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New Jersey Agricultural Statistics Service

FARM FACTS

"FACT FINDERS FOR AGRICULTURE"

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New Jersey July 2002 Peach Forecast

Winter damage was minimal, but spring frosts did some damage to New Jersey peach blossoms, especially in later varieties. Some of the orchards in low lying areas may have no significant production this year. Forecasted production, at 65 million pounds, is 10 million pounds, or 13 percent less than last year.

Peaches, Total Production by State, 2000-2001 and Forecasted July 1, 2002

Crop	Total Production			
	2000	2001	2002	% Change
State		- Million Pounds -		
California	1,855.0	1,727.0	1,880.0	9
South Carolina	150.0	100.0	160.0	60
Georgia	115.0	140.0	115.0	-18
New Jersey	**65.0**	**75.0**	**65.0**	**-13**
Pennsylvania	60.0	75.0	60.0	-20
Washington	65.0	55.0	50.0	-9
Alabama	14.0	23.0	21.0	-9
North Carolina	32.0	12.0	20.0	67
Illinois	23.0	17.8	17.5	-2
Colorado	19.0	18.0	17.0	-6
United States	2,599.9	2,441.4	2,547.7	4

New Jersey 2001 Peach Production Final

Total peach production in 2001 totaled 75 million pounds, up 10.0 million pounds from 2000. Utilized production was estimated at 70 million pounds, 5 million pounds less than total production. This was because smaller peaches were not in demand. Season average price was 40 cents per pound compared with 42 cents per pound in 2000. Increased utilized production more than offset the decrease in the season average price as value of production increased from $24.8 million to $28.4 million, an increase of $3.6 million.

New Jersey 2001 Apple Production Final

Apple production in New Jersey totaled 55 million pounds in 2001, 5 million pounds higher than in 2000. Utilized production, at 50 million pounds, was four million pounds more than a year ago. Value of utilized production totaled $8.1 million, up $1.9 million from 2000. Fresh sales accounted for 23 million pounds, while processing use was 27 million pounds.

New Jersey Blueberries, 2000-2002 Acres, Yield, Production, & Value of Production

YEAR	ACRES HARVESTED	YIELD 1/ PER ACRE	PRODUCTION (1,000 lbs)	
			TOTAL	UTILIZED
2000	7,500	4,530	35,000	34,000
2001	7,400	5,000	38,000	37,000
2002	7,400	2/	40,000	2/

1/ Yield is derived from utilized production.
2/ Available on January, 2003.

U.S. Vegetables

The prospective area for harvest of 11 selected fresh market vegetables during the summer quarter is forecast to be 324,400 acres, virtually unchanged from last year's comparable commodities. Acreage decreases for broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, sweet corn, and tomatoes offset acreage increases for snap beans, carrots, celery, cucumbers, and head lettuce. Bell peppers remained the same. Area forecast for melon harvest is 130,200 acres, up 3 percent from last year. Cantaloup acreage is forecast at 49,200 acres, unchanged from 2001. Honeydew acreage, at 14,800 acres, is up 5 percent. Watermelon acreage, at 66,200 acres, is 4 percent above last year. Acreage for eggplant is not available since the estimate was discontinued in 2002.

Spring strawberry production is forecast at 15.5 million cwt, up 8 percent for comparable states from last year. Spring strawberry yield is forecast at 475 cwt, up 5 cwt from 2001 for comparable states. Area for harvest, at 32,600 acres, is up 7 percent for comparable states from last year.

Vegetable processors have contracted 1.26 million acres to be planted to the 5 major vegetable crops (snap beans, sweet corn, cucumbers for pickles, green peas, and tomatoes). This acreage is up 3 percent from last year for comparable states. All major processing vegetables, except sweet corn, show increases in contracted planted acreage from last year's comparable states. Green pea production, at 380,680 tons, is down 1 percent for comparable states from 2001. Contracted tomato production is forecast at 11.1 million tons, up 21 percent from 2001 for comparable states.

