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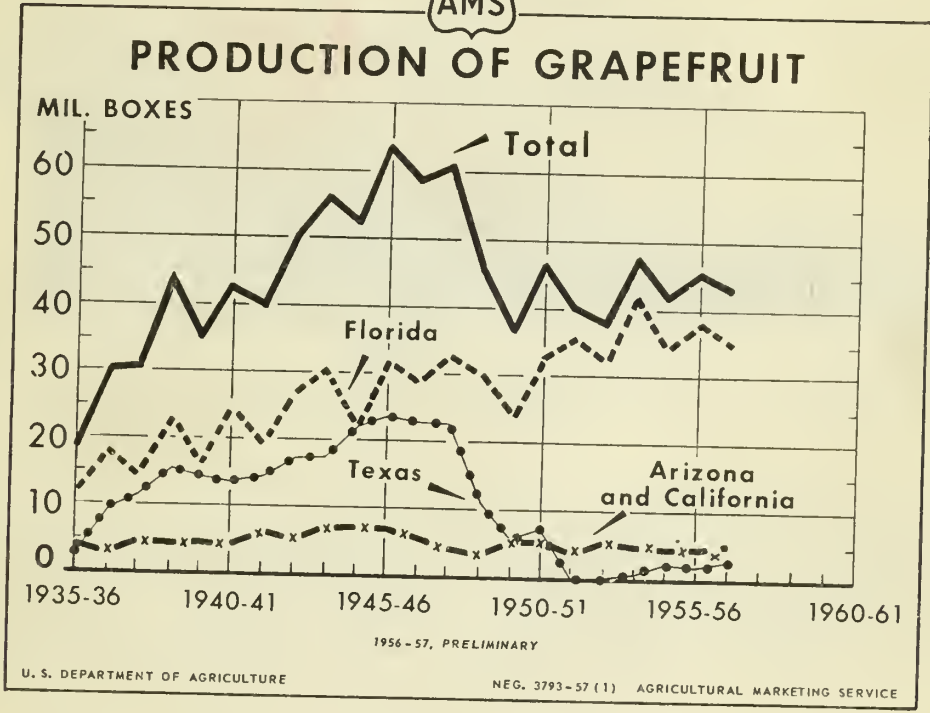
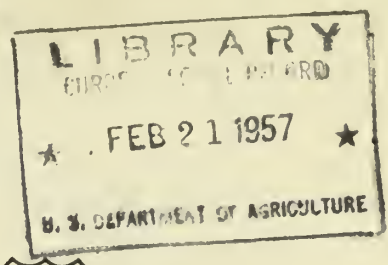
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1957

The FRUIT SITUATION

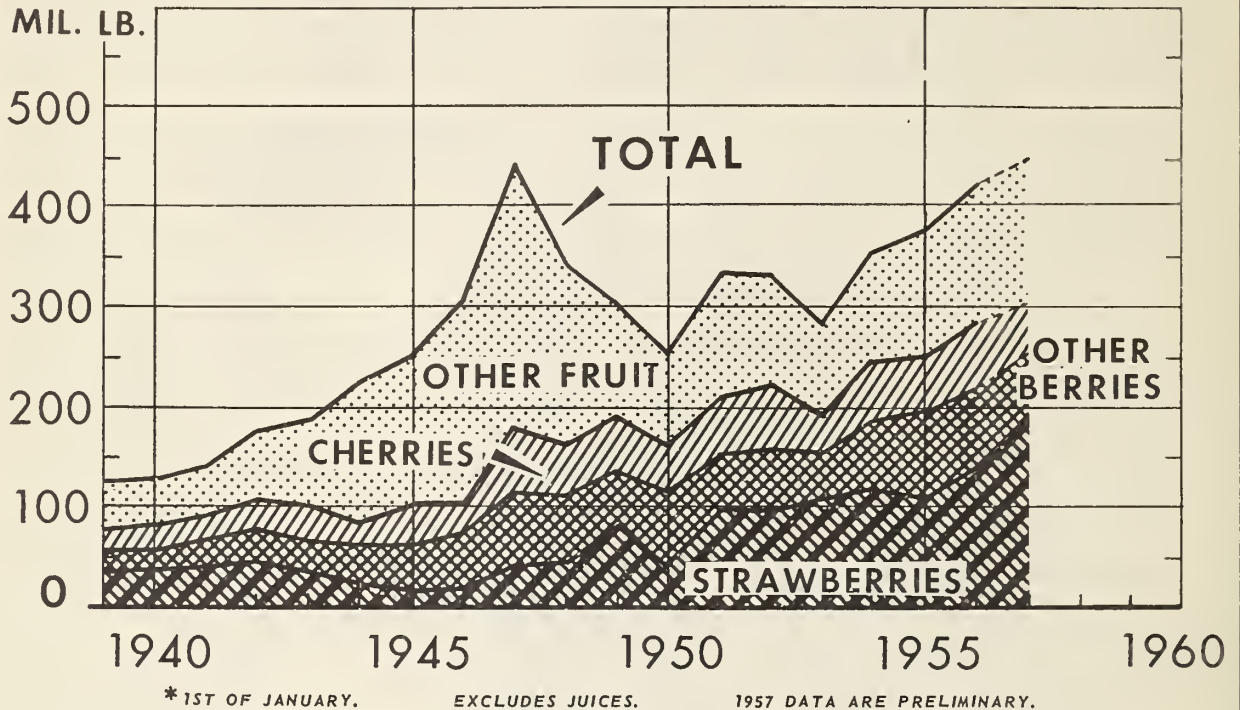
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Production of grapefruit in Florida has trended upward since 1935-36 and further increases are in prospect. The Florida crop comprised about 81 percent of total production in 1956-57. Production in Texas also trended upward through 1947-48, but totaled somewhat under that

in Florida. Freezes in Texas in 1948-49 and 1950-51 nearly eliminated production by 1951-52, and recovery since then has been small because new plantings have not yet started to bear. Total production in 1956-57 is about two-thirds that of the peak in 1945-46.

