VEGETABLES -- PROCESSING

Release: June 10, 1966
3:00 P.M., EDT

PROSPECTIVE PLANTED ACREAGE
OF PRINCIPAL CROPS
June 1, 1966

SUMMARY: The United States planted or prospective planted acreage of 9 of the 10 principal processing vegetable crops in 1966 is estimated at 1,788,670 acres, according to the Crop Reporting Board. This combined acreage is 9 percent more than in 1965 and 13 percent more than average. Crops included are green lima beans, snap beans, beets, contracted cabbage for kraut, sweet corn, cucumbers for pickles, green peas, winter and spring spinach, and tomatoes. The first estimate for asparagus will be published in December.

An increase in acreage is expected in 1966 for each of the 9 crops: cucumbers for pickles, up 23 percent; green lima beans, up 14 percent; tomatoes, up 12 percent; sweet corn, up 11 percent; beets, up 8 percent; snap beans and contracted cabbage for kraut, both up 6 percent; winter and spring spinach (combined), up 4 percent; and green peas, up 3 percent.

Progress of vegetable crops in the eastern half of the United States, except for a few southern States, was generally behind schedule on June 1. Cool, wet weather during much of May delayed planting and slowed growth. The early May freezes damaged many early plantings, making it necessary for a considerable acreage to be replanted. Although development is behind normal, crops are generally in good condition over most of this area on June 1. In the western States, most vegetables were progressing satisfactorily, although some fields of vegetables, principally peas, were hurt by freezes.

SPINACH: Production of 1966 spring spinach for processing in the U. S. is estimated at 49,910 tons, up 35 percent from last year and 5 percent above average. Total spring acreage harvested is 18 percent above 1965, but 27 percent below average. Yields were generally good and averaged much above a year earlier. The combined winter and spring production in 1966 is about one-third larger than in 1965.
VEGETABLES - PROCESSING

June 10, 1966

Prospective planted acreage by crops and expected utilization,
United States, 1966 with comparisons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop and utilization</th>
<th>Average 1960-64</th>
<th>1965</th>
<th>Prospective 1966</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acres</td>
<td>Acres</td>
<td>Acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALL PROCESSING</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green lima beans</td>
<td>90,040</td>
<td>89,290</td>
<td>102,110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snap beans</td>
<td>200,240</td>
<td>245,560</td>
<td>259,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beets</td>
<td>17,680</td>
<td>15,710</td>
<td>16,920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabbage for kraut (contract)</td>
<td>8,310</td>
<td>8,990</td>
<td>9,530</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sweet corn</td>
<td>428,270</td>
<td>430,950</td>
<td>477,250</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cucumbers for pickles</td>
<td>112,810</td>
<td>116,280</td>
<td>142,470</td>
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<tr>
<td>Green peas</td>
<td>419,150</td>
<td>462,840</td>
<td>474,120</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spinach:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter</td>
<td>9,680</td>
<td>9,600</td>
<td>10,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring</td>
<td>11,560</td>
<td>10,330</td>
<td>10,350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomatoes</td>
<td>288,210</td>
<td>254,720</td>
<td>286,370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total reported to date</td>
<td>1,588,950</td>
<td>1,643,970</td>
<td>1,788,670</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Asparagus for processing                   | 109,240         | 97,890   | Dec. 20           |
Cabbage for kraut (open market)            | 4,110           | 3,980    | Dec. 20           |
Spinach (Fall)                             | 7,300           | 6,110    | Nov. 10           |

Total - 10 vegetables                      | 1,709,600       | 1,751,950| Dec. 20           |

