

# Joh. Barth & Sohn

HOPS SINCE 1794

HOP FARM BARTHOF HALLERTAU

TELETYPE 06/22030  
CABLE ADDRESS:  
BARTHSONN NÜRNBERG

8500 NÜRNBERG 2

P. O. B. 331  
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August 15th, 1963

## Hop Report 1962/63

The short but intense Cuba crisis was solved peacefully, so that the world economical situation was not disturbed. In the U. S. A. a decrease of taxes is under discussion in order to stimulate the economy.

**Economical  
Situation**

The economical growth in Europe has been retarded. Discussions in Brussels regarding the entry of Great Britain into the E. E. C. were terminated without result by the end of January 1963.

In the Federal Republic of Germany the favourable balance of Foreign Trade has decreased to DM 3.5 billions in 1962 as against DM 6.6 billions in 1961. The balance of payments as well as increased contributions (assistance to countries of development) led to a real deficit of DM 1.3 billions in the basic balance of 1962 as against an excess of DM 2.8 billions in 1961.

World production of beer in 1962 showed an **Increase** of about 13.6 million bbl. as compared to 1961. The percentage rates of the Increase are as follows: Western Europe +6.7%, Eastern Europe +3.2%, North America +2.3%, Central and South America +3.3%, Africa +1.2%, Asia +15.4%, Australia and Oceania +4.4%.

**Production  
of Beer**

1 ha = 2.934 bayr. Tagwerk	1 bayr. Tagwerk = 0.341 ha	
1 ha = 2.471 acres	1 acre = 0.405 ha	
1 Liter = 0.2642 gall. (USA)	1 gall. (USA.) = 3.7853 Liter	
1 Liter = 0.2201 gall. (Brit.)	1 gall. (Brit.) = 4.5435 Liter	
1 hl = 100 Liter = 26.42 gall. = 0.8523 bbl. (USA.)	1 bbl. (USA.) = 31 gall. = 1.1734 hl	
	22.01 gall. = 0.6114 bbl. (Brit.)	1 bbl. (Brit.) = 36 gall. = 1.6356 hl
1 kg = 2.20462 lbs.	1 bl. = 0.45359 kg	
1 shortton (sht) = 2000 lbs. = 907.185 kg		
1 longton (lgt) = 2240 lbs. = 1,016.048 kg		
1 metr. Tonne = 20 Ztr. = 1000 kg = 1.10231 shorttons = 0.98419 longtons		
1 Ztr. = 50 kg = 110.23 lbs. = 1.102 cwt. (USA.)	1 cwt. (USA.) = 100 lbs. = 45.36 kg = 0.9072 Ztr.	
	0.984 cwt. (Brit.)	1 cwt. (Brit.) = 112 lbs. = 50.8 kg = 1.016 Ztr.
1 quarter (qr) = 400 lbs. = 181.44 kg (barley)	1 Ztr. = 0.27555 qr.	
1 bushel (bu) = 48 lbs. = 21.77 kg (barley, malt)	1 Ztr. = 2.2965 bu.	
	56 lbs. = 25.4 kg (corn, milocorn)	1 Ztr. = 1.9685 bu.
DM 1.— = US\$ —.25 / DM 4.— = US\$ 1.— / US\$ 2.80 = DM 11.20 = £ 1.—		
1 mm precipitations = 1 Ltr. of water per m <sup>2</sup> , 1 mm = 0.04", 1" = 25 mm		

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## Production of Beer 1962

Country	1000 bbl. of 31 gall. each		Country	1000 bbl. of 31 gall. each
Germany W. 52,977 East*) 16,192	69,169		b. f. . . . .	353,845
England . . . . .	38,935		Congo/Ruanda-	
USSR *) . . . . .	22,754		Burundi . . . . .	2,062
France . . . . .	15,515		Un. of South Africa *)	691
Czechoslovakia . . . . .	13,380		Algiers . . . . .	511
Belgium . . . . .	12,349		Rhodesia *) . . . . .	511
Poland . . . . .	5,597		British East Africa . . . . .	354
Austria . . . . .	5,015		Morocco . . . . .	264
Spain *) . . . . .	4,261		Ivory Coast . . . . .	213
Denmark . . . . .	3,815		Nigeria . . . . .	212
Netherlands . . . . .	3,379		Cameroons . . . . .	196
Hungary . . . . .	3,366		Angola . . . . .	170
Switzerland . . . . .	3,356		Egypt . . . . .	164
Italy . . . . .	3,221		Moçambique . . . . .	86
Ireland *) . . . . .	2,963		Ghana *) . . . . .	85
Sweden . . . . .	1,781		Tunis . . . . .	85
Roumania *) . . . . .	1,662		Sudan *) . . . . .	77
Jugoslavia . . . . .	1,523		Dahomey . . . . .	68
Bulgaria *) . . . . .	937		Senegal . . . . .	68
Finland . . . . .	903		Ethiopia *) . . . . .	61
Norway . . . . .	771		South West Africa . . . . .	41
Greece . . . . .	422		Centralafric. Rep. . . . .	34
*Luxembourg . . . . .	380		Madagascar . . . . .	17
Portugal *) . . . . .	354		Rep. Congo (Brazzav.) . . . . .	16
Malta *) . . . . .	27		Guinea . . . . .	8
Iceland . . . . .	14		<b>Africa</b>	5,994
<b>Europe</b>		215,849	Japan . . . . .	12,635
U. S. A. . . . .	96,833		Philippine Islands * . . . . .	989
Canada . . . . .	10,845		Vietnam . . . . .	469
Mexico . . . . .	7,317		China *) . . . . .	426
Brazil *) . . . . .	6,818		Singapore . . . . .	321
Columbia . . . . .	6,179		Turkey . . . . .	290
Venezuela *) . . . . .	2,216		Indonesia . . . . .	164
Argentine . . . . .	1,957		Israel *) . . . . .	153
Peru . . . . .	1,319		Hongkong . . . . .	124
Chile . . . . .	1,101		India . . . . .	98
Cuba *) . . . . .	767		South-Korea . . . . .	74
Uruguay *) . . . . .	510		Thailand . . . . .	68
Puerto Rico *) . . . . .	362		Formosa *) . . . . .	65
Ecuador . . . . .	341		Iran *) . . . . .	60
Panama . . . . .	210		Lebanon . . . . .	51
Dominican Republic*) . . . . .	193		Ceylon . . . . .	42
Jamaica . . . . .	174		Iraq *) . . . . .	39
El Salvador . . . . .	167		Cyprus *) . . . . .	34
Bolivia *) . . . . .	166		Syria *) . . . . .	21
Guatemala *) . . . . .	131		Pakistan *) . . . . .	17
Honduras . . . . .	120		<b>Asia</b>	16,140
Costa Rica *) . . . . .	94		Australia . . . . .	9,750
Trinidad . . . . .	62		New Zealand . . . . .	2,241
Paraguay . . . . .	54		Tahiti . . . . .	13
Nicaragua *) . . . . .	43		New Caledonia . . . . .	4
Martinique . . . . .	17		<b>Australia/Oceania</b>	12,008
<b>America</b>		137,996	Total . . . . .	387,987
c. f. . . . .		353,845	*) estimate	

### Beer Output in Western Germany

Output of beer in Western Germany during the calendar year 1962 amounted to 51,382,398 bbl.  
 Production of beer in the Western sector of Berlin for the same period was 1,594,280 bbl.  
Total 52,976,678 bbl.

These figures include 48,955 bbl. delivered tax-free to the occupation forces (1961 = 74,765 bbl.) as well as exports and other sales against foreign currency totalling 1,086,543 bbl. (1961 = 1,032,656 bbl.).

## Crop 1961 (Supplement)

Complete figures of imports and exports of hops crop 1962 during the period from September 1st, 1961, to August 31st, 1962, can now be stated as follows:

	Import	Export
Germany . . . . .	5,783,989 lbs	10,245,879 lbs
Belgium . . . . .	3,329,828 lbs	1,322,540 lbs
England . . . . .	2,498,032 lbs	1,913,152 lbs
U. S. A. . . . .	4,228,864 lbs	18,280,764 lbs

As a consequence of the smaller crop in 1961, final available stocks of this crop have been sold at increasing prices. Free supplies of hops were scarcely obtainable on the world market before the new crop 1962.

The unsold stocks of hops crop 1960, which had been taken over during the summer of 1961 with the assistance of the State of Bavaria, could be sold as well. The loan of DM 1,500,000.— granted to the G. H. V. Z. (*Genossenschaftliche Hopfenverwertungszentrale*) by the *Bayerische Staatsministerium für Ernährung, Landwirtschaft und Forsten* has been paid back. Prices obtained for the hops of crop 1960 allowed an additional payment of DM 40.45 per 50 kilos net to farmers.

**Unsold hops  
Crop 1960  
in Germany**

## Crop 1962

The vegetative development of the hops in 1962 developed within several periods of intensely oscillating climatic conditions. The late winter and spring of 1962 brought **Frost** as well as cold and rainy weather, which retarded Spring work. The weather continued variable, rainy and too cool with occasional **Night Frosts** until June. The fine summer weather starting at that time stimulated a remarkable luxurious growth in the retarded hop yards. The delay of growth during the preceding period was set off sometimes in a surprisingly quick way. It was regrettable that the first half of the month of July became once again too cool which interrupted the fine development. Warm and sunny weather during the second half of July as well as during August improved the growth once again despite not always sufficient precipitations. Generally, however, passing hopes towards a big crop had been abandoned — a result not much greater than the year before seemed to be indicated. The retarded growth resulted in a somewhat later harvest which, however, benefited the total result.

**Growth of the  
Hops Crop 1962  
in Germany**

Weather data from the Experimental Hop Farm Hüll/Hallertau							
1962	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.
Precipitations per month (mm)	58	43	104	41	62	64	67
Monthly average of air temperature °Celsius	-0.2	8.1	9.9	14.0	15.8	16.7	11.8
Maxima of air temperature °Celsius	14.1	26.1	26.1	30.6	32.6	32.6	29.6
Minima of air temperature °Celsius	-17.4	-3.8	-3.9	-1.4	2.6	2.6	-0.5
Monthly average of relative humidity %	80	72	80	69	75	76	80
Other data:							
Snowfall	5 days	1 day	1 day	—	—	—	—
Rain and snow	5 days	6 days	2 days	—	—	—	—
Thunderstorm	—	2 days	1 day	4 days	3 days	1 day	2 days
Hoarfrost	12 days	3 days	2 days	4 days	—	—	5 days

**HALLERTAU.** Owing to the unfavourable weather in the spring, the **Uncovering** and **Cutting** was in full swing only during the first half of April 1962. The plants had wintered well, but showed a weak growth as a consequence of the weather. The development improved under warmer weather by the end of April. At that time, spring work had been practically finished. It became necessary to spray early against **Downy Mildew**.

## Acreage, Yield and Production 1961 and 1962

	Acreage 1961 Acres	Yield Pounds per acre	Production 1961 Pounds	Acreage 1962 Acres	Yield Pounds per acre	Production 1962 Pounds
Hallertau . . . . .	14,188	1,487	21,097,912	14,767	1,776	26,223,497
Spalt . . . . .	2,234	1,150	2,569,351	2,271	1,134	2,574,201
Hersbruck . . . . .	1,245	876	1,090,836	1,203	1,009	1,204,704
Jura . . . . .	415	1,263	524,144	420	1,751	735,234
Bavaria . . . . .	18,082	1,398	25,282,243	18,661	1,647	30,737,636
Tettwang . . . . .	1,769	1,489	2,634,387	1,767	1,530	2,703,501
R.H.W. . . . .	274	1,136	311,400	250	1,082	270,394
Baden . . . . .	64	1,299	83,113	62	1,207	74,846
Rheinpfalz . . . . .	54	1,298	70,106	54	1,078	58,201
<b>Germany West . . . . .</b>	<b>20,243</b>	<b>1,402</b>	<b>28,381,249</b>	<b>20,794</b>	<b>1,628</b>	<b>33,844,578**</b>
<b>Germany East . . . . .</b>	<b>4,942</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>2,153,674</b>	<b>5,152</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>3,245,171</b>
Saaz (Zatec) . . . . .				16,284	727	11,840,576
Auscha (Ustek) . . . . .				3,632	855	3,104,738
Other Districts . . . . .				890	782	696,323
<b>Czechoslovakia . . . . .</b>	<b>20,561</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>12,964,371</b>	<b>20,806</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>15,641,637</b>
Alsace . . . . .	2,718	1,334	3,626,567	2,595	1,104	2,865,980
Dep. Côte d'Or . . . . .	235	797	187,391	232	713	165,345
Northern France . . . . .	445	867	385,805	383	1,209	462,966
Lorraine . . . . .	37	1,192	44,092	30	919	27,558
<b>France . . . . .</b>	<b>3,435</b>	<b>1,235</b>	<b>4,243,855</b>	<b>3,240</b>	<b>1,087</b>	<b>3,521,849</b>
Alost . . . . .	717	1,153	826,725	741	1,339	992,070
Poperinghe . . . . .	1,236	1,249	1,543,220	1,310	1,262	1,653,450
Vodelée . . . . .	49	900	44,092	49	1,125	55,115
<b>Belgium . . . . .</b>	<b>2,002</b>	<b>1,206</b>	<b>2,414,037</b>	<b>2,100</b>	<b>1,286</b>	<b>2,700,635</b>
Slovenia . . . . .	5,696	1,202	6,848,810	5,589	1,174	6,562,764
Backa . . . . .	3,464	1,020	3,533,974	3,588	1,445	5,183,014
<b>Jugoslavia . . . . .</b>	<b>9,160</b>	<b>1,133</b>	<b>10,382,784</b>	<b>9,177</b>	<b>1,280</b>	<b>11,745,778</b>
Austria . . . . .	247	1,250	308,864	259	990	256,285
Galicia . . . . .	605	481	291,228	554	695	384,813
León . . . . .	1,364	610	832,347	1,611	769	1,239,536
Asturias . . . . .	294	417	122,686	319	624	198,965
Vasco Navarra . . . . .	15	272	4,079	—	—	—
<b>Spain . . . . .</b>	<b>2,278</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>1,250,340</b>	<b>2,484</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>1,823,314</b>
Switzerland . . . . .	25	1,102	27,558	22	1,022	22,487
Roumania . . . . .	1,236	713	881,840*)	1,977	368	727,518
Bulgaria . . . . .	2,224	446	992,070*)	2,224	446	992,070 *)
Hungary . . . . .	1,730	561	970,024*)	1,730	382	661,380
Poland . . . . .	5,802	753	4,367,313	5,757	831	4,783,982
U S S R . . . . .	29,652	446	13,227,600*)	29,652	446	13,227,600 *)
<b>Continent . . . . .</b>	<b>103,557</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>82,565,579</b>	<b>105,374</b>	<b>884</b>	<b>93,194,284</b>
Kent . . . . .	10,835	1,147	12,431,519	11,196	1,428	15,988,972
Hants . . . . .	578	1,429	826,064	605	1,647	996,700
Surrey . . . . .	119	1,164	138,559	116	1,327	153,881
Sussex . . . . .	1,759	1,118	1,967,385	1,784	1,439	2,567,036
Hereford . . . . .	4,339	1,162	5,042,471	4,490	1,521	6,829,300
Worcester . . . . .	1,994	1,198	2,388,684	2,071	1,584	3,280,335
Other Counties . . . . .	54	1,596	86,200	54	1,631	88,073
<b>England . . . . .</b>	<b>19,678</b>	<b>1,163</b>	<b>22,880,882</b>	<b>20,316</b>	<b>1,472</b>	<b>29,904,297</b>
<b>Europe . . . . .</b>	<b>123,235</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>105,446,461</b>	<b>125,690</b>	<b>979</b>	<b>123,098,581</b>
Washington . . . . .	12,800	1,570	20,096,031	17,999	1,410	25,380,127
Oregon . . . . .	3,000	1,430	4,290,041	3,800	1,380	5,244,082
California . . . . .	3,899	1,435	5,596,046	4,099	1,710	7,011,069
Idaho . . . . .	3,200	1,710	5,472,038	3,400	1,940	6,596,053
<b>U.S.A. . . . .</b>	<b>22,899</b>	<b>1,548</b>	<b>35,454,157</b>	<b>29,298</b>	<b>1,510</b>	<b>44,231,331</b>
<b>Canada . . . . .</b>	<b>998</b>	<b>1,299</b>	<b>1,296,856</b>	<b>1,028</b>	<b>1,575</b>	<b>1,618,728</b>
Victoria . . . . .	457	1,700	776,901	457	1,688	771,610
Tasmania . . . . .	1,413	1,995	2,819,132	1,470	1,930	2,836,769
<b>Australia . . . . .</b>	<b>1,870</b>	<b>1,923</b>	<b>3,596,033</b>	<b>1,927</b>	<b>1,873</b>	<b>3,608,379</b>
New Zealand . . . . .	581	1,429	830,142	534	1,663	888,123
Japan . . . . .	2,461	1,411	3,471,363	3,109	1,174	3,649,274
Manchuria . . . . .	247	402	99,207*)	247	402	99,207*)
Northern-Korea . . . . .	1,236	143	176,368*)	1,236	143	176,368*
Argentina . . . . .	630	525	330,690*)	726	571	414,465
South Africa . . . . .	264	835	220,460*)	274	582	159,393
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>154,421</b>	<b>977</b>	<b>150,921,737</b>	<b>164,069</b>	<b>1,085</b>	<b>177,943,849</b>

\*) Estimate

\*\*) Official Weight January 25th 1963

The changeable but generally wet and cold weather in May resulted in unequal growth of the plants. The hop yards were carefully tended and showed a healthy stand, but growth was retarded. Warmer weather starting by mid-June benefited the plants, but there was no constant development as temperatures were too low at night. Growth improved only by the end of that month under warmer weather and the plants had offset the former delay by mid-July despite occasionally changing climatic conditions. Part of the hop yards had already surpassed the height of the trellises, but the general aspect of the plants remained unequal. The vines had less foliage than normal, but showed many **Laterals** distributed over their entire length and it was especially remarkable that the number of laterals on the vines was greater than the year before.

