cwt.)	(\$ per cwt.) (\$1000)

1957 Acreage Guide and Probable Production

(planted acreage equal to 1956)

	29,900	2/ 217	6,294
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Background Statistics

1956 Prel.	29,940	28,840	257	3/7,401	1.31	9,099
1955	27,530	25,880	187	4,839	2.37	11,481
1950-54 Average	33,180	31,990	210	3/6,740	1.78	10,943
1945-54 "	--	38,680	201	3/7,737	1.58	10,813

1/ Previously reported in tons.

2/ 1953-56 average yield.

3/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing values: 940,000 cwt. in 1945, 1,820,000 in 1946, 770,000 in 1948, 34,000 in 1949, 2,246,000 in 1950, 200,000 in 1951, 84,000 in 1954, and 430,000 in 1956.

Comparisons and Comments: The acreage for harvest of early fall cabbage for fresh market was increased in 1956 by 11 percent above the unusually low levels of 1955. The declining acreage trend since World War II has been partially offset by higher yields. Yields in 1956 were unusually high because of exceptionally favorable weather in practically all areas. Production, resulting from the higher 1956 acreage and yields, was 53 percent more than the small 1955 crop. Prices were low throughout the season. A Section 32 Surplus Removal Purchase Program was required in New York and Wisconsin primarily to ease the pressure of supplies on prices to growers. Kraut supplies were light at the beginning of the marketing season but high yields on an increased acreage under contract precluded sufficient shifts of fresh market cabbage to this outlet to avoid serious marketing problems. Supplies of kraut are expected to be fairly large at the beginning of the 1957 early fall marketing season.

1957 Guide: The 1957 acreage guide is a planted acreage equal to that in 1956. Such an acreage with a normal abandonment of 3 percent and 1953-56 average yields will result in a production 15 percent less than in 1956 and 7 percent less than the 1950-54 average but 30 percent more than in 1955.

1957 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Cabbage - Late Fall

(Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina)

Year	Acreage		Yield	Production	Price	Value
	Planted	For Marketing	Per Acre			
	(acres)		(cwt.) ^{1/}	(1,000 cwt.)	(\$ per cwt.)	(\$1,000)
<u>1957 Acreage Guide and Probable Production</u>						
(planted acreage equal to 1956)	4,400		^{2/} 111	488		
<u>Background Statistics</u>						
1956 Prel.	4,450	4,450	137	608	1.51	920
1955	4,550	3,650	82	298	3.23	962
1950-54 Average	4,660	4,660	110	515	2.60	1,278
1945-54 "	-	4,435	116	513	2.31	1,130

^{1/} Previously reported in tons.

^{2/} 1949-54 average yield.

Comparisons and Comments: Because of hurricane damage to the 1955 crop of late fall cabbage, the 1956 acreage for harvest was 22 percent more than in 1955, but it was 5 percent less than the 1950-54 average. Growing conditions were good, with mild temperatures and timely rains. Conditions had been dry early in the growing season but heavy rains in late September resulted in high yields. Some cabbage, however, was lost because rapid growth following the rains caused heads to burst. Production was more than twice the small 1955 crop and 18 percent more than the 1950-54 average. Prices were low. The 1956 prices were less than half the relatively high 1955 price levels and were 42 percent less than the 1950-54 average. Part of the low price level in 1956 was a result of the heavy early fall crop, However, some offsetting effects came about because of a small winter (1957 crop). The prolonged drought in Texas resulted in a winter cabbage crop in that state about one-half the volume produced a year earlier. Storage holdings of early fall cabbage were much heavier than a year earlier.

1957 Guide: The 1957 guide is a planted acreage equal to that in 1956. Such an acreage, with no abandonment and 1949-54 average yields, will result in a production 20 percent less than in 1956 and 5 percent less than the 1950-54 average, but 64 percent more than the small 1955 production.

1957 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Carrots - Late Fall

(California)

Year	Acreage		Yield	Production	Price	Value
	Planted	For Harvest	Per Acre			
	(acres)		(cwt.) <u>1/</u>	(1,000 cwt.)	(\$ per cwt.)	(\$1,000)

1957 Acreage Guide and Probable Production

(planted acreage 5 percent less than 1956) 9,500

2/ 261

2,480

Background Statistics

1956 Prel.	10,000	10,000	260	2,600	4.27	11,106
1955	9,200	9,200	280	2,576	5.20	13,394
1950-54 Average	9,880	9,880	239	2,351	4.96	11,637
1945-54 "	-	9,820	231	2,278	4.56	9,972

1/ Previously reported in bushels, approximately 50 pounds.

2/ 1953-56 average yield.

Comparisons and Comments: Planted acreage intended for harvest during the latter part of the season was increased substantially in 1956, reflecting the high prices that prevailed in November and December 1955. The total planted acreage was 9 percent larger than in 1955. Yields of carrots in California tend to vary directly with prices. Prices were low in 1956 and the average yield was 7 percent below the very high level in 1955. The lower yields about offset the increased acreage and production was only 1 percent larger than in 1955. The shipping season for late fall carrots begins in September, continues in volume through mid-December, then tapers off during the last half of December. The California late fall crop competes with late summer and early fall crops in many states. In 1956, crops were large in practically all producing areas. As a result, supplies were heavy and prices were very low from September through November. There was a very slight improvement in December because shipments from a very small winter crop in Arizona were light. The season average price was considerably below the moderate level in 1955 and the 1950-54 average.