Bell Peppers: ***New Jersey's acreage for summer harvest is forecast at 3,700 acres, unchanged from 2001. Growing conditions are generally favorable. Prospects are good for this season and harvest is expected to begin in mid-July.***

Cucumbers: Acreage for summer harvest is forecast at 4,900 acres, up 2 percent from 2001. ***New Jersey' early plantings are in good condition, but later seeded fields showed slow growth due to cooler temperatures. Garden State acreage for harvest is forecasted at 3,000 acres, up 300 acres from 2001.*** On Virginia's eastern shore and northern neck, conditions were cooler than normal which slowed crop development. However, hot and dry conditions during the last few weeks have allowed the crop to mature on time. Harvest is just beginning and will be in full swing in the next couple of weeks. The crop looks good.

Sweet Corn: Fresh market acreage for harvest is forecast at 113,500 acres, down 2 percent from last year. California growing conditions have been good with no pest or disease problems reported. Quality and yields of the early harvest in the San Joaquin Valley are reported to be excellent. The Michigan sweet corn crop is starting to improve following cool temperatures in May. ***In New Jersey, acreage estimated for harvest is 9,000 acres, down 100 acres from previous year. The crop was planted on schedule and development is ahead of schedule. Light harvest began the last week of June.*** Planting of the New York crop is behind due to wet weather. Planting is expected to continue into early July. North Carolina growers had drier than normal conditions from mid-April until mid-May, then again in mid-June causing harvest to begin later than normal. Ohio growers were not able to plant as much as intended due to very wet conditions in the spring and some report losing part of their crop to freezing temperatures in mid-May. Although more recent warm temperatures have helped the crop to recover, the earlier cold, wet weather will push harvest back for many growers. Pennsylvania growers were forced to replant a large part of their crop due to a late-May frost. Despite the delay, growers are still expecting a good crop. Wisconsin sweet corn was emerging in the central area by the last week of June. Planting and crop progress have been delayed by wet weather.

Tomatoes: Fresh market acreage for summer harvest is forecast at 39,100 acres, down 2 percent from last year. California reports optimal weather conditions in recent weeks, and the tomato crop has exhibited good growth and color. No pest or disease problems have been noted. Michigan fresh market tomatoes suffered frost damage in late-May. During June, planting and replanting continued and transplanting activity increased with warmer weather. ***In New Jersey, the season started normally and plant development is excellent at this time. Harvest began in June. New Jersey's 2002 acreage intended for harvest is forecasted at 3,400 acreage, unchanged from previous year.*** In New York, wet weather has delayed or halted planting activities. Pennsylvania's crop has experienced cool temperatures and wet weather. Some growers reported frost damage. In Virginia, a cool spring, followed by hot and dry conditions, has allowed the tomato crop to be in mostly good condition. Early harvest will begin the first week of July.

U.S. Crop Condition

Corn was 98 percent planted on June 9, slightly less than the 5-year average. Planting remained active in the eastern Corn Belt early in the month, despite additional rain delays. Most of the acreage remaining to be planted on June 9 was in Indiana and Ohio. Warm weather and adequate soil moisture supported quick emergence in the eastern Corn Belt and promoted rapid vegetative growth in the western Corn Belt. By June 16, the crop was 97 percent emerged. On June 23, crop development ranged from barely emerged in many areas of the eastern Corn Belt to chest-high in some western Corn Belt fields. Five percent of the crop was at or beyond the silking stage at the end of the month. However, silking in the Corn Belt was mostly confined to the lower Missouri and lower Ohio River Valleys, where 30 percent of the Kentucky acreage and 21 percent of the Missouri crop was silking. Hot winds and dry soils stressed many fields in the western Corn Belt and Great Plains near the end of the month, while rain improved crop conditions in Indiana, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.

Soybean planting progressed behind normal during the first half of the month, but neared completion slightly ahead of normal, advancing to 97 percent complete on June 23. Planting neared completion by June 9 across the northern and western Corn Belt. Meanwhile, planting remained active across the central and eastern Corn Belt, interior Mississippi Delta, and central Great Plains, even though some areas received additional, unneeded precipitation. After midmonth, planting was most active along the Ohio and Tennessee River Valleys, but planting also remained active in parts of the lower Mississippi Valley and eastern Corn Belt. Above-normal temperatures and adequate topsoil moisture aided emergence and growth in most areas of the Corn Belt, northern Great Plains, and lower Mississippi Valley during the month. By June 23, most fields were emerged in the western Corn Belt and northern Great Plains. Near the end of the month, fields rapidly emerged in the eastern Corn Belt and interior Mississippi Delta. On June 30, emergence was 96 percent complete, 1 percentage point ahead of the average for this date. In addition, 6 percent of the acreage was blooming at the end of June, as fields rapidly entered the loom stage in the lower Mississippi Valley. In the Corn Belt, Iowa led progress with 16 percent blooming. Conditions deteriorated in the western Corn Belt and Great Plains, where soil moisture reserves quickly diminished.