FROZEN FRUITS COLD STORAGE STOCKS*



* 1ST OF JANUARY.

EXCLUDES JUICES.

1957 DATA ARE PRELIMINARY.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 3794-57 (1) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Total stocks of frozen fruits and berries in cold storage on January 1 have trended upward since 1939. The January 1, 1957 total of 448 million pounds compared with about 125 million pounds on January 1, 1939. However, stocks tended to increase less rapidly

than production. Stocks on January 1, 1956 were about 64 percent of the 1955 pack. The composition of stocks on January 1, 1957 was as follows: Strawberries, 44 percent; other berries, 13 percent; cherries, 10 percent; and other fruit, 33 percent.

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 T H E F R U I T S I T U A T I O N
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Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, January 22, 1957

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SUMMARY

Supplies of oranges, lemons, and pears remaining to be marketed during the first half of 1957 are larger than a year ago, but those of grapefruit, apples, and grapes are smaller. Consumer demand for fruit is expected to be at least as good as in the first half of 1956, and processor demand for citrus will be seasonally strong this winter and spring.

The outlook for increased foreign demand for fruit during the 1956-57 season continues generally favorable. However, because of the impact of the closing of the Suez Canal upon the economy of Western Europe, exports of United States fruit to some of these countries may turn out smaller than seemed likely earlier in the season. Moreover, exports of citrus fruits to Western Europe this winter probably will decline from the relatively high levels of the past fall because of the seasonal availability of supplies from Mediterranean countries, but probably will continue above last season.

Shipping point prices for Florida oranges during November and December held unusually steady at a little over \$3.00 per box in contrast to last year when they trended upward. The stability was partly because of limited supplies of mature oranges and partly because of strong demand. In late December and early January, these prices were a little under a year previously. Through January 12 of this season, auction prices averaged moderately higher than in this period of 1955-56. Grower prices for Florida oranges for making frozen concentrate started the season in late November at about the same level

as a year earlier, but rose less rapidly in December than in this month of 1955. With the heavier remaining supplies, prices for Florida oranges are not expected to repeat the sharp rise of last winter.

Use of Florida oranges through January 12 of the 1956-57 season was considerably lighter than a year earlier, mainly because of delayed maturity of the current crop. Fresh use was 9 percent smaller and use by processors was down 11 percent. Output of frozen orange concentrate by January 5, 1957 was 17 percent below a year earlier, and that of canned single-strength orange juice was down 19 percent. However, total production of frozen orange concentrate in 1956-57 probably will be a little larger than in 1955-56. Exports of fresh oranges have continued to increase this season. Remaining supplies of Florida oranges on January 12, were 10 percent larger than a year earlier. But those of California oranges were lighter.

Auction prices for California Navel oranges in December generally averaged under a year earlier, when shipments were smaller. With remaining supplies of these oranges a little lighter than a year earlier, prices are expected to average higher than last winter.

Prices for Florida grapefruit at shipping points during November and December averaged considerably higher than a year earlier, when the crop was larger and reached maturity earlier. With remaining supplies lighter than a year ago and demand continuing strong, prices this winter, especially for preferred sizes, probably will continue above a year previously. Considerably less Florida grapefruit was used fresh by January 12, 1957 than a year earlier, but use for processing was nearly as large. Supplies of Florida grapefruit remaining to be marketed after January 12 were 8 percent smaller than a year earlier.

Lighter stocks of apples were in cold-storage on January 1, 1957 than a year earlier. Grower prices for apples for fresh use, on a national average basis, averaged considerably higher each month last fall than in these months of 1955. In early January, prices for important varieties at shipping points tended to hold steady at levels generally much above a year previously. Demand for apples is expected to continue strong in the first half of 1957. By December 1, 1956, output of canned applesauce was about 20 percent larger than a year earlier, while that of canned apples was a little smaller.

Cold-storage stocks of pears on January 1, 1957, mostly winter varieties in the Pacific Coast States, were somewhat larger than a year earlier. Grower prices for pears increased considerably last fall and in December averaged much above those of this month in 1955. The 1956 pack of canned pears set a new record 6 percent above the previous record set in 1955.

The 1956 packs of dried fruits, canned fruits, and frozen fruit juices exceeded the respective 1955 packs. Output of frozen deciduous fruit (excluding juices) probably was not greatly different from that in 1955, while that of canned fruit juices may have been slightly larger. Cold-storage stocks of frozen deciduous fruits on January 1, 1957 were about 7 percent larger than a year earlier, and those of frozen orange juice were up 26 percent. Total supplies of processed fruits and juices are expected to be somewhat larger during the first half of 1957 than in this part of 1956.

ORANGES

Larger Crop in 1956-57

The 1956-57 crop of oranges (excluding tangerines) in the United States was estimated as of January 1 at 133.9 million boxes, 1 percent larger than the 1955-56 crop and 18 percent above the 1945-54 average. Small decreases from 1955-56 in California and Louisiana are more than offset by increases in other States, especially Florida. The Florida crop of 94 million boxes comprises about 70 percent of the total orange crop. Total production of early and midseason oranges is estimated at 70.7 million boxes, up 3 percent. Prospective production of Valencias is 63.2 million boxes, down 2 percent.

Prices

Although prices for 1956-57 crop Florida oranges declined as usual with increasing shipments in October, they did not drop as low as in the fall of 1955. During November and December, weekly average prices at shipping points in Florida held unusually steady at a level of a little over \$3.00 per box. This stability was partly because of limited supplies of mature oranges and partly because of continuing strong demand. In late December and early January, these prices were a little under a year previously, when prices trended upward.