1957 Guide: The 1957 guide is a planted acreage 5 percent less than in 1956. Such an acreage with no abandonment and 1953-56 average yields will result in a production 5 percent less than in 1956, but 5 percent above the 1950-54 average.

1957 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Carrots - Early Fall

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

Year	: Acreage : Planted: (acres)	: For Harvest	: Yield : : Per Acre: (cwt.) <u>1/</u> (1,000 cwt.)	: Production : : (\$ per cwt.)	: Price : : (\$ per cwt.)	: Value : (\$1,000)
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1957 Acreage Guide and Probable Production

(planted acreage 5 percent less than 1956) 18,400

2/ 246 4,162

Background Statistics

1956 Prel.	19,350	18,140	254	<u>3/</u>	4,606	1.64	7,553
1955	18,510	15,680	241		3,786	2.10	7,965
1950-54 Average	19,630	18,710	246	<u>3/</u>	4,596	1.83	8,085
1945-54 "	-	19,700	233	<u>3/</u>	4,560	1.93	8,410

1/ Previously reported in bushels, approximately 50 pounds.

2/ 1950-54 average yield.

3/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value: 43,000 cwt. in 1945, 279,500 in 1946, 390,000 in 1948, 336,000 in 1950, 124,000 in 1951, 238,000 in 1953, 256,000 in 1954 and 5,000 in 1956.

Comparisons and Comments: Planted acreage in 1956 was expanded 5 percent over 1955. This reflected an increased demand from processors in 1956 and the fairly high prices for fresh market sales in 1955. Acreage loss was much less than in 1955 and yields were very high in most states. The increased acreage and very high yields resulted in a production 22 percent above 1955. Prices for fresh market carrots were low throughout the season. Demand from processors was strong early in the season because of the light carryover from the small 1955 pack. However, later in the season it became evident that the crop was large and demand weakened. Season average prices in most states were considerably below 1955. The 1956 pack of carrots is expected to be much larger than the 1955 pack, and the 1957 carryover should be fairly heavy. In 1957, the demand for carrots for processing may be less than in 1956. Wherever possible, growers should arrange contracts with processors in order to be assured of a market for their crop.

1957 Guide: The 1957 acreage guide is a planted acreage 5 percent less than in 1956. Such an acreage, with a normal abandonment of 6 percent and 1950-54 average yields, will result in a production 10 percent less than in 1956 and 9 percent below the 1950-54 average.

1957 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Cauliflower - Early Fall

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

Year	Acreage		Yield	Production	Price	Value
	: Planted	: For Harvest	: Per Acre			
	(acres)		(cwt.)	<u>1/</u> (1,000 cwt.)	(\$ per cwt.)	(\$1,000)

1957 Acreage Guide and Probable Production

(planted acreage 5 percent less than 1956) 8,200

2/ 165

1,245

Background Statistics

1956 Prel.	8,600	8,200	185		1,517	3.04	4,614
1955	7,970	6,870	176		1,206	3.69	4,453
1950-54 Average	9,380	8,620	157	<u>3/</u>	1,362	3.38	4,496
1945-54 "	-	8,430	151	<u>3/</u>	1,277	3.44	4,259

1/ Previously reported in crates, approximately 37 pounds.

2/ 1949-56 average yield.

3/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value: 7,400 cwt. in 1948, 100,000 in 1949, 56,000 in 1950, and 8,000 in 1953.

Comparisons and Comments: Production in 1956 was 26 percent larger than in 1955, reflecting increased planted acreage in the eastern states and very high yields in all states. Total planted acreage was 8 percent above 1955 and the group average yield was 5 percent above 1955. Growing conditions were favorable in all areas and quality was very good. Harvest began in September and supplies for fresh market were ample by the end of the month. Prices generally held at moderate levels until mid-October. Then as supplies became heavy prices declined to low levels. Prices were low the remainder of the season. Most of the Oregon crop goes to freezers. Frozen stocks were much heavier in 1956 than in 1955. However, the demand from freezers was good. It is likely that the expected large pack in 1956 will result in burdensome supplies in 1957. The demand from freezers may be less in 1957 than it was in 1956.

1957 Guide: The 1957 guide is a planted acreage 5 percent less than in 1956. Such an acreage, with a normal abandonment of 8 percent and 1949-56 average yields, will result in a production 18 percent smaller than in 1956, and 9 percent below the 1950-54 average.

1957 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Cauliflower - Late Fall

(California)

Year	Acreage		Yield		Price	Value
	Planted	For Harvest	Per Acre	Production		
	(acres)		(cwt.)	<u>1/</u> (1,000 cwt.)	(\$ per cwt.)	(\$1,000)
<u>1957 Acreage Guide and Probable Production</u>						
(planted acreage 15 percent less than 1956)						
	5,400		<u>2/</u> 161	869		
<u>Background Statistics</u>						
1956 Prel.	6,300	6,300	165	1,040	2.65	2,752
1955	5,400	5,400	165	891	2.68	2,390
1950-54 Average	5,400	5,400	151	805	2.92	2,316
1945-54 "	-	6,470	141	894	3.02	2,676

1/ Previously reported in crates, approximately 37 pounds.

