

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

WATERMELONS

Report on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 7-99
Under the Provisions of Section 7 of the
Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, as Amended



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WATERMELONS

U.S. Tariff Commission
Washington, April 20, 1961

Introduction

This report, published pursuant to section 7(d) of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, as amended (U.S.C. 1364(d)), sets forth the finding and conclusion of the U.S. Tariff Commission in connection with its investigation of watermelons (investigation No. 7-99). The purpose of the investigation was to determine whether watermelons in their natural state, provided for in paragraph 752 of the Tariff Act of 1930, are, as a result in whole or in part of the duty or other customs treatment reflecting concessions granted thereon under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, being imported in such increased quantities, either actual or relative to domestic production, as to cause or threaten serious injury to the domestic industry producing like or directly competitive products.

The application for the investigation was filed with the Tariff Commission on October 28, 1960, by the Imperial Valley and Palo Verde Valley, California, and Yuma and Central Arizona Watermelon Growers Committee, El Centro, California, which organization represents watermelon growers in the desert counties of Arizona and California. The Commission instituted the investigation on October 31, 1960, and public notice of the institution of the investigation and of the public hearing to be held in connection therewith, was given by posting copies of the notice at the offices of the Tariff Commission in Washington, D.C., and at its office in

New York City, as well as by publishing it in the Federal Register (25 F.R. 11013) and the November 17, 1960, issue of Treasury Decisions.

The public hearing was duly held on February 8, 1961. All interested parties were given an opportunity to be present, to produce evidence, and to be heard. In addition to the information obtained at the hearing, data pertinent to the investigation were obtained from other agencies of the Government, from the Commission's files, and by fieldwork by members of the Commission's staff.

Finding and Conclusion of the Commission

On the basis of this investigation, including the hearing, the Tariff Commission unanimously finds that fresh watermelons are not being imported into the United States in such increased quantities, either actual or relative to domestic production, as to cause or threaten serious injury to the domestic industry producing like or directly competitive products. Accordingly, in the judgment of the Commission, no sufficient reason exists for a recommendation to the President under the provisions of section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, as amended.

Considerations Bearing on the Commission's Finding and
Conclusion

The finding and conclusion stated above are based principally upon the following considerations:

U.S. customs treatment

Watermelons are not specially provided for in the Tariff Act of 1930, but are classifiable in paragraph 752 of that act under the general provision for "fruits in their natural state." The statutory rate is 35 percent ad valorem. Watermelons from Cuba have been free of duty for many years.

Pursuant to a concession granted by the United States in the trade agreement with Mexico, the general rate of duty on watermelons was reduced from 35 percent to 20 percent ad valorem, effective January 30, 1943. The duty-free status of Cuban watermelons under the Commercial Convention of 1902 between the United States and Cuba was bound pursuant to the trade agreement with Cuba, effective September 3, 1934, and pursuant to a concession negotiated under GATT with Cuba, effective January 1, 1948.

Although the trade agreement with Mexico was terminated effective January 1, 1951, the reduced general rate of duty (20 percent ad valorem) was continued in effect by virtue of the obligation under Article 1 of the GATT not to increase the absolute margin between the duty on articles imported from Cuba and the duty on non-Cuban articles. The current general rate of duty on watermelons, therefore, is 20 percent ad valorem.

Description and uses

Most watermelons that enter commercial channels range in weight from 10 to 40 pounds, depending upon the variety. Smaller melons--such as the "icebox" and "midget" types--are also grown commercially, but they do not as yet account for an important part of total consumption.

There have been marked shifts in the varieties on the market in recent years as growers have endeavored to improve yields and shipping characteristics, develop strains that are resistant to disease, and improve the flavor of the product. Some of the leading varieties now marketed include the Charleston Grey, which was introduced in 1954; the Garrisonian, which was developed in efforts to breed strains resistant to disease and sunburn and which was first marketed in 1957; the Cannonball (or Black Diamond), which has been on the market for many years; the Congo; the Klondike; the Long Stripe; and the Peacock--an early season variety which is grown extensively in California, Arizona, and Mexico.

Watermelons do best on rich, sandy loams, but almost any well-drained, fertile soil in areas where there is a long, warm growing season is suitable. Chiefly because of problems of disease and of soil nutrition, watermelons are usually grown in rotation with other crops. The same land is seldom used for commercial production more than once in 5 or 6 years. Generally, the melons are shipped in bulk. Trucks are usually used for shipments under 1,500 miles, whereas rail service is commonly used for longer hauls. The product is seldom refrigerated in transit.

Watermelons do not store well and they are customarily kept either at the shipping point or at terminal markets for only short periods of time. Under ideal conditions they cannot be expected to keep more than 2 to 3 weeks.

In the United States the product is used almost exclusively in its fresh state for human consumption. U.S. standard grades, as revised in 1954, provide for U.S. No. 1, U.S. Commercial, and U.S. No. 2. Information supplied by the trade indicates that the bulk of sales at retail, both of domestic and imported melons, conform to the U.S. No. 1 grade.

U.S. industry

As noted, the purpose of this investigation is to determine whether watermelons are being imported in such increased quantities as to cause or threaten serious injury to the "domestic industry producing like or directly competitive products."

In their brief the applicants urged the Commission to consider the "domestic industry" as producers of "Western spring watermelon. . . in the desert counties of Arizona and Southern California and in Texas." Hence, in this investigation, the position of the applicants with respect to the question of the scope of the industry is analogous to that of the applicants in the recent investigation on cantaloups, wherein it was maintained that the pertinent "domestic industry" consisted of the growing of cantaloups in the desert regions of Arizona and California in the late spring months. 1/

1/ U.S. Tariff Commission, Cantaloups; Report on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 7-98 . . . , 1961 (processed).

In its decision on cantaloups, the Commission adhered to its ruling, previously enunciated under the escape-clause procedure, 1/ that the question of injury must be determined on the basis of the impact of imports on the totality of domestic production of the like or directly competitive product, and not on the production of an individual firm or group of firms located in a particular geographic area that represents only a portion or segment of the total domestic production. Moreover, the Commission found no basis for defining the industry as those growers who produce within a particular season or seasons, and it ruled that the growers of cantaloups in the desert regions of Arizona and California did not constitute a separate and distinct "industry" for the purposes of section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, as amended. The same principal applies in this investigation.

U.S. production

Trends.--Total reported domestic commercial production of water-melons increased rapidly between pre-World War II years and 1955; it has been fairly stable since that time.

U.S. production averaged about 1.7 billion pounds annually in 1937-39 and about 2.5 billion pounds in 1949-52 (table 1, in the appendix). Thereafter it increased to about 3.5 billion pounds in 1955. Production averaged about 3.2 billion pounds annually in 1956-60 and ranged between a low of 2.9 billion pounds in 1959 and a high of 3.6 billion pounds in 1958; in 1960, output amounted to 3.3 billion pounds--the third highest crop on record.

1/ U.S. Tariff Commission, Cast-Iron Soil-Pipe Fittings; Report on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 7-87 . . . , 1960 (processed).

Farm value.--The farm value of the domestic crop averaged about \$33 million annually in 1946-49 and about \$38 million in 1950-54. In 1955-60 it averaged about \$43 million and ranged between a low of \$33 million in 1958 and a high of \$50 million in 1957--the highest level on record. In 1960 the farm value of the crop amounted to about \$40 million (table 1).

Principal producing areas.--Watermelons require a relatively long, warm growing season, and although substantial quantities are grown successfully in northern areas of the United States, the bulk of the domestic production is in the Southern States. Table 2, which shows average annual production in 1949-54 and 1955-60 by principal producing States, indicates that Florida, the leading producer, accounted for about a fifth of the domestic crop in 1949-54, and for nearly a fourth of the total in 1955-60. In contrast, the share of total output accounted for by Texas, the second ranking producer, declined from about 20 percent in 1949-54 to about 15 percent in 1955-60. Georgia, the third ranking State, accounted for about 14 percent of production in each of the two periods. Combined, these three States accounted for about 54 percent of total average annual production in the years 1949-60.