Prices for Florida oranges on the principal auctions fluctuated somewhat from week to week but generally averaged above a year earlier. Through January 12 of this season, they averaged moderately higher than in this period of 1955-56. Grower prices for Florida oranges for making frozen concentrate at the start of the season in late November were about the same as a year earlier, but rose less rapidly in December than in this month of 1955. Although both fresh market demand and processor demand for oranges are expected to continue strong this winter, prices for Florida oranges are not expected to make the sharp rise of last winter because of the heavier remaining supplies.

With shipments of 1956-57 crop California Navel oranges larger in December than a year earlier, auction prices generally averaged under a year previously. In early January, prices averaged somewhat above this time in

1956, when prices were trending downward. Remaining supplies of these oranges are a little lighter than a year ago, and prices are expected to average higher than last winter.

Lighter Early-Season
Use of Florida Oranges
Than in 1955-56

Total utilization of Florida oranges through January 12 of the 1956-57 season was about 26.8 million boxes, 10 percent smaller than in the same part of 1955-56. This decrease was mainly the result of the delayed maturity of the current crop. By mid-December, weekly utilization was about as heavy as a year earlier. Of the Florida oranges utilized by January 12, about 17.3 million boxes (64 percent) were processed, about 11 percent less than a year earlier. Fresh use was down 9 percent. Output of frozen orange concentrate by January 5 was 9.2 million gallons, 17 percent lighter than a year earlier. The pack of canned single-strength orange juice was 8.7 million cases (24-2's), down 19 percent. With the crop larger and utilization smaller, remaining supplies of Florida oranges on January 12 were 67.2 million boxes, 10 percent larger than a year earlier.

Exports Continue Heavier
in 1956-57 Season

During November 1955-October 1956, total exports of fresh oranges and tangerines were about 9.8 million boxes, 16 percent larger than in 1954-55. Exports of orange products during 1955-56 and the increases over 1954-55 were as follows: Canned single-strength juice, 28 percent; canned concentrated orange juice, 49 percent; and frozen orange juice, 12 percent. The fresh orange equivalent of the exports of fresh and processed oranges in 1955-56 was approximately 16 million boxes, 20 percent larger than in 1954-55. The 1955-56 exports comprised about 12 percent of the crop.

The above exports include quantities handled under the 1955-56 export program of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Under this program, exports of fresh and processed oranges and tangerines were the equivalent of about 5.9 million boxes of fresh oranges. Because of the improved outlook for exports in 1956-57, the Department announced on November 8, 1956 that there would not be a similar export program for 1956-57.

Exports of Florida oranges during November and December 1956 were much larger than in these months of 1955. Exports to Western Europe this winter probably will decline from the relatively high levels of the past fall as supplies from Mediterranean countries become available, but probably will continue higher than last winter.

Harvest of Florida Tangerines
More Advanced Than a Year Ago

The 1956-57 crop of Florida tangerines was estimated as of January 1 at 5 million boxes, 6 percent larger than the 1955-56 crop and 7 percent above the 1945-54 average. The crop reached maturity at about the usual time in contrast to lateness of the 1955-56 crop. As a result, utilization by January 12 was over 3.5 million boxes, 12 percent larger than a year earlier. Both fresh and processor use were up this season. On January 12, about 1.45 million boxes remained to be marketed, 5 percent less than a year earlier. Prices at shipping points in Florida during November and December fluctuated around the levels of these months in 1955. Prices during early January, 1957 were somewhat higher than a year earlier. On the principal auctions, prices through January 12 of the 1956-57 season averaged 6 percent above the relatively high prices in the same period of 1955-56.

GRAPEFRUIT

Smaller Crop in 1956-57

Total production of grapefruit in the United States in 1956-57 was estimated as of January 1 at 43.2 million boxes, 5 percent smaller than the 1955-56 crop and 10 percent below the 1945-54 average. Most of the reduction from 1955-56 is in Florida, where the crop of 35 million boxes comprises 81 percent of the total. The Texas crop of 3 million boxes is about 36 percent larger than in 1955-56.

Prices Higher This Season
Than in 1955-56

Prices for 1956-57 crop Florida grapefruit at shipping points and on the principal terminal auctions started the season in October at levels considerably higher than a year earlier. Although prices declined as usual with increasing shipments, they continued substantially above those of 1955-56. Prices on the auctions through January 12 averaged 24 percent higher than in the same period of 1955-56. Contributing to higher prices this season were late maturity of the crop, light early-season market supplies, a smaller crop than in 1955-56, and continuing strong demand. With remaining supplies lighter than a year ago, prices this winter, especially for preferred sizes, probably will continue above a year earlier.

Early-Season Use of Florida Grapefruit
Lighter Than in 1955-56

Approximately 11.8 million boxes of 1956-57 crop Florida grapefruit had been utilized by January 12, 9 percent less than a year earlier. As with oranges, this lighter use of grapefruit was the result mainly of delayed maturity. Weekly use by early December was about as large as a year earlier, and it will continue seasonally heavy during winter and spring.

On January 12, about 23.2 million boxes of Florida grapefruit remained to be marketed. This was about 8 percent less than a year earlier when the crop was larger.

The reduction in use of Florida grapefruit so far this season was mostly in the fresh form. Use by processors was about 5.2 million boxes, down 4 percent, with the pack of canned grapefruit sections down about 17 percent, and the pack of canned single-strength juice up 6 percent. Use by processors usually is heavy during winter.

Increased Exports

Exports of fresh grapefruit during November 1955-October 1956 were about 2.2 million boxes, 20 percent larger than in 1954-55. Exports of grapefruit products during 1955-56 and the increases over 1954-55 were as follows: Canned grapefruit, 208 percent; canned single-strength juice, 27 percent; canned concentrated juice, 21 percent; and frozen juice, 21 percent. Exports of fresh grapefruit during November and December 1956 also were larger than a year earlier. The above exports for 1955-56 include quantities handled under the U. S. Department of Agriculture's export program for that season. Exports of fresh and processed grapefruit under this program were the equivalent of about 1.2 million boxes of fresh grapefruit. As for oranges, the Department on November 8, 1956 announced that there would not be a similar export program for grapefruit in the 1956-57 season.

