ACREAGE AND INDICATED PRODUCTION
OF PRINCIPAL COMMERCIAL CROPS
AUGUST 1, 1955

August 1 forecasts for summer vegetables indicate that the 1955 production of these crops will be 3 percent larger than last year and 7 percent above average, according to the Crop Reporting Board. Compared with 1954, production of summer crops of cabbage, cantaloupes, sweet corn, cucumbers, eggplant, garlic, green peas, green peppers, spinach, tomatoes, and watermelons will be larger. Significantly smaller summer crops of carrots, cauliflower, celery, honeydews, lettuce and onions are forecast for this year. Yield prospects for many vegetables declined during July.

In the Northeastern States, high July temperatures and continued subnormal rainfall damaged vegetables, and crops in this area were in unsatisfactory condition on August 1. Damage is most severe among those crops for late summer and fall harvest. In the Southeastern States, weather during July was favorable for the development of vegetable and melon crops. Growing conditions were excellent in the Appalachian Mountain Section. High yield and good quality has featured most harvests but unfavorable market conditions have prevented complete utilization of several crops. In the North Central States, weather was generally favorable for the development of vegetables but in some sections, high temperatures and insufficient rainfall were reflected in the declining condition of these crops. Excessive rainfall in Minnesota delayed field operations.

High July temperatures in the South Central States terminated harvest of summer crops ahead of schedule. In the Rocky Mountain States, weather has been favorable for vegetables but some crops still show the effects of earlier adverse weather. In the Pacific Northwest, vegetables made excellent progress during July but most crops continue late and their condition reflects unfavorable spring growing conditions. In California, below normal average temperatures during July prevented most vegetables from developing satisfactorily. Harvests in this State are still behind schedule.
VEGETABLES FOR FRESH MARKET

Summary of Acreage and Indicated Production Reported to Date, 1955 with Comparisons

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SUMMER, continued on next page.

See footnotes on next page.
### VEGETABLES FOR FRESH MARKET

**Summary of Acreage and Indicated Production Reported to Date, 1955 with Comparisons**

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<th>Seasonal Group</th>
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#### SUMMER (Cont'd.)

- **Honey Dews**: 8,870; 10,000; 9,800; 110; 98; 59,700; 65,900; 56,500; 95; 86
- **Lettuce**: 36,910; 39,750; 37,100; 101; 98; 311,000; 349,900; 327,600; 105; 94
- **Onions**: 69,250; 61,360; 61,720; 89; 100; 850,500; 880,100; 853,800; 96; 94
- **Green Peas**: 5,320; 2,720; 3,150; 59; 111; 8,000; 4,500; 4,700; 59; 104
- **Green Peppers**: 20,440; 25,350; 25,600; 125; 101; 59,000; 75,600; 77,300; 131; 105
- **Spinach**: 1,340; 840; 1,040; 78; 124; 3,100; 2,200; 2,600; 84; 118
- **Tomatoes**: 84,940; 85,100; 84,370; 99; 99; 403,100; 397,200; 406,900; 101; 102
- **Watermelons**: 303,370; 346,550; 357,500; 118; 103; 926,100; 998,000; 1163,400; 126; 117
- **TOTAL SUMMER**: 1924,290; 1961,520; 1974,660; 105; 101; 4180,100; 4318,600; 4464500; 107; 103

#### EARLY FALL
- **Cabbage 3/4**: 50,080; 44,660; 41,720; 85; 98; 549,600; 527,900; 430,800; 78; 82
- **Carrots**: 19,830; 15,560; 18,140; 92; 97
- **Celery**: 5,050; 4,270; 4,160; 82; 97; 68,700; 57,800; 55,800; 81; 97
- **Tomatoes**: 17,560; 17,000; 20,000; 114; 118; 128,100; 157,700; 174,800; 137; 111

#### LATE FALL
- **Cabbage 3/4**: 4,520; 4,400; 4,500; 100; 102

#### TOTAL FALL TO DATE
- **Acre. & Prod.**: 72,730; 65,930; 65,680; 91; 100; 746,400; 743,400; 661,500; 89; 89
- **Acreage**: 96,680; 86,980; 88,580; 91; 99
- **TOTAL FALL**: 1306,910; 286770; 12004,400; 2006000

#### REPORTED TO DATE FOR 1955 WITH COMPARISONS
- **Acre. & Prod.**: 1955660; 2054900; 2050,070; 104; 99; 8737,600; 9257,800; 9118200; 104; 98
- **Acreage**: 1990810; 2077950; 2052,710; 104; 99

#### TOTAL FOR PAST SEASONS
- **Annual Total**: 12190840; 2275740; 9998,000; 10514990

**1/ Equivalent tons based on approximate net weight of unit used in estimating yield and production.**

**2/ Group averages (Including Annual Total) are simple averages of annual data for the group.**

**3/ Includes processing.**

**4/ Includes crops for which seasonal sub-group estimates (early, mid, and late) are not made.**

* Revised.
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<th>YIELD PER ACRE</th>
<th>PRODUCTION</th>
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CABBAGE, Continued on next page.
See footnotes on page 18.
### VEGETABLES FOR FRESH MARKET