First **Burrs** appeared in mid-July and the set developed well under fine summer weather. These conditions prevailed until the month of August so that the **Formation** of the **Cones** could develop well under welcome rainfalls. The hop yards showed a healthy and especially improved stand as compared to former expectations. The formation of the cones as well as the **Ripening** of the hops went on under good conditions until the start of the harvest at the beginning of September.

**Quality.** The Hallertau hops, crop 1962 showed unequal cones of small to middling size. The colour was green to greenish-yellow and **Wind Whipping** was not rare. The light lupulin of good aroma was not so plentiful as the year before. Leaves and stems were to be noted as a result of machine picking.

**SPALT.** Unfavourable weather retarded **Spring Work**. The plants came well out of dormancy but the growth of the shoots was weak. Spring work was finished during the second half of April. The plants were off to a generally good start until mid-May under continuously changeable weather. **Fleas** had to be controlled locally. The weather turned cool in mid-May once again and the vegetative development was hampered especially by low night temperatures. The stand of the hop yards was unequal but early cut gardens generally showed a somewhat better aspect.

Warmer weather starting in mid-June benefited growth. The plants showed a considerably improved stand but weather conditions during the first half of July turned once again to colder temperatures. **High Winds** occasioned damages especially on laterals.

The plants could recuperate only during the second half of July under warmer weather. The general aspect of the hop yards was satisfactory. The plants had reached the height of the trellises and showed some overhang. First **Bloom** was to be noted in early locations. The warm weather continued during August. Hop yards generally were rather unequal but bloom was plentiful. The **Formation** of the **Cones** as well as the **Ripening** developed slower than usual as a result of dry weather by the end of August. This lack of precipitations as well as high winds resulted in a decrease of crop expectations shortly before the harvest. **Picking** was general by mid-September.

**Quality.** The cones of the Spalt hops crop 1962 showed middling size in general but were somewhat unequal. The colour was yellowish-green to green and **Wind Whipping** was noted. In some cases the hops showed seeds. Light lupulin was not very plentiful but had a good aroma. The picking of Spalt hops is not yet quite satisfactory.

**TETTANG.** Only in mid-April, when the weather turned warmer, was it possible to tend generally to the **Spring Work**. The plants were off to a good start under passing warmer weather by the end of April. Climatic conditions turned colder, however, during May and there was a pronounced lack of sunshine. Generally, growth was retarded against normal conditions. This weather continued until the middle of June and the plants showed a satisfactory growth only at that time under fine summer weather. **Hails** occasioned only small damages in some hop yards.

The weather became too cool once again at the beginning of July and the average stand of the hops was still retarded. The hop yards showed a rather unequal aspect. Urgently needed warmer weather and welcome rainfalls benefited growth during the second half of July. The plants showed a good growth of **Laterals** which, however, started only at the middle of the vines. Overhang was to be noted in many hop yards and the plants were healthy. Fine summer weather and rainfalls continued during August. **Bloom** was distributed over the entire length of the vines. The favourable weather benefited both the **Formation** of the **Cones** as well as the **Ripening** of the hops.

**Quality.** Tettang hops crop 1962 had well grown cones of yellowish-green colour with occasional wind whipping. Lupulin of light colour and fine aroma was amply present. The picking of the Tettang hops was good.

**HERSBRUCK GEBIRGE.** During the first half of April 1962, the weather continued with almost wintry aspects. **Spring Work** could be finished only during the second half of that month but the hops had a good start under occasionally warm weather.

The month of May was too cold and did not favour the development. Preventive sprayings against **Downy Mildew** became necessary. The cold and rainy weather continued until June. Generally, the growth of the plants was retarded and the hop yards showed a very unequal aspect.

Warmer weather beginning by the middle of June together with welcome rainfalls benefited the growth. A short cooler period at the beginning of July was followed by warmer climatic conditions so that the hop yards could develop better. The general stand of the hops, however, remained unequal and the formation of **Laterals** was not always satisfactory. First **Burrs** were noted around July 20th.

Early varieties were in **Full Bloom** during the first half of August under fine summer weather whereas late varieties showed first bloom. The hops had visibly improved but a heavy **Hail** during the night of July 26th/27th occasioned damages on about 160 acres of hop yards. Under continuing good weather, the **Formation** of the **Cones** was proceeding on early varieties by the end of August, whereas late varieties went from bloom to the formation of the cones at that time. Further development of the hops as well as the ripening benefited from favourable weather conditions until harvest.

**Quality.** Hersbruck hops crop 1962 had small to middling sized cones, were somewhat coarse in growth and some seeds were occasionally noted. The colour was generally yellowish-green, not always uniform and showed wind whipping. Lupulin was not so amply present as usual. It was of light colour but the aroma was less pronounced than usual. The **Picking** of Hersbruck hops was sometimes rather unsatisfactory, so that the hops showed an excessive percentage of leaves and stems.

Verification of the hop acreage in 1962, resulted in the following figures:

German  
Hop Acreage  
1962

Districts	1939 Acreage acres	1962		
		Existing acreage acres	Additional acr. acres	Total acres
Hallertau . . . . .	11,317	14,067	699	14,766
Spalt . . . . .	2,276	2,197	74	2,271
Hersbruck . . . . .	2,118	1,176	27	1,203
Jura . . . . .	200	405	15	420
Tettngang *) . . . . .	—	27	—	27
Aischgrund/oth. distr. Bavaria . . . . .	200	15	—	15
	16,111	17,887	815	18,702
Wurtemberg/RHW . . . . .	1,223	247	2	249
Tettngang **) . . . . .	1,636	1,712	17	1,729
Baden . . . . .	440	59	2	61
Baden-Wurtemberg	3,299	2,018	21	2,039
Pfalz . . . . .	151	54	—	54
Rheinland-Pfalz . . . . .	151	54	—	54
Germany . . . . .	19,561	19,959	836	20,795

\*) areas in Bavaria

\*\*) except areas in Bavaria

The increase of the acreage in 1962 compensated the decrease in 1961.

Considerable increases of the hop acreage in Germany have been effected during the spring of 1963 and are estimated at a total of about 2,500 acres. The bulk of the new hop yards is situated within the Hallertau.

This disease appeared in the Hallertau in 1962 stronger than the year before. The infection of the hop yards is very unequal. It is regrettable that up to now no progress has been possible regarding the control of **Verticillium Wilt**. Considerable work is now going on to raise plants which are wilt resistant or wilt tolerant. In addition, the development of a simple and reliable chemical test for the Verification of **Verticillium Wilt** is under study.

A slowly increasing seed content in hops is to be noted during the last few years especially in Hallertau, Spalt and Hersbruck hops. It is urgently necessary that within these districts existing regulations regarding the destruction of male plants and wild hops will be attended with care.

A considerable increased number of picking machines will be in operation for crop 1963 according to informations received up to now. It appears that until the coming harvest some two thousand machines will be available. This is about three times the number of machines operating during the harvest of 1961.

Even if the necessity for an automatic harvest is given as a consequence of a lack of labour, it will be necessary to avoid existing difficulties. Machine picking often results in unsatisfactorily picked hops with a much too high percentage of leaves and stems especially where no sufficient experience with automatic harvest exists. The appearance of **Wire Hooks** within the hops has to be pointed out most especially and it will be necessary to remove these hooks by magnets.

Hop Acreage  
1963

Verticillium  
Wilt

Seed Contents  
of Hops

Machine  
Picking

Furthermore it has to be kept in mind when erecting picking machines that the capacity of existing kilns is not to be overtaxed by the output of the picking machines. In such cases, insufficiently dried hops would result and damages to quality cannot be avoided.

Origin	Total resin content anhydric	Soft resins %		Humulon %		Lupulon + Fraction of soft resin %		Hard resins %		Bitter value Wöllmer	
										1962	1961
Hallertau . . . . .	16.7	14.2	85.03	6.8	40.72	7.4	44.31	2.5	14.97	7.6	8.0
Hallertau/Au . . . . .	15.7	13.5	85.99	6.5	41.40	7.0	44.59	2.2	14.01	7.3	7.1
Hallertau/Mainburg . . . . .	16.6	14.0	84.34	6.5	39.16	7.5	45.18	2.6	15.66	7.4	7.9
Hallertau/Wolnzach . . . . .	16.0	13.8	86.24	6.9	43.12	6.9	43.12	2.2	14.76	7.7	7.8
Spalt . . . . .	14.9	12.8	85.91	5.8	38.93	7.0	46.98	2.1	14.09	6.6	7.9
Tettngang . . . . .	17.5	15.2	86.86	7.7	44.00	7.5	42.86	2.3	13.14	8.5	7.9
Wurttemberg . . . . .	16.3	14.2	87.12	6.3	38.65	7.9	48.47	2.1	12.88	7.2	7.3
Hersbruck . . . . .	15.4	13.3	86.36	5.5	38.71	7.8	50.65	2.1	13.64	6.4	8.2
Alsace . . . . .	14.2	11.9	83.80	6.4	45.07	5.5	38.73	2.3	16.20	7.0	5.4
Belgium/Northern-Brewer . . . . .	22.9	20.0	87.34	11.9	51.97	8.1	35.37	2.9	12.66	12.8	10.5
Saaz . . . . .	15.0	12.9	86.00	5.6	37.33	7.3	48.67	2.1	14.00	6.5	7.0
Jugoslavia . . . . .	15.5	14.0	90.32	8.6	55.48	5.4	34.84	1.5	9.68	9.2	8.1
U.S. Seedless Yakima . . . . .	16.2	14.1	87.04	6.6	40.74	7.5	46.30	2.1	12.96	7.5	7.0

**Bitter Values of Crop 1962**

The effective result of the German crop 1962 was about 5% higher than the official estimates.

**Crop Estimate 1962**

	Yield estimated	Yield weighed
	lbs.	on January 25th 1963 lbs.
Hallertau . . . . .	24,250,600	26,223,497
Spalt . . . . .	2,865,980	2,574,201
Tettngang . . . . .	2,535,290	2,703,501
Hersbruck Gebirge	1,543,220	1,204,704
Wurttemberg . . . . .	275,575	270,394
Jura . . . . .	573,196	735,234
Baden . . . . .	77,161	74,846
Pfalz . . . . .	66,138	58,201
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>32,187,160</b>	<b>33,844,578</b>

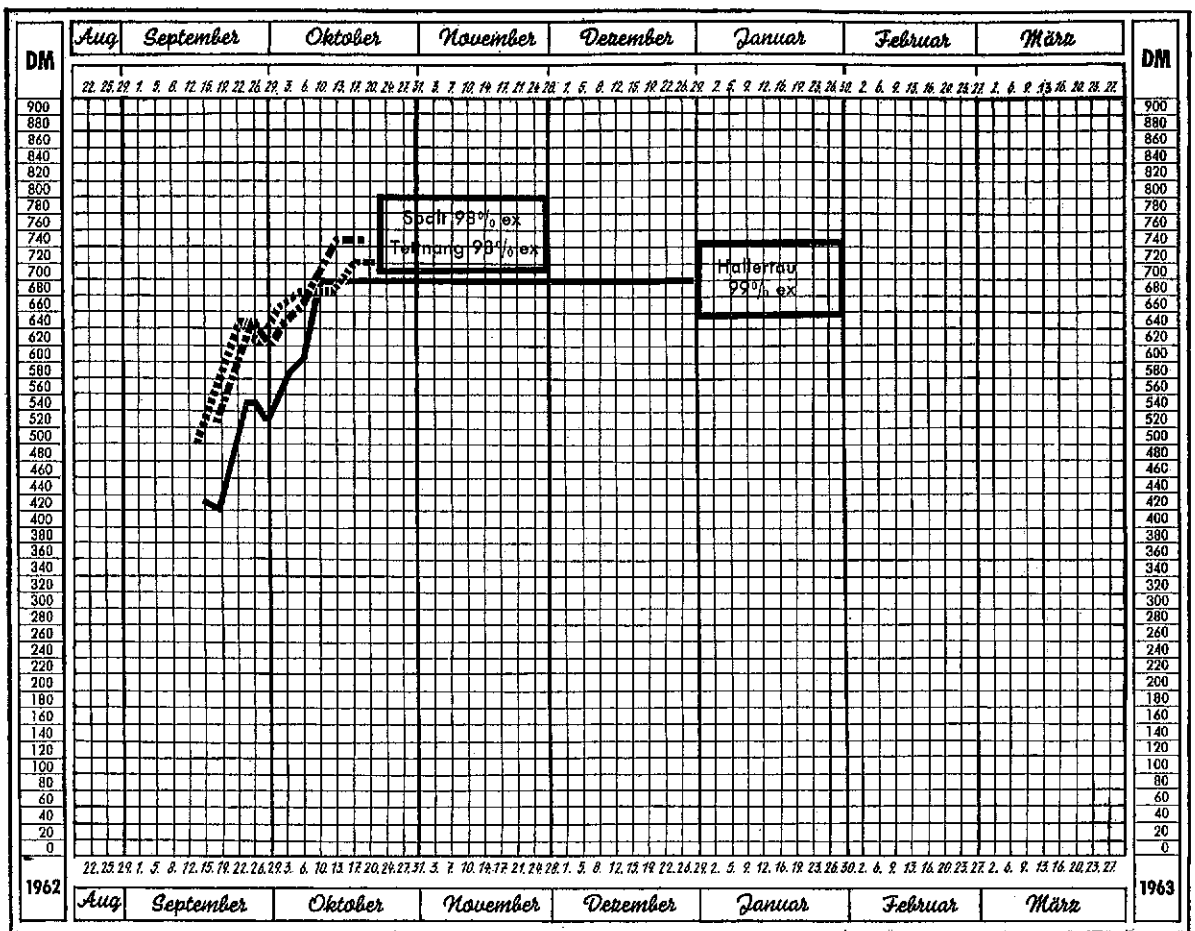
Farmers were reluctant sellers despite the fact that a greater crop than the year before had been harvested. The principal reason for this was that farmers wanted to verify which quantities of hops would remain available for free sales after existing contracts had been fulfilled.

**Hop Purchase Crop 1962 in Germany**

Handling of contracts required all efforts. There was an insistent demand for free available hops and the districts of production were sold out at a surprisingly quick pace, while prices were increasing constantly. The hop season 1962 in Germany was practically finished within four weeks. Already by mid-October 1962 it became increasingly difficult to purchase hops on farms. The trade was scarcely in a position at any time to submit quotations for more important quantities as no cover was obtainable. In contrast to all experiences, breweries remained without the usual sales offers. This fact and possibly smaller supplies on hand than originally estimated by breweries led to additional increases of demand which was reflected in renewed rises of quotations on the market. During this difficult season, discussions during purchasing centered more around the expected crop result than the development of prices.