1999-2001 Alfalfa Hay Estimates

County	Acres Harvested			Yield Per Acre			Production		
	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
District 20 (North)									
Hunterdon	4,200	4,000	4,200	2.6	2.8	3.7	11,000	11,000	15,700
Morris	900	700	700	2.2	2.4	3.0	2,000	1,700	2,100
Somerset	1,600	1,600	1,600	2.7	2.4	3.6	4,300	3,800	5,800
Sussex	5,800	5,600	5,800	1.9	3.2	2.6	11,000	18,000	15,000
Warren	5,100	5,300	5,300	2.9	2.8	3.6	15,000	15,000	19,000
District 50 (Central)									
Burlington	2,200	2,500	2,500	2.7	3.4	3.2	6,000	8,500	7,900
Mercer		500	500		3.0	3.2		1,500	1,600
Monmouth	1,900	2,000	2,100	3.2	3.0	3.9	6,000	6,000	8,200
District 80 (South)									
Cumberland	1,100	1,300	1,400	3.2	3.5	2.9	3,500	4,500	4,000
Gloucester	1,700	1,600	1,000	3.2	3.4	3.9	5,500	5,500	3,900
Salem	4,500	4,400	4,500	3.1	3.0	3.9	14,000	13,000	17,600
Other Counties	1,000	500	400	2.7	3.0	3.0	2,700	1,500	1,200
State	**30,000**	**30,000**	**30,000**	**2.7**	**3.0**	**3.4**	**81,000**	**90,000**	**102,000**

1999-2001 Other Hay Estimates

County	Acres Harvested			Yield Per Acre			Production		
	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
District 20 (North)									
Hunterdon	26,500	26,100	23,800	1.6	1.9	1.8	43,000	49,000	44,000
Morris	4,000	3,700	3,200	1.3	1.5	1.4	5,000	5,500	4,500
Somerset	10,600	12,300	9,600	1.8	1.5	1.5	19,000	18,000	14,000
Sussex	16,800	17,000	16,200	1.1	1.4	1.4	19,000	23,000	23,000
Warren	10,800	12,100	11,600	1.7	2.1	1.9	18,000	25,000	22,000
District 50 (Central)									
Burlington	6,700	6,600	5,400	1.9	1.7	1.9	13,000	11,000	10,500
Mercer	3,500	3,000	2,600	1.7	1.8	1.7	6,000	5,500	4,500
Middlesex	1,600	1,500	1,200	1.9	2.0	2.0	3,000	3,000	2,400
Monmouth	3,500	3,200	3,100	2.0	1.9	1.9	7,000	6,000	5,900
Ocean	900	800	600	1.6	1.5	1.3	1,400	1,200	800
District 80 (South)									
Atlantic	1,200	1,100	900	1.7	1.2	1.2	2,000	1,300	1,100
Camden	300	400	400	1.7	1.8	1.5	500	700	600
Cape May	1,300	1,000	1,000	1.5	1.5	1.0	2,000	1,500	1,000
Cumberland	3,600	3,700	2,800	1.7	1.2	1.8	6,000	4,500	5,000
Gloucester	2,800	2,800	2,500	2.1	1.8	1.8	6,000	5,000	4,500
Salem	5,800	4,500	4,900	1.6	2.1	1.8	9,000	9,500	8,900
Other Counties	100	200	200	1.0	1.5	1.5	100	300	300
State	**100,000**	**100,000**	**90,000**	**1.6**	**1.7**	**1.7**	**160,000**	**170,000**	**153,000**