LEMONS

The 1956-57 crop of lemons in California was estimated as of January 1 at 13.6 million boxes, 1 million boxes or 8 percent more than in 1955-56 and 3 percent above the 1945-54 average. As usual, most of the crop remained to be marketed on January 1. The small quantity utilized by early January was a little lighter than a year earlier. Prices for lemons on the principal auctions advanced during December and during early January averaged a little higher than a year earlier.

Exports of lemons and limes (mostly lemons) during November 1955-October 1956 were approximately 1.8 million boxes, 10 percent larger than in the same period of 1954-55. About 29 percent of the 1955-56 exports went to Western Germany, 23 percent to Canada, and 21 percent to the Netherlands. Imports of concentrated lemon juice from Italy during 1955-56 were about 2.6 million gallons (single-strength equivalent), 5 percent larger than in 1954-55.

Output of frozen concentrate for lemonade during October 1955-September 1956 was approximately 10.4 million gallons, 26 percent larger than in this period of 1954-55. In 1955-56, production of frozen single-strength lemon juice was nearly 1.2 million gallons, up 47 percent, and that of canned

single-strength lemon juice was about 2.3 million gallons, up 15 percent. During October and November 1956, output of frozen concentrate for lemonade was 76 percent smaller than in these two months of 1955. But output of frozen single-strength lemon juice was up 96 percent, and that of canned single-strength lemon juice was up 326 percent. Stocks of these three items on December 1, 1956 were up as follows: 22, 66, and 140 percent, respectively.

APPLES

Smaller Year-End Stocks

Stocks of apples in cold storage January 1, 1957 were approximately 26.4 million bushels, 3 percent smaller than a year earlier, according to the Cold Storage Report of the Department. The sharpest reductions were in Washington, New York and New England, where unfavorable weather cut production. In contrast, stocks were up considerably in Virginia and Michigan, where production was much larger than in 1955. During December 1956, total stocks decreased about 7.5 million bushels.

Prices Higher for 1956 Apple Crop

Continued strong demand for apples is in prospect for the first half of 1957. Prices received by growers for apples for fresh use, on a national average basis, averaged considerably higher each month last fall than in the same months of 1955. Moreover, prices increased more than seasonally. In early January, prices for leading varieties in important shipping areas tended to hold steady at levels generally considerably higher than a year previously, with the increase particularly large in Washington. These higher prices are the result not only of strong demand but also of the lighter stocks in storage at the first of the year. The season average price per bushel received by growers for the smaller 1956 apple crop is tentatively estimated at \$2.41, about 22 percent higher than the price for the 1955 crop.

Increased Pack of Canned Applesauce in 1956-57

The pack of canned applesauce to December 1 of the 1956-57 season was about 12.3 million actual cases, 20 percent larger than in the same part of the 1955-56 season. This increase more than offset the reduction of 26 percent in carryover stocks on August 1, and total supplies to December 1 were nearly 12 percent larger than for the same period a year earlier. Total shipments during August-November were about 4 percent larger than in this period of 1955. The net result was that canners' stocks on December 1, 1956 were about 9.5 million cases, 16 percent above a year earlier. About 79 percent of these stocks were in Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New York, and 14 percent were in California.

Output of canned apples to December 1 was nearly 2.6 million cases (6-10's), 1 percent under a year earlier. Carryover stocks on August 1 were down 5 percent. With shipments during August-November up 8 percent, canners' stocks on December 1 were about 2.3 million cases, 7 percent smaller than a year earlier. About 86 percent of these stocks were in Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New York, and about 10 percent were in the Pacific Northwest.

Increased Foreign
Trade in Apples

During July-October 1956, exports of apples were about 509,000 bushels, 24 percent larger than in this period of 1955. Exports during July 1955-June 1956 were about 2,042,000 bushels, up 8 percent. This quantity was about 2 percent of the 1955 crop. Imports, mostly from Canada, also were larger. They were about 217,000 bushels during July-October 1956, up 27 percent, and 1,571,000 bushels during the 1955-56 season, up 44 percent.

Apple Production
Down 9 Percent
in 1956

Production of apples in commercial areas in 1956 was 97.1 million bushels, 9 percent smaller than in 1955 and 8 percent under the 1945-54 average. Large increases in Virginia and Michigan, and smaller increases in a few additional States were more than offset by decreases in other States, especially Washington and New York.

Production of winter varieties in 1956 was about 80.3 million bushels, 83 percent of the crop. This quantity was about 9.7 million bushels smaller than in 1955 and 6.1 million under the 1945-54 average. Among winter apples, Delicious with 18.9 million bushels led all other varieties. This was 22 percent smaller than in 1955. McIntosh were second with 10.2 million bushels, 32 percent less than in 1955. Winesap were third with 9.4 million, up 3 percent. Production of the York Imperial, 6.3 million, was up 138 percent. This variety is used extensively for canning. Production of fall varieties, 11.7 million bushels, was up 4 percent, and that of summer apples, 5.1 million, was down 1 percent.

PEARS

Year-End
Stocks Larger

Stocks of pears in cold storage on January 1, 1957 were about 2.3 million bushels, according to the Cold Storage Report of the Department. A direct comparison with stocks a year ago cannot be made since the 1957

figure includes pears held for processing while stocks reported for a year earlier excluded them. However, other data point to somewhat larger stocks of winter pears than on January 1, 1956.

Total stocks in cold storage dropped about 0.7 million bushels during December 1956. Most of the remaining pears in storage on January 1, 1957 were winter varieties located in the Pacific Coast States.