**August 10, 1955**

#### CROP AND STATE

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**Prospектив**

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- Washington: 1,240 1,100 1,200 649 525 677 578
- Idaho: 275 230 230
- Utah: 480 430 310 358 290 169 125
- New Mexico: 2,320 1,900 2,000 365 286 381 542
- Illinois: 2,120 1,700 1,600 448 410 950 692
- Minnesota: 660 700 650 463 600 297 420
- Wisconsin: 2,720 2,600 3,000 470 
- Michigan: 3,220 3,300 3,100 500 465 1,614 1,609
- Pennsylvania: 1,070 900 850 357 430 374 387
- New York: 4,280 3,700 3,300 661 580 2,386 2,146
- Massachusetts: 420 550 900 322 330 161 186
- Group total: 19,650 18,650 18,140 481 490 9,438 9,142

All states: 85,070 79,500 361 383 30,506 30,459

See footnotes on page 18.
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1/ Group averages (including ALL STATES) are simple averages of annual data for the group.

2/ Short-time average.

3/ Includes processing.

* Revised
LIMA BEANS: The indicated production of early summer lima beans is about 2 percent higher than reported July 1. Increases in yield prospects in Georgia, North Carolina and Ohio more than offset decreases in New Jersey and New York with Maryland remaining unchanged. The production forecast at 920,000 bushels is still 3 percent below last year and 17 percent below average. Harvesting is over in the southern areas of Georgia, with some beans left unharvested because of poor market conditions. Excessive rains are delaying the harvest in northern areas of that state. Growing conditions were very favorable during the time that limas were maturing in North Carolina. Harvest of the crop had passed its peak by August 1, but a considerable volume was still moving in the western section of the state. In Maryland, harvest continues but is declining. Fordhooks on the lower Eastern Shore have not been hurt by dry weather but west of the Bay growers report a poor set. Harvesting of lima beans in New Jersey began in the Cedarville section about July 10 and movement became general about a week later. Early fields did not suffer much from the hot, dry conditions during July but later acreage, especially that grown without irrigation, has been damaged. Yield prospects have also been lowered in New York due to hot, dry weather, particularly those fields not under irrigation. Light picking started the last week in July and harvest will become active the week of August 8. Weather conditions to date have been very favorable for lima beans in Ohio. Harvesting began there about July 25, but volume harvested was not expected to start until August 5.

SNAP BEANS: The final forecast of production in the early summer States at 2,039,000 bushels is 3 percent less than estimated on July 1, but is still larger than an average crop for this group of States. Lower yields in Pennsylvania and on Long Island than indicated a month ago account for most of the decline in production. Harvest is about finished in Maryland where production is below average. While high temperatures and dry weather in July were unfavorable for snap beans in New Jersey, most of the crop had been marketed earlier, and estimated yield for the season remained unchanged. However, on Long Island and in Connecticut, hot, dry July weather reduced yields. Movement from Long Island was comparatively light during July and will continue light during August and September unless adequate rainfall comes soon. In Connecticut and Rhode Island, light to moderate supplies will be available during August. Above average temperatures combined with below-average precipitation reduced yields in Pennsylvania. Supplies continue plentiful in Illinois and Ohio where the growing season has been favorable and above average yields are in prospect.

Indicated production declined an estimated 8 percent during July in the late summer States and production is now placed at 3,338,000 bushels. A crop this size would be less than either last year's production or average by 3 and 9 percent respectively. Yield reductions in Upstate New York, New England and Michigan were enough to more than offset some improvement in the North Carolina and Virginia crops. Growers in Alabama report that the crop there is in good to excellent condition, and yields are running high. In Georgia, where yields are considerably above average, excessive rains have caused some damage to the crop. Some fields have been plowed under in that State because of unfavorable marketing conditions. The weather was very favorable during July in North Carolina and Virginia and yields improved in these States. Quality is reported to be far above average in North Carolina and movement is expected to continue for several weeks. In Upstate New York, where the August 1 condition is the lowest for this date in years, harvest is underway in all major producing areas. Hot, dry weather is causing "blasting" of blossoms and dropping of young pods in Central New York and in the Hudson Valley where most of the late summer crop is produced. Growth of later plantings has been poor to date. Hot weather during July was unfavorable for the crop in Massachusetts and New Hampshire.
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SNAP BEANS (Cont'd): Supplies will be available in these States during August in moderate volume. High temperatures and limited moisture reduced yields in Michigan and growers in some areas are expecting only one picking. However, in areas of Michigan, where rain was received, a normal crop is expected. Yield prospects continue good in Colorado where quality so far has been very good. Some hail was reported east of Pueblo, but most of the early crop there had already been harvested. Supplies will be available in moderate volume during August and movement will be mainly in mixed cars and trucks. In Tennessee, yields continue good with quality reported excellent.

BEETS: Production of summer beets is forecast at 583,000 bushels which is about equal to last year’s summer crop but 15 percent below average. Harvesting of beets has been completed in southern New Jersey but light supplies are still moving from central and northern producing sections in that State. In the latter sections, insufficient moisture and high temperatures have damaged dry farmed beets. In Pennsylvania, hot, dry weather during July reduced yield prospects for beets.