The equivalent percentages for some of the other principal producing States are as follows: California, 9 percent; South Carolina, 7 percent; and Alabama, 5 percent. These three States, along with Florida, Texas, and Georgia, accounted for about 77 percent of average annual production in 1949-54 and for about 75 percent in 1955-60. As indicated in the table, most of the remaining production also comes from Southern States.

The harvesting and marketing of domestically produced watermelons generally begins about mid-April with a light volume of shipments originating in Florida. Usually the Florida crop increases to significant volume in May, reaches its peak in June, and declines to small proportions by the end of July.

Shipments of watermelons grown in the desert valleys of California usually begin the first or second week of May. The early shipments from this region consist chiefly of melons that have been grown under paper caps or that have otherwise been protected against frost in the early stages of the growing season. Shipments from this section of the country usually do not reach peak volume until late May or early June, at which time the "open" or uncovered crop, which is planted later than the "covered" crop, begins to mature. Shipments from the desert valleys continue to be heavy until the end of June; production in this region virtually ceases the first or second week of July.

Melons grown in Arizona and Texas begin to move to the market in late May or early June. Shipments of the Texas crop normally continue well into August; the peak for the Arizona crop usually has been passed by mid-July.

By the end of June, shipments originating in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina dominate the market; during the next 2 months production shifts further north. Beginning early in July, heavy shipments originate in such States as Oklahoma, North Carolina, Missouri, and Arkansas, and also in the San Joaquin Valley of California. Late in July or early in August there is also a heavy volume of production in the Midwest, in the Middle Atlantic States, and in the northwestern United States.

Production by season.--In its reports, the U.S. Department of Agriculture publishes data relating to watermelons produced in the United States on a seasonal basis. As indicated in table 3, the recognized seasonal groupings for watermelons are the late spring crop, the early summer crop, and the late summer crop. It is to be noted that such seasonal groupings tend to obscure the fact that production in some areas or States extends throughout one or more of these seasons. Despite the overlapping with regard to seasons, however, the data do serve to give a reasonable measure of the relative importance of the watermelon crop produced in the early season, the midseason, and the late season.

In recent years, about a fourth of the total domestic crop has been produced in the spring months, about three-fifths to two-thirds of the total has been produced in the early summer, and about a tenth in the late summer, as shown in the following tabulation, which is based on the data in table 3 and which indicates the percentage distribution, by season, of the average annual domestic output in 1949-54 and 1955-60:

Season	1949-54	1955-60
	Percent	Percent
Late spring-----	24.9	27.4
Early summer-----	66.7	61.8
Late summer-----	8.4	10.8
Total-----	100.0	100.0

Florida is by far the leading producer of the early crop; in recent years, it has accounted for more than four-fifths of production in the spring season. Seven States (Texas, Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, California, ^{1/} Oklahoma, and Arkansas) normally account for more than 80 percent of the early summer crop, whereas late summer production is accounted for chiefly by Indiana, Missouri, and Virginia.

^{1/} Excluding the desert valleys of California, production data for which are reported with the late spring crop.

Late spring production averaged about 677 million pounds in 1949-54, compared with about 886 million pounds in 1955-60 (table 3). Production in the early summer season averaged about 1.8 billion pounds annually in 1949-54 and about 2.0 billion in 1955-60. In contrast, output in the late summer season averaged 229 million pounds in 1949-54 and about 350 million pounds in 1955-60.

The average price received by growers in the late spring season is generally significantly higher than the average price received by all U.S. growers. It amounted to about \$1.86 per hundredweight in 1949-54 and to about \$1.92 per hundredweight in 1955-60 (table 4). In contrast, the average price received by all domestic growers amounted to about \$1.36 per hundredweight in 1949-54 and to about \$1.40 per hundredweight in 1955-60. In each of the periods shown in the table, the average price received by growers in Arizona, California, and Florida was usually significantly higher than that received by growers in other areas.

U.S. exports

U.S. exports of watermelons have always been larger than imports but small in relation to domestic output. Annual exports averaged nearly 16 million pounds in 1937-39 and about 33 million pounds in 1946-47 (table 1). Unusually small exports in 1948 and 1949 were attributable to Canadian import restrictions temporarily imposed for balance-of-payments reasons. Thereafter, U.S. exports increased rapidly from about 36 million pounds in 1950 to about 65 million pounds in 1959. In 1960 they amounted to about 84 million pounds.

Exports were equivalent to less than 1 percent of domestic output in each of the years 1937-39. The ratio of exports to output was slightly more than 1 percent in 1946 and in 1947. Thereafter, it increased irregularly from slightly more than 1 percent in 1950 to about 2 percent in 1959. In 1960, exports were equivalent to about 2.5 percent of domestic production.

Canada is by far the major export outlet. In each of the years 1955-60, it accounted for more than 98 percent of total U.S. exports. Mexico, Bermuda, Cuba, Jamaica, and the Netherlands Antilles have been the other export markets (table 5).

U.S. imports

Trends.--Imports of watermelons have increased steadily in recent years, but they constitute only a very small part of the total domestic supply. As indicated in table 1, imports averaged about 0.5 million pounds annually in 1937-39, and about 3.0 million pounds per year in 1946-50. Thereafter they increased almost without interruption to about 72 million pounds in 1960.

In each of the years 1937-39 and 1946-55, imports were equal to less than 1 percent of total U.S. production. Notwithstanding the increased volume of entries since 1955, they have continued to be very small in relation to U.S. output. In 1956, for example, they were equal to about 1.2 percent of production, compared with 0.8 percent in 1957, 1.2 percent in 1958, 2.0 percent in 1959, and 2.2 percent in 1960.

Source.--Mexico accounted for about 92 percent of total U.S. imports in 1955 and for about 98 percent of the total in 1956; in each of the years since, it has supplied more than 99 percent of total imports (table 6).

Table 7 shows imports by months for the years 1955-60. As indicated therein, imports usually first enter the domestic market in very small quantities in December and reach their peak in the month of May. 1/

For the most part, Mexican exports are of varieties similar to those grown and marketed in the United States; currently they consist almost entirely of "Peacocks," an early maturing variety that is grown extensively in California and Arizona. This melon is generally well regarded by dealers both because of its appearance and taste and because of its shipping characteristics and convenient-to-carry size.

Although precise data are not available, it is known that an important share of the total Mexican production for export (chiefly to the United States and Canada) is financed with U.S. capital 2/ and is grown and distributed under the supervision of the U.S. concerns or individuals.

The Mexican industry has reportedly improved production, grading, and handling techniques materially in recent years. It is estimated that more than 80 percent of its exports to the United States currently meet quality standards for U.S. grade No. 1.

1/ Actual entries tend to be made somewhat earlier than indicated by the U.S. Bureau of Census reports. The lag is attributable chiefly to unavoidable delays in reporting and tabulating the data.

2/ Estimates supplied by the trade indicate that from 30 to 40 percent of Mexico's production for export may be so financed.

Much of the commercial output in Mexico is produced from irrigated land supplied with water from either dams or deep wells. Notwithstanding the prevalence of low wage rates, overall production and marketing costs for melons for export tend to be high. Frost, prolonged rains in the planting season, occasional heavy rain in the growing season, and the prevalence of insects and plant diseases make yields of melons of exportable quality erratic. Numerous Mexican State and Federal production and marketing charges (such as production taxes, rail and stamp taxes, Mexican export duties, and miscellaneous fees and charges incident to crossing the border) combine to increase total exporting costs substantially.

Imports by customs districts.---The bulk of the U.S. imports are entered through Nogales, Ariz., although entries through Laredo and El Paso, Tex., have been increasing rapidly. As indicated in table 8, imports through Laredo and El Paso accounted for 39 percent of total U.S. imports in 1960. The minor quantities of imports from Cuba generally clear through New York or Florida.