Increased Prices for 1956 Pear Crop

Prices received by growers for fresh pears, on a national average basis, increased considerably during October-December 1956 in contrast to a small decline in the same period of 1955. As of December 15, prices averaged 43 percent higher than a year previously. Prices on the New York auction during December also averaged considerably above a year earlier. Demand for fresh pears is expected to continue strong this winter. The season average price received by growers for the 1956 crop of pears has been tentatively estimated at \$2.26 per bushel, 6 percent higher than the price for the 1955 crop.

Record Pack of Canned Pears in 1956

The 1956 pack of canned pears was approximately 8.9 million cases (basis 24 No. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cans). This was 6 percent above the previous record in 1955. A large increase in California more than offset decreases in other States, especially Washington and Oregon. About 49 percent of the 1956 pack was in California and 46 percent was in Washington and Oregon.

Increased Exports of Pears

Exports of fresh pears during July-October 1956 were approximately 525,000 bushels, 36 percent larger than in these months of 1955. During the preceding season, July 1955-June 1956, total exports were about 800,000 bushels, 15 percent larger than in 1954-55. Imports of pears during July-October 1956 were about 22,000 bushels, 24 percent less than a year earlier. Imports are usually the heaviest during spring, when supplies of United States pears are seasonally low. Total imports during 1955-56 were approximately 424,000 bushels, more than twice those of 1954-55.

Heavier 1956 Crop of Pacific Coast Fall and Winter Pears

Production of pears in 1956 was 31.9 million bushels, 8 percent larger than in 1955 and 6 percent above the 1945-54 average. About 28.2 million bushels, 88 percent of the total, were grown in the three Pacific Coast States. In these States, the Bartlett crop of nearly 21 million bushels was a record, 4 percent larger than the 1955 crop and 10 percent above average. Production of other varieties (fall and winter pears) in these States was over 7.2

million bushels, 7 percent larger than in 1955 and 6 percent above average. These pears include varieties such as the D'Anjou, Comice, and Nelis, which provide most of the fresh market pears during winter and spring.

STRAWBERRIES

Slightly Larger Crop in Florida This Winter

The 1957 Florida winter crop of strawberries was estimated as of January 1 at 10.8 million pounds, 2 percent larger than the 1956 crop. The new crop is being harvested from 3,600 acres, 100 less than in 1956. Yields are slightly higher than last year, when cold weather hampered development of the crop and delayed harvest.

Most of the nation's strawberries will come from the acreage in other States, which is currently indicated at 119,300 acres, 7 percent larger than in 1956. Harvest in these States usually gets under way in March, is seasonally the heaviest in May and June, and, in California, continues into the fall.

Record Pack of Frozen Strawberries in 1956

Total commercial production of strawberries in 1956 was about 553 million pounds, 24 percent larger than in 1955 and 40 percent above the 1949-54 (6-year) average. Approximately 44 percent of the 1956 crop was in California, where production has increased rapidly in recent years. About 45 percent of the 1956 crop was used fresh and 55 percent was processed, mostly by freezing. This means that about 304 million pounds were processed, an increase of 20 percent over 1955. A little over half of this quantity was grown in California. Output of frozen strawberries in 1956 was over 300 million pounds, a new record. Stocks of frozen strawberries in cold storage on January 1, 1957 were 197 million pounds, up 39 percent over a year earlier.

Larger 1956 Crop Brought Lower Prices

The season average price per pound received by growers for the entire 1956 commercial crop of strawberries was 17.7 cents, 2.3 cents under that for the 1955 crop. For strawberries sold for fresh market, the price averaged 21.6 cents, 2.8 cents less than in 1955. Sales for processing averaged 14.6 cents per pound, down 2.1 cents. As usual, Florida fresh market strawberries in 1956 brought the highest average price of the year, 31.9 cents per pound, up 0.5 cent over 1955.

DRIED FRUITS

1956-57 Pack Up About 6 Percent

The 1956-57 pack of dried fruits is tentatively estimated at approximately 450,000 tons (processed weight), about 6 percent above the 1955-56 pack. Output of raisins was about 192,000 tons (processed weight), 8 percent under the 1955-56 pack. This lighter pack was the result largely of the smaller 1956 grape crop in California. In contrast, the dried prune pack of about 183,000 tons (processed weight, substandard prunes excluded) was up about 40 percent. California accounted for about 97 percent of the pack. Production in Oregon was up a little. Output of figs is indicated to be a little higher, that of peaches about the same, and that of other dried fruits lower.

Imports of dried fruits into the United States are usually small compared with production, with those of dates and figs the most important. On the other hand, production of prunes and raisins is usually considerably larger than domestic utilization, leading to substantial exports. In 1956-57, increased supplies of prunes, but less raisins, will be available for export. In the current season, there is no export program for raisins like the program in 1955-56, under which nearly 39,000 tons were exported.

In the 1955-56 season, ending August 31, total exports of raisins were about 79,000 tons, more than twice those of 1954-55. Exports of prunes in 1955-56 were about 38,000 tons, down 3 percent. Each year for the past decade, per capita consumption of dried prunes has been usually a little over 4 pounds.

Diversion Program for Dates

Under the diversion program for 1956-crop dates announced October 3, 1956 by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, applications for the diversion of 7,460,000 pounds had been approved by the Department by January 11, 1957. Diversion is for use in other than whole or pitted form, that is, for manufacture into new date products. About 8.6 million pounds were approved for diversion under a similar program in 1955-56.