2/ 1952-56 average yield.

Comparisons and Comments: A strong demand from freezers accounted for most of the increase in planted acreage in 1956. Plantings were 16 percent above 1955 and the 1950-54 average. Growing conditions generally were favorable and the average yield equaled the high level in 1955. Production was 17 percent above 1955 and 29 percent above the 1950-54 average. Harvest of the late fall crop begins in August with movement to out-of-state points becoming important in November as harvest of local crops in the East and Midwest declines. In 1956, the interstate movement was restricted considerably by heavy supplies in other areas. A large quantity of the 1956 crop went to freezing plants. Frozen supplies in the fall months of 1956 were at record high levels and were about twice as large as in 1955. It is expected that stocks of frozen cauliflower will be heavy in 1957 and the demand from freezers weaker than in 1956.

1957 Guide: The 1957 guide is a planted acreage 15 percent less than in 1956. Such an acreage with no abandonment and 1952-56 average yields will result in a production 16 percent less than in 1956, but 8 percent above the 1950-54 average.

1957 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Celery - Early Fall

(Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan and Utah)

Year	Acreage		Yield		Price	Value
	Planted	For Harvest	Per Acre	Production		
	(acres)	(acres)	(cwt.)	(1,000 cwt.)	(\$ per cwt.)	(\$1,000)

1957 Acreage Guide and
 Probable Production
 (planted acreage 5 percent
 less than in 1956) 3,100

2/ 266 771

Background Statistics

1956 Prel.	3,220	2,900	270	783	3.13	2,447
1955	3,150	2,960	259	766	4.83	3,701
1950-54 Average	4,120	3,890	268	3/ 1,041	3.69	3,754
1945-54 "	-	5,480	254	3/ 1,363	3.58	4,702

1/ Previously reported in crates, approximately 60 pounds.

2/ 1952-56 average yield.

3/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value: 120,000 cwt. in 1946 55,000 in 1953 and 39,000 in 1954.

Comparisons and Comments: The fall crop represented 5 percent of the 1956 commercial supply. The 1956 planted acreage was slightly more than in 1955, but 22 percent less than the 1950-54 average. Harvested acreage was slightly less than in 1955; planting loss was higher than average. Yields averaged moderately higher than in 1955 and slightly higher than the 1950-54 average. In Ohio excessive rain and frost in September cut yields. In Michigan, favorable weather contributed to a high yield. Production was slightly higher than in 1955 but one-fourth less than the 1950-54 average. Almost three-fifths of the production originated in Michigan. Prices averaged considerably less than in 1955 and moderately less than the 1950-54 average. In Michigan, prices tended to weaken as the marketing season progressed. A fairly heavy supply of California celery competed for markets with the early fall crop, and prices were pressured downward. In Michigan, growth of early settings was delayed and harvest overlapped late settings. Frost reduced quality of the New Jersey crop.

1957 Guide: The 1957 guide is a planted acreage 5 percent less than in 1956. Such an acreage, with an abandonment of 6 percent and 1952-56 average yield, will result in a production slightly less than in 1956, slightly more than in 1955, but 26 percent less than the 1950-54 average.

1957 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Celery - Late Fall

(California)

Year	: Acreage :		Yield :	:	:	:
	:Planted:	For Harvest:				
	(acres)		(cwt. <u>1/</u>)	(1000 cwt.)	(\$ per cwt.)	(\$1000)

1957 Acreage Guide and Probable Production

(planted acreage 10 percent less than 1956)

7,200	<u>2/</u> 430	3,096
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Background Statistics

1956 Prel.	8,000	8,000	430	<u>3/</u> 3,440	3.75	12,338
1955	7,500	7,500	430	3,225	4.00	12,900
1950-54 Average	7,900	7,900	345	2,717	3.84	10,356
1945-54 "	--	9,260	290	2,581	3.84	9,875

1/ Previously reported in crates, approximately 60 pounds.

2/ 1955-56 average yield.

3/ Includes 150,000 cwt. not marketed in 1956 and excluded in computing value.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1956 acreage was 6 percent more than in 1955 and 1 percent more than the 1950-54 average. Acreage increased in the Salinas and San Jose districts and decreased in the Delta area. Yields in the Delta area are lower than in the other two districts; the shift in acreage has resulted in California average yields the past two seasons being considerably higher than in earlier years. Production was 7 percent more than in 1955, and 27 percent more than the 1950-54 average. About 4 percent of the crop was not marketed. Prices averaged slightly less than the previous year and average. Shipping point prices declined slightly during September, but strengthened in October and November as supplies from competing areas diminished.

1957 Guide: The 1957 guide is a planted acreage 10 percent less than in 1956. Such an acreage, with no abandonment and 1955-56 average yields, will result in a production 10 percent less than in 1956, 4 percent less than in 1955, but 14 percent more than the 1950-54 average.