FOR FREEZING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>Acres</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Green lima beans</td>
<td>66,330</td>
<td>61,120</td>
<td>68,520</td>
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<tr>
<td>Snap beans</td>
<td>42,430</td>
<td>51,200</td>
<td>58,880</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sweet corn</td>
<td>84,760</td>
<td>107,660</td>
<td>121,550</td>
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<td>Green peas</td>
<td>155,220</td>
<td>168,730</td>
<td>164,150</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spinach (Winter and Spring) 2/</td>
<td>8,990</td>
<td>10,110</td>
<td>10,500</td>
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FOR CANNING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Green lima beans</td>
<td>29,700</td>
<td>28,170</td>
<td>33,590</td>
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<tr>
<td>Snap beans</td>
<td>150,800</td>
<td>194,360</td>
<td>200,370</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beets</td>
<td>17,680</td>
<td>15,710</td>
<td>16,920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet corn</td>
<td>343,280</td>
<td>323,350</td>
<td>355,700</td>
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<tr>
<td>Green peas</td>
<td>263,930</td>
<td>293,810</td>
<td>309,970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spinach (Winter and Spring) 2/</td>
<td>13,240</td>
<td>9,820</td>
<td>10,150</td>
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1/ Preliminary estimate of planted acreage.
2/ Short-time average, 1962-64.
Spinach for processing: Preliminary acreage and production by States, 1966 with comparisons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seasonal group and State</th>
<th>Acreage Harvested 1960-64</th>
<th>Acreage Harvested 1965</th>
<th>Yield per Acre Av. 1960-64</th>
<th>Yield per Acre Prel. 1966</th>
<th>Production Acreage 1960-64</th>
<th>Production 1965</th>
<th>Production Prel. 1966</th>
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<tr>
<td>Winter ..................</td>
<td>9,180 7,800 9,700 7.9 7.7 8.1</td>
<td>72,280 60,300 78,900</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Spring:</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas ............</td>
<td>2,360 700 900 2.5 3.1 4.1</td>
<td>5,620 2,200 3,700</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Oklahoma .............</td>
<td>2,880 900 1,700 2.9 2.8 4.0</td>
<td>8,260 2,500 6,800</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Other States 1/</td>
<td>7,780 6,460 6,890 4.4 4.9 5.7</td>
<td>33,530 31,440 39,410</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Group Total:</td>
<td>13,020 8,060 9,490 3.7 4.5 5.3</td>
<td>47,410 36,140 49,910</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Fall ....................</td>
<td>5,830 5,520 Nov. 10 4.0 5.0</td>
<td>22,940 27,870 Nov. 10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>United States ..........</td>
<td>28,030 21,380 Nov. 10 5.1 5.8</td>
<td>142,630 124,310 Nov. 10</td>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>


Green peas for processing: Acreage and indicated production in California, 1966 with comparisons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Acreage harvested</th>
<th>Yield per acre</th>
<th>Production</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acres</td>
<td>Pounds</td>
<td>Tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average, 1960-64</td>
<td>9,800</td>
<td>3,360</td>
<td>16,280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>11,700</td>
<td>3,260</td>
<td>19,070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicated 1966</td>
<td>10,100</td>
<td>3,300</td>
<td>16,660</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
VEGETABLES - PROCESSING

COMMENTS ON CROP DEVELOPMENT

June 1, 1966

SNAP BEANS FOR PROCESSING

Maine: Planting started about the usual date. Weather conditions have been good.

Massachusetts: Planting was about 75 percent complete by June 1.

New York: Planting has been delayed by cold, wet weather. Some early planted acreages were lost due to frost and poor germination.

New Jersey: Planting is progressing satisfactorily.

Pennsylvania: Plantings are a week behind schedule because of cool, wet weather. First seedings were emerging the last week of May.

Delaware: Planting has been behind schedule because of cold weather. Growth of early plantings has been slow.

Maryland: Planting is behind schedule in nearly all areas because of wet soils, especially in some areas west of the Bay. Many fields of snap beans on the lower Eastern Shore are blooming irregularly.

Virginia: On the Eastern Shore, beans are in fairly good condition but may be late. Harvest should start in late June.

North Carolina: Most of the acreage was planted by June 1, although wet weather delayed field operations slightly. Early stands are generally good.

South Carolina: Excessive rainfall in the Charleston-Beaufort area during harvest reduced expected production.