**HALLERTAU.** Small purchases were effected in mid-September under quiet demand, on the basis of DM 450.—/460.—. On September 20th, bids to farmers suddenly rose to DM 500.— and were increased the following day already to DM 550.—/560.—. Substantial quantities were sold on this basis but demand resulted in further rising quotations which stood at DM 600.—/620.— on October 4th and increased until the end of that week to DM 620.—/650.—. The following day, October 9th, the prices jumped to DM 700.—. The Hallertau was practically sold out on this basis. Occasional lots were handled until the end of November on an unchanged price basis, whereas small final lots were purchased on farms in December 1962 and January 1963 at bids up to DM 800.—.

**SPALT.** In this district of production, farmers were especially unwilling to sell in the expectation of higher prices at a later date as the crop estimate of 2,866,000 lbs. was judged to be too high. Farmers expected an especially strong demand and only after the end of the harvest first sales were effected on September 20th, on the basis of DM 600.—. Prices for special lots rose to DM 650.— within one week under continued slow trading. Quotations generally were around DM 630.—/650.— at the beginning of October and rose to DM 670.—/700.— on October 5th, 1962. The district of Spalt was practically sold out by mid-October. Final lots were handled at prices up to DM 750.—.



**TETT NANG.** First purchases were effected around DM 550.—/560.— during the middle of September. Under slow trading at the beginning, prices rose to DM 580.—/600.— on September 20th, 1962. Prices demanded by farmers reached a passing peak of DM 700.— which, however, could not be maintained owing to lack of demand and were DM 630.—/650.— on September 25th. Considerable sales were effected on this basis. At the beginning of October already, the district became visibly emptied of hops. Prices rose to DM 670.—/680.— on October 1st and on October 9th, 1962 the level of DM 700.— was reached once again. Tett nang hops were sold out about 96%. Last available lots were handled at DM 720.—/750.—.

**HERSBRUCK GEBIRGE.** First quotations at DM 350.—/380.— led to small sales only. In Hersbruck, too, purchases were overshadowed by the sales reluctance of farmers as the harvest was late and a smaller crop than originally estimated was expected. Quotations for single lots rose to DM 390.—/400.— on September 20th. More important trading took place only by the end of September on the basis of DM 450.—/470.—. Prices rose to DM 500.— at the beginning of October and on October 8th DM 550.— were paid whereas in mid-October quotations stood at DM 650.—. At that time, the district was sold out as a consequence of insistent demand. Some final lots were even handled up to DM 700.— but purchasing became slack and quotations decreased once again to DM 630.—/650.—.

**Nürnberg Market**

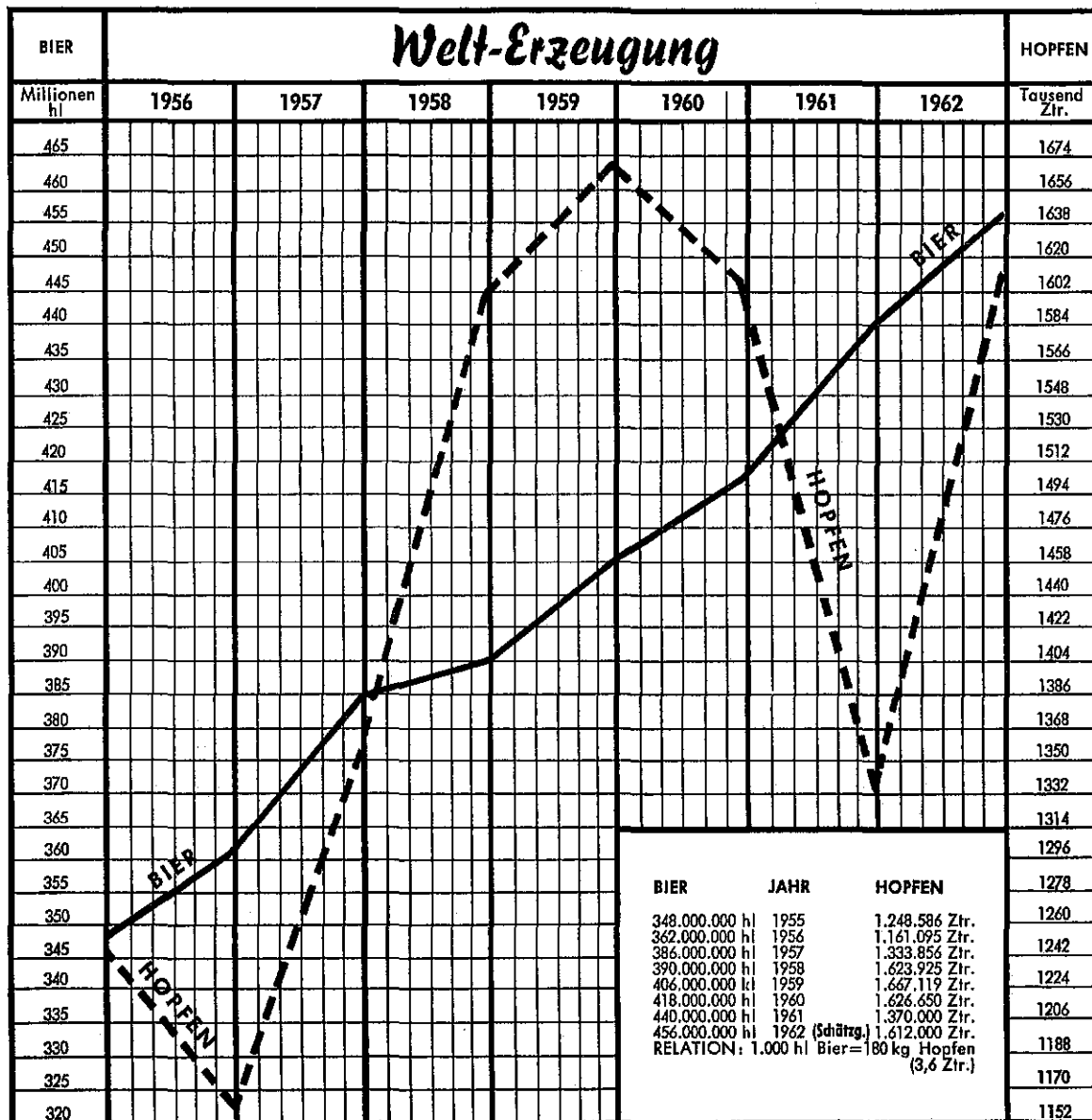
As a consequence of hectic trading in the districts of production and the unexpected quick liquidation of stocks on farms at constantly rising prices, offers came to the Nürnberg market at the beginning only for small quantities.

Trading on the market developed only after mid-October 1962, but offers continued on a limited basis. Hallertau hops were quoted at DM 740.—, Spalt and Tett nang about DM 800.— and Hersbruck hops at DM 700.—. Offers were promptly accepted as demand generally could not be fully satisfied. Despite this fact, prices remained on the above basis until the end of November 1962 with occasional oscillations. As the districts of production were sold out and supply and demand came to the Nürnberg Market, a certain stabilization of the pricing situation resulted once again.

At the beginning of December 1962, however, demand became stronger and the limited supply resulted in a price increase. Hallertau hops rose to DM 800.—, Spalt and Tett nang to DM 820.—/830.— and Hersbruck hops to DM 730.—. The tendency remained on the increase and quotations stood as follows during the second half of December: Hallertau DM 825.—, Spalt and Tett nang DM 830.—, Hersbruck DM 750.—.



Quotations remained around this level during January 1963. A quieter tendency on the market led to a decrease of prices since mid-January. By the middle of February 1963, Hallertau hops stood at DM 790.—/800.— and this price went down to DM 775.— by the end of February under quiet demand. This basis was maintained until the beginning of May 1963. (All quotations based on prices for interim packed hops.)



**World production of beer and hops**

In contrast to the year 1961, crop estimates before the start of picking crop 1962 pointed to a considerably greater harvest than the year before. The effective crop result became even greater than expected. The world hop demand in 1962 was almost covered by the hop production of that year in marked difference to 1961. Despite this more favourable supply situation, a distinct sellers market developed in 1962 and prices rose sometimes abruptly. The following facts may have contributed to this:

**Market Survey**

► It is an old ingrained custom for breweries to cover their demand in German hops shortly after the harvest. This custom is now overshadowed by the change of the German market to hop contracts. Hop farmers need several weeks after the harvest in order to fulfill their contract obligations. As free available hops were retained, the impression of a markedly narrow supply situation was created.

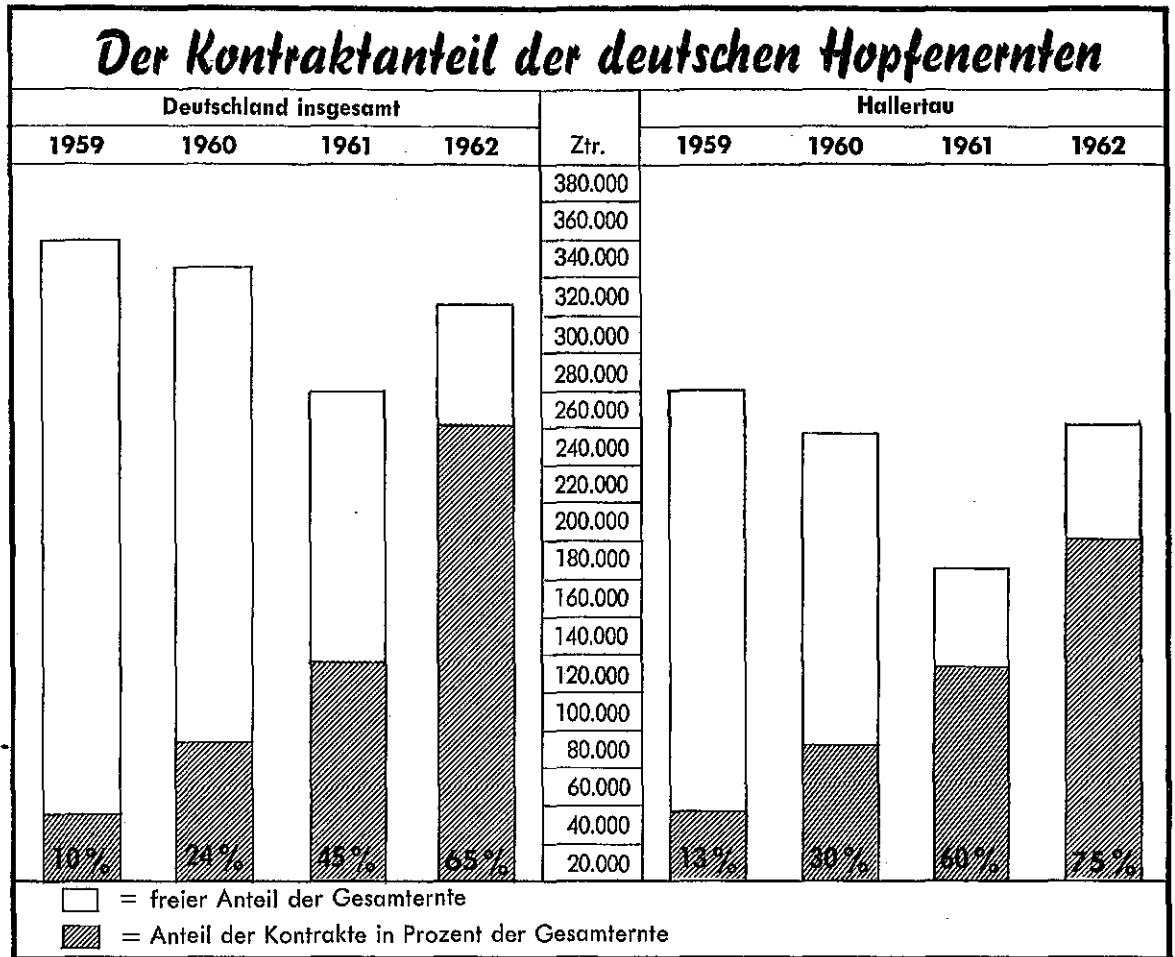
► The international brewing industry had relied more than expected upon supplies on hand in order to offset missing quantities from crop 1961.

► The balance of hops available for exports in the two important countries of production Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia had been decreased by obligations resulting from crop 1961 and additional quantities had been fixed by contracts. Not only were supplies smaller than usual, but prices for available hops were relatively higher.

► Remaining open demand on the world market, therefore, was funnelled into the German market. The limited stocks of free available hops in the most important district of the Hallertau reacted quickly to the early insistent demand, especially as farmers did not like to sell. The pricing situation developed by this reason once again reflected upon the other hop markets in Germany and abroad.

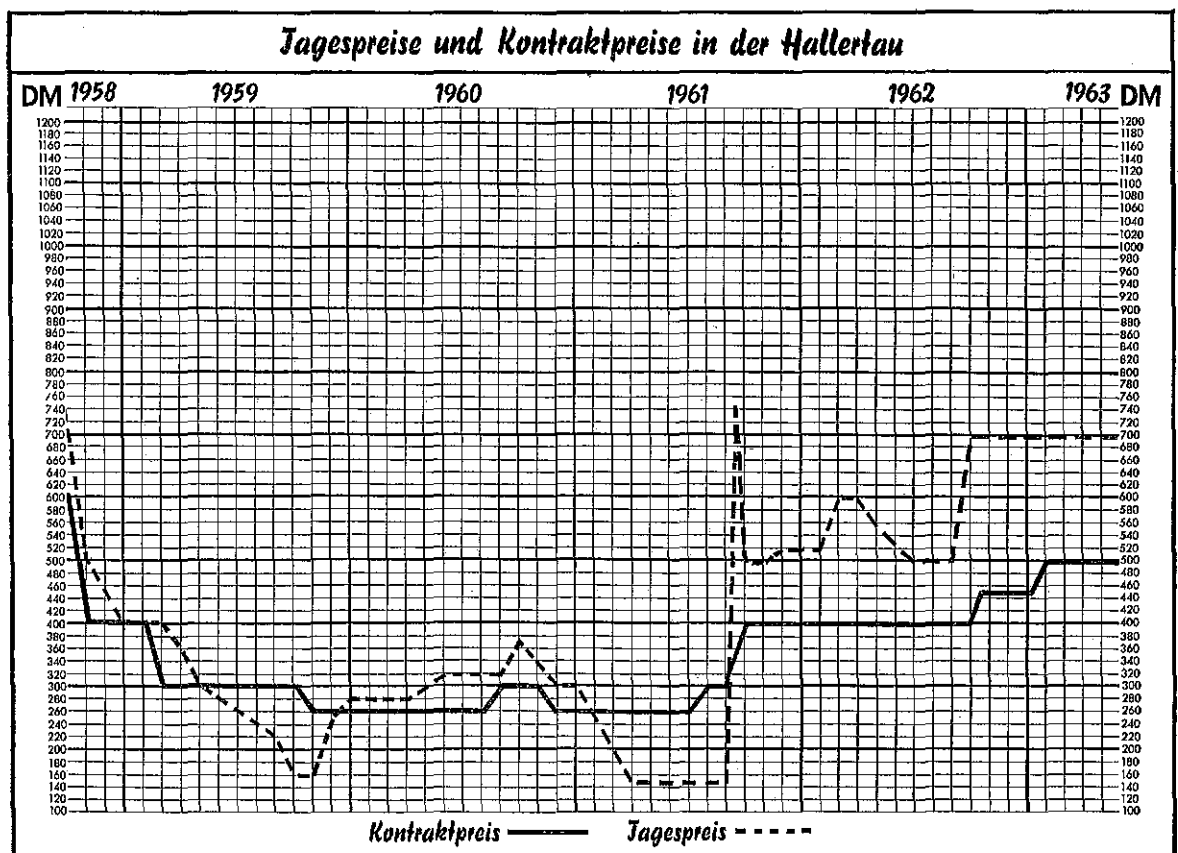
It appears that it will take still some time until it will be realized throughout the brewing industry that an open balance of demand should not be purchased during or immediately after the harvest, as the hop markets now are under the influence of hop contracts to a considerable extent.

Crop Volume and Percentage of Contracts in Germany and the Hallertau



It can be estimated that of Hallertau hops crop 1963 alone about 80% are under contract. The percentage of hops under contract in other German districts of production has been increased as well. It can be estimated that about 70% of the German crop 1963 are now under contract.