1957 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Sweet Corn - Fall

(Florida and California)

Year	Acreage		Yield		Price	Value
	Planted	For Harvest	Per Acre	Production	(\$ per cwt.)	(\$1000)
	(acres)		(cwt. <u>1</u>)	(1000 cwt.)		
1957 Acreage Guide and Probable Production (planted acreage 10 percent less than 1956 in Fla. equal to 1956 in Calif.)						
	8,200		<u>2/</u> 67	479		
<u>Background Statistics</u>						
1956 Prel.	8,800	7,000	48	335	5.53	1,854
1955	6,800	6,600	77	<u>3/</u> 510	4.48	2,178
1950-54 Average	4,920	4,300	59	268	5.08	1,309

- 1/ Previously reported in 5 dozen units, approximately 50 pounds.
- 2/ 1953-56 average yield by states.
- 3/ Includes 24,000 cwt. in 1955 not marketed and excluded in computing value.

Comparisons and Comments: Florida growers planted two-thirds more acreage for fall harvest in 1956 compared with 1955 (6,200 acres versus 3,800 acres). A heavy infestation of blight followed mid-October rains and only 4,800 acres were harvested; yields were only half as large as in the two previous years. About 90 percent of the crop was grown in the Everglades area. In California, growers planted 2,600 acres compared with 3,000 acres in 1955. The crop in the Coachella Valley was heavily damaged by a freeze in November. The California yield was moderately below 1955. Total fall production was 33 percent less than in 1955. Relatively high prices were obtained from the small supplies. Prices averaged slightly more than one cent per pound higher than in 1955.

1957 Guide: The 1957 guide is a planted acreage 10 percent less than in 1956 in Florida and equal to 1956 in California. Such an acreage, with an abandonment of 13 percent and 1953-56 average yields by states, will result in a production 43 percent more than in 1956, and 6 percent less than in 1955.

1957 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Cucumbers - Early Fall

(Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana and California)

Year	: Acreage :Planted:For Harvest:	: Yield : Per Acre:	: Production : 1/(1,000 cwt.)	: Price : (\$ per cwt.)	: Value (\$1,000)
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1957 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production

(planted acreage equal to
1956) 5,400

2/ 90

462

Background Statistics

1956 Prel.	5,400	5,400	84	453	4.40	1,991
1955	5,700	5,600	75	<u>3</u> / 422	4.13	1,726
1950-54 Average	4,310	4,030	96	388	4.04	1,548
1945-54 "	-	3,590	90	<u>3</u> / 325	4.12	1,318

1/ Previously reported in bushels, approximately 48 pounds.

2/ 1953-56 average yield.

3/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value: 8,000 cwt. in 1949 and 4,000 in 1955.

Comparisons and Comments: Production of early fall cucumbers in 1956 was 7 percent more than in 1955, because of much higher yields in Virginia and South Carolina. The crops in these two states had been heavily damaged in 1955 by hurricanes. Total planted acreage in 1956 was 5 percent less than in 1955 but the average yield was 12 percent above the low level in 1955. The Georgia crop was affected by hot dry weather during most of the season and production was 10 percent below 1955. Heavy rains lowered yields in Louisiana and delayed crop movement. In other states, growing conditions were generally favorable. Prices were relatively high early in the marketing season because of an early windup of the late summer crop harvest. Prices declined to moderate levels during October as volume supplies became available, and were moderate the remainder of the season. Season average prices in most states were equal to or slightly above 1955 levels. Prices were relatively low for the small crop in Georgia.

1957 Guide: The 1957 guide is a planted acreage equal to that in 1956. Such an acreage with a normal abandonment of 5 percent and 1953-56 average yields, will result in a production 2 percent more than in 1956, and 19 percent above the 1950-54 average.

1957 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Cucumbers - Late Fall

(Florida)

Year	: Acreage	: Yield	:	:	:	:
	: Planted:	: For Harvest:	: Per Acre:	: Production :	: Price :	: Value
	(acres)	(cwt.)	<u>1/</u> (1,000 cwt.)	(\$ per	(\$1,000	cwt.)

1957 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production

(planted acreage 10 percent
less than 1956) 5,700

2/ 110 571

Background Statistics

1956 Prel.	6,300	5,800	105	<u>3/</u>	609	5.90	3,463
1955	5,500	5,300	120	<u>3/</u>	636	5.20	3,115
1950-54 Average	4,900	4,160	99	<u>3/</u>	414	6.28	2,422
1945-54 "	-	4,010	85	<u>3/</u>	341	6.32	1,969

1/ Previously reported in bushels, approximately 48 pounds.

2/ 1953-56 average yield.

3/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value: 2,880 cwt. in 1945, 13,920 in 1947, 19,680 in 1948, 31,000 in 1953, 48,000 in 1954, 37,000 in 1955 and 22,000 in 1956.