CANNED FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

Increased Pack of Canned
Fruits in 1956

The pack of commercially-canned fruits in continental United States in 1956 was over 3.5 billion pounds, slightly larger than the 1955 pack. The 1956 packs of canned peaches, pears, and fruit cocktail (including fruits for salad and mixed fruits) set new records as follows, basis million cases of 24 No. 2½ cans: Peaches, 27.9, up 24 percent; pears, 8.9, up 6 percent; and fruit cocktail, 12.2, up 12 percent. The 1956 pack of

olives was 2.1 million cases, up 11 percent, and that of canned purple plums (prunes) in the Pacific Northwest was 2.1 million cases, up 38 percent. Among lighter packs than in 1955 were the following (in million cases): Figs, 0.6, down 2 percent; apricots, 4.2, down 30 percent; sour cherries, 1.8, down 47 percent; and sweet cherries, 0.8, down 49 percent. As usual, canned apples and applesauce will continue to be packed into the winter. By December 1, 1956, the pack of canned apples was 2.6 million cases (basis 6-10's), down 1 percent; and that of applesauce was 12.3 million actual cases, up 20 percent. Figures on other packs of non-citrus fruits are not yet available. In Florida, the 1956-57 pack of canned grapefruit sections by January 5 was 2.1 million cases (24-2's), down 13 percent. Carryover stocks of this fruit on October 1, 1956 were about 38 percent under a year earlier.

Figures on packers' stocks for recent dates are available for only a few canned deciduous fruits. Stocks of canned RSP cherries on December 1, 1956 were 35 percent smaller than a year earlier. On the same date, stocks of canned apples were down 7 percent, but those of canned applesauce were up 16 percent. Stocks of Florida grapefruit sections on January 5 were down 16 percent. On June 1, 1956, which marked the beginning of the canning season for deciduous fruits as a group, packers' stocks of 10 items of canned fruits were about 20 percent above a year earlier. With the large 1956 pack and continued heavy shipments of pineapple from Hawaii, total supplies of canned fruits are expected to be large enough during the first half of 1957 to maintain per capita consumption at the annual rate of the past two years, which was above 21 pounds.

Smaller Early-Season Pack of Canned Citrus Juices in Florida

The pack of canned single-strength citrus juices in Florida through January 5 of the 1956-57 season totaled about 13.5 million cases (24-2's), 13 percent smaller than a year earlier. Output of individual items was as follows: Orange juice, nearly 8.7 million cases, down 19 percent; blended orange and grapefruit juice, 1.8 million cases, down 5 percent; tangerine juice, 0.5 million cases, up 9 percent; and grapefruit juice, 2.5 million cases, up 6 percent.

Total stocks of canned single-strength juices held by Florida packers on October 1, 1956 were about 2.2 million cases, 45 percent larger than a year earlier. Movement during October-December was about 9 percent smaller than a year earlier. Most of the decrease consisted of orange juice. But because of the reduced output, total stocks of these four canned citrus juices on January 5 were about 9.1 million cases, 7 percent under a year earlier. Stocks of orange juice separately were 6.6 million cases, down 13 percent.

The 1955-56 season pack of canned single-strength citrus juices in Florida was over 34 million cases (24-2's), 4 percent larger than a year

earlier. Total production of canned fruit juices in 1956 probably was a little larger than in 1955. But it may not have been quite large enough to maintain per capita consumption at the 1955 rate of about 13 pounds.

U.S.D.A. Purchases
for School Lunches

As in other years, the U. S. Department of Agriculture in 1956-57 purchased various canned fruits and juices for use in the National School Lunch Program. The more recent purchases included 480,224 cases (basis 24 No. 2 cans) of canned grapefruit sections, bought in December and early January and 115,382 cases (12 No. 3 cylinder cans) of canned concentrated orange juice, bought in December. This is equivalent to 497,585 gallons of orange concentrate. In November, 172,350 cases (131,100 cases, 6-10's and 41,250 cases, 24-2½'s) of purple plums were bought. In August, 645,590 cases (581,540 cases, 6-10's and 64,050 cases, 24-2½'s) of clingstone peaches, and in July, 81,600 cases of 12 No. 3 cylinder cans of concentrated orange juice, were purchased. The latter is equivalent to 351,900 gallons of orange concentrate. All purchases were made with Section 6 funds, which are appropriated under the National School Lunch Act.

FROZEN FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

Record Packs of Frozen Strawberries
and Orange Juice in 1956

Total production of frozen fruits and fruit juices in 1956 probably was slightly larger than the 1.5 billion pounds in 1955. Complete figures on the pack are not yet available. The 1956 pack of frozen strawberries was over 300 million pounds, considerably above the previous record of 273 million pounds in 1955. With production in California continuing into late fall, output in this State much more than offset a reduction of 20 million pounds in other States. The pack of frozen RSP cherries was over 88 million pounds, down 23 percent from the pack in 1955, mainly because of the 31 percent-smaller sour cherry crop in 1956. Production of frozen peaches in 1956 was about 45 million pounds, down 11 percent from 1955. Total production of frozen deciduous fruits and berries (excluding juices) in 1956 probably was not greatly different from that in 1955.

The pack of frozen orange concentrate in calendar 1956 was slightly larger than the pack of about 700 million pounds in 1955. This means a new high in production. The increase was in Florida, which accounted for about 95 percent of the total pack. The pack of frozen limeade concentrate in Florida in 1955-56 was about 1.25 million gallons, up 28 percent.

Output of California frozen concentrate for lemonade, the second largest frozen juice, was about 10.4 million gallons in the 1955-56 season, nearly 26 percent larger than in 1954-55. However, during October and

November 1956, as the new season was getting under way, output was much smaller than in these months of 1955. During the same months of 1956, production of frozen and canned single-strength lemon juices was up considerably.

Total production of frozen citrus juices in calendar 1956 probably was about 5 percent larger than in 1955. Per capita consumption of all frozen fruit and juice items combined in 1956 probably was maintained at the 1955 rate of about 8.6 pounds.