Imports through Nogales, Ariz., originate chiefly, but not exclusively, in Sonora and Sinaloa, Mexico, the so-called West Coast District. Entries via Laredo and El Paso consist principally of watermelons grown in the Apatzingan district west of Mexico City.

Seasonal distribution of imported and domestically produced watermelons

Table 9 shows the carlot equivalents of unloads of domestic and imported watermelons in 38 major U.S. markets, by weeks, for the year 1959. Table 10 shows similar data for 1960. ^{1/} The data are shown separately for Mexico and for those States which account for the bulk of the early domestic crop (Florida, California, Arizona, and Texas). It is to be noted that the California unloads shown in the table for the period April through June consist almost entirely of melons produced in the desert valleys of California. For the purposes of this discussion, it has been assumed that the last week of June is the effective terminal date for shipments from this region, even though some watermelons are shipped by this area in the first and second weeks of July.

Table 9 indicates that in 1959 California (desert valley) watermelons first appeared on the market in significant quantities in the third week of May, by which time 92 percent of the total imports from Mexico had already been marketed; in that week reported unloads of desert valley melons amounted to 85 carlots. Reported Mexican unloads amounted to 90 carlots.

In the fourth week of May, 160 carlots of desert valley melons were reported on the market, whereas only 60 carlots of Mexican melons were reported; by the end of that week 97 percent of the imported melons--but only about 11 percent of the desert valley production--had been

^{1/} The unload data represent about three-fifths of total imports from Mexico in 1959-60 and nearly two-fifths of domestic watermelons sold in U.S. markets. Thus the data, which are representative for purposes of showing periods of marketing, tend to understate the relative importance of domestic unloads.

marketed. Thus about 89 percent of the desert valley production in 1959 was marketed after the virtual cessation of imports from Mexico. Scarcely any of the melons produced elsewhere in California, in Arizona, or in any other State except Florida entered the market until after imports had practically ceased.

Florida melons first appeared on the market in significant quantities in the fourth week of April in 1959, by which time 52 percent of the imported melons had already been marketed. Unloads of Florida watermelons in that week amounted to 100 carlots, and unloads of imported melons amounted to 193 carlots. In the first week of May, unloads of Florida melons amounted to 287 carlots, whereas unloads of imported melons amounted to 266 carlots. In the second week of May, unloads of Florida melons amounted to 722 carlots, compared with 169 carlots of Mexican melons. By the end of the second week of May, 86 percent of imports had been marketed, whereas only 12 percent of the Florida crop had been placed on the market. Thus, about 88 percent of the Florida crop was marketed after the bulk of the imports had been marketed; Florida dominated the market from the end of the first week in May until near the end of June.

In 1960, early shipments from California were delayed by the weather, and imports stayed on the market later than usual. Table 10 shows that California (desert valley) watermelons first appeared on the market in significant volume in the fifth week of May, by which time 91 percent of reported unloads from Mexico had already been marketed. In that week 91 carlots of desert valley melons and 124 carlots of Mexican melons were reported on the market. In the first week of June,

251 carlots of desert valley melons were marketed, compared with 94 carlots of Mexican watermelons. By the end of the first week of June, 97 percent of the imported watermelons had been marketed, but only about 25 percent of the desert valley production had been marketed. Thus, about 75 percent of the desert valley production was marketed after imports from Mexico had virtually ceased. None of the melons produced elsewhere in California or in any other State except Florida entered the market in significant quantities until after imports had practically ceased.

In 1960, Florida melons first appeared on the market in significant amounts in the first week of May, by which time 50 percent of the imported watermelons had already been marketed. Unloads of Florida watermelons in that week amounted to 96 carlots, compared with 133 carlots from Mexico. In the next week (the second week of May) unloads of Florida melons amounted to 186 carlots, and unloads of imported watermelons amounted to 173 carlots. In the third week of May, unloads of Florida melons amounted to 386 carlots, whereas only 137 carlots of Mexican watermelons were unloaded. (Thereafter, Florida dominated the market until well into June). By the end of the third week of May only about 6 percent of the Florida crop had been marketed whereas nearly 70 percent of the imported melons had been marketed. Thus, in 1960, about 94 percent of the Florida crop was marketed after the bulk of the imports had been placed on the market.

The foregoing data indicate that imports usually overlap the Florida marketing season by about 3 weeks and the desert valley marketing season by about 2 weeks. As is shown in the following section, Mexican watermelons are generally marketed nationally. In contrast, the Florida crop is sold chiefly in markets east of the Mississippi River and the California crop is sold chiefly in western markets.

Market distribution

The market distribution of watermelons produced in Arizona, California, Texas, Florida, and Mexico in 1959 is shown in the following tabulation:

Market area	Arizona	California	Florida	Texas	Mexico
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
New England and Middle Atlantic States-----	11.7	0.9	40.3	6.7	26.8
North Central States:	23.6	2.9	18.8	37.5	26.1
Pacific and Mountain States-----	63.2	96.0	-	9.7	40.4
Southern States-----	1.5	.2	40.9	46.1	6.7
Total-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The data, which are based on the carlot equivalents of rail and truck unloads in major U.S. markets, ^{1/} were compiled from materials published by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The tabulation indicates that about 40 percent of the Mexican imports in 1959 were sold in the western markets; about 53 percent were sold in markets in the North Central States and in the northeastern United States. Whereas virtually all of the Florida crop was sold in markets east of the Mississippi River, about 96 percent of the California crop went to western markets. Most of the remaining California melons

^{1/} The data represent rail unloads in 100 major U.S. markets and the carlot equivalents of truck unloads in 38 major markets. For the purpose of this analysis the markets were grouped according to standard geographic divisions used by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

were sold in the North Central States. Markets in the west accounted for about 63 percent of the Arizona crop; the bulk of the melons grown in Texas were sold in the Southern and North Central States.

The market distribution of imported and domestic watermelons in the month of May, the period in which the overlap between the two sources of supply is most pronounced, does not appear to be markedly different from that indicated for the entire year. For example, analysis of unloads at 22 markets for May 1959 indicates that more than 90 percent of California's (desert valley) unloads were at western markets and that nearly all of Florida's unloads were in eastern, southern and midwestern markets (table 11). In May 1959 about 46 percent of the unloads of Mexican melons were at western markets; most of the remainder were at markets in the midwestern and eastern States. 1/

1/In their brief, the applicants compared total imports of watermelons from Mexico only with reported rail shipments from the desert valleys of California and from Arizona and Texas in the months of May and June. Such a comparison is misleading and greatly overstates the ratio of imports to production in the late spring season, since (1) it omits truck movements from the aforementioned producing areas, and (2) it omits shipments from Florida, which state accounts for the bulk of the late spring crop. Analysis of unload data at 38 major U.S. markets indicates that in 1959, 75 percent of the early season watermelons produced in the desert valleys of California and in Arizona and Texas were transported by truck; in 1960, 90 percent were transported by truck. As has already been shown, Florida usually accounts for more than 80 percent of the late spring crop; moreover it is the principal domestic supplier in the import season of markets east of the Mississippi River, where more than half of the Mexican melons are usually sold.

Prices

Representative midweek price quotations for watermelons at four U.S. wholesale markets (Los Angeles, San Francisco, Chicago, and New York) for the year 1959 are shown in table 12. Similar data for the year 1960 are shown in table 13.

The tables indicate the range of prices most frequently quoted for melons of average quality; quotations for melons of exceptionally high quality or of poor quality or condition are excluded. The tables also indicate the principal, but not necessarily the exclusive, sources of the melons to which these price quotations are applicable.

As has been noted, imported watermelons first appear on the market early in the year, whereas domestic melons do not usually appear until mid-April. Characteristically, the first melons to arrive on the market sell at prices that are significantly higher than those that prevail in midseason, when the supply is much greater. Since the imports arrive on the market first, they sell at relatively high early-season prices that would otherwise be received for the first domestic shipments.