Hallertau Prices for Spot Hops and Contracts



Farmers are not willing to accept additional contracts especially for crop 1963 as they want to maintain a reserve of production in order to fulfill existing contracts of the coming new crop. In addition to this, it is understandable that farmers wish to have a certain stock of hops for free sales. On the other hand, breweries show constant interest for contracts but the demand can only be met for orders with delivery beginning crop 1964. A certain difficulty for the estimate of the contract situation results from the fact that normal contracts for three or eventually five years have partially been substituted by a number of different variations.

The development of prices for hops crop 1962 has once again shown the stabilizing influence of contracts on the hop market. It is necessary always to point to the following fact:

**The development of the prices for spot hops can not any more serve as the alone decisive basis for estimating the development of the hop market. Spot prices now refer only to a small percentage of the total crop.**

It is to be hoped that the fact of firm sales by contracts may lead to an adaptation of acreage to the contract situation in the course of further development. This would undoubtedly stimulate the maintenance of an acreage in conformity to the effective visible demand.

The estimated quantity of hops handled by cooperatives in 1961 and 1962 has been computed as follows:

**Farmers'  
Cooperatives  
in Germany**

Cooperative	Quantities handled		Percentage of Crop 1962
	Crop 1961	Crop 1962	
Hallertau . . . . .	11,811 cwts.	12,795 cwts.	abt. 6.3 %
Spalt . . . . .	3,937 cwts.	3,445 cwts.	abt. 15.0 %
Tettwang . . . . .	787 cwts.	2,461 cwts.	abt. 10.2 %
Hersbruck Gebirg . .	738 cwts.	984 cwts.	abt. 9.2 %
Wurttemberg . . . . .	984 cwts.	1,083 cwts.	abt. 44.0 %
Jura . . . . .	295 cwts.	394 cwts.	abt. 6.0 %
Total . . . . .	18,552 cwts.	21,162 cwts.	abt. 7.0 %

The activity of cooperatives in purchases within the different districts of production leads to the impression that some cooperatives more and more change over to trading on their own account, whereas the bulk of activities of other cooperatives still remains in handling hops of members on the original commission basis.

The Cooperative **Hallertau** succeeded in disposing of the still available supplies of hops crop 1958. Final sales were effected in June 1962 at prices around DM 60.— per cwt. Restitutions of payments resulting from crop 1958 have now been terminated.

For hops crop 1962 an advance payment of DM 200.— per 50 kilos was paid. Hops on a commission basis were accepted only until September 30th, 1962, and these hops had to be delivered until October 6th. The following prices have been paid in December 1962.

Grade I	81.42 %	DM 600.—
Grade II	17.21 %	DM 590.—
Grade III	1.17 %	DM 580.—
Grade IV	0.20 %	DM 550.—

Increased usage of hop concentrate in the brewing industry will now have to be taken into consideration within the hop statistics as follows:

**Exports of  
Hops as  
Hop Concentrate**

Export of Hop Concentrates			
	Concentrates Total in lbs.	Percentage of Total	
		German Export	Export "in bond"
Year 1960 9/1/60 — 8/31/61	217,155	73.65 %	26.35 %
Year 1961 9/1/61 — 8/31/62	677,921	32.88 %	67.12 %
Year 1962 9/1/62 — 3/31/63	298,065	59.69 %	40.31 %

**German Hop Exports Crop 1962**

Export of German Hops Crop 1962					
September 1st, 1962 — March 31st, 1963					
Country	lbs.	lbs.	Country	lbs.	lbs.
Belgium-Luxemburg . . . . .	774,035		b. f. . . . .	96,342	8,524,968
Denmark . . . . .	209,657		Ivory Coast . . . . .	9,921	
Finland . . . . .	131,394		Ghana . . . . .	14,550	
France . . . . .	779,326		Cameroons . . . . .	14,550	
Greece . . . . .	17,857		Canary Islands . . . . .	16,975	
Great Britain . . . . .	240,963		Kenya-Uganda . . . . .	18,739	
Ireland . . . . .	661		Congo . . . . .	2,205	
Italy . . . . .	1,227,742		Liberia . . . . .	220	
Malta . . . . .	5,291		Lybia . . . . .	3,527	
Netherlands . . . . .	280,205		Madagascar . . . . .	16,535	
Norway . . . . .	158,952		Marocco . . . . .	30,864	
Austria . . . . .	665,348		Moçambique . . . . .	11,023	
Portugal . . . . .	77,161		Rhodesia . . . . .	25,353	
Spain . . . . .	219,358		Ruanda-Burundi . . . . .	16,535	
Sweden . . . . .	398,592		Senegal . . . . .	11,023	
Switzerland . . . . .	654,105		Sudan . . . . .	14,550	
<b>Europe</b> . . . . .		5,840,647	Republic of South Africa . . . . .	180,998	
Brazil . . . . .	187,391		Tunis . . . . .	8,918	
Canada . . . . .	9,039		Central Afrlc. Republic . . . . .	7,496	
Chile . . . . .	661		<b>Africa</b> . . . . .		500,224
Columbia . . . . .	33,069		Ceylon . . . . .	4,189	
French West Indies . . . . .	1,543		Hongkong . . . . .	29,542	
Guatemala . . . . .	2,205		India . . . . .	441	
Mexico . . . . .	11,023		Indonesia . . . . .	19,841	
Nicaragua . . . . .	2,205		Iraq . . . . .	11,023	
Panama exc Canalzone . . . . .	2,646		Japan . . . . .	893,965	
Uruguay . . . . .	15,432		Lebanon . . . . .	22,046	
U. S. A. . . . .	2,407,423		Malayan States . . . . .	5,512	
West Indies . . . . .	11,684		Philippine Isl. . . . .	115,742	
<b>America</b> . . . . .		2,684,321	Singapore . . . . .	5,512	
Egypt . . . . .	22,046		Syria . . . . .	10,362	
Ethiopia . . . . .	17,637		Thailand . . . . .	50,706	
Angola . . . . .	43,431		<b>Asia</b> . . . . .		1,168,881
Dahomey . . . . .	13,228		Australia . . . . .	7,937	
			French Pacific Isl. . . . .	6,613	
			<b>Australia</b> . . . . .		14,550
c. f. . . . .	96,342	8,524,968	Total . . . . .		10,208,623

German hop exports crop 1961 until March 31st, 1962 = 9,233,747 lbs.

**German Hop Imports Crop 1962**

The following lots of hops have been imported from September 1st, 1962, to March 31st, 1963:

Belgium-Luxemburg . . . . .	591,494 lbs.	b. f. . . . .	2,315,271 lbs.
France . . . . .	181,439 lbs.	Czechoslovakia . . . . .	899,918 lbs.
Great Britain . . . . .	177,470 lbs.	U. S. A. . . . .	1,576,950 lbs.
Jugoslavia . . . . .	1,364,868 lbs.	Austria . . . . .	13,889 lbs.
c. f. . . . .	2,315,271 lbs.	Total . . . . .	4,806,028 lbs.

German hop imports crop 1961 until March 31st, 1962 = 5,185,881 lbs.

**RESTRAINT OF IMPORTS.** Up to now, hops were entirely free within the German foreign trade. Imports of hops from Jugoslavia have now been put under restraint by the publication No. 51 079 (*Bundesanzeiger* No. 131 dated July 14th, 1962). These imports can now be prohibited within 10 days if and when spot prices to farmers for Hallertau hops become lower than DM 400.— per 50 kilos.

A considerable uncertainty has been created by this order. Even if these instructions have not gone into force during the season of crop 1962, current transactions with Jugoslavia can be interrupted by same at any time. An eventually intended protection for the sale of German hops cannot result from this for the following reasons:

1. Jugoslavian hops excluded from delivery to Germany will have to be offered on the world market, and the influence of this always will reflect upon the German hop industry. Any pressure upon prices eventually resulting cannot fail to be felt in Germany in this way.

2. There is always the possibility that attractively priced hops from other countries of production can replace low priced imports from Jugoslavia.

**CUSTOM DUTIES AD VALOREM.** These duties are established by German law dated January 17th, 1952 (*Bundesgesetzblatt* 1952 page 1) which put into effect the Brussels Agreement. Proceedings are taken according to the order of November 29th, 1961 (*Bundesgesetzblatt* 1961 page 1983/*Bundeszollblatt* 1961 page 1056). This order mentioned hops in the list of merchandise with a term of not more than twelve months for the liquidation of import orders.

Trading terms for hops have changed in the meantime as advance contracts for hops have been introduced not only for the home trade, but for foreign trade as well both for import and export. Contracts are mostly for three years and orders are liquidated usually within a term from between 6 months before the first crop until 6 months after the third crop totalling at least 36 months.

Importers close orders with German breweries at firm prices. It has been officially recognized that hop contracts contribute considerably to the stabilization of the strongly oscillating hop market. This benefit, however, cannot be obtained if contract prices do not remain stable as custom authorities arbitrarily fix values for hop duties ad valorem.

By order No. 3/63 dated March 4th, 1963, of the *Zollwertgruppe Köln*, the necessary change of list II of the instructions for duties ad valorem has been effected in the meantime.

**ORGANIZATION of the E. E. C.** Discussions regarding the entry of Great Britain into the E. E. C., which had been held for fifteen months in Brussels, had to be terminated without result on January 29th, 1963. As a consequence, discussions regarding the entry or the association of other countries have been shelved as well.

**CUSTOM TARIFFS.** An additional decrease of internal custom tariffs within the E. E. C. will be effected on July 1st, 1963, according to the second resolution regarding the acceleration of proceedings within the E. E. C. According to point 14 of the Rome Agreement, every single member state has to reduce custom duties in such a way that the total load of duties is decreased by 10%. For each article, the rate has to be lowered so as to amount to at least 5% of the original custom rate of January 1st, 1957.

It is possible, therefore, to decrease the custom rate for some articles by 5% only. In that case, however, a higher decrease has to go into effect for other articles so that the entire lowering of custom duties amounts to a total of 10%.

For complete information it may be noted that the handling of hops from other countries in bond (manufacture of hop concentrate) is subject to a custom duty if the re-export goes to a member country of the E. E. C. Custom duties on the imported hops have to be paid in the following proportion:

Since January 1st, 1961 — 25 % of duty  
Since January 1st, 1962 — 45 % of duty.

This custom duty will be increased until the completion of the transitory time to reach the full rate of the common external custom tariffs. Within the member countries, the manufactured articles will be subject to the decreased internal rate of duty until this will have completely disappeared at the end of the transitory time.

**INTERNATIONAL CUSTOM DISCUSSIONS.** The new custom rates resulting from the decisions of the GATT discussions in Geneva (GATT = General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade), February 16th, 1962, went into effect according to a publication in the *Bundeszollblatt* No. 39 of August 13th, 1962.

The government of the U.S.A. proposed a new GATT conference in order to further decrease custom duties. The conditions of the "Trade Expansion Act 1962" would have given the possibility for a complete abolition of custom duties between the U.S.A. and the E.E.C. for a number of articles of which these countries would furnish at least 80% of the supply. As the entry of England did not come into effect, these regulations can only apply to two articles whereas all other rates of custom duties can now only be lowered until 50%.

**RESTRAINT OF HOP TRADE.** The commission of the E.E.C. has inserted identical publications under the date of September 13th, 1962, both for the Netherlands (63/68/E.E.C.) as well as for Belgium and Luxemburg (63/89/E.E.C.) in the Official Publication of the E.E.C., year 6 No. 21, February 7th, 1963. It is stated that the import of hops in the above countries has been lower than the total of import licenses available during two consecutive years.

In accordance with the Rome Decree especially point 33 § (1), the above countries have now been enjoined to discontinue import licences for hops imported from member countries.

The three countries are expected to publish corresponding orders at an early date. It is much to be hoped that now France, too, will come to an identical decision. According to the information on hand, in this country imports of hops were lower than import licences available. In that case, uniform treatment of hop imports within all countries of the E.E.C. would result.

**MARKETING AGREEMENT for HOPS.** According to a publication IV 386 the *Bundestag* had approved an application for a Hop Marketing Agreement. The *Bundesministerium für Wirtschaft* has been asked by the *Bundesministerium für Ernährung, Landwirtschaft und Forsten* according to publication IV/568 of June 27th, 1962, to submit a corresponding application to the commission of the E.E.C. (General Economical Section). It has been submitted that the commission may propose measures to the Council of Ministers according to article 43 of the Rome Agreement with the following aims:

1. Standards of quality and certificates of provenience.
2. Equality of trading conditions within the member states.
3. Preferment of hops produced by member states within the E.E.C.
4. Protective measures for hop production within the member states of the E.E.C. against detrimental imports from Eastern countries especially Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia.

European  
Economic  
Community  
(E. E. C.)

According to publication IV/637 of September 14th, 1962, the authorities of the E.E.C. are examining the matter. For the time being, information and other material will be collected at the section VI of the E.E.C. at Brussels.

**GRAIN MARKET REGULATION.** It may not be amiss to introduce into a hop report a summary regarding the Grain Market Regulation within the European Economic Community (E.E.C.). This may find interest as it refers to **Barley** as well and finally certain conclusions may be possible considering an eventual market regulation for hops. The gradual establishment of a common market organisation is intended according to Article 45 of the Rome Agreement, to lead to a common market until 1970. The authorities of the E.E.C. on April 4th, 1962, have published a Decree No. 19 which establishes the following measures:

1. A regulation for equalization dues. **Equalization Dues** correspond to the difference between the price of the supplying country free border and the threshold price of the purchasing country. A gradual levelling of prices is aimed at. The equalization dues in trade with other countries will correspond to the difference between the most favourable world market price CIF of a border point which has to be determined, and the threshold price of the importing country. For the time being, all equalization dues received remain at the disposal of the importing country.

2. The **Threshold Price** is to be established yearly by the member states on the basis of a **Standard Quality** and in such a way that the price of imported grains should correspond to the basic price. The standard qualities are to be determined by the *Bundes-Ernährungs-Ministerium*.

3. The **Basic Price** is valid for the trading centre showing the highest demand. This price has to be fixed with regard to the price to farmers which is to be aimed at according to the authorities of the E.E.C. All basic prices for other trading centres will be settled at a lower level according to location and supply situation. The authorities of the E.E.C. will determine the upper and lower brackets of basic prices for standard qualities in order to attain a common basic price at the close of the transitory period.

4. In order to guarantee sales prices to farmers which correspond as far as possible to basic prices, member states will establish **Prices of Intervention**, which generally are to be between 5 and 10% lower than basic prices. Intervention offices (for inst. the *Einfuhr- und Vorratsstellen* in the Federal Republic of Germany) are obliged to purchase home grown grains at intervention prices, to be sold at basic prices only.

5. All imports and exports are subject to licenses.

6. All member states will take necessary measures to apply this Decree No. 19 starting from July 30th, 1962.

In Germany, the necessary law to apply the Decree No. 19 has been published by the *Bundestag* and is in force since July 30th, 1962. Equalizing dues will be levied by the Ministry of Finance according to a separate law. Detailed instructions for the application of Decree No. 19 have been published by the *Bundesministerium der Finanzen* No. III B/2-Z 1804-77/62 on July 17th, 1962. No custom duties are due if equalizing dues are paid, whereas turnover tax at the border, as well as excise duties will continue in force. (All Decrees and laws published in the *Bundeszollblatt* No. 36 of July 23rd, 1962).

At the beginning of the grain year 1962/63, the following prices for 1,000 kilos of **Barley** were in effect in the various countries of the E.E.C.:

	Germany	Belgium	Netherlands	France	Italy
Basic price	DM 412.—	DM 348.90	—	DM 315.90	—
Intervention price	DM 383.50	DM 324.—	—	DM 271.30	—
Threshold price	DM 427.—	DM 336.10	DM 308.—	DM 307.70	DM 250.40

Offers for imported barley from overseas during the first half of August 1962 were within a bracket of DM 214.—/238.— per 1,000 kilos, CIF port of destination, duty unpaid. Prices for barley from overseas within Germany ranged between DM 425.— and DM 440.— per 1,000 kilos F.O.R. In Germany, all three prices (Basic price, Intervention price and Threshold price) are increased by a monthly addition (Report) of DM 4.— per 1,000 kilos during the 6 months from October to March.

The German brewing industry at this time requires **Imports of Malt** and malting barley, which subject to the result of the crop in Germany oscillate between 20 and 30% of total requirements.

According to § 5 of the instructions for the application of Decree No. 19 in Germany, special increases and decreases referring to threshold prices were fixed for seed grains and **Malting Barley**. This measure, however, had to be rescinded according to the Decree No. 122 published by the authorities of the E.E.C. on August 18th, 1962. The increase of DM 40.— per 1,000 kilos for malting barley to the price of intervention however, has remained in force.