Smaller Early-Season Pack
of Frozen Orange Concentrate
in Florida

Output of frozen orange concentrate from the 1956-57 orange crop in Florida was about 9.2 million gallons by January 5, 1957. This was about 1.9 million gallons or 17 percent less than a year previously, when the pack got under way a few weeks earlier. Stocks on November 1, 1956 were about 31 percent larger than a year earlier. But movement since then has been up about 9 percent. As a result stocks held by Florida packers on January 5 were about 16.3 million gallons, 1.5 million gallons or 10 percent larger than a year previously. Some increase in the Florida pack in 1956-57 seems likely.

The pack of frozen tangerine concentrate by January 5 of the 1956-57 season was 53 percent larger than a year earlier. But the pack of frozen grapefruit concentrate was 19 percent smaller.

Increased Use of Florida Oranges
for "Chilled" Juice in 1955-56

During the 1955-56 season, about 3.5 million boxes of Florida oranges were used for making "chilled" orange juice. This was about 15 percent more than in 1954-55. At the 1955-56 yield of juice per box, output of single-strength juice would have been about 174 million pounds (80 million quarts). Early-season use of Florida oranges for chilled juice is running somewhat larger so far this season than last.

Total Year-End Stocks Up 11 Percent

Total stocks of frozen fruits and fruit juices in cold storage on January 1, 1957 were approximately 746 million pounds, 11 percent larger than a year earlier. This total includes nearly 448 million pounds of deciduous fruits and berries, up 7 percent from a year previously, and about 298 million pounds of fruit juices, up 19 percent. Stocks of frozen strawberries, the largest item, amounted to 197 million pounds, up 39 percent. Stocks of frozen orange juice (mostly concentrate), at 190 million pounds, were 26 percent larger than a year earlier. Cold-storage holdings

of other fruit juices were up 9 percent. Stocks of peaches, apples, and blackberries also were larger than a year previously. But stocks of other berries, cherries, and apricots were down. During December 1956, total holdings of deciduous fruits and berries decreased over 19 million pounds, those of orange juice increased nearly 8 million pounds, and those of other fruit juices decreased 13 million pounds.

:
: THE FRUIT SITUATION IS ISSUED 4 TIMES A YEAR, :
: IN JANUARY, JUNE, AUGUST, AND OCTOBER :
:
: _____ :
:
: THE NEXT ISSUE IS SCHEDULED FOR RELEASE ON :
: JUNE 21, 1957 :
:

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Table 1.- Fruits: Season average price per unit received by growers, average 1935-39, 1947-49 annual 1951-56

Commodity	Unit	Average		1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956 1/
		1935-39	1947-49						
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Noncitrus									
Apples	Bu.	0.77	1.80	1.74	2.43	2.57	2.25	1.97	2.41
Apricots	Ton	38.74	76.80	121.00	115.00	119.00	126.00	105.00	136.00
Avocados	Ton	127.00	371.00	239.00	286.00	283.00	190.00	285.00	329.00
Cherries, all	Ton	75.76	205.33	189.00	164.00	220.00	248.00	160.00	210.00
Sweet	Ton	101.54	230.00	295.00	209.00	274.00	290.00	216.00	288.00
Sour	Ton	56.48	190.00	138.00	123.00	182.00	209.00	119.00	157.00
Cranberries	Bbl.	11.06	12.18	14.50	18.80	14.50	11.60	9.81	11.20
Dates	Ton	112.00	116.33	105.00	100.00	130.00	94.00	106.00	88.00
Figs	Ton	26.89	54.70	79.00	63.10	59.50	62.10	74.70	---
Grapes	Ton	17.42	38.33	40.00	39.30	47.90	50.90	42.80	51.70
Nectarines	Ton	---	93.20	148.00	147.00	150.00	128.00	148.00	175.00
Olives	Ton	59.08	161.67	173.00	103.00	198.00	166.00	242.00	166.00
Peaches	Bu.	.90	1.71	2.02	2.00	1.90	2.01	2.18	2.10
Pears	Bu.	.72	1.92	2.43	1.72	2.03	2.11	2.13	2.26
Persimmons	Ton	31.00	68.00	93.00	69.00	128.00	116.00	129.00	---
Pineapple	Crate	2.14	4.85	5.70	6.50	6.00	5.40	6.20	4.50
Plums	Ton	46.30	133.33	142.00	227.00	156.00	172.00	170.00	145.00
Pomegranates	Ton	20.00	36.00	64.00	66.00	81.00	70.00	84.00	---
Prunes:									
Fresh	Ton	41.70	70.53	90.90	94.00	93.30	148.00	66.80	78.50
For canning	Ton	14.29	39.23	49.90	50.60	41.00	46.30	40.30	---
Dried (dried basis)	Ton	69.24	155.33	172.00	233.00	222.00	217.00	277.00	196.00
Frozen (fresh basis)	Ton	---	39.30	50.00	50.60	46.30	48.00	45.40	---
Strawberries	Crate	2.65	7.62	6.65	6.74	6.97	7.08	7.20	6.37
Citrus 2/									
Oranges incl. tangerines	Box	1.52	1.70	1.84	2.13	2.28	2.29	2.74	---
Grapefruit	Box	.71	1.04	1.06	1.35	1.10	1.26	1.17	---
Lemons	Box	2.98	3.40	4.73	5.11	3.82	4.07	4.45	---
Limes	Box	3.65	3.42	5.60	5.84	7.16	4.93	4.89	---
Tree nuts									
Almonds	Ton	285.00	436.67	472.00	464.00	476.00	498.00	861.00	805.00
Filberts	Ton	240.00	243.33	351.00	298.00	344.00	320.00	420.00	470.00
Pecans, all	Lb.	.092	.178	.197	.221	.163	.286	.329	.192
Improved	Lb.	.124	.222	.217	.252	.178	.327	.409	.202
Seedling	Lb.	.071	.151	.172	.188	.147	.252	.296	.176
Walnuts	Ton	198.00	384.00	429.00	396.00	412.00	350.00	551.00	486.00

1/ Preliminary.