Georgia: The harvest season was short and production low because of excessive rains.

Florida: On June 1, spring harvest was active in the Zellwood area but harvest is expected to rapidly draw to a close. In the Everglades area, harvest is complete.

Kentucky and Ohio: Planting was virtually complete by June 1. Crop development is about two weeks later than usual due to cold, wet weather.

Indiana: Most stands are good, but the crop is late.

Illinois: Beans emerging after the early May freeze are in good condition but are a week to 10 days late.

Michigan: Crop progress was about on schedule in most areas except along upper Lake Michigan, where cold, wet weather delayed planting.
SNAP BEANS FOR PROCESSING, Cont.

Wisconsin: By June 1, about 12 percent of the crop was planted making the progress of the crop 10 days to 2 weeks late. First plantings had sprouted, some in bifoliate stage.

Minnesota: About 15 percent of the acreage was planted by the end of May with the first plantings beginning to sprout. Stands are good.

Missouri: Planting was delayed by wet weather in the "Bootheel" area.

Tennessee: Beans in west Tennessee are generally in good condition but some fields have poor stands. The Plateau is behind schedule but progressing rapidly. Cold, wet weather during the first 3 weeks in May hampered planting operations. Some freeze damage was reported but was not extensive. Peak movement of beans may be 2 to 3 weeks later than usual.

Alabama: Harvest began in mid-May. Weather during the last half of May was favorable and yields have been good.

Louisiana: Beans were damaged by excessive rainfall during most of May.

Arkansas: In northwest and west central counties, wet weather interfered with planting. Stands are poor in the Van Buren area and cool weather slowed growth. The outlook is somewhat better in the northwest area. A good crop of beans is being harvested in southeast Arkansas. Picking was to begin the first few days of June in the Van Buren area and about June 15 in the northwest.

Oklahoma: Snap beans are developing well in the Adair County area, but the outlook in the Webbers Fall area is below average.

Texas: Harvest of spring crop beans was completed in the Rio Grande Valley and Winter Garden areas during late May. Excessive rains in early May caused some acreage abandonment and reduced yields.

Idaho: Planting began in late May and is expected to be completed by mid-June.

Wyoming: About one-fifth of the acreage had been planted by June 1. Weather conditions have been favorable and all acreage is expected to be planted by July 1.

Colorado: On June 1, planting was active. Dry conditions have required extensive irrigation. Growth of early plantings in the Arkansas Valley has been slow.

Washington: Planting was on schedule and was expected to be completed by early June. Cool nights delayed growth of early plantings but crop conditions were good.

Oregon: Planting was on schedule and nearly finished by June 1. Stands of early plantings are good but cold nights slowed growth. Later plantings were getting a slow start. Scattered frosts nipped a few fields in late May.

California: Plantings are complete in Southern California, but late plantings in the San Joaquin and Central Coast areas will continue into June. Planting in most areas is ahead of normal. Harvest of earliest acreage is expected to begin in Southern areas in late June, followed soon after by the San Joaquin and Central Coast areas. Good yields are in prospect.
June 10, 1966

SWEET CORN FOR PROCESSING

Maine: Planting had begun by June 1, about on schedule. Adequate moisture is available.

New York: Seeding is about 1 week behind schedule. Moisture is adequate.

Pennsylvania: Cool, wet weather delayed planting and few fields were replanted because of poor germination.

Delaware and Maryland: Planting has been bunched because of cool, wet weather. Early plantings on the Delmar Peninsula have been growing slowly.

Virginia: Planting was active on June 1. Crop is progressing well with early stands even. Cool weather has slowed growth.

Ohio: As of June 1, about one-third of the acreage was planted, 7-10 days behind schedule.

Indiana: Sweet corn is about 2 weeks late due to wet weather.

Illinois: Planting was delayed by rain and cold weather. The crop is approximately 10 days late. Early stands are irregular and some fields are expected to be replanted.