CABBAGE: Production in the early summer States is forecast at 64,600 tons for fresh market and sauerkraut compared to 57,900 tons produced in 1954. Of this total, 7,200 tons are expected to be harvested from acreage contracted for kraut. The balance of 57,400 tons is available for fresh market outlets and open market purchase for kraut, 4 percent less than the 59,600 tons absorbed from the early summer crop by these outlets last year. In Washington, harvest of early cabbage is nearly complete. In Indiana, abundant moisture has resulted in high yields this year. There are 800 acres contracted for kraut in this State this year compared to 1,570 acres in 1954. In New Jersey, harvest of most early cabbage was completed in July. In New York, a light movement of early cabbage is expected to continue from Long Island during August. Harvest of summer cabbage is continuing in Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts. In northern Georgia, harvest of summer cabbage has passed its peak.

The production of cabbage for fresh market and sauerkraut in the late summer season is forecast at 203,100 tons, 6 percent above last year’s crop but about equal to average. From this crop, acreage contracted for kraut is expected to produce 114,100 tons and 189,000 tons should be available for fresh market and open market purchase by kraut packers. Last year 25,800 tons were produced on contract acreage and 166,700 tons were used by the fresh market and purchased on an open market basis by kraut packers. In North Carolina, growing conditions continue excellent and a record yield is indicated for this year. Harvest there began later than usual and movement has been slow because of market conditions. In Virginia, good yields are in prospect because of favorable weather but movement has been restricted by low prices. Yield prospects for Pennsylvania cabbage declined during July because of hot, dry weather in several sections. In Ohio, ample moisture prevented damage from high temperatures during July and yields to date have been high. Illinois cabbage is in excellent condition. In Iowa, hot, dry weather has damaged cabbage. The Minnesota crop has moved slowly because of market conditions. Summer cabbage in Colorado is in good condition. Harvest is in progress around Denver and will start in the San Luis Valley around August 10. In California, harvest of summer cabbage continues with most supplies being consumed within the State.

The first forecast for early fall cabbage indicates a light crop of 430,800 tons, 18 percent smaller than last year’s crop of 527,900 tons and 22 percent below the 1919-53 average of 549,600 tons. This year’s smaller acreage and the indicated low yield in New York State account for most of the decline.
CABBAGE (Cont'd): This year the early fall acreage contracted for kraut is expected to produce 73,300 tons leaving 357,500 tons of early fall cabbage for fresh market and for open market purchase by kraut packers. This latter tonnage is about one-fourth smaller than the 489,100 tons disposed of through these two outlets from the 1954 early fall crop.

In Pennsylvania, hot, dry weather has affected cabbage adversely and fields have made a poor start. Fall cabbage in New Jersey has been retarded by hot, dry weather. On Long Island, New York, irrigation has permitted fall cabbage to make fairly good progress to date. The condition of domestic cabbage in Upper New York State is reported to be poor. Major areas received their last appreciable rain in May and are now very dry. Movement during August is expected to be lighter than usual due to failure of the crop to develop normally. Danish cabbage is also suffering from drought conditions and yield prospects are very poor. Hot, dry weather has thinned stands and stunted plants. Many growers planted later than usual after waiting for an improvement in moisture conditions which contributed to the lateness of the crop. It is these fields that are in the poorest condition. Cabbage in the New England States has made satisfactory progress. In Ohio and Michigan, hot, dry weather prevented fall cabbage from making optimum progress. In Wisconsin and Minnesota, cabbage is reported to be in good condition. Fall cabbage in Colorado has developed normally to date. Yield prospects in Utah are good. Fall cabbage has made good progress to date in Oregon and Washington.

CANTALOUPES: The final forecast of mid-summer production at 7,726,000 crates is about 1 percent higher than the July estimate and a new production record for this group of States. In Texas, where weather conditions were favorable through July, harvest has been completed in most south central areas, and early crops are finished in areas of east Texas. Supplies will be available during August from late areas in sufficient volume for local markets. Some production is expected to continue into early September from a few very late areas. Cool weather in California delayed harvest of the crop but has promoted excellent quality. Harvest this year started about July 15 in the important Huron area and in Kern County. Volume supplies are still available in the Huron area but harvest is nearing completion in the Delano district of Kern County. In the area from Mendota to Los Banos, harvest began the third week of July but did not get into full swing until the last week of the month. Picking was just starting in the Patterson-Newman-Crows Landing district August 1 but is not expected to begin in the Turlock area until late August. Inasmuch as plantings are more evenly distributed in California this year than last, no extreme peak in marketings such as that experienced last year, is anticipated for this season. Movement of the California crop since August 1 has been temporarily restricted by a labor dispute. The Persian crop, which usually starts about mid-July, is later than normal this year with a small volume expected to move out of the Huron district during early August. Other areas of the San Joaquin Valley are not expected to come into production before late August. In New Mexico, first cantaloupes were ready for shipment about mid-July, but rains caused some delay in harvest and first shipments were made about July 25, from Dona Ana County. Earliest cantaloupes from Oklahoma were available about mid-July, and harvest should continue through August. Some damage from sunburn has occurred in that State. The crop is moving in volume in Arkansas, where the growing season as a whole has been good. However, areas of west central Arkansas are now in need of additional moisture. In the major producing areas of North Carolina, yields turned out far above average with excellent quality reported. Heavy movement began the second week of July, but has tapered off due to unfavorable market conditions. The Maryland and Delaware crops are moving in heavy volume. Crop prospects are good in Indiana and Illinois where the growing season has been favorable. July weather
CANTALOUPS (Cont'd): was hot and dry in Missouri but no damage to the crop is indicated. In Washington, where the crop was delayed by cold weather early in the season, first harvest in the Yakima Valley is expected the first week of August and should be general by August 15. Late plantings there appear to be in better condition than early fields. In the Columbia Basin and the Spokane Valley, harvest will not start until the last half of August.