The demand for watermelons selling at these high, early-season prices is limited. And while it is clear that the opening price for the domestic watermelons would be higher in the absence of imports, by far the largest share of domestic watermelons is sold in the season when foreign melons are no longer on the market. Moreover, in the period when the bulk of the domestic crop is sold, the supply originates in a number of different U.S. producing areas, many of which compete with

one another on a price basis in common markets. In this period any effect of imports on the prices of domestically produced watermelons must be negligible.

As indicated in table 12, watermelons were not consistently quoted in all four markets in 1959 until the month of March, when the price was materially higher than that prevailing a few months later. In March, however, the supply was quite small. For example, in the fourth week of March only 28 carlots of watermelons (all from Mexico) were recorded as having been unloaded at the major U.S. markets (table 9). At that time the midweek price was about 12 cents per pound at Los Angeles, whereas it was between 17 and 18 cents per pound at San Francisco. At Chicago, melons were selling at about 12 cents per pound and in the New York wholesale market the price quotations ranged between 12 and 14 cents.

The table indicated a steady decline in prices as the supply of watermelons increased. For example, in the second week of May in 1959, prices ranged between 6 and 6-1/2 cents per pound at Los Angeles and San Francisco, and between 6-1/2 and 7 cents per pound at Chicago; in New York, the price ranged from 6 to 8 cents per pound. ^{1/} In that week, total reported unloads in the major U.S. markets amounted to 901 carlots. Of this amount, 722 carlots were from Florida, and 169 were from Mexico.

^{1/} At that time, the midweek price for Florida melons on the New York market ranged between 6 cents and 7 cents per pound; price quotations for Mexican melons ranged between 7 and 8 cents per pound.

Market prices continued to decline and of course were significantly lower in the summer months, when supplies, which were entirely of domestic origin, were very much greater. In the last week of June, total reported unloads amounted to 3,999 carlots, of which 1,157 were from Florida and 1,337 were from California, Arizona, and Texas. Other States accounted for 1,505 carlots. Prices in this week ranged from 2-1/2 to 2-3/4 cents at Los Angeles, from 3-1/4 to 3-1/2 cents at San Francisco, and from 4 to 4-1/4 cents at Chicago and New York.

In 1959, Mexican watermelons were last regularly quoted at New York in the second week of May, when they were selling at 7 to 8 cents per pound. Florida melons were quoted at 6 to 7 cents per pound at that time. In the third week of May when Florida was the principal source of supply, the price was between 5 and 6 cents per pound.

At Chicago, prices for Mexican melons were last regularly quoted in the fourth week of May, when the market price ranged from 7 to 7-1/2 cents. In the following week (the first week of June) the market was between 6-1/2 and 7 cents, and Florida and Texas were the principal suppliers. In the San Francisco market the midweek price for Mexican melons was about 6 cents per pound in the fourth week of May; in the following week melons from California were quoted at 4-1/2 to 5 cents per pound. At Los Angeles, Mexican melons were selling at about 6 cents in the second week of May, and in the third week of May both Mexican and California melons were commonly quoted at 5-1/2 cents per

pound. In the fourth week of May the price ranged between 5 and 5-1/2 cents, and California was the principal supplier.

Table 13, which shows similar data for the year 1960, indicates much the same pattern with regard to the behavior of market prices. Mexican melons were not continuously reported in all four markets until the third week of March. At that time the price, which ranged from 7 cents (at Chicago) to 10 cents (at New York and San Francisco), was high relative to that later in the season. The supply, however, was small--only 48 carlots were reported on all markets (table 10). As in 1959 the market price declined steadily as the supply increased. By the fifth week of May the price had declined to 5 to 5-1/2 cents at Los Angeles, to 6-1/2 to 7 cents at San Francisco, and to 5 to 6-1/2 cents at the Chicago and New York terminals. In that week the unloads reported at all U.S. markets totaled 991 carlots, of which 772 came from Florida, 124 from Mexico, and 91 from California.

By the fourth week of June the price was down to 2-3/4 to 3-1/4 cents at Los Angeles, 3-1/2 to 4 cents at San Francisco, and 3 to 3-1/4 cents at Chicago and New York. In that week there were 3,713 carlots on 38 U.S. markets, all of which were of domestic origin.

In 1960 the price quotation for domestic watermelons in all four markets was significantly lower in the week following the last reported quotation for Mexican melons.

It is to be noted that in the Chicago market Mexican melons were quoted, in 1960, until the third week of June. In that week, Florida melons were selling at 3 to 3-1/2 cents and Mexican melons were quoted at 4 to 4-1/2 cents. In the fourth week of June, when the quotations applied chiefly to melons from Texas and Florida, the price was 3 to 3-1/4 cents per pound.

Summary

The information obtained in this investigation shows that the U.S. average annual output of watermelons was significantly higher in 1955-60 than in 1949-54, when imports were much lower; that although imports have increased substantially they continue to be small in relation to domestic output and in each of the years 1959 and 1960 were equivalent to only about 2 percent of U.S. production; that there has been no decrease in the farm value of the domestic crop; that the great bulk of the imports have usually been sold by the time the domestic producers begin to ship in significant volume; that the overlap period, when both imported and domestic melons are being marketed in significant volume, seldom exceeds 3 weeks; that the principal U.S. producing areas in the import season are Florida and the desert valleys of California, but that about nine-tenths of the Florida crop and more than three-fourths of the crop grown in the desert valleys of California are usually marketed after the bulk of imports have been marketed; that none of the melons produced elsewhere in the United States enter the market in significant quantities until after imports have virtually ceased; that after the first shipments from Florida and the desert valleys of California are placed on the market, the price of watermelons declines steadily and significantly

as a result of pressure of increasing supplies from these and other domestic producing areas; that imported watermelons have not been able to compete in the U.S. market after prices have declined to the levels at which the bulk of the Florida and desert valley watermelons are sold; that the late spring crop produced in Florida and California was larger in 1960 than in 4 of the preceding 5 years; and that the average annual price received by growers of the late spring crop was higher in 1955-60 than in 1949-54.

In view of the foregoing considerations, the Commission concludes that watermelons are not being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to cause or threaten serious injury to the domestic industry concerned and that, therefore, no sufficient reason exists for a recommendation to the President under the provisions of section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, as amended. The Commission observes further that its decision would have been no different even if it had regarded the industry in question as that producing "western spring watermelons."

Statistical Appendix

Table 1.--Watermelons: U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, and imports for consumption, (total and by principal sources) 1937-39 and 1946-60