Comparisons and Comments: Planted acreage in 1956 was record high, 15 percent above 1955 and 29 percent above the 1950-54 average. Heavy rains during October resulted in some acreage loss and also retarded crops in most areas. Yields were moderately below the high level in 1955 but were above the 1950-54 average. The large acreage and fairly high yields resulted in a production 4 percent smaller than the record large 1955 crop but 47 percent above the 1950-54 average. Light harvesting began in late September, somewhat earlier than usual. The delay caused by the early October rains kept the movement at moderate levels from mid-October until late November. Prices remained well above the very low levels that prevailed during this same period in 1955, except for a brief period of low prices in early November. Some loss occurred at this time. A cold wave in late November reduced shipments materially and prices increased to relatively high levels. The season average price was well above the low level in 1955 but was below the 1950-54 average.

1957 Guide: The 1957 guide is a planted acreage 10 percent less than in 1956. Such an acreage, with a normal abandonment of 9 percent and 1953-56 average yields, will result in a production 6 percent less than in 1956, but 38 percent above the 1950-54 average.

1957 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Eggplant - Fall

(Florida and Texas)

Year	: Acreage :Planted: (acres)	: For Harvest: Per Acre: (cwt.) <u>1/</u>	: Yield : : Production : (1,000 cwt.)	: Price : (\$ per cwt.)	: Value (\$1,000)
<u>1957 Acreage Guide and Probable Production</u> (planted acreage 20 per cent more than 1956)					
	1,200	<u>2/</u> 75	90		
<u>Background Statistics</u>					
1956 Prel.	1,000	1,000	77	77	8.53 657
1955	1,700	1,700	88	<u>3/</u> 150	3.36 453
1950-54 Average	1,470	1,400	62	<u>3/</u> 86	6.62 551
1945-54 "	-	1,510	55	<u>3/</u> 84	6.16 488

1/ Previously reported in bushels, approximately 33 pounds.

2/ 1953-56 average yield.

3/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value: 20,460 cwt. in 1945, 3,000 in 1954, and 15,000 in 1955.

Comparisons and Comments: Plantings of fall eggplant in Florida and Texas were sharply reduced in 1956 following an extremely unfavorable marketing season in 1955. In addition, the drought in South Texas restricted planting. The total planted acreage was 41 percent less than in 1955 and 32 percent below the 1950-54 average. Yields were below average in Texas but well above average in Florida. Total production was 49 percent smaller than the excessive 1955 crop and 10 percent below the 1950-54 average. Light supplies were available by late September in both Texas and Florida. With the smaller production, shipments throughout the 1956 fall season were considerably below the volume moved during the same period in 1955. Prices were very high from the beginning of the season until mid-December. Prices declined steadily during the last half of December as shipments from South Florida became heavy. Season average prices were high in both states.

1957 Guide: The 1957 guide is a planted acreage 20 percent more than in 1956. Such an acreage, with no abandonment and 1953-56 average yields, will result in a production 17 percent more than in 1956, and 5 percent above the 1950-54 average.

1957 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Lettuce - Early Fall

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

Year	: Acreage : Planted: For Harvest:	: Yield : (cwt.) <u>1/</u>	: Production : (1,000 cwt.)	: Price : (\$ per cwt.)	: Value (\$1,000)
1957 Acreage Guide and Probable Production (planted acreage equal to 1956)					
	41,600	<u>2/</u> 140	5,708		
Background Statistics					
1956 Prel.	41,570	41,450	130	5,381	4.92 26,462
1955	44,350	43,500	147	6,410	4.00 25,635
1950-54 Average	47,120	45,730	130	<u>3/</u> 5,950	3.95 23,309
1945-54 "	-	44,700	123	<u>3/</u> 5,490	4.05 21,915

1/ Previously reported in crates, approximately 70 pounds.

2/ 1952-55 average yield.

3/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value: 3,500 cwt. in 1945, 35,000 in 1946, 59,500 in 1947, 161,000 in 1948, 118,000 in 1949, 223,000 in 1950, 137,000 in 1952, 28,000 in 1953, and 19,000 in 1954.

Comparisons and Comments: The marketing situation during the early fall season is largely dependent upon the California crop, which accounts for more than 80 percent of early fall lettuce supplies. Total 1956 planted acreage was only 6 percent below 1955 but production was 16 percent smaller. This was the result of a near crop failure in California. Until September it appeared that California production would be about as large as in 1955. But during September the crop deteriorated rapidly -- yields were low and quality generally was poor. As a result, the total California production was 20 percent less than in 1955. Prices for good quality lettuce were very low in early September but improved sharply as the crop condition declined. Prices were very high the rest of the season. The season average price in California was only moderately above 1955, reflecting the generally poor quality. Crop conditions in other western states were favorable and season average prices were well above 1955. The high quality crops in New Jersey and Texas sold at extremely high prices.

1957 Guide: The 1957 guide is a planted acreage equal to 1956. Such an acreage, with a normal abandonment of 2 percent and 1952-55 average yield, will result in a production 6 percent above 1956, and 4 percent less than the 1950-54 average.

1957 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Lettuce - Late Fall

(Arizona, Salt River Valley)

Year	: Acreage :Planted:	For Harvest:	Yield : Per Acre:	Production : 1/(1,000 cwt.)	Price : (\$ per cwt.)	Value (\$1,000)
	(acres)		(cwt.)			
<u>1957 Acreage Guide and Probable Production</u>						
(planted acreage 10 percent less than 1956)	13,100		1/ 148	1,939		
<u>Background Statistics</u>						
1956 Prel.	14,600	14,600	150	2,190	7.50	16,425
1955	13,800	13,800	140	1,932	4.60	8,887
1950-54 Average	12,020	12,020	139	1,640	5.01	8,185
1945-54 "	-	13,860	117	3/ 1,554	4.84	7,443

1/ Previously reported in crates, approximately 70 pounds.