The first production estimate for the late summer States is for a crop of 1,245,000 crates—5 percent below last year’s crop but 3 percent higher than the 1949-53 average. In Michigan, July weather was too hot and dry for best development of the crop. Growing conditions have been favorable in Ohio, where harvest has begun and volume is expected by August 10. Harvest began in New Jersey in late July. Dry weather in July adversely affected the crop but damage was not extensive. In producing areas of eastern Kansas, the hot and dry weather of the past few weeks has been detrimental to the crop and some melons have been lost due to sunburn. Harvest started about July 28 in the Kansas City area but production in this area could be cut sharply if hot, dry weather continues. In southwestern Kansas, where the acreage is irrigated, the crop is about two weeks late but condition of the plants is extremely good and excellent yields are anticipated. Harvest should be underway in this latter area by mid-August. The season continues very late in Oregon but prospects are fairly good. Very little harvest is expected before September 1. The crop is a little later than usual in Colorado with harvest expected to get underway the second week of August. Supplies will be light until August 15. Yields considerably above average are in prospect in Utah. Hot weather during July is hastening maturity of the crop in New York. Light picking is expected to start the second week in August with movement increasing later in the month.

CABBAGE: The forecast of 1955 production of early summer carrots in California is unchanged at 3,780,000 bushels, 10 percent less than the 1954 crop but 15 percent above average. The movement to date this season is substantially below that of 1954 due to market conditions. Volume supplies of carrots are available for harvesting but movement during August will be dependent on demand.

Late summer carrot production for 1955 is forecast at 2,039,000 bushels, 3 percent above last year and 40 percent more than average. In New Jersey, most acreage for fresh market had been pulled by the end of July but supplies are available from later producing areas. These late carrots have been retarded by hot, dry July weather, even where irrigated. Harvest of summer carrots is active in Massachusetts. Carrots in Ohio are reported to be in good condition. In Colorado, carrots north of Denver are in only fair condition, but in the San Luis Valley the crop is making good progress. Daily marketings from Colorado will increase during August but they are expected to remain at moderate levels.

The acreage of early fall carrots for harvest in 1955 is placed at 18,140 acres, only slightly below last year but 8 percent less than average. The most significant change has occurred in New York where this year’s acreage is the lowest of record.

CAULIFLOWER: Production of summer cauliflower is now forecast at 895,000 crates, 20 percent less than produced last year and 40 percent below average. Yield prospects for summer cauliflower declined sharply in New York State during July because of hot, dry weather. Insufficient moisture has prevented normal plant development and high temperatures are causing most fields to head prematurely. Quality of the limited amount of cauliflower that has been harvested to date has been generally poor. Harvest in the Catskill section, where the bulk of this crop is grown, will become active during August. In Colorado, the summer cauliflower
CAULIFLOWER (Cont'd): Crop is earlier than usual this year. Growers planted a larger acreage of early season varieties than in past seasons and warm July weather has pushed the crop along rapidly. Rapid development is resulting in small sized heads. Harvest is expected to continue active during August.

CELERY: Production of early summer celery is now forecast at 3,110,000 crates, slightly less than was produced in this season in 1954, but 10 percent above average. During the past month, yield prospects for early summer celery declined in all producing States except Michigan. In the northeastern States, the lower yields reported on August 1 are the result of hot, dry weather during July. In New York, the volume of early summer celery harvested during July was less than that of last year. Quality is reported to be fairly good but the crop has not sized as well as usual because of adverse summer weather. Supplies will continue to be available from summer producing areas during August. In New Jersey, hot, dry weather reduced yields and caused size and quality of summer celery to decline during July. Early season production of celery in Massachusetts is below that of last year but harvest activity is increasing and peak volume is expected during the first half of August. In Ohio, harvesting of celery is active in all producing areas and movement will continue through September. In Michigan, quality and yields of celery are reported very good. High temperatures retarded development of the crop but blight is less severe than usual. In California, harvesting of summer celery increased during July and the trend in daily shipments is expected to continue upward during August. Rather heavy supplies are available for marketing during August from this State.

Production of late summer celery is now forecast at 804,000 crates, 11 percent less than produced last year and 29 percent below average. In Washington, harvest of summer celery in Puget Sound district is underway and increasing daily supplies are expected to be available during August. Utah celery is late this year but the crop is making good growth. In Colorado, celery continues to make good progress. Harvest activity there is increasing but supplies are expected to remain at a moderate level during August.

The production of early fall celery is forecast at 1,859,000 crates, 4 percent less than last year and 19 percent below average. In Pennsylvania, yield prospects are below those realized last year because of the hot, dry weather this summer. In New York State, hot, dry weather has retarded development of celery and reduced yield prospects in many areas. Except for a few fields, irrigation has not fully offset adverse weather conditions. A light harvest in early fields in northern New York State is expected to begin the first week in August and cutting should be general by mid-month. Yield prospects for fall celery are favorable in Massachusetts. In Ohio, the crop is reported to be in excellent condition. In Michigan, early fall celery has made satisfactory growth to date but most producing areas now need rain to insure normal plant development.

