

NEW YORK GRAPES

Economic Data on Production,
Prices, Varieties and Costs

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NUMBER OF GRAPE VINES IN IMPORTANT GRAPE
PRODUCING STATES

United States Census

State	Millions of vines			Per cent increase or decrease	
	1920	1925	1930	1920 to 1925	1925 to 1930
	number	number	number	per cent	per cent
American type					
New York	32.1	34.9	38.5	+9	+10
Michigan	11.7	17.2	17.8	+47	+4
Ohio	7.1	8.8	9.6	+24	+9
Pennsylvania	7.9	7.8	8.9	-1	+14
Arkansas	0.7	4.3	5.5	+514	+28
Missouri	2.8	5.2	4.8	+86	-8
Other states	16.1	21.8	23.4	+35	+7
Total	78.4	100.0	108.5	+28	+8
European type					
California	174.6	280.6	257.8	+61	-8
Arizona	0.1	0.9	0.4	-	-

The increase in grape vines from 1920 to 1925 was the result of the unexpected demand for grapes following prohibition. Grape prices from 1918 to 1921 were about three times pre-war.

California's increase from 1920 to 1925 of 107 million grape vines exceeded the total number of grape vines in 1925 in all other states. California's increase was 61 per cent compared to an increase for the rest of the United States of 28 per cent. New York state had nearly 3 million more vines in 1925 than in 1920, an increase of only 9 per cent. Ninety-eight per cent of the increase in grape vines in the United States from 1920 to 1925 was due to plantings outside of New York state.

In 1930, California had 8 per cent less vines than in 1925. The other states had 8 per cent more. In 1930, 36 per cent of the grape vines outside of California were in New York state.

NUMBER OF GRAPE VINES IN IMPORTANT GRAPE PRODUCING
COUNTIES IN NEW YORK

United States Census

County	Millions of vines			Per cent increase or decrease	
	1920	1925	1930	1920 to 1925	1925 to 1930
	number	number	number	per cent	per cent
Western New York					
Chautauqua	15.6	16.4	17.9	+5	+9
Erie	2.0	2.4	3.2	+20	+33
Niagara	0.7	1.4	1.5	+100	+7
Total	18.3	20.2	22.6	+10	+12
Finger Lakes					
Yates	4.1	4.0	4.1	-2	+2
Steuben	2.6	2.0	2.3	-23	+15
Ontario	1.4	1.1	1.0	-21	-9
Schuyler	0.8	0.9	0.8	+12	-11
Seneca	0.5	0.6	0.7	+20	+17
Total	9.4	8.6	8.9	-8	+4
Hudson Valley					
Ulster	2.3	2.7	3.2	+17	+18
Columbia	0.5	0.9	1.1	+80	+22
Orange	0.3	0.5	0.6	+67	+20
Dutchess	0.1	0.3	0.4	+200	+33
Total	3.2	4.4	5.3	+38	+20

From 1925 to 1930, the number of grape vines in Erie County increased 33 per cent, while the number in Chautauqua County increased only 9 per cent. Erie County grape growers are between Buffalo and Chautauqua County and truck many grapes to Buffalo, while Chautauqua County growers ship by rail to more distant cities.

The only important grape producing counties in New York state to report less grape vines in 1930 than in 1925 were Ontario and Schuyler. Low producing vineyards on steep hill-sides have been worked with increasing difficulty during the period of relatively high costs, 1925 to 1930.

From 1925 to 1930, Hudson Valley growers expanded their grape acreage more than any other New York area. These growers were in trucking distances of the best markets in the east.