(Value of imports is foreign value)							
Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption				
			All countries	Mexico	Cuba ^{1/}	All other	
Quantity (1,000 pounds)							
1937	1,773,150	17,649	493	174	319	-	
1938	1,771,050	14,489	446	25	421	2/	
1939	1,577,475	15,046	505	14	490	1	
1946	2,564,500	35,344	3,066	3,046	18	2	
1947	2,620,300	32,118	2,890	2,739	151	2/	
1948	2,393,200	639	1,599	1,550	43	6	
1949	2,569,200	248	3,950	3,619	331	-	
1950	2,499,500	35,684	3,673	1,347	2,325	1	
1951	2,576,900	37,573	5,204	2,052	3,123	29	
1952	2,596,700	40,038	6,776	5,085	1,642	49	
1953	2,928,900	48,978	12,592	10,300	2,280	12	
1954	3,156,700	57,281	15,273	11,790	3,483	-	
1955	3,487,800	63,162	18,882	17,367	1,515	-	
1956	3,165,400	61,207	37,685	36,875	579	231	
1957	2,975,700	62,421	24,540	24,407	133	-	
1958	3,630,600	64,084	43,521	43,160	361	-	
1959 ^{3/}	2,858,500	64,709	57,967	57,747	220	-	
1960 ^{3/}	3,300,100	83,640	71,994	71,656	338	-	
Value (1,000 dollars)							
1937	7,276	135	5	2	3	-	
1938	7,262	123	5	^{4/}	5	^{4/}	
1939	7,444	126	12	^{4/}	12	^{4/}	
1946	37,737	807	65	64	1	^{4/}	
1947	28,900	615	63	59	4	^{4/}	
1948	35,186	13	35	31	3	1	
1949	29,450	10	58	52	6	-	
1950	28,309	734	68	21	47	^{4/}	
1951	35,350	805	107	48	58	1	
1952	44,937	1,015	108	72	32	4	
1953	45,517	1,132	314	259	54	1	
1954	35,087	916	250	181	69	-	
1955	41,552	1,284	364	336	28	-	
1956	43,735	1,124	552	527	16	9	
1957	49,730	1,362	551	544	7	-	
1958	32,894	1,120	1,096	1,088	8	-	
1959 ^{3/}	47,378	1,505	1,836	1,830	6	-	
1960 ^{3/}	39,688	1,584	2,214	2,205	9	-	
Unit value (cents per pound) ^{5/}							
1937	0.4	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.9	-	
1938	0.4	.8	1.1	1.0	1.2	4.0	
1939	0.5	.8	2.4	1.0	2.4	1.8	
1946	1.5	2.3	2.1	2.1	5.6	3.3	
1947	1.1	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.6	3.1	
1948	1.5	2.0	2.2	2.0	7.0	16.7	
1949	1.1	4.0	1.5	1.4	1.8	-	
1950	1.1	2.1	1.9	1.6	2.0	5.9	
1951	1.4	2.1	2.1	2.3	1.9	3.4	
1952	1.7	2.5	1.6	1.4	1.9	8.2	
1953	1.6	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.4	8.3	
1954	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.5	2.0	-	
1955	1.2	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	-	
1956	1.4	1.8	1.5	1.4	2.8	3.9	
1957	1.7	2.2	2.2	2.2	5.3	-	
1958	.9	1.7	2.5	2.5	2.2	-	
1959 ^{3/}	1.7	2.3	3.2	3.2	2.7	-	
1960 ^{3/}	1.2	1.9	3.1	3.1	2.7	-	

^{1/} Duty-free.

^{2/} Less than 500 pounds.

^{3/} Preliminary.

^{4/} Less than \$500.

^{5/} Calculated from the rounded figures.

Source: Production, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; exports and imports, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 2.--Watermelons: U.S. production by principal States, averages
1949-54 and 1955-60

State	Quantity		Percent of total	
	Average	Average	1949-54	1955-60
	1949-54	1955-60		
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds		
Florida-----	562,200	766,533	20.7	23.7
Texas-----	529,900	497,367	19.5	15.4
Georgia-----	393,000	445,667	14.4	13.8
California-----	247,200	299,583	9.1	9.3
South Carolina-----	215,400	229,567	7.9	7.1
Alabama-----	146,000	178,750	5.4	5.5
Arkansas-----	79,300	109,916	2.9	3.4
Indiana-----	82,800	99,367	3.0	3.1
Mississippi-----	61,400	92,367	2.3	2.8
Arizona-----	72,600	81,117	2.7	2.5
Oklahoma-----	101,400	75,467	3.7	2.3
North Carolina-----	50,000	75,033	1.8	2.3
All other-----	180,100	285,616	6.6	8.8
Total-----	2,721,300	3,236,350	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table 3.--Watermelons: U.S. production for the fresh market, by season and by principal States, average 1949-54, annual 1955-60

Seasonal group and State	Quantity										Percent of total				
	Average 1949-54	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960 1/	Average 1949-54	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960 1/	
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
U.S. total-----	2,721,300	3,487,800	3,165,400	2,975,700	3,630,600	2,858,500	3,300,100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Late spring, total:	676,700	925,500	975,000	736,200	1,038,600	645,200	924,300	24.9	26.5	30.8	24.7	28.6	22.5	30.1	
Florida-----	562,200	809,600	864,500	645,000	950,000	189,500	839,500	20.7	23.2	27.3	21.7	26.2	17.1	25.4	
California-----	114,500	115,900	110,500	90,200	88,600	156,600	154,800	4.2	3.3	3.5	3.0	2.4	5.5	4.7	
Early summer, total:	1,815,600	2,243,500	1,876,900	1,938,500	2,241,200	1,833,000	1,866,900	66.7	64.3	59.3	65.2	61.7	64.1	56.6	
Texas-----	529,900	496,800	440,000	470,400	595,000	510,000	472,000	19.7	14.2	13.9	15.8	16.4	17.3	14.3	
Georgia-----	393,000	518,400	444,600	450,000	535,500	343,000	382,500	14.4	14.9	14.0	15.1	14.3	12.0	11.6	
South Carolina--	215,400	352,500	208,000	184,900	252,000	170,000	210,000	7.9	10.1	6.6	6.2	6.9	5.9	6.4	
Alabama-----	146,000	201,600	171,000	171,000	199,500	171,000	158,400	5.4	5.8	5.4	5.8	5.5	6.0	4.8	
California-----	132,700	152,900	179,200	189,000	176,000	180,500	203,200	4.9	4.4	5.7	6.4	4.8	5.3	6.2	
Oklahoma-----	101,400	91,000	69,000	82,500	74,800	68,000	67,500	3.7	2.6	2.2	2.8	2.1	2.4	2.0	
Arkansas-----	79,300	111,800	100,600	98,600	110,500	119,000	119,000	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.0	4.2	3.6	
Arizona-----	72,500	61,200	82,500	101,500	70,300	99,200	72,000	2.7	1.8	2.6	3.4	1.9	3.5	2.2	
Mississippi-----	61,400	114,900	93,800	91,000	104,000	65,000	57,500	2.3	4.1	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.3	1.7	
North Carolina--	50,000	78,000	55,000	66,000	90,000	74,200	87,000	1.8	2.2	1.7	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.7	
Louisiana-----	33,900	37,400	33,200	33,600	33,600	32,000	37,800	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.1	.9	1.1	1.1	
Late summer, total:	229,000	318,800	313,500	301,000	350,800	379,300	438,900	8.4	9.2	9.9	10.1	9.7	13.3	13.3	
Indiana-----	82,500	119,500	104,000	101,400	82,000	87,100	102,200	3.0	3.4	3.3	3.4	2.3	3.1	3.1	
Maryland-----	37,100	45,200	40,500	32,200	43,500	47,200	50,000	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.7	1.5	
Missouri-----	24,100	54,000	66,000	64,800	90,000	93,500	100,000	.9	1.6	2.1	2.2	2.5	3.3	3.0	
Illinois-----	19,500	18,700	19,800	14,400	16,000	19,000	20,000	.7	.6	.6	.5	.4	.7	.6	
Virginia-----	19,000	30,700	28,900	35,200	68,800	80,600	119,600	.7	.9	.9	1.2	1.9	2.8	3.6	
Delaware-----	17,800	22,600	24,000	21,800	24,000	33,000	25,500	.7	.6	.7	.7	.7	1.1	.8	
Iowa-----	9,600	7,900	6,900	7,200	6,400	6,300	6,800	.4	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	
Oregon-----	9,100	16,200	18,000	24,000	19,800	12,600	14,800	.3	.5	.6	.8	.5	.4	.5	
Washington-----	6,400	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	.2	.1	.2	-	-	-	-	
New Jersey-----	3,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	

1/ Preliminary.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table 4.--Watermelons: Average price received by growers in the United States, by season and by principal States, average 1949-54, annual 1955-60