SWEET CORN: The production forecast for the early summer sweet corn crop at 5,334,000 units (5 dozen ears) is 5 percent less than the July 1 estimate. This is due to decreases in yield prospects in Maryland and New Jersey and decreased acreage for harvest in Oklahoma. The condition of the sweet corn crop in North Carolina and Virginia remained high during July, and good yields are reported. Adequate rainfall enabled the crop to mature under favorable conditions in North Carolina, and most of the crop had reached maturity by August 1 and is being marketed. The Virginia harvest was drawing to a close by the end of July. The season has been favorable for sweet corn in Arkansas where harvest was nearing completion by August 1. Sweet corn was all harvested by mid-July in Oklahoma as
SWEET CORN (Cont'd): drought forced abandonment of late plantings. Some hail damage also occurred at Ardmore. The weather has been hot and dry in Missouri but sweet corn had not been seriously hurt up to August 1. In Kansas, hot, dry weather during the last week of July brought production to an early close and harvest is virtually complete. Harvest of sweet corn is now active in all producing areas of California. Supplies there are plentiful and will remain adequate for local markets during August. Dry weather lowered yields in Maryland where harvest is active. In New Jersey, early sweet corn in Burlington County and vicinity was marketed before the dry July weather caused serious damage. However, later plantings in other areas of the State have been adversely affected.

The forecast for late summer sweet corn is for a crop of 1,211,000 units (5 doz. ears), about 7 percent below the July 1 estimate. Lower yields than those expected a month ago are indicated for New York, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania and Oregon. Probable yields in Rhode Island, Illinois, Michigan and Colorado are unchanged while Connecticut, Ohio and Washington have higher estimated yields. With the exception of a small acreage in the lower Hudson Valley, yield and quality in New York is reported as generally poor. Early planted fields have done fairly well but dry weather has resulted in poor stands and slowed growth in later fields. Harvest is underway in nearly all sections of the State. In Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and New Hampshire, hot and dry weather has caused some deterioration of the crop, but good yields are generally indicated. Peak movement is underway in the first three States, and New Hampshire will have volume movement the last half of August. In Pennsylvania, harvest is underway, with yields light and quality only fair because of dry weather. Rain is needed to permit the late crop to develop satisfactorily. In Ohio, Illinois and Michigan, weather conditions have been favorable for sweet corn production. However, corn in some areas has been adversely affected by heat and lack of moisture. Growers in Illinois reported more than usual trouble with corn borers and ear worms. Harvest is active in all three States. Supplies are increasing in Colorado and quality is very good. Temperatures in Oregon during July were below normal and plant growth was retarded. Harvest will start later than usual. Eastern Washington had warmer temperatures and crop prospects improved during July. Harvest of sweet corn for fresh market is now underway in the Yakima Valley, where supplies in volume are expected during August. In the Columbia Basin harvest will begin about August 15. Development of western Washington sweet corn is still considerably behind a normal schedule. Harvest will begin the first week of September with volume supplies expected by mid-September.

CUCUMBERS: Early summer cucumber production is forecast at 1,108,000 bushels, 10 percent more than was produced last year. In Maryland, marketings are declining rapidly and late fields need moisture. In New Jersey, hot, dry weather has caused cucumber yield prospects to decline. In the Vineland area, cucumbers were advanced enough to withstand this weather but the later acreage in central and northern New Jersey was damaged. Hot weather in Illinois damaged the crop.

The late summer cucumber crop is forecast at 1,040,000 bushels which is about equal to last year's production. Hot, dry weather during July caused yield prospects for this crop to decline. Harvest has started in Pennsylvania, New York, and Michigan and will become increasingly active during August.

EGGPLANT: Summer eggplant production in New Jersey is forecast at 385,000 bushels, slightly above last year's production. Hot, dry July weather damaged the New Jersey crop and reduced yield prospects. Fields in the Swedesboro section were injured the most severely since virtually no rain fell there during July. Scattered showers minimized heat damage in the Glassboro and Vineland areas. Harvest
EGGPLANT (Cont'd): of eggplant was just beginning at the end of July and marketings are expected to increase during August. High temperatures are causing loss of bloom which may reduce supplies of eggplant late in the harvest season.

GARLIC: The forecast of production of summer garlic in California is 182,000 sacks (100 lbs.), which is one-third more than was produced in 1954. Harvest of early varieties has been completed and late fields are now being pulled. Garlic failed to attain normal size this year but good stands have held yields at a normal level.

HONEY Dews: The production forecast for early summer honey dews in Arizona has been reduced to 525,000 crates due to the deterioration of the crop during July. At this level, indicated production is 36 percent below that of last year. The condition of most fields deteriorated rapidly due to the cumulative effects of the poor growing season experienced in that area this past spring. Peak of the harvest season, which was later than usual, was reached the third week in July and shipments are now declining.

California's 1955 late summer crop is forecast at 2,040,000 crates, 5 percent smaller than last year's but 10 percent above average. This year's harvest was delayed by cool spring and early summer weather but was active by the end of July. As of August 1 the bulk of the shipments were originating at Huron and Tipton, Los Banos was just starting, and other areas in the northern San Joaquin Valley and in the Sacramento Valley were expected to be in production the second week of August. Daily shipments should increase materially during August.