GRAPE PRODUCTION IN IMPORTANT GRAPE PRODUCING STATES

State	Thousands of tons per season			
	1909*	1919*	1926 to 1930**	1931 to 1933**
	tons	tons	tons	tons
American type				
New York	127	76	79	76
Michigan	60	58	62	62
Ohio	22	21	24	30
Pennsylvania	17	21	21	24
Arkansas	1	1	10	12
Missouri	9	5	10	10
All other	59	47	57	60
Total	295	229	263	274
European type				
California	837	1028	2182	1602

*U.S. Census. **Division of Crop Estimates, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Grape production often fluctuates violently from year to year, but the output of American type grapes has averaged about the same for the past 10 years and was probably somewhat larger 20 years ago.

In 1909, New York's production of 127 tons was 62 per cent greater than the average of 78 tons from 1926 to 1933. In the last 8 years, New York produced about 30 per cent of the grapes grown outside of California.

California's production has expanded rapidly. California's grape tonnage increased 23 per cent from 1909 to 1919. In 1927, California's grape crop was estimated at 2,406,000 tons, or over twice as much as the 1919 crop.

California's grape production averaged 27 per cent less per year in 1931-33 than in 1926-30.

CARLOT UNLOADS OF GRAPES FOR SELECTED CITIES

Truck arrivals are not included

City	Average number of cars of grapes unloaded per season shipped from			
	California and Arizona		All other states	
	1924-30	1931-32	1924-30	1931-32
	cars	cars	cars	cars
Eastern cities				
Boston, Mass.	4,478	3,048	294	193
New York, N. Y.	15,571	11,143	659	810
Philadelphia, Pa.	3,560	2,055	585	612
Pittsburgh, Pa.	2,180	1,135	637	402
Washington, D. C.	191	214	66	68
Great Lake cities				
Cleveland, Ohio	1,397	496	177	4
Detroit, Mich.	1,559	714	101	54
Chicago, Ill.	5,464	2,688	514	276
Milwaukee, Wis.	640	346	408	390
5 Southern cities	654	452	37	16
All other	31,735	18,773	5,073	2,720
Total	67,429	41,064	8,551	5,545

California and Arizona produced 22 per cent less grapes per season in 1931-32 than in 1924-30 and loaded 39 per cent less cars. The rest of the United States produced 18 per cent more grapes per season in 1931-32 than in 1924-30 but loaded 35 per cent less cars. More Eastern grapes were trucked to market in 1931-32 than in 1924-30. To pay the freight on a car of grapes from Hammondsport, New York to Boston, Massachusetts required in 1932 about 7 times as many grapes as in 1925.

California grape unloads were decreased by one-half or more in the Great Lake cities because local grapes could be bought for less than one-half the freight on California grapes.

Because of the depression, Boston's grape consumption was decreased about one-third. Washington, D. C. was the only city that took more California grapes per season in 1931-32 than in 1924-30.

ESTIMATED GRAPE CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA BY
GROUPS OF STATES, 1928

States	Consumption per capita for grapes grown in		
	California and Arizona pounds	All other states pounds	Total pounds
New England	33.7	2.3	36.0
New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey	37.5	6.5	44.0
Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin	17.0	8.8	25.8
Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas	8.4	4.6	13.0
Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia and West Virginia	6.8	3.2	10.0
12 other Southern states	2.7	1.8	4.5
Rocky Mountain and Pacific coast	38.8	1.6	40.4
Total, average	19.4	4.6	24.0

In 1928, the most grapes were consumed per capita in the states of New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. These states consumed between 5 and 6 pounds of California to 1 pound of Eastern grapes. The average consumption of California grapes in New England was also large, over 30 pounds per capita. There were about 15 times as many pounds of California as Eastern grapes consumed in New England.

The Great Lake states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin consumed the most Eastern grapes per capita. Dr. Rasmussen found from a study of 896 families in Chicago that the consumption per capita averaged 12 pounds of Eastern and 20 pounds of California grapes (Cornell Bulletin 276).

The states west and south of the Great Lake states consumed about one-half as many pounds per capita and about the same proportion of Eastern grapes as the Great Lake states.

The south consumed only about 10 per cent as many pounds of grapes per capita as New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.