Seasonal group and State	(Price per hundredweight)						
	Average 1949-54	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960 ^{1/}
U.S. average-----	\$1.36	\$1.29	\$1.43	\$1.67	\$1.05	\$1.67	\$1.26
Late spring, average---	1.86	2.12	1.85	2.22	1.29	2.45	1.58
Florida-----	1.73	2.00	1.75	2.05	1.00	2.35	1.40
California-----	2.49	2.85	2.60	3.40	3.85	2.75	2.40
Early summer, average---	1.21	.96	1.24	1.46	.95	1.43	1.11
Texas-----	.88	.61	1.20	1.00	.80	1.30	1.20
Georgia-----	1.27	.90	1.10	1.30	.55	1.15	.90
South Carolina-----	1.30	.87	1.10	1.30	.75	1.40	1.05
Alabama-----	1.33	1.20	1.05	1.60	1.10	1.10	.95
California-----	1.68	1.60	1.70	2.25	1.85	2.90	1.40
Oklahoma-----	1.00	.89	1.30	1.00	.90	1.00	1.00
Arkansas-----	1.23	1.15	1.10	1.60	.80	1.15	1.10
Arizona-----	2.05	2.25	2.10	3.25	2.90	1.85	1.85
Mississippi-----	1.16	.73	1.15	1.35	.80	1.25	1.25
North Carolina-----	1.33	1.05	1.00	1.35	.80	1.25	.65
Louisiana-----	1.49	1.10	1.40	1.50	1.30	1.20	1.25
Late summer, average---	1.28	1.24	1.33	1.71	.98	1.53	1.27
Indiana-----	1.19	1.00	.80	1.55	.95	1.60	1.00
Maryland-----	1.40	1.00	1.25	1.55	.85	2.10	1.05
Missouri-----	1.31	2.15	2.45	2.40	1.10	.90	2.10
Illinois-----	1.24	1.20	.95	1.35	1.45	1.95	1.45
Virginia-----	1.16	.80	.90	1.25	.75	1.40	.70
Delaware-----	1.38	.85	1.25	1.50	.85	2.25	1.10
Iowa-----	1.60	1.55	1.10	1.80	1.40	2.05	1.85
Washington-----	1.36	1.50	1.50	-	-	-	-
Oregon-----	1.69	1.90	1.65	1.80	1.25	1.55	1.70
New Jersey ^{2/} -----	.75	-	-	-	-	-	-

^{1/} Preliminary.

^{2/} 1949-52 average.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table 5.--Watermelons: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets 1955-60

Country	(In thousands of pounds)											
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1960 1/	1959 1/	1958	1957	1956	1955
Canada	62,387	60,726	61,665	62,917	63,631	82,082						
Netherlands Antilles	399	315	184	771	593	872						
Mexico	280	100	387	270	266	88						
Bermuda	70	52	124	123	150	361						
Cuba	-	-	-	-	35	-						
Jamaica	-	-	-	-	25	-						
All other	26	14	61	3	9	237						
Total	63,162	61,207	62,421	64,084	64,709	83,640						

1/ Preliminary.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 6.--Watermelons: U.S. imports for consumption, by countries, 1955-60

Source	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959 ^{1/}	1960 ^{1/}
	Quantity (pounds)					
Total, all countries-----	18,882,462	37,685,485	24,539,582	43,520,781	57,966,980	71,993,723
Mexico-----	17,367,296	36,875,461	24,407,137	43,160,263	57,747,003	71,655,596
Cuba-----	1,515,166	578,843	132,445	360,518	219,977	338,127
Republic of Panama-----	-	231,181	-	-	-	-
	Foreign value					
Total, all countries-----	\$363,805	\$552,011	\$550,578	\$1,096,418	\$1,836,397	\$2,213,770
Mexico-----	335,859	527,326	543,990	1,088,674	1,829,976	2,205,008
Cuba-----	27,946	15,807	6,588	7,744	6,421	8,762
Republic of Panama-----	-	8,878	-	-	-	-
	Unit foreign value (cents per pound)					
Average, all countries-----	1.9	1.5	2.2	2.5	3.2	3.1
Mexico-----	1.9	1.4	2.2	2.5	3.2	3.1
Cuba-----	1.8	2.7	5.0	2.1	2.9	2.6
Republic of Panama-----	-	3.8	-	-	-	-

^{1/} Preliminary.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 7.--Watermelons: U.S. imports for consumption, by months, 1955-60

(In thousands of pounds)

Month	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959 ^{1/}	1960 ^{1/}
January-----	482	26	178	176	130	161
February-----	215	226	1,522	474	287	891
March-----	411	1,116	3,315	388	2,786	10,888
April-----	3,374	7,031	6,907	1,683	21,759	9,783
May-----	10,575	23,440	10,113	30,599	28,834	35,590
June-----	3,696	4,524	2,365	9,918	4,083	14,411
July-----	74	1,085	90	110	67	197
August-----	-	81	-	34	9	-
September-----	-	-	-	96	-	-
October-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
November-----	-	-	17	-	-	24
December-----	52	126	33	13	12	49
Total-----	18,882	37,685	24,540	43,521	57,967	71,994

^{1/} Preliminary.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 8.--Watermelons: U.S. imports for consumption, by customs districts, 1955-60

Customs district	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959 ^{1/}	1960 ^{1/}
Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
Arizona-----	16,968	32,267	20,847	34,156	44,621	42,183
Laredo-----	136	2,186	538	6,879	10,108	21,840
El Paso-----	130	1,005	1,537	2,031	2,866	6,276
New York-----	418	675	130	147	175	-
Florida-----	1,097	135	2	177	25	338
San Diego-----	78	1,268	1,373	42	110	721
Other-----	55	149	113	89	62	636
Total-----	18,882	37,685	24,540	43,521	57,967	71,994
Percent of total						
Arizona-----	89.9	85.6	84.9	78.5	77.0	58.6
Laredo-----	.7	5.8	2.2	15.8	17.5	30.3
El Paso-----	.7	2.7	6.3	4.7	4.9	8.7
New York-----	2.2	1.8	.5	.3	.3	-
Florida-----	5.8	.4	2/	.4	2/	.5
San Diego-----	.4	3.4	5.6	.1	.2	1.0
Other-----	.3	.3	.5	.2	.1	.9
Total-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

^{1/} Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 9.--Watermelons: Weekly rail and truck unloads in 37 U.S. markets, by specified sources, 1959

(In carlots 1/)

Period	Domestic Sources						Total	Mexico
	Florida	California	Arizona	Texas	Other			
January: 1th week, total 2/--	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
February:								
1st week-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
2d week-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
3d week-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
4th week-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Total-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
March:								
1st week-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
2d week-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
3d week-----	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	26
4th week-----	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	28
5th week-----	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	35
Total-----	1	-	-	2	-	-	3	114
April:								
1st week-----	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	69
2d week-----	16	-	-	-	-	-	16	135
3d week-----	43	1	-	-	-	-	44	169
4th week-----	100	4	-	-	-	-	104	193
Total-----	162	5	-	-	-	-	167	566
May:								
1st week-----	287	1	-	-	3	-	291	266
2d week-----	722	10	-	-	-	-	732	169
3d week-----	726	85	-	-	-	-	811	90
4th week-----	829	160	5	13	-	-	1,007	60
Total-----	2,564	256	5	13	3	-	2,841	585
June:								
1st week-----	1,230	264	11	94	-	-	1,599	23
2d week-----	1,073	409	20	348	-	-	1,850	2
3d week-----	848	469	120	709	8	-	2,154	2
4th week-----	1,271	567	355	567	264	-	3,024	-
5th week-----	1,157	419	499	419	1,505	-	3,999	-
Total-----	5,579	2,128	1,005	2,137	1,777	-	12,626	27
July:								
1st week-----	871	363	195	383	2,751	-	4,563	1
2d week-----	323	382	59	589	2,571	-	3,924	1
3d week-----	86	345	29	499	2,517	-	3,476	10
4th week-----	2	310	35	592	1,924	-	2,863	-
Total-----	1,282	1,400	318	2,063	9,763	-	14,826	12
August:								
1st week-----	5	275	4	482	1,999	-	2,765	-
2d week-----	3	316	6	213	1,549	-	2,087	-
3d week-----	-	273	-	114	1,256	-	1,643	-
4th week-----	-	260	-	48	1,080	-	1,388	-
Total-----	8	1,124	10	857	5,884	-	7,883	-
September:								
1st week-----	-	228	-	39	848	-	1,115	-
2d week-----	-	128	-	18	422	-	568	-
3d week-----	-	99	-	12	194	-	305	-
4th week-----	-	46	-	12	106	-	164	-
5th week-----	-	25	-	3	52	-	80	-
Total-----	-	526	-	84	1,622	-	2,232	-
October:								
1st week-----	-	14	-	2	28	-	44	-
2d week-----	-	13	-	-	9	-	22	-
3d week-----	-	6	-	8	4	-	18	-
4th week-----	-	4	-	1	3	-	8	-
Total-----	-	37	-	11	44	-	92	-
November: 3/								
1st week-----	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	-
2d week-----	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Total-----	-	1	-	2	-	-	3	-
Grand total-----	9,596	5,477	1,338	5,169	19,093	-	40,673	1,312

1/ Represents the carlot equivalents of rail and truck unloads.