On October 30th, 1962, the authorities of the E.E.C. have allowed by Decree No. 130 that equalizing dues in connection with imports of malting barley may be fixed in advance for a period up to three months. Since it became impossible to settle the equalizing dues in advance after July 30th, 1962, irksome changes had resulted regarding the usages established for grain imports. These changes continue to exist for contracts at longer terms than three months.

About 50% of the import necessities for **Malt** amounting to about 100,000 tons are supplied by countries within the E.E.C. Among the other supplying countries, England and Czechoslovakia are important suppliers. Until February 1961 imports of malt were subject to a sliding custom duty. This was suspended until July 1962, after malt had been included within the German grain market order. Since July 30th, 1962, the instructions of Decree No. 19 applied to malt as well. Decree No. 130 of October 30th, 1962, however, covered imports of malt too, so that the same conditions now prevail as applied to imports of malting barley.

The *Deutsche Demokratische Republik* (D.D.R.) after their last hop purchases in Western Germany in February 1962 once again preferred to purchase hops from Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia. No hops crop 1962 were supplied from Western Germany, but it may be noted that hops have been purchased even from as far as North Korea.

**Inter-German  
Trade (I.D.H.)**

Cool and wet weather in march delayed the **Uncovering** and the **Cutting** of the hops. The plants could develop better under warmer weather in April 1962, but temperatures were lower than normal during all the following months and precipitations were sometimes considerably under average. Owing to these weather conditions the hops could not grow satisfactorily. The vines remained often pointed and in part reached scarcely the height of the trellises. In climatically favoured gardens, the height of the trellises was attained about July 20th.

*Deutsche  
Demokratische  
Republik  
(D.D.R.)*

**Hails** caused local damages. **Pests** and **Diseases** had to be controlled. About two thirds of the acreage was treated with Terra Sytam, whereas the other hop yards were sprayed two or three times with systemic sprays. About three sprayings were effected against Downy Mildew, which appeared especially during or shortly before the harvest. **Aphids** were very much in evidence in some hop yards. **Bloom** started during the first days of August. The vines, however, in most hop gardens showed a set only in the upper half, whereas no set appeared on the lower third of the vines. The **Formation** of the **Cones** and the **Ripening** of the hops was hampered by climatic conditions. Precipitations and average temperatures were as follows:

	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.
Precipitations	44	40	57	29	70	38	34 mm
Temperatures	0.9	9.8	11.1	15.7	16.1	16.8	12.7° C

**Picking** started sporadically on September 1st, was in full swing on September 4th and finished about September 20th. There was some lack of labour. About 40% of the acreage are automatically harvested. There are 56 picking machines in operation.

The **Quality** of the hops was not judged quite well. The cones were not well closed, sometimes of small size, and of low content of lupulin. Damages by aphids were to be noted. The crop was graded as follows: 35.6% grade III, 56.2% grade IV, 8.2% grade V. The acreage in 1962 was 4.858 acres of which about 198 acres new gardens. Prices were fixed as follows:

Grade I	DM-East	1,000.—	per 50 kilos
Grade II	DM-East	900.—	per 50 kilos
Grade III	DM-East	800.—	per 50 kilos
Grade IV	DM-East	700.—	per 50 kilos
Grade V	DM-East	600.—	per 50 kilos

The acreage is distributed to about 54% among "Agricultural Co-operatives (LPG)" and 46% among "Public owned Estates (VEG)".

In 1962, climatic conditions were not especially favourable for hops. Precipitations were distributed as follows:

**Poland**

	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.
Lublin	44.3	39.9	156.1	93.2	71.1	46.5	64.3 mm
Kielce	62.8	42.7	168.0	109.1	207.0	50.9	68.8 mm

The **Uncovering** and **Cutting** was done in April 1962. The weather was excessively rainy during the entire growing season of the hops. Temperatures were rather low still in June and as a consequence of the rainy weather there were damages by **Downy Mildew**. **Aphids** as well as **Red Spider** were kept under control. About 4 sprayings were effected.

The vines reached the height of the trellises in June and were in **Bloom** in mid-July. The cool weather persisting in August hampered the **Ripening** of the hops. **Picking** started at the end of August and was finished around the middle of September. Strong rainfalls hampered the harvest which is still done exclusively by hand.

The **Quality** of the hops crop 1962 was not judged so good as the year before. The cones were of yellowish green colour, but off-coloured cones were to be noted as a consequence of the weather. The harvest was graded as follows: 10% grade I, 89% grade II, 1% grade III. The hops were handled centrally. About 55% of the acreage are cultivated by farmers, whereas 45% are distributed among state farms and co-operatives.

**Hop Exports** from Poland crop 1962 are supposed to be 7,000 cwts.

By the *Bundesministerium für Wirtschaft*, a notice No. 12/63 dated March 19th, 1963, (VBG/910501) has been published (*Bundesanzeiger* No. 64, dated April 2nd, 1963, page I). According to this, an amount of DM 100,000.— has been included within the Trade Agreement for the delivery of German hops to Poland. No amount has been mentioned for the delivery of Polish hops to Germany.

## Czechoslovakia

The winter of 1961/62 brought only scant precipitations. The plants came well out of dormancy, and **Spring Work** could be finished in good time under favourable weather conditions.

The growth of the hops was hampered by cool and unfavourable weather at the end of April. Rainfalls were distributed as follows:

	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.
Saaz	21.0	18.5	35.5	29.4	65.4	21.2	37.3 mm
Auscha	49.3	30.6	59.3	18.8	74.7	35.2	46.5 mm

Hops could develop better under warmer weather in June but the general stand of the hop yards was unsatisfactory by the end of June / beginning of July as a consequence of repeated bad weather and dryness. Welcome warm summer weather started only in August, and the plants could recover visibly. **Downy Mildew** as well as **Pests** were carefully controlled.

The hops reached the height of the trellises in mid-July and were in **Bloom** by the end of that month. The set was very luxuriant. The vines had less foliage than normal, so that the **Formation** of the **Cones** could develop better than expected under fine sunny weather. This contributed to an increase of yield which had been reduced by **Storm Damages** in mid-August which affected an acreage of 370 acres.

**Picking** started on August 25th, and was finished by mid-September under generally good weather conditions. There are 170 picking machines in operation. Belt dryers were in use for the first time. Part of the harvest was picked by school children.

**Quality.** Saaz hops, crop 1962 had normally formed cones of middling size. The light lupulin had the well known good aroma. The cones showed some **Wind Whipping**. The crop was graded as follows: 83.5% grade I, 15.8% grade II, 0.7% grade III.

**SLOVAKIA.** Production of hops has now been recognized officially. Two new districts of production have been created as follows:

Piestansko-Topolcansko (Valley of Waag and Neutra)  
Trebisovsko

Hops from these districts of production are destined exclusively for usage in the home brewing industry.

## Jugoslavia

In the **SANTAL (SLOVENIA)** growth was delayed during the spring of 1962 by generally cool weather which continued until the middle of May. Precipitations and temperatures were as follows:

	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.
Precipitations	101.1	94.9	154.4	89.1	149.0	26.6	168.5 mm
Temperatures	1.9	10.1	13.6	16.2	18.1	20.5	14.3° C

It could be expected that the hops would offset the delay in growth under sunny and warm weather during the summer of 1962. The hops had reached the height of the trellises by the end of June / beginning of July and were in **Full Bloom** on July 20th. The set justified good expectations. The plants showed a good overhang even if **Laterals** were less prevalent than normal.



Rather high temperatures and dry weather during the final period of growth, however, hampered the **Formation** of the **Cones** so that the harvest resulted smaller than expected. **Hails** caused an additional loss of more than 6,000 cwts. **Picking** started on August 15th, and was finished during the first week of September. There is no lack of labour and only one picking machine continues in operation.

Styrian hops, crop 1962 had smaller cones than normal as a consequence of weather conditions, but were better than the year before in colour and quality. The crop was graded as follows: 96.5% grade I, 3% grade II, 0.5% grade III. All hops were handled centrally. Exports were 53,496 cwts., whereas 4,920 cwts. of hops were delivered to the home brewing industry.

**BACKA.** The cold winter of 1961/62 with temperatures down to  $-15^{\circ}$  C brought little snow. The spring 1962 was cold as well but considerable snowfalls until mid-April resulted in welcome ground humidity.

Despite retarded **Spring Work**, the hops could recuperate under warm weather and sufficient rainfalls in May and June. The vines reached the height of the trellises in mid-June and were in **Full Bloom** in mid-July. Precipitations were distributed as follows:

	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.
Precipitations	102	45	17	30	44	8	38 mm
Temperatures	2.1	12.3	16.6	18.1	20.0	22.0	15.8 <sup>o</sup> C

About 6 to 8 sprayings were effected against pests and diseases. The hot and dry weather during the summer resulted in a good overhang. The **Formation** of the **Cones** as well as the **Ripening** of the hops was favoured by weather conditions. Cones were fully ripened on the lower third of the vines.

**Picking** started on August 23rd and was finished on September 13th under generally favourable weather. All hops are picked by hand and there is no lack of labour.

**Quality.** The hops crop 1962 had cones of middling size of good colour and were judged of about the same quality as the year before. The harvest was graded as follows: 82.5% grade I, 12% grade II, 5.5% grade III. The entire crop was purchased at an average price of Dinar 37,500.— (DM 500.—) per 50 kilos.

The cultivation of hops is on the increase not only in the **Backa**, but in the districts of **Srem** and **Banat** as well.

The following information has been published in newspapers regarding the development of the **Hop Exports** from Yugoslavia according to calendar years (not crop years):

Calendar year	Export	Calendar year	Export
1952	2,277,252 lbs.	1957	5,222,697 lbs.
1953	3,185,647 lbs.	1958	5,485,045 lbs.
1954	3,961,666 lbs.	1959	7,292,817 lbs.
1955	4,955,941 lbs.	1960	10,255,799 lbs.
1956	5,002,237 lbs.	1961	12,200,256 lbs.

The percentage of acreage planted to the different varieties of hops in Belgium is as follows:

**Belgium**

Replant Hallertau . . . . .	abt. 50 %
Northern Brewer . . . . .	abt. 22 %
Brewers' Gold . . . . .	abt. 11 %
Replant Saaz and Tettnang . . . . .	abt. 10 %
Other varieties . . . . .	abt. 7 %
	<u>100 %</u>

In the district of **ALOST** the hops had wintered well despite the long and cold winter. The plants could develop only slowly under cool weather until the middle of June 1962. **Aphids** had to be controlled especially in April and May whereas **Downy Mildew** required careful attention during the entire growing time of the plants.

As a consequence of weather conditions, hop yards showed notable differences in development. The vines reached the height of the trellises under warmer weather about July 20th, but remained rather pointed. **Bloom** started somewhat late during the last decade of July.

**Picking** started on September 6th and was finished on September 25th. There is no lack of labour, as already two thirds of the harvest are picked by machines.

**Quality.** The hops of crop 1962 were in part off-colour, but were judged better than the year before, especially regarding contents of lupulin. The crop was graded as follows: 60% grade I, 30% grade II, 10% grade III.

Prices started on the basis of Bfrs. 4,500.— at the beginning of September, reached Bfrs. 5,700.— by the beginning of October and stood at Bfrs. 6,750.— in mid-October. Final lots were traded at Bfrs. 7,000.— during the first half of November. The district was sold out in mid-November.

**POPERINGHE.** A long and cold winter delayed the **Spring Work**. The hops were off to a delayed start under cool weather in April and May with **Frosts** even until the first day of June. At that time, the vines had reached only about one meter of height. The weather became dryer and warmer in June so that the plants could grow better and about two thirds of the height of the trellises was reached during the second half of June. The vegetative development benefited in July under favourable warm weather with sufficient precipitation but high **Winds** occasioned local damages in hop yards at the end of July. Oscillating climatic conditions continued through August so that the plants could not reach such a good development as had been hoped. There was scarcely any infection of **Downy Mildew** and local infestation of **Red Spider** by the end of July and during August was carefully controlled.

The hops reached the height of the trellises during the second half of July. **Bloom** started at the beginning of August on early varieties. Generally, the plants had remained pointed but the growth appeared better than the year before. There were scarcely any cones on the lower third of the vines. **Picking** of early varieties started during the first decade of September whereas the harvest of late varieties started during the last decade of that month. There are about 110 picking machines in operation so that practically the whole crop is picked by machines. For this reason damages by weather during the harvest could be avoided.

The Replant Hallertau hops had irregular formed cones occasionally with some seeds. The hops were healthy and the quality was better than in 1961. The variety Northern Brewer had smaller cones than usual which, however, were of good green colour with an ample content of lupulin. The variety Brewers Gold had well formed cones of good colour and ample lupulin but was not much better than the year before.

The crop was judged as follows: 40% grade I, 58% grade II, 2% grade III.

At the beginning of September prices started on a basis of Bfrs. 4,500.— for Replant Hallertau, rose to Bfrs. 4,700.— in mid-September, reached Bfrs. 6,000.— at the beginning of October and stood at Bfrs. 7,000.— by the middle of October. Decreased demand resulted in lower prices which reached Bfrs. 6,500.— at the beginning of November. Other varieties were quoted in a corresponding bracket of prices. The crop was sold out rapidly, so that at the beginning of January 1963 only 300 cwts. remained unsold on farms.

Belgium imported the following quantities of hops crop 1962 from September 1st, 1962, until January 31st, 1963:

	lbs.		lbs.
Germany West . . . . .	558,866	b. f. . . . .	934,309
France . . . . .	79,807	Great Britain . . . . .	134,260
Netherlands . . . . .	14,330	Switzerland . . . . .	9,259
U.S.A. . . . .	179,454	Czechoslovakia . . . . .	1,055,122
USSR . . . . .	41,887	Jugoslavia . . . . .	338,627
Poland . . . . .	59,965	Total . . . . .	2,471,577
c. f. . . . .	934,309		

Belgian hop imports crop 1961 until January 31st, 1962 = 2,311,303 lbs.

Export of Belgian hops from September 1st, 1962, until January 31st, 1963 are shown as follows:

	lbs.		lbs.
Germany West . . . . .	636,248	b. f. . . . .	838,631
France . . . . .	9,480	Ireland . . . . .	16,755
Italy . . . . .	882	Japan . . . . .	8,818
Netherlands . . . . .	60,186	Kenya and Uganda . . . . .	22,266
Angola . . . . .	7,055	Norway . . . . .	1,984
Austria . . . . .	45,194	Roumania *) . . . . .	39,462
Brazil . . . . .	19,841	Great Britain . . . . .	33,951
Congo . . . . .	3,307	Sweden . . . . .	59,965
Denmark . . . . .	45,415	Switzerland . . . . .	48,501
Finland . . . . .	11,023	Un. of South Africa . . . . .	33,289
c. f. . . . .	838,631	Total . . . . .	1,103,622

Belgian hop exports crop 1961 until January 31st, 1962 = 749,344 lbs.

Precipitations in France were distributed as follows:

	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.
Alsace	54.9	56.9	76.1	22.1	46.6	52.6	55.5 mm
North	45.1	16.8	34.2	14.7	64.5	50.4	38.9 mm

In the **ALSACE** the development of the hops suffered from a wet and cold spring. The unfavourable conditions continued until May 1962, but there were no frost damages. Welcome summer weather started in June and persisted until the harvest so that the hops showed a better growth. Precipitations, however, were insufficient and the influence of the dryness was to be noted in the hop yards. Up to ten sprayings were effected against **Pests** and **Diseases**. The plants reached the height of the trellises around July 10th and were in **Full Bloom** by the end of that month. On the average the vines remained pointed and showed scarcely any overhang. Under these conditions, yield was lower than the year before.

**Quality.** The Alsace hops of crop 1962 were of good colour. The cones were of smaller size than the year before and had a lower content of lupulin. The crop was graded as follows: 92% grade I, 6% grade II, 2% grade III.

About 25% of the Alsace hops are under contract. For the remainder, the purchase developed rapidly in September 1962. Advance payments as practiced in the Alsace stood between Fr. 200.— and Fr. 140.—. In the meantime two further payments were effected so that up to now prices were as follows:

Premium quality . . . . .	Fr. 550.— (DM 440.—) per cwt.
Choicest quality . . . . .	Fr. 530.— (DM 424.—) per cwt.
Choice quality . . . . .	Fr. 505.— (DM 404.—) per cwt.
Good medium quality . . . . .	Fr. 485.— (DM 388.—) per cwt.
Off-grade . . . . .	Fr. 430.— (DM 344.—) per cwt.