Michigan: Cool, wet weather has delayed crop progress.

Wisconsin: Planting progress was about two weeks late with only one-third of the crop planted by the end of May. Emerged stands are uneven and cool weather has delayed growth.

Minnesota: On June 1, field conditions were generally good with planting about 50 percent completed. First plantings had emerged with mostly good stands.

Iowa: Crop progress is about a week behind normal in all growing areas. Stands of early plantings are fair to good. Some acreage is expected to be planted in June.

Texas: Prospects have deteriorated because of excessive moisture. Harvest is scheduled to begin about mid-June.

Idaho: Planting was over half completed by June 1. Some early fields suffered light frost damage. Stands on early plantings are generally good but growth has been slowed by cool weather.

Wyoming: All acreage should be in by June 10. This is about a week later than normal.

Washington: Seeding was nearing completion by the end of May. First plantings are making good growth. Fields generally have good stands although a few fields were replanted because of poor stands.

Eastern Oregon: By June 1, planting was about two-thirds completed. Early plantings were up but hurt by the several May frosts. Growth has been slow.
SWEET CORN FOR PROCESSING, Cont.

**Western Oregon:** Planting has been on schedule with more than half of the acreage in by June 1. Early plantings were in good condition. Irrigation was active on late plantings as dry weather has caused slow germination and growth.

**GREEN PEAS FOR PROCESSING**

**Maine:** Planting is proceeding on schedule. Early stands appear in good condition.

**New York:** By June 1, seeding was nearly completed. Germination has been delayed by cold weather. Early plantings are generally in good condition.

**New Jersey:** Cool weather has slowed growth. Harvest is expected to begin about June 10, one week later than normal.

**Pennsylvania:** By June 1, early planted peas were in full bloom. Harvest should start in mid-June. Crop maturity is about a week behind normal. Planting was virtually completed by June 1.

**Delaware and Maryland:** The season is late both on the Delmar Peninsula and west of the Bay because of below normal temperatures. Harvest is expected to be underway by the second week of June. Early plantings were damaged by frost on May 10-11 in most areas. Prospects for later fields are good.

**Virginia and North Carolina:** Harvest was expected to begin about June 1. Generally, the crop looks good.

**Ohio:** Peas are making good development with yield prospects about normal.

**Indiana:** Peas were in full bloom the last full week of May. Crop prospects are about normal.

**Illinois:** Some early plantings were hurt by the early May freeze; however, crop conditions are generally good.

**Michigan:** In the eastern area, crop progress was about a week late. Stands are good. Harvest is expected to start after mid-June. In the western area, the crop is progressing normally.

**Wisconsin:** Plantings have been delayed by rain in the southern half of the State, with 70-75 percent of the crop planted by June 1. Seeding is expected to continue beyond mid-June. First plantings appear uneven due to frost.

**Minnesota and Iowa:** By June 1, planting in Minnesota was 75 percent completed, slightly behind schedule. Crop prospects in both States are good.

**Idaho:** Planting was completed by June 1. Short moisture supplies and cool temperatures have slowed growth and development. About 10 percent of the acreage was lost from frost and drought.

**Wyoming:** About 90 percent of the acreage was seeded by June 1.
GREEN PEAS FOR PROCESSING, Cont.

Colorado: Hot, dry weather hurt some plantings in the northern area. Early harvest is expected to begin about mid-June. Prospects are good in the Arkansas Valley.

Utah: Planting was completed by June 1. Crop condition is good.

Western Washington: Planting was nearing completion by the end of May. Fields are in good condition.

Eastern Washington: Harvest will start about the first week of June. The late April freeze has caused maturity in the first fields to be quite variable. Crop condition is below last year.

Oregon: Crop condition is poor because of the hard freeze of mid-April and the extremely dry, cool weather during May. Harvest was scheduled to begin about June 1.

California: Harvesting progressed rapidly during May in the San Joaquin Valley and central coast areas of California. Processors completed harvest by mid-May in Ventura and Santa Barbara Counties. All remaining areas should finish in early June. Harvest is nearing completion in the central coast area.