LETTUCE: The production of summer lettuce is forecast at 9,359,000 crates, about 6 percent less than last year's production but 5 percent above average. During July hot, dry weather damaged lettuce in New York, Ohio and Michigan. In New York, August marketings are expected to be lighter than usual reflecting heat damage and replanting of acreage damaged by high temperatures. Maine is expected to continue to provide supplies of lettuce during August. In Colorado, an excellent quality crop is being harvested in the San Luis Valley. Harvest started late there but volume supplies are expected to be available during August. In California, harvesting in volume is continuing. Daily shipments during August are not expected to show a marked change from present levels. However, short-term variations in quality and market conditions will exert considerable influence on day to day volume.

MINT FOR OIL: Production of peppermint in 1955 is forecast at 1,682,000 pounds of oil which is 17 percent more than last year's crop. The increase is the result of an expansion in acreage in all producing States except Michigan. Harvest of peppermint is starting a little later than last year because of delayed maturity resulting from cool spring weather. In Indiana, the condition of peppermint is poor and yields vary widely because of damage from late spring frosts. The peppermint crop in Michigan is in poor condition because of adverse spring weather. Stands are thin in the southern part of that State and weeds have been troublesome. In Wisconsin, peppermint has developed under more satisfactory climatic conditions and yield prospects are good. In Oregon, weather during July was favorable for the development of mint. Insect infestation and rust are less severe than last year and yield prospects are good. The yield forecast for Oregon this year reflects in part, a shift of acreage to high-yielding sections in the eastern part of the State. In Washington, July weather was favorable for mint but the crop still shows the effects of the cool spring in that section and yields are expected to be below those of 1954.
MINT FOR OIL (Cont'd): The forecast of production for spearmint, at an indicated 604,000 pounds of oil, is 36 percent smaller than last year’s large crop. This drop is the result of a sharp decline in acreage in Indiana and Michigan and the lower yields expected in all States this year. In Indiana and Michigan, late frosts reduced stands and retarded plant growth, and spearmint is in poor condition with relatively low yields in prospect. In Washington, favorable July weather enabled spearmint to make good growth and partially recover from the effects of low spring temperatures. Yields there are expected to be only slightly below those of 1954.

ONIONS: The August forecast for late summer (storage) onions is 31,390,000 sacks (50 lbs.), 7 percent less than the crop harvested in 1954, and 4 percent below average. The current condition of the crop indicates that yields this year will be below those of 1954 in several important States. In the Eastern States, 1955 production is forecast at 6,726,000 sacks, 7 percent below 1954, but 8 percent above average. In Massachusetts, harvest of onions is nearing completion. Growers report most fields are producing relatively small sizes but quality is excellent. In New York State, insufficient rainfall is the principal factor contributing to the relatively low yield forecast for this year. High temperatures in July and inadequate moisture is causing many onions to go down without attaining satisfactory size. Harvest of set onions in Orange County was completed by August 1. Quality is normal and sizes generally satisfactory, but yields were well below those of the last two years. Harvest of seed onions started in late July. Harvesting of sets in Madison County was underway August 1 with yields and quality reported good. Most seed onions in this locality have developed to fairly good size. In Oswego and Wayne Counties, onions are going down after having attained satisfactory size. In the Elba section, dry weather appears to have done more damage than in other areas and at the present time, most fields have not developed satisfactory size. Thin stands and small sizes are expected to result in relatively light yields in the Steuben-T Yates section.

In the Central States, production is forecast at 2,637,000 sacks, 9 percent less than last year and average. Average yields for this section as a whole are only slightly below last year but acreage has been reduced. Yield prospects are favorable in Ohio where harvest is underway. Yields in Indiana are expected to approximate those of last year. On August 1 it was becoming dry in this area and most onions were in need of moisture. Onions in Illinois are generally in good condition. In Michigan, adverse spring and summer weather is expected to result in yields somewhat below those of last year. Some tip burn and mildew has been reported from this State and in the southern producing counties, growers report thin stands. In the latter area, onions appear to be maturing earlier than usual and sizes may be adversely affected. Onions in Wisconsin look very good at this time and yields are expected to be higher than those realized in 1954. In Minnesota, hot weather is causing some fields to mature ahead of schedule without attaining full size. In the Moorhead area, wet weather has prevented growers from cultivating and many fields are weedy. At the present time, yields for the State are expected to be equal to those of last year. Conditions are good in Iowa but onions were in need of rain on August 1. Production this year will be well above the light crop of 1954 when considerable acreage was flooded out during the summer.