2/ 1953-56 average yield.

3/ Includes 211,000 cwt. not marketed in 1949 and excluded in computing value.

Comparisons and Comments: Production in 1956 was 13 percent above 1955, reflecting a 6 percent increase in acreage and 7 percent higher yields. Although the 1956 crop was well above that in 1955, prices in 1956 were much higher. Several factors contributed to the very high prices. Normally, the late fall crop overlaps the preceding early fall crop in central California and the following winter crops in Texas and the Imperial Valley of California. In 1956, there was very little competition among these areas. The central California crop was a near-failure and the Imperial Valley crop was delayed by cold weather. In addition, harvesting of the Arizona crops were delayed by cool weather and several frosts throughout most of the season. As a result, the movement to market was relatively smooth, with no periods of very heavy shipments. Prices were record high from late October through mid-November. Prices declined slightly during the last half of November but still were at very high levels. If crop and weather conditions in Arizona and competing areas had been more normal in 1956, supplies of lettuce during the late fall season probably would have been in surplus.

1957 Guide: The 1957 guide is a planted acreage 10 percent less than in 1956. Such an acreage, with no abandonment and 1953-56 average yields, will result in a production 11 percent below 1956, but 18 percent above the 1950-54 average.

1957 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Green Peas - Early Fall

(California)

Year	Acreage Planted: (acres)	For Harvest	Yield Per Acre (cwt.)	Production 1/(1,000 cwt.)	Price (\$ per cwt.)	Value (\$1,000)
<u>1957 Acreage Guide and Probable Production</u> (planted acreage equal to 1956)						
	1,900		2/ 36			66
<u>Background Statistics</u>						
1956 Prel.	1,900	1,700	38		65	10.60 689
1955	2,500	2,300	38		87	10.50 914
1950-54 Average	2,620	2,520	34		87	9.60 841
1945-54 "	-	3,450	33		112	9.94 1,125

1/ Previously reported in bushels, approximately 30 pounds.

2/ 1952-56 average yield.

Comparisons and Comments: The downward trend in acreage continued in 1956 as plantings were 24 percent less than in 1955 and 28 percent below the 1950-54 average. A fairly sizeable acreage in the Arvin district was plowed under in September because of poor crop condition. Growing conditions in other areas generally were favorable and the average yield was equal to the high level in 1955. Production was 25 percent below 1955 and the 1950-54 average. Harvest of the California crop extends from late June through December. Most of the production harvested prior to September moves to markets within the state. The period of interstate movement is heaviest from about mid-September until early November. Prices generally were high for the very light supplies throughout the 1956 marketing season.

1957 Guide: The 1957 guide is a planted acreage equal to that in 1956. Such an acreage, with a normal abandonment of 4 percent and 1952-56 average yields, will result in a production 2 percent more than in 1956, but 24 percent below the 1950-54 average.

1957 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Green Peppers - Fall

(Virginia, Florida, and Texas)

Year	: Acreage	: Yield	:	:	:	:
	: Planted	: For Harvest	: Per Acre	: Production	: Price	: Value
	(acres)	(cwt.)	1/	(1,000 cwt.)	(\$ per cwt.)	(\$1,000)

1957 Acreage Guide and Probable Production

(planted acreage 10 percent more than 1956) 6,300

2/ 47 284

Background Statistics

1956 Prel.	5,700	5,600	53	295	9.04	2,668
1955	7,900	7,400	49	3/ 361	7.82	2,784
1950-54 Average	7,890	7,570	42	3/ 321	11.01	3,356
1945-54 "	-	7,130	44	3/ 308	9.19	2,746

1/ Previously reported in bushels, approximately 25 pounds.

2/ 1953-56 average yield.

3/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value: 1,500 cwt. in 1945, 6,750 in 1946, 26,000 in 1954, and 5,000 in 1955.

Comparisons and Comments: Reductions in planted acreage from 1955 levels occurred in all fall states in 1956. A late season in Florida, hurricane damage in Virginia, and drought in Texas were partially responsible for the declines. Total planted acreage was 28 percent below 1955. Yields in Texas and Virginia were higher than in 1955, but in Florida yields were below 1955. The Florida crop was set back by rains in October and cold weather in late November. Production in all states was 18 percent less than in 1955. Shipments of the Virginia crop began in late September, and met considerable competition from the late summer crops in New Jersey and California. Prices averaged below the low levels of 1955. Light supplies were available in late October in Texas and Florida. Prices were fairly low in early November but improved to moderate levels by the last half of November. Season average prices in Florida and Texas were higher than the low prices in 1955 but were well below the 1950-54 averages.

1957 Guide: The 1957 guide is a planted acreage 10 percent more than in 1956. Such an acreage, with a normal abandonment of 4 percent and 1953-56 average yields, will result in a production 4 percent less than in 1956, and 12 percent below the 1950-54 average.