2/ No unloads were reported for the 1st, 2d, and 3d weeks of January, 1959.

3/ No unloads were reported after the 2d week of November, 1959.

Source: Compiled from data published by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service.

Note.--Shipments of California watermelons are chiefly from the desert valleys, through June. Shipments from the desert valleys virtually cease by the 2d week of July.

Table 10.--Watermelons: Weekly rail and truck unloads in 38 U.S. markets, by specified sources, 1960

Period	(In carlots 1/)						Mexico
	Domestic sources						
	Florida	California	Arizona	Texas	Other	Total	
January: 2/							
3d week-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
4th week-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Total-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
February:							
1st week-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
2d week-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
3d week-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	39
4th week-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Total-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	96
March:							
1st week-----	-	1	-	-	-	1	26
2d week-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
3d week-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	48
4th week-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
5th week-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	77
Total-----	-	1	-	-	-	1	228
April:							
1st week-----	-	2	-	-	-	2	101
2d week-----	-	6	-	-	-	6	89
3d week-----	5	-	-	-	-	5	89
4th week-----	32	-	-	-	-	32	73
Total-----	37	8	-	-	-	45	352
May:							
1st week-----	96	-	-	-	-	96	133
2d week-----	186	-	-	-	-	186	173
3d week-----	386	-	-	2	-	388	137
4th week-----	873	11	-	1	-	885	234
5th week-----	772	21	-	3	1	867	124
Total-----	2,313	102	-	6	1	2,422	801
June:							
1st week-----	1,176	251	8	75	7	1,517	94
2d week-----	1,649	312	46	243	28	2,278	37
3d week-----	2,145	335	148	282	156	3,066	13
4th week-----	2,090	386	254	311	672	3,713	-
Total-----	7,060	1,284	456	911	863	10,574	144
July:							
1st week-----	917	279	194	437	1,655	3,482	-
2d week-----	543	413	99	565	2,530	4,150	-
3d week-----	169	458	36	558	2,206	3,427	-
4th week-----	101	520	31	431	2,407	3,490	-
Total-----	1,730	1,670	360	1,991	8,798	14,549	-
August:							
1st week-----	73	393	21	429	2,360	3,276	-
2d week-----	9	294	13	311	2,146	2,773	-
3d week-----	4	385	-	185	1,906	2,480	-
4th week-----	6	236	-	206	1,563	2,011	-
5th week-----	6	301	-	130	1,438	1,875	-
Total-----	98	1,609	34	1,261	9,413	12,415	-
September:							
1st week-----	-	118	-	84	918	1,120	-
2d week-----	-	213	-	50	504	767	-
3d week-----	-	114	-	13	228	355	-
4th week-----	-	35	-	14	137	186	-
Total-----	-	480	-	161	1,787	2,428	-
October:							
1st week-----	-	27	-	15	82	124	-
2d week-----	-	5	-	11	31	47	-
3d week-----	-	5	-	5	9	19	-
4th week-----	-	3	-	4	6	13	-
Total-----	-	40	-	35	128	203	-
November: 3/							
1st week-----	-	1	-	1	-	2	-
2d week-----	-	1	-	1	-	2	-
Total-----	-	2	-	2	-	4	-
Grand total-----	11,238	5,196	850	4,367	20,990	42,641	1,627

1/ Represents the carlot equivalents of rail and truck unloads.

2/ No unloads were reported for the 1st and 2d weeks of January 1960.

3/ No unloads were reported after the 2d week of November 1960.

Source: Compiled from data published by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service.

Note.--Shipments of California watermelons are chiefly from the desert valleys through June. Shipments from the desert valleys virtually cease by the 2d week of July.

Table 11.--Watermelons: Unloads in 22 U.S. markets, by specified sources,
May 1959

(Carlot equivalents of rail, truck, and boat unloads)

Market	Domestic sources					Mexico
	Arizona	Calif- ornia	Florida	Texas	Total	
Atlanta-----	-	-	56	-	56	-
Baltimore-----	-	-	118	-	118	-
Birmingham-----	-	-	90	-	90	-
Boston-----	-	1	116	-	117	10
Chicago-----	-	12	141	-	153	103
Cincinnati-----	-	-	47	-	47	-
Cleveland-----	-	1	107	-	108	17
Dallas-----	-	-	17	2	19	24
Denver-----	-	2	-	4	6	31
Detroit-----	-	4	122	-	126	7
Fort Worth-----	-	-	3	-	3	2
Kansas City-----	1	-	32	1	34	21
Los Angeles-----	-	204	-	-	204	151
Louisville-----	-	-	15	-	15	-
Minneapolis-St. Paul---	2	-	53	-	55	9
New York-Newark-----	-	-	701	-	701	81
Philadelphia-----	-	-	213	-	213	1
Pittsburgh-----	-	1	116	-	117	12
Portland, Oreg-----	-	13	-	-	13	11
St. Louis-----	-	-	46	-	46	18
San Francisco-Oakland--	2	50	-	-	52	70
Washington, D.C-----	-	-	120	-	120	-
Total, 22 markets----	5	288	2,113	7	2,413	568

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 12.--Watermelons: Representative midweek price quotations at specified wholesale markets in the United States, 1959

(In cents per pound. Capital letters in parentheses following the price quotations indicate the principal source of the merchandise, as follows: M, Mexico; T, Texas; F, Florida; C, California; A, Arizona; and X, other)