In the Western States, late summer onion production is forecast at 14,027,000 sacks, 5 percent less than last year and 7 percent below average. Lighter yields than last year are anticipated in California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington. In Colorado, onions made good progress during July but are behind schedule in development due to unfavorable conditions at and soon after planting. The crop is generally free of
ONIONS (Cont'd): insect pests and disease and yields are expected to equal those of last year for the State as a whole. Excellent crops are in prospect in Utah and Nevada. In California, late summer onions are in good condition. Harvest is active on the earliest dehydrator acreage in Kern County and has just started on late summer onions for fresh market in the Stockton and Sacramento areas. Australian brown onions in Lompoc County are expected to be harvested beginning the last half of August. In Idaho, weather during the spring and early summer months was unfavorable for the development of the onion crop. Stands in many fields are thin and onions are reported to be making smaller size this year than in 1954. Maggots are reported in some fields and some acreage has been damaged by pink root. In Malheur County, Oregon, the crop is still two to three weeks late and most onions are only beginning to bulb. Many growers expect that onions will mature before attaining satisfactory size. Stands are not as good as usual and pink root is expected to have an adverse effect on yields in some fields. In Western Oregon, average yields are expected to be below those of last year. Because of the lateness of the crop, growers fear onions will not attain satisfactory size before maturing. Maggots and mildew have been kept under control in this area by frequent dusting. In Washington, condition of late summer onions is variable this year, ranging from poor to good. Early season cool weather and wind damage resulted in poor stands in the Columbia Basin and, in spite of favorable weather, crop prospects are below those of last year. The indicated 1955 production is substantially above that of 1954 due to the fact that a considerable acreage of onions was abandoned at harvest time last year.

GREEN PEAS: The second forecast of production in the three summer States, at 315,000 bushels, is 12 percent less than the July 1 forecast. Yield prospects have declined in all three States. Harvest was completed in all sections of New York about mid-July. Yields became progressively lower as the season advanced due to cumulative effects of inadequate rainfall. In Colorado, hail damage in the San Luis Valley in July reduced yields materially. Quality has been excellent and peas are expected to continue in fairly steady volume through most of August. In New Mexico, cool weather has reduced yield prospects and has delayed the crop. Harvesting began there about July 25.

GREEN PEPPERS: In the early summer States, production is now estimated at 1,730,000 bushels, a record high crop. Improved yields in Louisiana and Mississippi account for the increase in production over the July 1 estimate. Weather during July was favorable to the Louisiana crop with rains coming frequently and cool weather prevailing. Harvest there is virtually complete. July harvest in Texas was limited to production from some late plantings in scattered areas of east and northeast Texas and the season was practically over by mid-July. Harvest was nearly complete by August 1 in Mississippi with yields higher than those anticipated earlier. Weather conditions during July were extremely favorable for the green pepper crop in North Carolina, and plants remained productive longer than usual.

Conditions as of August 1 indicate a late summer crop of 1,454,000 crates. If this production is realized, a new record will also be established for this group of States. Supplies will be adequate in California during August. Crop prospects declined in New Jersey during July as hot, dry weather resulted in "blasting" of bloom in some areas of the State. While peppers there are somewhat later than usual due to late planting, harvest of numerous varieties is now general in commercial areas. In Ohio, the crop is in very good condition. Growing conditions for green peppers have been reasonably satisfactory in New England where harvest of the crop is just getting underway and heaviest movement is expected about August 15.
EARLY COMMERCIAL POTATOES: The summer crop of early commercial potatoes is forecast at 19,400,000 bushels, 55,000 bushels above the estimate of a month ago. The 1954 production was 13,934,000 bushels and the 10-year average is 20,560,000 bushels.

Low prices in July for potatoes resulted in growers delaying harvest of the crop. In many places, particularly in the eastern States, growers were harvesting on orders only. In Virginia, growers still had about 5 percent of the crop on hand August 1. Harvest in Delaware and Maryland also has been slow. In New Jersey, the acreage harvested this year prior to August 1 is about one-half the usual harvest to that date. In Texas, about one-third of the Hereford area was harvested by August 1 this year, only about one-half of the Milesboro area and no more than one-sixth at Friona. Usually about three-fourths of the summer crop in Texas is harvested by August 1.

SPINACH: The production forecast for summer spinach remains unchanged at 26,400,000 bushels, about 10 percent above last year's production but 16 percent below average. In Colorado, a good crop of summer spinach is being produced in the San Luis Valley and shipping has been more active this year than in 1954. Some spinach is being trucked to Denver for packaging. In Washington, the harvest of summer spinach in the Puget Sound area is underway and quality is reported to be good.

STRAWBERRIES: The final forecast of late spring production is placed at 6,180,000 crates—virtually the same as the July 1 estimate. A higher yield in Oregon than anticipated a month earlier nearly offset the smaller crops indicated in the States of Connecticut, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, and Washington. In Connecticut and Massachusetts, dry weather in June caused lighter yields than anticipated earlier. Final reports on yield in Wisconsin were lower than earlier expectations. In Washington, rains in early July resulted in a heavy loss of fruit from rot. Clusters of fruit generally produced only a few good berries. Loss on Marshalls was particularly heavy, but growers realized somewhat better yields on the Northwest variety due to its later maturity. Rains late in July terminated picking in most fields. In Oregon, weather conditions were ideal throughout the growing and harvesting season. Temperatures were moderate during July permitting heavy late season production and moisture has been adequate. Irrigation and an increased acreage of the Northwest variety were additional contributing factors to the high yields obtained in Oregon this year.