1957 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Spinach - Early Fall

(Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey,
Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and Missouri)

Year	: Acreage : Planted:	: Yield : : For Harvest:	: : Per Acre:	: : Production :	: : Price :	: : Value
	(acres)	(cwt.)	1/(1,000 cwt.)	(\$ per cwt.)	(\$1,000)	

1957 Acreage Guide and Probable Production

(planted acreage 5 percent less than 1956) 5,700

2/ 63

341

Background Statistics

1956 Prel.	6,050	5,700	63	361	5.60	2,023
1955	5,790	5,190	57	296	6.02	1,783
1950-54 Average	7,250	6,910	63	3/ 438	5.40	2,343
1945-54 "	-	7,580	64	3/ 488	4.95	2,366

1/ Previously reported in bushels, approximately 20 pounds.

2/ 1950-54 average yield.

3/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value: 37,000 cwt. in 1949 and 17,000 in 1950.

Comparisons and Comments: Production in 1956 was 22 percent above 1955 with both larger acreage and higher yields contributing to the increase. Plantings were increased moderately in most eastern states, offsetting a general cutback in the Midwest. Total planted acreage was 4 percent larger than in 1955. Yields generally were higher than in 1955, when the crop was adversely affected by dry weather. Harvest of the 1956 early fall crop was general by September. Supplies continued in fairly heavy volume through November than tapered off during the first half of December. Prices were seasonally high in August and early September, then declined to a very low level in early November. There was a slight improvement during November as harvests in many areas reached an end. Season average prices in most states were below 1955 but above the 1950-54 average. Prices averaged relatively low in New Jersey and Missouri.

1957 Guide: The 1957 guide is a planted acreage 5 percent less than in 1956. Such an acreage, with a normal abandonment of 5 percent and 1950-54 average yields, will result in a production 6 percent less than in 1956, and 22 percent below the 1950-54 average.

1957 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Spinach - Late Fall

(Arkansas, Oklahoma, Maryland and Virginia)

Year	Acreage		Yield			
	: Planted	: For Harvest	: Per Acre	: Production	: Price	: Value
	(acres)		(cwt.)	<u>1</u> /(1,000 cwt.)	(\$ per cwt.)	(\$1,000)
1957 Acreage Guide and Probable Production (planted acreage equal to 1956)	3,000		<u>2</u> / 45	100		
<u>Background Statistics</u>						
1956 Prel.	3,000	2,300	46	106	5.00	530
1955	2,600	2,100	43	91	5.30	482
1950-54 Average	3,940	2,550	45	114	5.15	589
1945-54 "	-	2,580	47	121	4.57	544

1/ Previously reported in bushels, approximately 20 pounds.

2/ 1952-56 average yield.

Comparisons and Comments: Plantings of late fall spinach in 1956 were slightly above 1955 in Maryland and Virginia (Eastern Shore area), 38 percent above 1955 in Oklahoma, and unchanged in Arkansas. Total planted acreage was 15 percent more than in 1955. The Oklahoma planted acreage was restricted by drought in 1955. Although planting was increased substantially in 1956, drought conditions again resulted in a heavy loss of acreage. Only 36 percent of the acreage in Oklahoma was harvested. In addition, yields in that state were below the 1950-54 average. The group average yield was slightly above 1955 and the 1950-54 average. The larger acreage and higher average yield resulted in a production 16 percent more than in 1955. Shipments from the late fall crop were light during the first half of November. Supplies were moderate from mid-November to mid-December, then tapered off during the last half of the month. Prices in all states were lower than in 1955, reflecting to some extent the larger production. Probably a more important factor in the lower prices was that the 1956 production in early fall crop states was larger than in 1955 and offered more competition to the late fall crop.

1957 Guide: The 1957 guide is a planted acreage equal to 1956. Such an acreage, with a normal abandonment of 26 percent and 1952-56 average yields, will result in a production 6 percent less than in 1956, and 12 percent below the 1950-54 average.

1957 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Tomatoes - Early Fall

(California)

Year	Acreage		Yield	Production	Price	Value
	: Planted	: For Harvest	: Per Acre			
	(acres)	(acres)	(cwt.) 1/(1,000 cwt.)	(\$ per cwt.)	(\$1,000)	(\$1,000)
1957 Acreage Guide and Probable Production (planted acreage 15 percent less than 1956)	19,100		2/ 175	3,342		
Background Statistics						
1956 Prel.	22,500	22,500	150	3,375	7.10	23,962
1955	20,800	20,800	172	3,578	7.00	25,046
1950-54 Average	17,420	17,420	160	2,753	6.81	18,677
1945-54 "	-	19,150	135	2,525	7.06	17,662

1/ Previously reported in bushels, approximately 53 pounds.

2/ 1952-55 average yield.