TOMATOES FOR PROCESSING

New York: Transplanting was progressing rapidly by the end of the month. Average planting date is slightly later than usual.

New Jersey: Planting is nearly completed, including resetting of acreage damaged by freezing weather the night of May 10. The crop is about 10 days to two weeks behind schedule.

Pennsylvania: Frost damaged the first transplants of the season the nights of May 9 and 10, and cool, wet weather has delayed development. Transplanting was expected to be completed in most areas by June 4. The season is about a week behind normal.

Delaware and Maryland: Many fields were damaged by the freezes of May 10-11. Some suffered heavy damage. The crop has been retarded and is about 10 days to two weeks behind schedule.

Virginia: One June 1, the Eastern Shore crop was in good condition. Acreage in the Northern Neck area has been held back by cold weather and frost damage. The crop in the Roanoke area was three-fourths set by June 1.

North Carolina: Tomatoes are in good condition.

South Carolina: Crop prospects are good. The excessive rainfall that occurred the latter half of May apparently did no appreciable damage and a heavy set of fruit is presently on most plants.
TOMATOES FOR PROCESSING, Cont.

**Florida:** Harvest is underway in the Ft. Myers-Immokalee area and early fields in the Ft. Pierce section. Production is expected to be rather heavy in the Pompano and Immokalee areas.

**Kentucky:** Crop progress was about 2 weeks behind schedule on June 1.

**Ohio:** Planting was about three-fourths completed by June 1, about 2 to 3 weeks later than normal. Adverse weather has lowered crop conditions.

**Indiana:** The freeze on May 9 and 10 destroyed most of the plants that were set and the seeded acreage that was up. Wet weather and a shortage of plants has delayed planting and replanting. The planting season is two to three weeks later than normal. Weather and soil conditions since May 25 have been favorable.

**Illinois:** Much of the first planting froze out and replanting was necessary. Crop is 10 days to two weeks late.

**Michigan:** Plant progress in the southwest was behind schedule on June 1. In the southeast planting should be completed by June 10.

**Iowa:** Crop progress is slightly later than normal because of rain and cool weather.

**Missouri:** Despite a late start, tomatoes are making good growth. Rainfall has been abundant.

**Tennessee:** Growing conditions were favorable during the latter part of May, and the crop is in good condition.

**Alabama:** Transplanting is completed. Frequent rains have furnished ample moisture and plants are in good condition.

**Louisiana:** The crop is generally in good condition. Harvest is expected to begin by mid-June.

**Arkansas:** Prospects are promising. Moisture is adequate in all areas and plants are making good growth. Early clusters are rather thin but the fruit is sizing well in southern and west central counties. In the northwest, plants are blooming.

**Oklahoma:** Tomato prospects are good.

**Texas:** In the lower Rio Grande Valley, tomato prospects are mixed. In some fields, vine growth is excellent while adjacent fields are in poor condition. On June 1, 90 percent of the acreage remaining for harvest was in the fruit set stage and the remaining 10 percent was expected to be harvested within two weeks. Little, if any acreage had been picked prior to June 1. The heavy rains which fell in late April and early May reduced yields and caused some acreage loss. Tomatoes on the High Plains and in the Trans-Pecos are up to good stands.

**Colorado:** Cool, dry weather slowed development in the Arkansas Valley. In Northern areas, transplanting was nearly completed by June 1 and the crop looks good.
TOMATOES FOR PROCESSING, Cont.

Washington: Crop prospects are generally good with ideal weather in the Yakima Valley. The crop is about one week ahead of last year.

California: Planting was completed on a normal time schedule, although some replanting was necessary in a few fields to assure adequate stands. Plants are in good condition and are progressing rapidly. Thinning of direct seedings and irrigation is general throughout the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valley areas with early fields in full bloom. Harvest on earliest fields should begin one week to 10 days ahead of the 1965 season.