1999-2001 All Hay Estimates

County	Acres Harvested			Yield Per Acre			Production		
	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
District 20 (North)									
Hunterdon	30,700	30,100	28,000	1.8	2.0	2.1	54,000	60,000	59,700
Morris	4,900	4,400	3,900	1.4	1.6	1.7	7,000	7,200	6,600
Somerset	12,200	13,900	11,200	1.9	1.6	1.8	23,300	21,800	19,800
Sussex	22,600	22,600	22,000	1.3	1.8	1.7	30,000	41,000	38,000
Warren	15,900	17,400	16,900	2.1	2.3	2.4	33,000	40,000	41,000
District 50 (Central)									
Burlington	8,900	9,100	7,900	2.1	2.1	2.3	19,000	19,500	18,400
Mercer	3,500	3,500	3,100	1.7	2.0	2.0	6,000	7,000	6,100
Middlesex	1,600	1,500	1,200	1.9	2.0	2.0	3,000	3,000	2,400
Monmouth	5,400	5,200	5,200	2.4	2.3	2.7	13,000	12,000	14,100
Ocean	900	800	600	1.6	1.5	1.3	1,400	1,200	800
District 80 (South)									
Atlantic	1,200	1,100	900	1.7	1.2	1.2	2,000	1,300	1,100
Camden	300	400	400	1.7	1.8	1.5	500	700	600
Cape May	1,300	1,000	1,000	1.5	1.5	1.0	2,000	1,500	1,000
Cumberland	4,700	5,000	4,200	2.0	1.8	2.1	9,500	9,000	9,000
Gloucester	4,500	4,400	3,500	2.6	2.4	2.4	11,500	10,500	8,400
Salem	10,300	8,900	9,400	2.2	2.5	2.8	23,000	22,500	26,500
Other Counties	1,100	700	600	2.5	2.6	2.5	2,800	1,800	1,500
State	**130,000**	**130,000**	**120,000**	**1.9**	**2.0**	**2.1**	**241,000**	**260,000**	**255,000**

Prices Received

The preliminary All Farm Products Index of Prices Received by Farmers in July was 100, based on 1990-92=100, up 2 points (2.0 percent) from the June index. Higher prices for wheat, soybeans, hogs, and corn more than offset decreased prices for broilers, milk, eggs, and cattle. The seasonal change in the mix of commodities farmers sell often affects the overall index. Higher marketings for grapes, wheat, tobacco, and tomatoes more than offset decreased marketings of milk, cantaloupe, potatoes, and asparagus.

The All Farm Products Index was 8 points (7.4 percent) below July last year. Lower prices for broilers, cattle, hogs, and strawberries more than offset higher prices for wheat, corn, soybeans, and potatoes.

The Food Commodities Index increased by 1 point (1.0 percent) over last month to 98, but was 11 percent below July last year.

Prices Paid Index Unchanged

The July Index of Prices Paid for Commodities and Services, Interest, Taxes, and Farm Wage Rates (PPITW) was 123 percent of the 1990-92 average. The index was unchanged from June but 1 point (0.8 percent) below July 2001. Lower prices in July for LP gas, feeder pigs, and hay and forages were offset by higher prices for feeder cattle, feed concentrates, nitrogen fertilizers, and feed grains.

Average Prices Received by Farmers: United States

Item	Entire Month		Preliminary
	July 2001	June 2002	July 2002
	- - - - - *Dollars* - - - - -		
Field Crops			
Barley, per bushel	2.00	2.09	2.07
Hay, all, baled, per ton [1/]	96.30	95.80	93.60
Soybeans, per bushel	4.79	4.88	5.50
Fruit, fresh			
Apples, per lb	.152	.220	.206
Strawberries, per lb	.689	.573	.450
Vegetables, fresh			
Corn, Sweet, per cwt	19.80	17.00	21.60
Lettuce, per cwt	16.40	10.50	12.30
Tomatoes, per cwt	27.40	28.40	29.80
Livestock and Livestock Products			
Beef Cattle, per cwt	71.80	64.10	63.30
Steers and Heifers, per cwt	75.00	67.00	66.10
Cows, per cwt	42.90	39.30	37.70
Calves, per cwt	108.00	94.80	93.20
Broilers, live, per lb	.420	.330	.310
Eggs All, per dozen	.540	.632	.576
Milk All, per cwt [2/]	16.20	11.60	11.20

[1/] Mid-month; [2/] Before deductions for hauling and government withholdings. Includes bulk tank, quantity, and other premiums. Excludes hauling subsidies.

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