 TOMATOES: Production prospects for early summer tomatoes declined 8 percent during July, reductions being reported in California, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri and Maryland. The indicated 6,215,000 bushels is still 11 percent above the 1954 production and 21 percent above average. Harvest of greens and pinks continues in all summer-crop areas of California, but movement has been restricted by unfavorable market conditions. Merced and other San Joaquin Valley points are now moving tomatoes to canners. San Diego pinks and ripes are available in volume with most of this production moving to local markets. The bulk of the Alabama crop has been harvested. Harvest is also complete in the important Bradley-Drew county area of Arkansas, but was just getting underway on August 1 in west central and northwestern areas of that State. Prospects are promising in these areas. The Tennessee deal ended shortly after mid-July because of unfavorable market conditions. Movement of the Virginia crop also fell off sharply after that date for the same reason. Very few fresh market tomatoes are expected to be shipped from that State during August, although a sizeable acreage is coming into production in the Roanoke and Carroll County fruit sections where apples and peaches were wiped out by the late
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TOMATOES: (Cont’d): March freezes. In Kentucky, much of the acreage in the Brownsville area is going to canners. Peak movement for that State is expected to be over by August 10. The Missouri crop was still in good condition on August 1, but the hot, dry weather was reducing yields. Harvest is in progress there. Some blight is reported in Maryland but the damage was not extensive on August 1.

Prospective production of late summer tomatoes declined 11 percent during July. Increases in Indiana, Illinois, Connecticut, Colorado and Utah were more than offset by decreases in New Jersey, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa, New York and Michigan. If the indicated late summer crop of 6,143,000 bushels is realized, it will be 4 percent less than last year and 11 percent below average. Continued high temperatures and lack of rainfall caused a sharp reduction in crop prospects in New Jersey. Early fields, ready for harvest about mid-July, yielded fairly well, but later fields show a light set and poor growth. Harvest in the Yakima Valley of Washington started the first week of August. Harvest there is unusually late because of cold early season weather, but most fields show a good set. Most of this crop will go to local markets. The Oregon crop is also late. In Pennsylvania, the main southeast tomato area was the hardest hit by high temperatures and lack of rainfall. A good set is reported for the Ohio late summer crop, with vine development heavy and the fruit ripening slowly. The Indiana and Illinois crops are producing well. Peak movement was underway in Connecticut and Rhode Island about August 1. The hot July weather forced maturity of the Massachusetts crop and a very heavy production is indicated for August. In New York, the set is reported lighter than usual with the dry weather causing dropping of blossoms and young fruit. Early fruit has generally been small. The heat and dry weather also reduced the Michigan crop. After slow early growth, the Colorado crop developed rapidly during July. However, supplies from that State will be light until late in August. Vine growth of the Alabama crop has been good but some fruit has been damaged by excessive rainfall.

The indicated production of early fall tomatoes in California is 6,000,000 bushels, 11 percent above last year and 37 percent over average. The bulk of the acreage increase, compared with last year, occurred in the Patterson-Tracy and San Diego areas, with smaller increases in the Oxnard-Santa Barbara areas. Early plantings for August harvest have generally poor sets caused by wide variations in temperature. However, vines showed exceptionally fine growth to August 1. Most of the acreage is scheduled for harvest after mid-September.

WATERMELONS: The third and final forecast for early summer watermelon production, at 82,533,000 melons, is 4 percent above the July 1 estimate. Higher yields than a month ago are indicated in Texas, Georgia, South Carolina, and Oklahoma. All other States remained unchanged. In Texas, the harvest of watermelons is complete in most mid-season areas. Light supplies will continue to be available early in August in some east Texas points but most of the movement will come from the extreme northeast Texas and the usually late areas of north and northwestern counties. Growing conditions were satisfactory in these late areas during most of July and the quality of melons is good. Supplies will be available for a fairly active movement until around the middle of August and local markets will be supplied through the month. Arizona watermelons are still being shipped but the season is about to close. Excessive rains and hot sun have caused some damage to melons in north Louisiana but central areas of the State report excellent yields. Harvest is about completed in the major producing southern counties of Alabama and is underway in the northern counties. In Georgia, the harvesting season is over in the south and central commercial areas of the State. The watermelon season is nearing completion in the Alphandle-Barnwell-Hampton area of South Carolina, but shipments are
WATERMELONS (Cont'd): expected to continue from the Chesterfield-Darlington area until about September 1. The quality and yields of North Carolina melons are reported very good. In Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia and North Carolina, movement of melons is reported slow because of poor market conditions. Harvest of melons in California the past two weeks has been active. Supplies are now available from all areas in the San Joaquin Valley but the Dimuba-Kingsburg area is providing the bulk of the current shipments. Harvest of melons in the Atwater district is underway. In Arkansas, Oklahoma and Missouri, heavy rains occurred but melon yields are heavy and supplies are moving in volume.

The second production forecast for late summer watermelons is for a crop of 10,530,000 melons, 3 percent above the July 1 estimate. This is due to increased yield indications in Indiana and Washington and a slightly higher acreage for harvest in Oregon. In Virginia, peak movement is expected about August 12. Volume harvest of both regular and ice-box melons is underway in Maryland and Delaware. In Indiana, vine growth was unusually heavy this season, and setting has been good, although reduced slightly because of rain during the blossoming period. In Illinois and Iowa, watermelons have made excellent progress, but recent excessive heat particularly in Iowa may have some detrimental effects on the crop. Harvest of watermelons in Oregon and Washington is not expected to begin until after the middle of August. In the Columbia Basin, many melons will not be ready until after Labor Day. A good crop is in prospect in both States although the season is unusually late this year.