A further payment (premium) will be paid in addition to the above amounts.

The district of Alsace was sold out until the end of October. Part of the supplies could be disposed of to advantage for exports as a consequence of the generally increase of prices. No export subsidies for hops were paid.

**FLANDRES.** The weather was relatively favourable for the development of the hop gardens. **Spring Work** was finished in March under good weather conditions and the plants were off to a good start. In April, temperatures were sometimes down nearly to freezing point, but no frosts appeared and growth could develop well under warm weather and welcome rainfalls. **Downy Mildew** was carefully controlled by about 14 sprayings. Despite this, local damages were occasioned by **Pests** during the last time of the harvest. The hops reached the height of the trellises at the beginning of July. The vines were not exactly pointed, but on the other hand did not show any special overhang. **Bloom** started on July 18th. Especially among Replant Hallertau hops **Verticillium Wilt** was noted locally to a small extent.

**Picking** started on September 5th, was in full swing on September 10th and finished on September 30th. There was no lack of labour. About 80% of the harvest are already handled by sixteen picking machines.

**Quality.** The hops were graded as follows: 10% premium quality, 35% grade I, 50% grade II, 5% grade III. The hops were of pale green colour and the cones were relatively small.

First lots were traded during the beginning of September at Fr. 450.—. Prices rose to Fr. 500.— by mid-September, Fr. 550.— by the end of September, to reach Fr. 650.— at the beginning of October and Fr. 700.— in mid-October. Under slower demand, quotations decreased to Fr. 650.— by the beginning of November. At that time, the district was already sold out by about 90%. A remaining stock of about 400 cwts. was still available on March 1st, 1963, and at that time there was scarcely any demand.

In 1962 France imported:

Countries	Jan.—June lbs.	July—Dec. lbs.	1962 Total lbs.
Belgium-Luxemburg . . . . .	—	220	220
Germany West . . . . .	639,334	606,265	1,245,599
Jugoslavia . . . . .	448,636	92,373	541,009
Czechoslovakia . . . . .	249,340	779,547	1,028,887
U. S. A. . . . .	—	341,713	341,713
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>1,337,310</b>	<b>1,820,118</b>	<b>3,157,428</b>

French hop imports for the calendar year 1961 = 1,557,109 lbs.

Exports of French hops in 1962 were as follows:

Destination	Jan.—June lbs.	July—Dec. lbs.	1962 Total lbs.
Algiers . . . . .	39,242	881	40,123
Belgium-Luxemburg . . . . .	156,968	129,851	286,819
Denmark . . . . .	—	7,716	7,716
Germany West . . . . .	213,405	177,691	391,096
Germany East . . . . .	15,432	—	15,432
Ivory Coast . . . . .	2,205	—	2,205
Guadeloupe . . . . .	661	—	661
Italy . . . . .	20,723	—	20,723
Cameroons . . . . .	—	11,023	11,023
New Caledonia . . . . .	2,425	2,866	5,291
Netherlands . . . . .	33,289	—	33,289
Austria . . . . .	46,517	26,455	72,972
Switzerland . . . . .	17,416	2,646	20,062
Span. possessions in Africa . . . . .	8,818	—	8,818
Vietnam . . . . .	134,260	—	134,260
Central Africa . . . . .	2,205	—	2,205
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>693,566</b>	<b>359,129</b>	<b>1,052,695</b>

French hop exports for the calendar year 1961 = 2,254,644 lbs.

### Austria

In the district of MUHLVIERTEL, the **Uncovering** and **Cutting** could be finished only about the end of April 1962. The weather continued cool until cold and very rainy until the middle of July, so that the growth of the hops was visibly retarded. From that time on the weather became favourable until the harvest, but the plants could not offset completely the earlier delay in growth. Between 10 and 11 sprayings were effected against **Pests** and **Diseases**.

The hop plants reached the height of the trellises as late as mid-July. **Bloom** started by the end of July. The plants had not formed very good overhang and generally remained somewhat pointed. The weather conditions were favourable for the **Formation** of the **Cones** and the **Ripening** of the hops. The **Harvest** started on September 3rd and was finished on September 20th under favourable weather conditions. There were pickers available.

The hops of crop 1962 were judged better in colour and quality than in 1961. Cones were uniformly sized and well formed. The crop was graded as follows: 92% grade I, 8% grade II. A harvest of 115,741 lbs. resulted from an acreage of 118 acres (980 lbs. per acre).

In the district of LEUTSCHACH the hops could grow only slowly under cool weather at the beginning of the vegetative development. Between 8 and 10 sprayings were effected against **Pests** and **Diseases**. Later on temperatures became more favourable and the plants could develop better and reached the height of the trellises at the beginning of July. The vines showed only little overhang. Generally, the stand of the hop yards was quite satisfactory and the coming crop 1962 was expected to be around 1,700 cwts. It is regrettable that heavy **Hails** on July 27th destroyed about one third of the crop. Dryness in August hampered the **Formation** of the **Cones**, but the cones ripened even on the lower third of the vines.

**Picking** started on August 27th and was finished under good weather conditions on September 10th. For the first time there were five picking machines in operation so that about half of the crop was handled mechanically. Despite this, there was a local scarcity of labour.

As a consequence of the weather conditions, the hops of crop 1962 were smaller than usual and the cones were not so heavy as normal. The **Quality** was graded as follows: 76.3% grade I, 12.5% grade II, 11.2% grade III. On a total acreage of 142 acres (including about 12 acres new hop yards) a crop of 140,543 lbs. was harvested (990 lbs. per acre).

The entire crop was purchased by sponsoring breweries. Hops grade I fetched öS 59.90 per kilo (DM 460.— per 50 kilos).

### Switzerland

The development of the hop yards was retarded by a cold spring. Warmer weather during the second half of April resulted in a better growth, but this was hampered once again by a cold spell and **Night Frosts** at the beginning of May. Generally, the weather remained cool and dry. Up to ten sprayings were effected against **Pests** and **Diseases**. Locally, some infestation by **Red Spider** was noted. A heavy thunderstorm and **Hail** on August 2nd, occasioned local damages.

Precipitations were distributed as follows:

Jan.	Febr.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
93	46	68	29	106	41	63	122	58	9	19	47 mm

First **Bloom** was noted on July 20th. The hops had reached the height of the trellises and showed a good overhang. By the end of July the hops were in **Full Bloom** and development was favourable until the harvest under warmer weather. **Picking** started on August 28th and was finished on September 13th. About 90% of the crop are handled by one picking machine.

The **Quality** of the hops, crop 1962 was judged well. There were only hops of grade I. On a somewhat smaller acreage of about 22.6 acres, which included no new hop yards, a total crop of 2,249 lbs. was harvested (995 lbs. per acre).

The entire crop was purchased by sponsoring breweries which paid Sfrs. 705.— per 50 kilos. Farmers received Sfrs. 610.— whereas Sfrs. 95.— were paid into the Compensation Fund.

No important changes have occurred with the trial hop yards. A somewhat smaller acreage of 42 acres is indicated for 1962 and the harvest amounted to 4,189 lbs. (996 lbs. per acre).

Greece

The development of the hop yards in Spain went on under favourable conditions during 1962. There were practically no **Pests** or **Diseases** as a result of careful control measures. The area of production in León has been increased by about 247 acres whereas a somewhat smaller acreage than in 1961 has resulted in Galicia. A considerably greater harvest than in 1961 was gathered into the barns on a total acreage about 10% greater than the year before.

Spain

District	Acreage acres	Crop lbs.	Yield per acre lbs.
Galicia . . . . .	554	384,813	695
León . . . . .	1,611	1,239,536	769
Asturias . . . . .	319	198,965	624
Total . . . . .	2,484 acres	1,823,314 lbs.	734 lbs.

The **Quality** of crop 1962 was judged well in all districts of production. The yield has been notably increased as compared against 1961. All hops have been purchased by the home brewing industry, which paid Ptas. 117.— per kilo (DM 390.— per 50 kilos) for hops grade I.

During the spring of 1962, the **Uncovering** and **Cutting** of the hops could be finished under favourable weather conditions. The hops showed a good growth at the beginning of the season even if the development was somewhat retarded by cool weather, as compared to former years. Warmer weather in June and July benefited the growth of the hops, but a severe dryness was experienced. Urgently necessary rainfalls came only during the first half of July. **Pests** and **Diseases** were carefully controlled, so that the hop yards were quite healthy despite the unfavourable weather. Welcome rainfalls and higher temperatures in August were of good influence for the quality of the crop, especially as the harvest was delayed by 8 to 10 days as a consequence of the retarded growth. The hops reached the height of the trellises at the beginning of July but formed only a small overhang. **Bloom** started at the end of July / beginning of August. **Picking** started on September 7th and was finished on October 7th. About 80% of the crop are handled by picking machines.

England

The quota of production for crop 1962 had been fixed at 119.5%. Demand had been registered as follows:

Home consumption . . . . .	259,600 cwts.
Export . . . . .	4,500 cwts.
Total . . . . .	<u>264,100 cwts.</u>

The total crop was greater than anticipated and contracts could be fulfilled to 90%. The crop was graded as follows: 17% grade I, 63% grade II, 20% grade III. The average price was fixed at £ 29.10.— per cwt. (DM 325.— per 50 kilos) as against £ 35.10.— (DM 390.— per 50 kilos) in 1962. Demand for the coming crop 1963 has been registered as follows:

Home consumption . . . . .	240,000 cwts.
Export . . . . .	3,308 cwts.
Total . . . . .	<u>243,308 cwts.</u>

The quota of production for crop 1963 has been settled at 110%.

## Exports of English Hops Crop 1962

September 1st, 1962 — March 31st, 1963

Country	cwts.	Country	cwts.
Angola . . . . .	18	b. f. . . . .	16,980
Australia . . . . .	357	Malayan States . . . . .	119
Belgium . . . . .	1,708	Malta . . . . .	112
Brit. Guayana . . . . .	20	Netherlands . . . . .	16
Canada . . . . .	53	Nigeria . . . . .	646
Ceylon . . . . .	104	Pakistan . . . . .	3
Denmark . . . . .	215	Pacif.-Islands . . . . .	2
Germany W. . . . .	76	Portugal . . . . .	12
Fiji Islands . . . . .	15	Rhodesia/Nyassa . . . . .	12
Finland . . . . .	10	Singapore . . . . .	102
France . . . . .	14	Southafric. Republ. . . . .	38
Ghana . . . . .	52	Sweden . . . . .	9
India . . . . .	25	Tanganyika . . . . .	22
Ireland . . . . .	14,229	U. S. A. . . . .	89
Jamaica . . . . .	1	West Samoa and Ross . . . . .	1
Kenya . . . . .	83	Total . . . . .	<u>18,163</u>
c. f. . . . .	<u>16,980</u>	1 cwt. = 50.8 kg	

English exports of hops crop 1961 until March 31st, 1962 = 16,715 cwts.

The following quantities of hops crop 1962 were imported from September 1st, 1962, to March 31st, 1963:

Country	cwts.	Country	cwts.
Germany West . . . . .	3,010	b. f. . . . .	12,345
Belgium . . . . .	910	Hungary . . . . .	2
U. S. A. . . . .	3,607	Poland . . . . .	185
Netherlands . . . . .	147	Ireland . . . . .	185
Jugoslavia . . . . .	4,106	Canada . . . . .	1,157
Czechoslovakia . . . . .	565	Total . . . . .	<u>13,874</u>
c. f. . . . .	<u>12,345</u>	1 cwt. = 50.8 kg	

English imports of hops crop 1961 until March 31st, 1962 = 20,948 cwts.

### U. S. A.

**CALIFORNIA.** In the district of **Sacramento** hop yards developed well under favourable weather conditions. The usual light infection of **Downy Mildew** during the start of growth was carefully controlled. This disease disappeared soon under warm weather and sunshine and the vines could develop well. Precipitations were distributed as follows:

Jan.	Febr.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
0.95	7.60	1.84	0.19	0.06	0.01	—	0.13	0.11 inch.

Up to three sprayings were effected against **Red Spider**. The hops reached the height of the trellises around July 5th and were in **Bloom** a fortnight later. The vines showed a good overhang and there were no pointed vines to be noted. **Picking** started around August 10th and was finished at the end of that month under warm and dry weather conditions. The **Quality** of the hops was judged very good. The cones were of extraordinary green colour with a rich content of light and fine yellow lupulin. The crop was graded as follows: 80% grade I, 15% grade II, 5% grade III.

**WESTERN OREGON.** The hops showed a better growth on the average despite generally cooler weather than normal. Precipitations were as follows:

Jan.	Febr.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
1.11	3.97	5.65	3.03	2.11	0.69	—	0.70	1.53 inch.

The hop yards suffered no damage by weather, pests or diseases. Normal control measures were effected against **Downy Mildew** and two sprayings were necessary to control **Pests**. The vines reached the height of the trellises around the end of June and showed a good overhang. **Burrs** appeared somewhat late. The hops were in **Full Bloom** around July 25th. The **Formation** of the **Cones** was somewhat hampered at the beginning whereas the **Ripening** of the hops suddenly became general. Cones on the lower third of the vines ripened normally.

The **Picking** of Fuggle hops started in mid-August and was finished by the end of that month. The harvest of Clusters and other varieties started during the first days of September and was completed around September 20th. There was no lack of labour and the weather during the harvest was favourable.

The **Quality** was judged generally as average, and the crop was graded as follows: 45% grade I, 45% grade II, 10% grade III.

**EASTERN OREGON AND IDAHO.** The development of the hops was hampered by **Storms** during the spring of 1962 which resulted in additional costs as the vines had to be trained once again. There were only minimal damages by **Frosts**. The weather was cooler than normal especially in May with repeated light rainfalls and **Wind**. Precipitations were distributed as follows:

Jan.	Febr.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
1.00	0.77	1.27	0.92	2.90	0.12	0.04	0.12	0.40 inch.

**Downy Mildew** was more apparent than in normal years and **Aphids** had to be controlled carefully whereas **Red Spider** was less evident. The growth of the vines was retarded by cool weather especially during May and June. On the average, five to six sprayings against Downy Mildew and two sprayings against Aphids and Red Spider were effected.

The hops reached the height of the trellises around June 25th. First **Bloom** started on early varieties at that time whereas bloom set in on late varieties around July 10th. Early hops showed a somewhat weaker development of vines, but had a very good set of cones. Late hops had formed a good overhang and a rich set of cones. The **Ripening** of the hops was more uniform than usual and cones ripened on the lower third of the vines as well.

**Picking** started on August 22nd and was finished under good weather conditions on September 21st.

The **Quality** of the hops was better than the year before, both regarding colour as well as lupulin and size of cones. The crop was graded as follows: 65% grade I, 30% grade II, 5% grade III.

**WASHINGTON.** In the district of **Yakima** the hops suffered from inclement weather during the start of the season. Cold weather during the spring time retarded growth and the development of the plants. Cool weather persisted until July 4th. There were considerable damages by **Frosts** in some hop yards. Precipitations were distributed as follows:

Jan.	Febr.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
0.16	1.48	0.65	0.62	1.09	0.07	0.01	0.33	0.30 inch.

**Downy Mildew** had to be controlled very carefully especially when at the end of June almost the entire district of production suffered from a severe infection of this disease. Even hop yards, which seemed to develop satisfactorily, suffered in development during the year, so that the result of the crop remained smaller than initially expected. **Aphids** and **Red Spider** were no danger as the weather was always relatively cool.

The vines reached the height of the trellises in mid-June. The stand of the hop yards was not uniform and many plants did not even reach the height of the trellises. Early varieties were in **Bloom** around June 25th, whereas blooming started on late hops at the beginning of July. The hop yards showed scarcely any overhang. The cones on the lower third of the vines could mature better than in earlier years.

**Picking** started around August 23rd and was finished by mid-September. Compared to the weather during the growing season, climatic conditions during the harvest were quite good.

The **Quality** of the hops was judged good, regarding colour and contents of lupulin and the brewing value of the hops was shown to be higher than in preceding years. The crop was graded as follows: 45% grade I, 40% grade II, 15% grade III.