Comparisons and Comments: The upward trend in production of early fall tomatoes halted, at least temporarily, in 1956. Planted acreage was 8 percent larger than in 1955, but yields were 13 percent lower. As a result, total production was 6 percent less than in 1955. The relatively low yield in 1956 was mostly the result of market conditions rather than growing conditions. Growing conditions generally were very favorable during the 1956 season except for rain and frost at the end of the season. There was, potentially, a record large supply of tomatoes available for shipment to fresh market outlets during the early fall months. However, during the season prices never exceeded moderate levels and occasionally they were fairly low. Some of the tomatoes went to canneries. In other instances harvesting was not as intensive as would occur if prices were high. Shipments were in volume in late September and continued heavy through October. Cold temperatures the last few days of October curtailed the movement sharply and the season was practically over by the first week of November. There were too many tomatoes available in 1956 to permit profitable returns to growers from fresh market sales.

1957 Guide: The 1957 guide is a planted acreage 15 percent less than in 1956. Such an acreage, with no abandonment and 1952-55 average yields, will result in a production 1 percent less than in 1956, but 21 percent above the 1950-54 average.

1957 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Tomatoes - Late Fall

(Florida and Texas)

Year	: Acreage : Planted: (acres)	For Harvest: Per Acre: (cwt. <u>1/</u>)	Yield : Per Acre: (1000 cwt.)	Production: (\$ per cwt.)	Price (\$1000)	Value (\$1000)
1957 Acreage Guide and Probable Production (planted acreage 10 percent below 1956 in Fla. and equal to 1956 in Texas)						
	14,500		<u>2/89</u>	1,241		
<u>Background Statistics</u>						
1956 Prel.	15,800	15,200	70	1,071	10.73	11,494
1955	15,400	14,900	107	1,595	7.13	11,366
1950-54 Average	20,240	16,580	63	1,018	8.86	8,959
1945-54 "	--	17,260	57	958	8.32	7,927

1/ Previously reported in bushels, approximately 53 pounds.

2/ 1953-56 average yield by states.

Comparisons and Comments: In 1956, Florida growers increased their acreage over 1955, in spite of a generally unfavorable marketing season in 1955. The Texas acreage was below 1955, mostly because of drought in the Lower Valley. Total planted acreage was 3 percent above 1955. Yields were slightly above average in Texas but were below average in Florida where growing conditions were very unfavorable. Total production was 33 percent less than in 1955 but 5 percent above the 1950-54 average. The shipping season began in late October and it appeared that volume supplies would be available about mid-November. However, quality of the crop deteriorated and shipments remained relatively light until about mid-December. Prices were very high as the season opened, reflecting the light harvest in Florida and Texas and the early end of the California shipping season. Prices were high until mid-December then declined sharply to fairly low levels during the last half of December as heavy supply from South Florida became available. Season average prices were high in Texas and Florida. If growing conditions had been more normal in 1956, supplies probably would have been heavy and prices relatively low.

1957 Guide: The 1957 guide is a planted acreage in Florida 10 percent less than in 1956 and in Texas a planted acreage equal to 1956. Such acreages, with normal abandonment and 1953-56 average yields by states, will result in a production 16 percent above 1956, and 22 percent above the 1950-54 average.

1957 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Sweetpotatoes

(N. Jersey, Missouri, Kansas, Maryland, Virginia, N. Carolina, S. Carolina
Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas,
Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, and California)

Year	Acreage		Yield : (cwt.)	Production: (1000 cwt.)	Price (\$ per cwt.)	Value (\$1000)
	: Planted: (acres)	: For Harvest:				
<u>1957 Acreage Guide and Probable Production</u>						
(planted acreage 5 per-						
cent more than 305.7						
1956)						
<u>Background Statistics</u>						
1956 Prel.	291.1	284.7	59.4	16,922	3.92	66,370
1955	351.8	341.4	61.4	20,946	3.34	70,043
1950-54 Average	368.8	359.6	52.8	19,101	4.78	87,357
1945-54 "	464.1	455.5	52.3	23,846	4.33	99,131
<u>1/ 1953-56 average yield by states.</u>						

Comparisons and Comments: Sweetpotato acreage peaked in 1932 when slightly over 1 million acres were planted. In the next 25 years, acreage declined sharply. The 1956 acreage was record low. Yields per acre during the past 25 years have reflected a relatively narrow range of from 42 to 61 cwt. per acre, although a slight upward trend is indicated. Quantitative commercial sales, while dependent on size of production, have tended to decline in recent years. In 1955, civilian per capita consumption was 8.8 pounds compared to 18 pounds in 1945. The 1956 planted acreage was 17 percent less than in 1955 and 37 percent less than the 1945-54 average. Other than Missouri, all states reduced acreage; Louisiana, Texas, North Carolina and South Carolina had the larger reductions. Low prices for the 1955 crop as well as unfavorable weather at time of transplanting contributed to the reductions. Yields averaged slightly below the record high of 1955, but moderately above average. Lack of moisture reduced yields in the South Central States. Production was the third lowest on record, 19 percent less than in 1955 and 29 percent below the 1945-54 average. Quality of the crop was generally better than in 1955. Prices are expected to average moderately higher than in 1955, but considerably below the 1950-54 average.

1957 Guide: The 1957 guide is a planted acreage equal to that in 1956. Such an acreage, with an abandonment of 3 percent and 1953-56 average yield by states, will result in a production 1 percent more than in 1956, 19 percent less than in 1955, and 29 percent less than the 1945-54 average.