Period	Los Angeles	San Francisco	Chicago	New York
January: 4th week 1/----	15.0-16.0(M)	-	-	-
February: 1st week 2/----	15.0(M)	18.0(M)	-	-
March:				
1st week-----	-	18.0(M)	15.0-20.0(M)	-
2d week-----	13.0-14.0(M)	-	14.0(M)	14.0-15.0(M)
3d week-----	13.0(M)	18.0(M)	-	12.0-13.0(M)
4th week-----	12.0(M)	17.0-18.0(M)	12.0(M)	12.0-14.0(M)
5th week-----	10.0-11.0(M)	14.0-15.0(M)	11.0(M)	12.0-13.0(M)
April:				
1st week-----	8.5- 9.0(M)	11.0-12.0(M)	10.0(M)	10.0-12.0(M)
2d week-----	7.0- 7.5(M)	7.5- 8.0(M)	8.0(M)	9.0-11.0(M,F)
3d week-----	5.5- 6.0(M)	7.0- 7.5(M)	-	8.0-10.0(M)
4th week-----	6.5- 7.0(M)	6.5- 7.0(M)	-	9.5-12.0(M,F)
May:				
1st week-----	5.5- 6.0(M)	6.5- 7.0(M)	7.0(M)	6.0- 8.0(M,F)
2d week-----	6.0(M)	6.0- 6.5(M)	6.5- 7.0(M,F)	6.0- 8.0(M,F)
3d week-----	5.5(M,C)	6.0- 6.5(M)	6.0- 7.5(M,F)	5.0- 6.0(F)
4th week-----	5.0- 5.5(C)	6.0(M)	7.0- 7.5(M,F)	7.0- 8.0(F)
June:				
1st week-----	4.0(C)	4.5- 5.0(C)	6.5- 7.0(F,T)	7.0(F)
2d week-----	4.0(C)	4.5(C)	6.75- 7.0(F)	6.5- 7.0(F,T)
3d week-----	3.25- 3.5(C,A)	4.0- 4.5(C,A)	5.0- 7.0(T,C)	5.5- 6.5(F,T)
4th week-----	3.0(C)	3.5(C,A)	-	5.0- 6.0(F,T)
5th week-----	2.5- 2.75(C,A)	3.25- 3.5(A)	4.0- 4.25(F,T,C,A)	4.0(F,X)
July:				
1st week-----	2.75- 3.0(C)	3.0- 3.5(A)	3.25- 4.0(T,A)	2.75- 3.5(X)
2d week-----	2.5- 3.5(C,T)	3.5- 4.0(C)	2.5- 3.0(F,T)	2.75- 3.75(X)
3d week-----	3.5- 4.0(C,T)	4.0- 4.5(C,T)	2.0- 2.5(T,X)	2.5- 2.75(X)
4th week-----	3.0- 4.5(C,T)	4.5- 5.0(C,X)	2.25- 2.7(X)	2.5- 3.0(X)
August:				
1st week-----	3.0- 3.5(C)	3.0- 4.0(C)	2.25- 2.5(T,X)	2.25- 2.75(X)
2d week-----	2.50- 2.75(C)	2.5- 3.0(C)	2.0- 2.75(T,X)	2.0- 2.5(X)
3d week-----	2.50- 2.75(C)	2.5- 3.0(C)	2.25- 3.0(T,X)	4.0- 4.5(X)
4th week-----	2.50- 2.75(C)	2.5- 3.0(C)	2.5- 3.0(T,X)	3.25- 4.5(X)
September:				
1st week-----	2.25- 2.50(C)	2.5- 3.0(C)	3.0- 3.25(X)	3.25- 3.75(X)
2d week-----	2.25- 2.50(C)	2.5- 3.0(C)	3.5- 3.75(X)	2.5- 3.0(X)
3d week-----	2.25- 2.50(C)	2.5- 3.0(C)	1.75- 2.25(X)	3.0- 3.5(X)
4th week-----	2.0- 2.50(C)	2.5- 3.0(C)	-	-
5th week-----	2.0(C)	3.0(C)	-	-
October: 3/				
1st week-----	2.0- 2.50(C)	3.0(C)	-	-
2d week-----	2.25- 2.50(C)	3.0(C)	-	-
3d week-----	2.0- 2.50(C)	-	-	-
4th week-----	2.0- 2.50(C)	-	-	-

1/ No price quotations were available before the 4th week of January 1959.

2/ No price quotations were available for the 2d, 3d, and 4th weeks of February 1959.

3/ No price quotations were available after October 1959.

Source: Compiled from data published by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table 13.--Watermelons: Representative midweek price quotations at specified wholesale markets in the United States, 1960

(In cents per pound. Capital letters in parentheses following the price quotations indicate the principal source of the merchandise, as follows: M, Mexico; T, Texas; F, Florida; C, California; A, Arizona; and X, other)

Period	Los Angeles	San Francisco	Chicago	New York
January: 1/				
3d week-----	15.0(M)	19.0(M)	-	-
4th week-----	14.0(M)	19.0(M)	-	-
February:				
1st week-----	13.5(M)	19.0(M)	-	14.0-16.0(M)
2d week-----	12.0(M)	-	-	11.0-12.0(M)
3d week-----	11.0-11.5(M)	-	-	12.0(M)
4th week-----	10.0-10.5(M)	-	-	-
March:				
1st week-----	10.0(M)	14.0-15.0(M)	-	-
2d week-----	9.5-10.0(M)	10.0(M)	-	11.0(M)
3d week-----	9.0- 9.5(M)	10.0(M)	7.0(M)	10.0(M)
4th week-----	10.0(M)	10.0(M)	8.0(M)	8.0-10.0(M)
5th week-----	10.0(M)	10.0-11.0(M)	8.0- 9.5(M)	10.0-11.0(M)
April:				
1st week-----	10.0(M)	10.0(M)	8.0- 8.5(M)	10.0-11.0(M)
2d week-----	10.0-11.0(M)	9.0-10.0(M)	8.0- 9.0(M)	10.0-11.0(M)
3d week-----	10.0-10.5(M)	10.0(M)	8.0-10.0(M,F)	10.0-11.0(M)
4th week-----	9.0-10.0(M)	10.0(M)	9.0-10.0(M)	11.0-12.0(M,F)
May:				
1st week-----	8.0(M)	10.0(M)	8.0- 9.0(M)	11.0-12.0(M,F)
2d week-----	7.5(M)	8.5- 9.0(M)	7.5- 8.0(M)	7.5-10.0(M,F)
3d week-----	7.0- 7.5(M)	8.0(M)	-	6.0- 9.0(M,F)
4th week-----	6.0- 7.0(M)	7.5(M)	6.0- 7.5(M,F)	6.0- 7.0(M,F)
5th week-----	5.0- 5.5(M,C)	6.5- 7.0(M,C)	5.5- 6.5(M,F)	5.0- 6.0(F)
June:				
1st week-----	4.0- 4.5(C)	5.0(C)	-	5.0- 6.0(F)
2d week-----	3.0- 3.5(C)	4.5- 5.0(C)	4.5- 6.0(M,F)	4.0- 4.5(F)
3d week-----	3.0(C)	4.0(C,A)	3.0- 4.5(M,F)	3.25- 3.75(F)
4th week-----	2.75- 3.25(C,A)	3.5- 4.0(C,A)	3.0- 3.25(F,T)	3.0(F,X)
July:				
1st week-----	2.75- 3.0(C)	3.5- 4.0(C,A)	3.0- 3.5(F,X)	3.0(X)
2d week-----	2.5- 3.0(C,A)	3.5- 4.0(C,A)	2.0- 3.25(F,T)	2.25- 2.75(F,X)
3d week-----	2.25- 2.75(C,A)	3.0- 4.0(C,A)	2.75- 3.25(F,T)	2.25(F,X)
4th week-----	2.5- 3.0(C)	3.0- 3.5(C)	2.5- 3.0(T,X)	2.0- 2.5(F,X)
August:				
1st week-----	2.25- 2.75(C)	2.75- 3.0(C)	2.5- 3.0(T,X)	1.75- 2.0(X)
2d week-----	2.0- 2.25(C)	2.5- 3.0(C)	2.0- 3.0(T,X)	1.75- 2.0(X)
3d week-----	2.25- 2.5(C)	2.25- 2.75(C)	1.75- 2.0(X)	1.25- 1.75(X)
4th week-----	2.0- 2.5(C)	2.0- 2.5(C)	2.0- 2.75(X)	1.25- 1.50(X)
5th week-----	2.0- 2.5(C)	2.0- 2.5(C)	2.0- 2.5(X)	2.0(X)
September:				
1st week-----	2.25- 2.5(C)	2.0- 2.5(C)	2.0- 2.5(X)	3.0 X
2d week-----	2.5- 3.0(C)	2.25- 2.5(C)	2.5(X)	3.0 X
3d week-----	2.0- 2.75(C)	2.25- 2.5(C)	-	-
4th week-----	2.25- 2.5(C)	2.25- 2.5(C)	-	-
October: 2/				
1st week-----	2.5(C)	2.25- 2.5(C)	-	-
2d week-----	-	2.5- 3.0(C)	-	-
3d week-----	-	2.5(C)	-	-

1/ No price quotations were available before the 3d week of January 1960.

2/ No price quotations were available after the 3d week of October 1960.

Source: Compiled from data published by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.