The demand for contracts remained constant during the year 1962, but met an already rather sold out market for crop 1962. Especially at the beginning of the growing season when crop prospects for 1962 were not judged favourably, farmers remained reluctant. Contracts for crop 1962 alone were scarcely obtainable. In general, contracts were closed for three years. At the beginning of 1962 prices stood on a basis of 36/38/40 cents per lb for crop 1962/63/64. Very early, however, a uniform quotation of 40 cents per lb developed for all three crop year.

Free available supplies of crop 1962 had been sold to a considerable extent already in May 1962. Trading in contracts switched to the coming crops 1963/64/65 and contracts were closed on a price basis of 43 cents per lb. Farmers withheld offers, however, expecting better prices and no important sales were effected as at the same time demand decreased.

Immediately after the harvest of crop 1962, a considerable demand appeared for free hops of this crop. Supplies were greater than initially expected as a result of the greater bulk of the crop. Quotations were 50 cents per lb in mid-August and rose to 52 cents by the end of August 1962. The rapid sellout of existing supplies led to quickly rising quotations as a consequence of continuing demand and lower crop. Quotations reached 80 cents per lb in October. On this price basis the American market was practically sold out. Final available lots were handled at prices up to 90 cents per lb.

At the same time bids for contracts rose as well and reached 55/45/40 cents per lb for crop 1963/64/65.

About 98% of the estimated crop 1963 as well as about 85% of crop 1964 are already under contract.

**Hop Market  
U. S. A.**

**Hop Acreage  
U. S. A.**

The area planted to hops in 1962 was 29,300 acres of which 802 acres new gardens. An increase of acreage may be expected for 1963 as well which is estimated at 3,300 acres inclusive of new hop yards and re-activated idle gardens.

**Hop exports  
U. S. A.**

Exports of US-Hops Crop 1962					
September 1st, 1962 — January 31st, 1963					
Country	lbs.	Ztr. je 50 kilos	Country	lbs.	Ztr. je 50 kilos
Ethiopia . . . . .	15,433	140	b. f. . . . .	7,767,325	70,465
Argentina . . . . .	15,432	140	Malaya . . . . .	3,996	36
Australia . . . . .	14,782	134	Mexico . . . . .	1,770,889	16,066
Belgium-Luxemburg	336,489	3,052	Moçambique . . . . .	5,000	45
Bolivia . . . . .	45,129	409	Nicaragua . . . . .	4,451	40
Brazil . . . . .	386,660	3,508	Netherlands . . . . .	569,143	5,163
Brit. Guayana . . . . .	2,031	18	Norway . . . . .	15,200	137
Canada . . . . .	1,695,149	15,378	Austria . . . . .	22,046	200
Ceylon . . . . .	27,000	245	Pakistan . . . . .	10,061	91
Chile . . . . .	881	8	Panama . . . . .	41,102	373
Colombia . . . . .	872,129	7,912	Peru . . . . .	312,215	2,832
Costa Rica . . . . .	21,975	199	Philippine Isl. . . . .	140,000	1,270
Denmark . . . . .	241,352	2,189	Portugal . . . . .	24,134	220
Germany West . . . . .	1,373,260	12,459	El Salvador . . . . .	31,889	289
Dominican Republic	17,006	154	Singapore . . . . .	2,161	20
Ecuador . . . . .	48,818	443	Union of South Africa	124,896	1,133
Finland . . . . .	4,296	39	Sweden . . . . .	48,591	441
France . . . . .	175,562	1,593	Switzerland . . . . .	180,532	1,638
Great Britain . . . . .	434,398	3,941	Trinidad . . . . .	4,365	39
Ireland . . . . .	1,015,045	9,209	Czechoslovakia . . . . .	714,205	6,479
Italy . . . . .	29,923	271	Turkey . . . . .	56,499	513
Jamaica . . . . .	6,892	63	Uruguay . . . . .	15,509	141
Japan . . . . .	863,954	7,838	Venezuela . . . . .	406,670	3,690
Jugoslavia . . . . .	68,343	620	Other Countries . . . . .	100,374	910
Rep. Congo (Brazzav.)	55,386	503			
			Total . . . . .	12,371,253	112,231
c. f. . . . .	7,767,325	70,465	110.23 lbs. = 1 Ztr. zu 50 kg		

**Hop imports  
U. S. A.**

Hop Imports U.S. A Crop 1962		
September 1st, 1962 — January 31st, 1963		
Country	lbs.	Ztr. je 50 kg
Germany West . . . . .	2,044,140	18,544
Jugoslavia . . . . .	1,520,778	13,887
Canada . . . . .	14,842	135
Total . . . . .	3,589,760	32,566

**Canada**

Hops are produced in small quantities in the interior of Canada besides the most important district of **KAMLOOPS** in British Colombia.

In 1962 the weather was favourable for the development of the hops as a consequence of sufficient rainfalls and higher temperatures than normal. Precipitations were distributed as follows:

	Jan.	Febr.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Kamloops	20.72	1.69	1.51	0.38	1.53	0.26	1.65	1.84	1.16 inch.

Up to eleven sprayings were effected against **Pests** and **Diseases**. The plants reached the height of the trellises during the last decade of June and developed a strong overhang. **Bloom** started on July 15th. The cones on the lower third of the vines ripened well.

**Picking** started on August 27th and was finished under good weather conditions on October 2nd. The entire crop is handled by nine picking machines.



The **Quality** of the hops was judged better than in 1961. The somewhat larger sized cones showed more lupulin than the year before but were sometimes off-colour as a result of the long drawn out harvest. The crop was graded as follows: 90% grade I, 6% grade II, 4% grade III.

The area planted to hops was scarcely increased as against former years but a considerably greater crop could be gathered into the barns.

In the district of **NAGANO** the hops developed very good both in low valley locations as well as in higher locations under favourable weather until the end of April. Considerable precipitations and low temperatures in May and June did not benefit growth.

Japan

	Jan.	Febr.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Precipitations	65.8	39.8	24.1	61.0	119.1	196.9	124.5	46.2	32.1 mm
Temperatures	-0.9	-0.6	3.0	10.5	16.1	18.5	24.4	25.6	21.1° C

Up to twelve sprayings were effected against **Downy Mildew** and **Red Spider**. The plants reached the height of the trellises in mid-June and were in **Bloom** by the end of that month. Under warmer weather which started at the beginning of July, growth developed better. Cones ripened well on the lower third of the vines. **Picking** started on July 25th and was finished under good weather conditions on August 25th.

It is regrettable to note that in 1962 for the first time an attack of **Verticillium Wilt** appeared on an acreage of 7 acres planted to early hops. The variety "Shinshu-Wase" which constitutes the bulk of the hop gardens in Japan was not infected.

In the district of **HOKKAIDO** the development of the hops was hampered and retarded by cool weather.

	Jan.	Febr.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Precipitations	135.3	68.4	91.8	69.9	20.8	55.8	124.0	357.4	106.7 mm
Temperatures	-3.6	-3.9	-0.8	8.4	12.7	16.1	20.1	20.6	17.7° C

It became necessary to spray up to twelve times against **Downy Mildew** and up to four times against **Red Spider**. The hops reached the height of the trellises during the second half of June and were in **Bloom** in mid-July. Hop yards showed a less good stand than in earlier years. The **Formation of the Cones** as well as the **Ripening** of the hops was hampered by excessive rainfalls in July and August. Local damages were occasioned by two **Typhoons**, at the beginning of August. **Picking** started on August 8th and was finished on September 4th under good weather conditions. There was some scarcity of labour.

The quality of the Japanese hops, crop 1962 was judged better than the year before in Nagano, but not so good as usual in Hokkaido. The crop was graded as follows: 82.5% grade I, 8.4% grade II, 9.1% grade III. All hops were purchased by sponsoring breweries at a price of Yen 29,200.— per 50 kilos (DM 325.— per 50 kilos). The automatic picking of hops in Japan was effected by about 2,000 machines of home construction which handled only about 50% of the crop. The construction of bigger machines is now under consideration.

In the summer of 1961/62 precipitations were distributed as follows:

Argentina

1961			1962	
October	November	December	January	February
51.0	1.2	10.0	0.5	6.5 mm

The plants could develop normally. On the average, two sprayings were effected against **Pests and Diseases**. The vines reached the height of the trellises at the beginning of September and were in **Full Bloom** by mid-December 1961. The hops had grown a good overhang and the cones ripened on the lower third of the vines. The **Harvest** extended from the middle of February until the middle of March 1962 in the districts of **Rio Negro** and **Neuquén** whereas picking started in **El Bolson** (Chubut) on March 8th, to be finished on March 20th. Five picking machines are in operation and handled about 40% of the crop.

In general, the cones were better in size and colour than the year before. The crop was graded as follows: 90% grade I, 9% grade II, 1% grade III. The hops were purchased entirely by sponsoring breweries. Prices were between Pesos 210.— and Pesos 240.— per kilo (DM 525.—/600.— per 50 kilos, basis exchange DM 1.— = Pesos 20.—).

Climatic conditions during the Southern summer 1961/62 were too warm, so that the plants had no sufficient winter dormancy. Rainfalls in the spring were insufficient and in October 1961 at the time, when the growing of the plants ought to start, the weather was too cold. The summer itself was too warm and dry and the hop yards were irrigated as far as possible. Precipitations were as follows:

Union of South Africa

1961					1962		
Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Febr.	March
2.77	1.99	2.87	1.66	2.89	2.53	1.42	3.97 inch.

The hops reached the height of the trellises by the end of December and were in **Full Bloom** in January. The vines, however, remained pointed and showed little overhang. **Caterpillars** occasioned local damages during the spring time but were controlled by sprayings.

The harvest was effected under good weather conditions from February 13th until March 7th 1962. There is one picking machine in operation which handles 30% of the crop and for the rest there was no lack of labour.

The hops of crop 1962 were judged better than the year before. The cones had good colour and showed a rich content of lupulin. The crop was graded as follows: 40% grade I, 50% grade II, 10% grade III. All hops were purchased by the brewing industry. The price to farmers was 52.5 cents per lb (DM 324.— per 50 kilos).

## New Zealand

The development of the hops during the summer of 1961/62 suffered partly under the influence of the weather. Rainfalls were as follows:

1961					1962		
Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Febr.	March
5.01	9.11	2.35	1.38	1.29	6.54	0.98	5.85 inch.

Higher temperatures appeared already at the end of September and persisted, except a short interruption during the second half of November 1961, during December and January 1962. Temperatures turned to normal in February 1962. The appearance of **Red Spider** which had to be mentioned already at an earlier occasion was increased as a consequence of the hot time. Several hop yards were infected and part of the crop were abandoned. For the time being, however, no sprayings against **Pests** and **Diseases** are effected.

The hops reached the height of the trellises by the end of December and were in **Bloom** about 14 days later than normal at the beginning of January 1962. The vines showed a good overhang and the cones ripened on the lower third of the vines. **Picking** started around February 20th and was finished during the third week of March. About one third of the crop was harvested by machines and for the rest there was some lack of labour.

The hops were not judged so good as usual regarding colour. The cones were of larger size than normal and less well closed but showed a somewhat bigger content of lupulin than the year before. The entire crop was judged as grade I. The price for American varieties was sh 5/— per lb whereas for new varieties a price of sh 5/3 per lb was paid (DM 310.—/325.— per 50 kilos net).

## Crop 1963

The following informations have been received up to now from the Southern Hemisphere where hops are picked in March:

### New Zealand

The crop 1963 is estimated at about 6,750 cwts. The acreage has been increased by about 4% as against 1962.

The crop result is expected to be lower than in March 1962. The weather during the vegetative period of the hops was wet and hop yards suffered from **Root Rot**. It is said that this disease would have resulted in much greater damage if not during the meantime resistant varieties had been planted. The **Quality** of the crop is judged well.

The entire hops are destined to breweries in New Zealand. Some exports take place only sporadically, if corresponding balances of hops are available. About 240 cwts. had been exported from crop 1962.

### Union of South Africa

The hops came well through the mild winter 1962/63. The plants were off to a good start in September 1962 but development was retarded by excessive low temperatures during the second half of October. The weather in November was very favourable whereas dryness in December 1962 led to the irrigation of hop yards. **Caterpillars** occasioned considerable local damages in December but could be held in check. Rainfalls were distributed as follows:

1962					1963		
Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Febr.	March
9.52	0.60	6.29	4.19	0.80	3.98	1.30	11.86 inch.

The growing season was more windy than normal. Two sprayings were effected against **Pests** and **Diseases**. The hops reached the height of the trellises on January 7th 1963 and were in **Full Bloom** between January 15th and 21st. On the average the vines had formed a good overhang and the cones on the lower third of the plants ripened well.

**Picking** started on February 18th, 1963, and was finished on March 25th under generally cool and cloudy weather. The harvest was interrupted for five days by **Inundations** on March 7th and 8th. One picking machine handled 25% of the hops.

The **Quality** was judged well. The hops had 1% more humulon as the year before. The cones were of good colour and had a rich content of lupulin. The crop was graded as follows: 60% grade I, 35% grade II. The final 5% had to be judged as grade III as a consequence of **Overripeness**. A crop of 201,253 lbs. was harvested on an area of 236 acres which included 45 acres of new hop yards. The price to farmers was between 42.5 cents and 45 cents per lb (DM 262.—/278.— per 50 kilos).

In **TASMANIA** the harvest of about 2,800,000 lbs. resulted on an area of 1,487 acres: The notable yield of 1,880 lbs. per acre was obtained despite a growth which did not exactly satisfy as especially the set on the lower third of the vines was sparse. The hops reached the height of the trellises at the end of December 1962. One preventive spraying was effected against **Red Spider**. It is regrettable to note that in most districts of production first signs of **Verticillium Wilt** appeared.

**Australia**

The weather was favourable during the picking. The **Quality** was judged about equal to the year before.

**VICTORIA.** No definite news have been received up to now. The crop 1963 is expected to reach the volume of the year before.

In the districts of **RIO NEGRO** and **NEUQUEN** the hops could develop normally. There were no frost damages but the hop yards suffered under **High Winds** and there were some local damages by **Root Rot**. Precipitations were distributed as follows:

**Argentina**

1962			1963	
October	November	December	January	February
15.5	6.0	3.5	23.3	23.1 mm

Two sprayings were effected against **Pests** and **Diseases**. The plants reached the height of the trellises during the first half of November 1962 and were in **Full Bloom** by the end of December 1962 / beginning of January 1963. The vines formed a good overhang and the cones ripened on the lower third of the plants. **Picking** started in mid-February and was finished under generally good weather conditions around March 20th, 1963. Four picking machines are in operation which handled about 60% of the crop.

The hops of crop 1963 corresponded to the crop of the year before regarding **Quality** but the colour was judged better. The crop was graded as follows: 90% grade I, 10% grade II. On an acreage of 297 acres a crop of 176,368 lbs. was harvested (594 lbs. per acre). Some hop yards have been ploughed out.

Difficulties arose during the sale of the harvest. Generally, farmers did not accept bids from Pesos 300.— to Pesos 350.— per kilo. About 70% of the crop are estimated still unsold on farms. Hops delivered are supposed to be sold without a firm pricing basis but it is assumed that a minimum price of Pesos 300.— per kilo had been agreed upon (DM 465.— per 50 kilos).

In the **PROVINCE of BUENOS AIRES** a hop acreage of 99 acres is maintained in the district of **Comandante Nicanor Otamendi**. The hops were off to a normal start during the growing season 1962/63 and showed a good development. This, however, came to a stop, when the vines had reached a height of about 3 m. This is believed to have been the effect of the application of a weed killer which was applied from the air over the surrounding weat acreage. It appears that as a consequence of insufficient attention the hop yards, too, were dusted. In addition the hop yards were damaged by a heavy infestation of **Downy Mildew** which practically finished the destruction of the crop. Precipitations were as follows:

1962			1963		
September	October	November	December	January	February
63	54	38	48	27	85 mm

There are two picking machines available which did not come into operation that year.

The hop acreage in the other district of **Sierra de la Ventana** has now shrunk to abt. 20 acres. Hop yards which showed an initial good development brought a failure of crop, following a drought as never before experienced in this district. The watercourse serving for irrigation of the hop yards dried out also so that in this district too, no crop could be harvested.

The winter of 1962/63 brought persistent cold weather down to  $-25^{\circ}$  C and ample snowfalls. An uninterrupted snow cover remained over the land from the end of November 1962 until March 1963. It protected fields and hop yards so that in all districts of production no damages appeared when the hops were uncovered and cut. Temperatures rose only slowly during the spring of 1963 so that the water could well enter the ground which improved moisture and subsoil water. Cooler temperatures and local **Frosts** appeared until the end of March 1963 and retarded spring work.

**HALLERTAU.** The **Uncovering** and **Cutting** was retarded by weather conditions but this work could be finished quicker in part by mechanisation. The plants showed a good set of young shoots, but nights were still too cool during the first half of April. Very favourable weather since April benefited growth. The hop yards were well taken care of and amply manured. Up to ten preventive sprayings were effected against **Pests** and **Diseases**.

The favourable weather continued through May and June 1963. Warm and sunny days as well as timely rainfalls resulted in a good development of the vines. The plants generally had reached a height from 5 m and sometimes 6 m in mid-June. They had reached the height of the trellises in favoured locations and laterals were ample. Hop yards appeared strong and healthy generally and the development was about a fortnight earlier than the year before. The height of the plants was exceptional for the time of the year.

**TETTANG.** This district was not especially favoured by weather conditions. **Spring Work** could be effected only late and was finished about the end of April as a consequence of **Snowfalls** at the end of March and **Frosts** during the first half of April. The weather remained somewhat too cool still during May. Warmer temperatures benefited the growth only since the end of May / beginning of June. Local lack of moisture was relieved by rainfalls at the beginning of June.

The hop yards were well manured and tended on the average. Up to four sprayings were effected. By mid-June, the hop yards showed a uniform and healthy aspect. The vines had reached a height of 4.5 to 5 m occasionally even until 5.5 m. The vines were strongly developed and showed a normal set of laterals. The total stand, however, was advanced only by a few days as compared to the year before.

**SPALT.** The **Uncovering** and **Cutting** started by the beginning of April and was finished under favourable weather conditions during the second half of that month. Hop yards were well manured and carefully tended. Up to five preventive sprayings were effected against **Pests** and **Diseases**.

The weather in Spalt was favourable for the development of the plants. The growing force of the vines was not even hampered by insufficient rainfalls as moderately warm day temperatures benefited growth. The necessary humidity resulted later on from rainfalls during the first half of June.

In mid-June, the hop yards had a healthy stand. The general height of the vines was between 4.5 and 5 m and locally until 5.5 m. **Laterals** were plentiful. The development was advanced by about 10 days as against the year before and resulted in a notable high stand of the plants for that time of the year.

**HERSBRUCK GEBIRGE.** **Spring Work** started at the beginning of April and was finished under good weather conditions during the second half of April. Warmer weather in May together with welcome rainfalls resulted in a healthy and forceful development of the hop yards which were well manured and tended. Up to four sprayings were effected against **Pests** and **Diseases**.

In mid-June, the hop yards showed a healthy and wellgrown aspect. The development was advanced by ten days against the year before. The plants had an average height of 4.5 m and sometimes up to 5 m and showed a considerable development of **Laterals**.

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It is to be hoped that the good development of the hop yards will continue to be favoured by good weather so that a satisfactory crop will facilitate the supply of the brewing industry with hops. **Hails** on June 19th occasioned local damages in the Hallertau as well as in Spalt and the Hersbruck Gebirge, but remained without greater importance as compared to the total stand of the crop.

**JOH. BARTH & SOHN**

The compilation of this report has been made possible in many instances by data supplied from observers in many countries, which is hereby gratefully acknowledged.

# *Hopcon - Joh. Barth & Sohn* *G. m. b. H.*

## HOPFEN-CONCENTRATE

### FACTORY:

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CABLE ADDRESS: HOPCON

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### OFFICE:

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The economical advantages which result from the use of hop concentrates instead of raw hops in brewing have led to a considerable increase of the usage of hops in concentrated form. In order to correspond to the increased demand by the manufacturing of hop concentrates of high quality, the co-operation of the two firms of

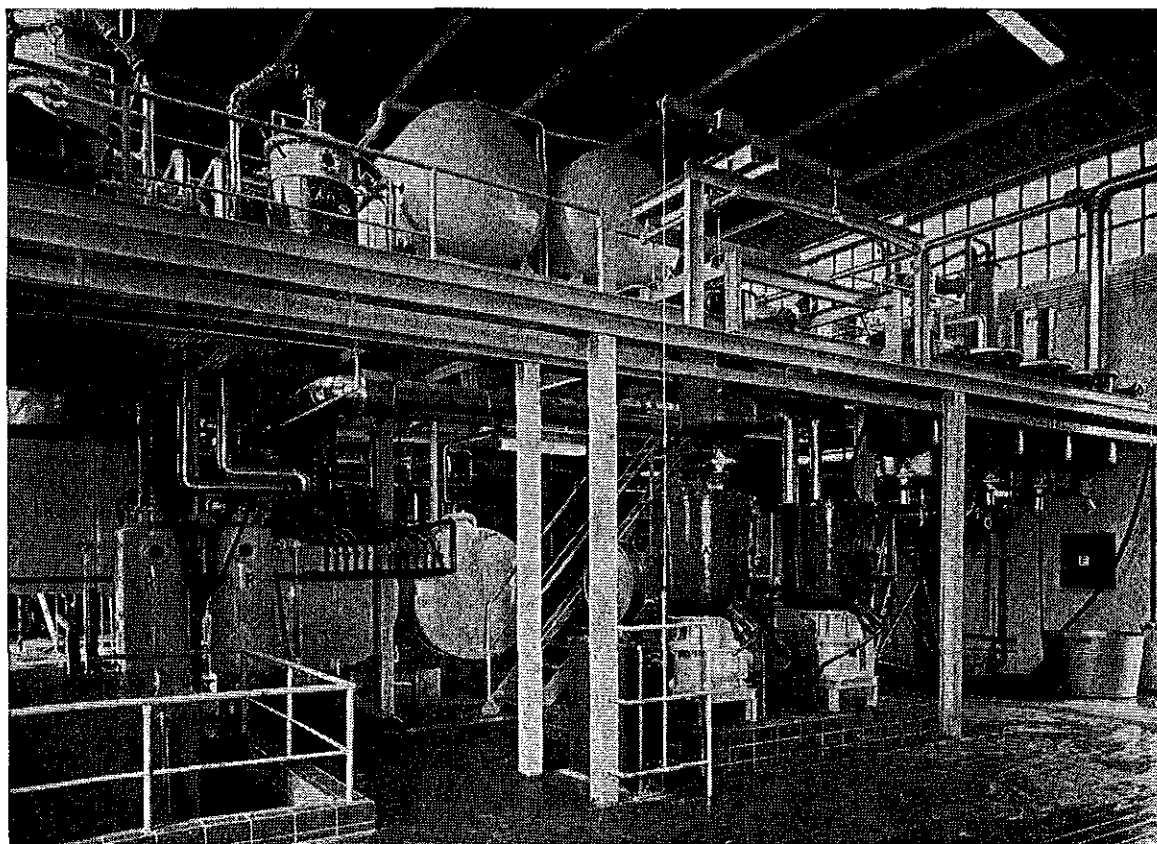
### WHITE, TOMKINS & COURAGE LTD., LONDON,

which have been manufacturing hop concentrates already since decades, and

### JOH. BARTH & SOHN, NÜRNBERG,

Hop Dealers since 1794,

has led to the establishment of a modern installation for the concentrating of hops which is situated centrally in Wolnzach within the heart of the Hallertau, the most important German district of hop growing.



Partial view of the plant at Wolnzach

The extraction of the raw hops in our plant is done in a very careful and perfect way. The resins of the hops are extracted by organic solvents so that all valuable components for the brewing are maintained within the naturally pure concentrated finished HOPCON.

Our range of production includes:

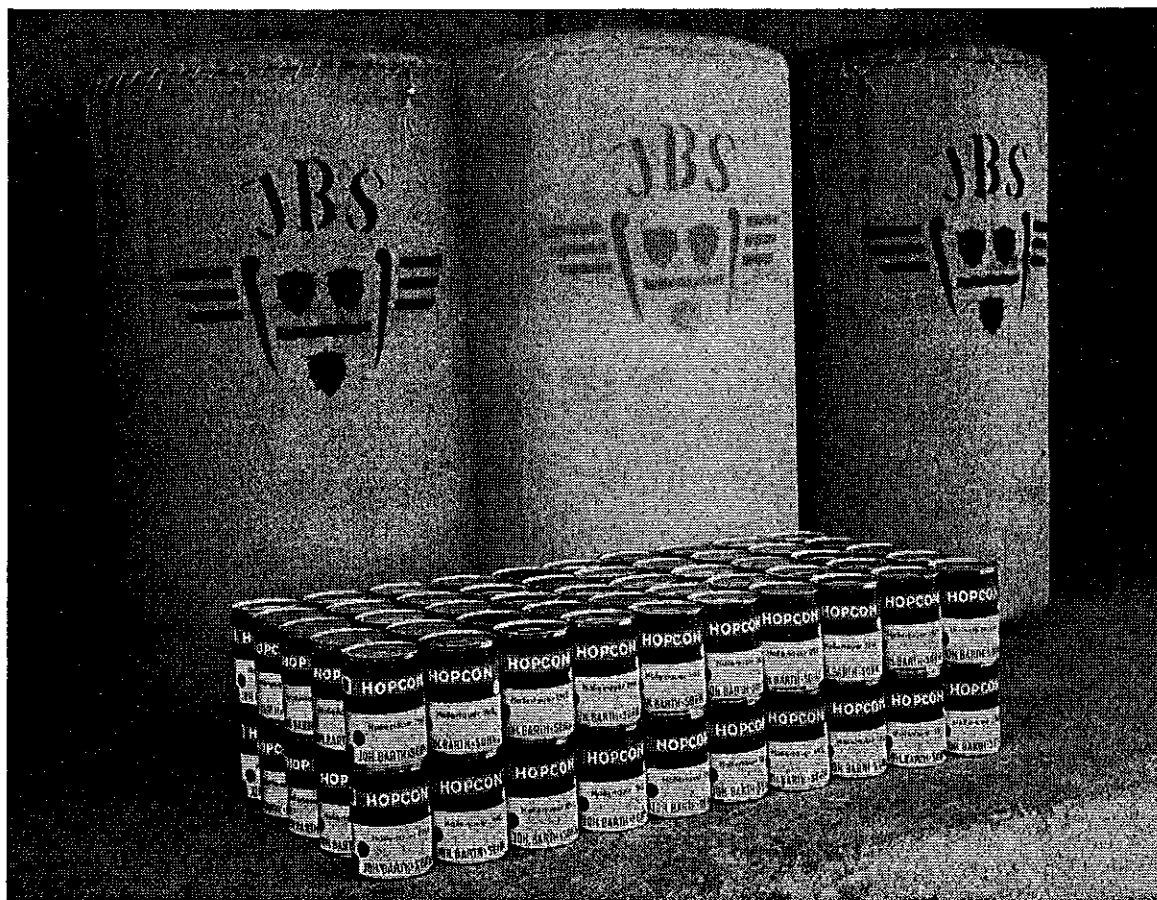
- ▶ Delivery of concentrates manufactured from our own stocks of choicest hops from all proveniences.
- ▶ The custom extraction of brewery owned hops.

All concentrates are delivered under indication of crop year and provenience. In our factory only choicest hops are extracted as for the manufacture of concentrates from hops we are of the following opinion:

**That which has not been within the hops  
cannot be expected to be found in HOPCON.**

Special demands by breweries regarding a certain relation in the usage of HOPCON as against raw hops in the brewing process can be complied with. According to this we are in a position to deliver the following qualities:

HOPCON-STANDARD	(1 kilo of HOPCON = abt. 4 kilos of raw hops)
HOPCON-SUPER	(1 kilo of HOPCON = abt. 6 kilos of raw hops)
HOPCON-EXTRA	(1 kilo of HOPCON = abt. 8 kilos of raw hops)



100 cans correspond to the YIELD after extraction of two ballots of 125 kilos of hops each = 100 kilos of HOPCON-Standard. Between the two ballots a third one ought to appear to represent the quantity of hops which corresponds to the BREWING VALUE of 100 kilos of HOPCON-Standard.

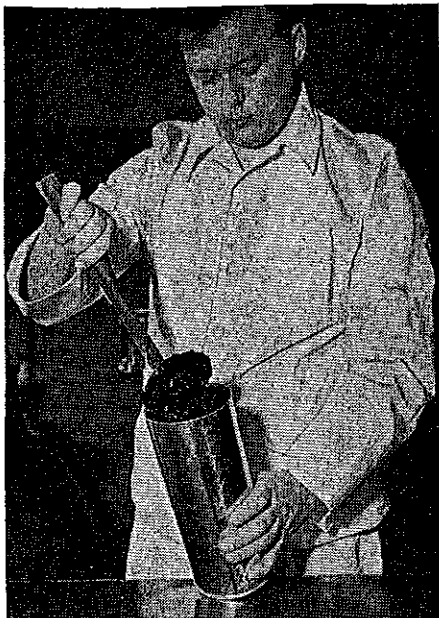
Hops are the most expensive raw material in brewing but their usage in brewing is one of the least rational. Part of the bitter value is lost with the spent hops. Higher losses still result from sedimentation especially by precipitation with the proteins.

The usage of HOPCON is recommended especially by reason of more rational results of hopping as shown by the following details:

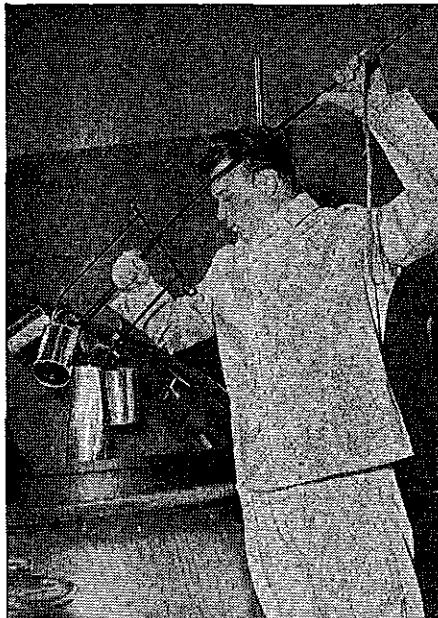
- ▶ 100 kilos of HOPCON-Standard, under an average yield of 40%, result from the extraction of 2 ballots = 250 kilos of raw hops.
- ▶ 100 kilos of HOPCON-Standard used on a ratio of 1 kilo of HOPCON = 3.5 to 4 kilos of raw hops correspond to an average quantity of 3 ballots = 375 kilos of raw hops.

The best usage of HOPCON results from short boiling times within the wort. The fact that by the extraction of the raw hops already the formation of Iso-components has been stimulated, adds to the advantages of HOPCON in brewing.

The costs for the extraction of hops are more than compensated by the advantages through the usage of HOPCON in brewing.



HOPCON cans under preparation for boiling



HOPCON cans ready for suspension into the wort

HOPCON is quickly and easily transferred into the boiling wort. In practical use, the cans are either opened or holes are punched into same according to convenience. The cans are then suspended into the boiling wort so that HOPCON may be absorbed in small droplets for prompt solution.

In addition to the advantages resulting from the more rational usage of hops in concentrated form, additional economies are found as follows:

- ▶ HOPCON does not change its quality within the can. In contrast to this, the loss in brewing value while storing raw hops cannot be avoided even under the best conditions of storage.
- ▶ HOPCON takes much less storage space and less refrigeration than the corresponding quantity of raw hops.
- ▶ Cost of transportation and freight is lower for HOPCON than for the corresponding quantities of raw hops.
- ▶ The removal of spent hops, which becomes a problem especially in big towns and cities is no worry if HOPCON is used.

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As the economical advantages of hop concentrates are now generally recognized, mostly the question of the influence of hop concentrates on the quality of beer is under discussion. Practical experiences during the last years have shown that, even brewing beer with a hopping rate up to 100% of hop concentrate leaves no disadvantage in the taste of beer. On the contrary, in many cases it has been verified that better foam stability has resulted as well as a finer bitter taste of the beer.

The usage of HOPCON shows advantages under all conditions. Impressive economies result if hop prices are high whereas, if hop harvests are big with resulting lower prices for hops, it is possible to establish a stock for longer periods. In this way the usage of hop concentrates takes importance as a factor of stabilizing the often oscillating hop market which may be to the advantage both of breweries and hop farmers.

*Hopcon - Joh. Barth & Sohn  
G. m. b. H.*

**CONZENTRATE**  
**AUS FEINSTEN HOPFEN**  
**ALLER PROVENIENZEN**

**HOPCON**  
**JOH. BARTH & SOHN**  
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