2/ All methods of sale, as sold.

Table 2.- Fruits and nuts: Production, United States
average 1935-39, annual 1951-56

Commodity	Average 1935-39	Crop year					
		1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
NON-CITRUS							
Apples, commercial	3,056	2,656	2,220	2,239	2,682	2,552	2,330
Apricots, 3 States	265	183	177	243	160	281	191
Avocados, 2 States	10	35	32	32	57	33	25
Cherries, 12 States, All:	149	230	218	224	204	263	170
Sweet	1/ 84	73	101	92	98	113	66
Sour	1/ 81	157	117	132	106	150	104
Cranberries	31	46	40	60	51	51	49
Dates, California	4	19	16	17	15	25	19
Figs, 2 States	90	104	100	2/ 88	2/ 88	2/ 88	2/ 90
Grapes	2,444	3,390	3,164	2,700	2,563	3,241	2,914
Nectarines	3/ 11	12	15	13	19	24	19
Olives, California	31	64	57	28	50	36	70
Peaches	1,355	1,527	1,501	1,547	1,490	1,244	1,655
Pears	708	736	758	715	726	741	798
Persimmons, California	3	3	3	1	2	2	*(2)
Pineapples, Florida	4/	4/	1	1	1	4/	4/
Plums, 2 States	67	102	61	92	77	91	105
Pomegranates, California:	2	3	2	2	2	2	*(2)
Prunes, 4 States	732	538	423	455	518	427	563
Strawberries	189	207	212	224	212	223	277
Total non-citrus	9,136	9,843	8,985	8,663	8,898	9,324	9,260
CITRUS							
Oranges and tangerines	2,624	5,262	5,324	5,670	5,845	5,924	6,005
Grapefruit	1,229	1,590	1,496	1,904	1,653	1,796	1,714
Lemons, California	363	506	497	637	553	498	537
Limes, Florida	3	10	13	15	15	16	16
Total citrus	4,219	7,368	7,330	8,226	8,066	8,234	8,272
GRAND TOTAL							
Including citrus from:							
Bloom of current year	13,355	17,211	16,315	16,869	16,964	17,558	17,532
Bloom of preceding year:	13,131	17,380	16,353	15,993	17,124	17,390	17,494
NUTS							
Almonds, California	15	43	36	39	43	38	55
Filberts, 2 States	2	7	12	5	9	8	3
Pecans	46	77	74	106	45	74	80
Walnuts, 2 States	57	77	84	59	77	77	72
Total nuts	120	204	206	209	172	197	210

1/ Average 1938-39.

2/ California production only.

3/ Average 1936-39.

4/ Less than 500 tons.

* Unofficial rough estimate.

Table 4 .- Frozen fruits and fruit juices: Pack and cold-storage holdings, 1955 and 1956 seasons

Commodity	Pack			Stocks		
	1955	Prel. 1956	Dec. 31 average 1951-55	Dec. 31 1955	Dec. 31 1956	
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	
Apples and applesauce	72,758	---	1/ 2,786	1/ 37,080	1/ 40,135	
Apricots	12,257	---	4,872	7,350	5,771	
Blackberries	16,539	---	12,476	11,365	12,416	
Blueberries	21,020	---	19,539	21,753	14,654	
Cherries	117,289	2/ 88,474	54,575	64,170	45,477	
Grapes	11,125	---	12,968	12,311	19,653	
Peaches	50,636	45,194	28,871	35,358	37,122	
Plums and prunes	3,754	---	9,255	9,309	8,867	
Raspberries	33,983	---	27,377	32,043	18,089	
Strawberries	272,970	300,000	114,576	141,422	197,040	
Young, Logan, Boysen and similar berries	21,247	---	10,892	14,828	14,331	
Orange juice 3/	(See below)	(See below)	122,537	150,481	189,838	
Other fruit juices and purees	---	---	86,158	99,429	108,749	
Other fruit	26,209	---	31,324	33,103	34,121	
Total	659,781	---	563,276	670,002	746,263	
			Pack 4/	Through January 1		
	1955-56		1955-56	1956-57		
	1,000 gallons		1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons		
Citrus juices						
Orange						
Concentrated	5/ 70,197		5/ 7,676	5/ 6,705		
Unconcentrated	n.e.					
Grapefruit						
Concentrated	5/ 2,510		5/ 80	5/ 69		
Unconcentrated	0					
Blend, orange and grapefruit						
Concentrated	5/ 908		5/ 71	5/ ---		
Lemon						
Concentrate	854		6/ 227	6/ 133		
Unconcentrated	1,167		6/ 84	6/ 165		
Lemonade base	10,383		6/ 263	6/ 63		
Tangerine,						
Concentrated	609		5/ 164	5/ 201		
Limeade	1,249		5/ 20	5/ 153		

1/ Excludes stocks of applesauce, which are included in fruit juices and purees.

2/ R.S.P. cherries only. 3/ Orange juice, single-strength and concentrated.

4/ Season beginning November 1. 5/ Florida pack only. 6/ Through December 1.

Compiled from reports of the National Association of Frozen Food Packers, Florida Canners Association, and survey by U.S.D.A.

N. A. Not Available.

Table 5 .- Citrus fruits: Production, average 1945-54, annual 1954, 1955, and indicated 1956 as of January 1, 1957

Crop and State	Production 1/			
	Average 1945-54	1954	1955	Indicated 1956 2/
Oranges	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
California	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes
Navels and miscellaneous 3/	15,742	15,330	15,170	14,500
Valencias	26,629	24,090	23,600	22,000
Total or average	42,371	39,420	38,770	36,500
Florida				
Temples	1,322	2,500	2,800	3,000
Other early and midseason	36,438	49,500	48,700	51,000
Valencias	29,890	36,400	39,500	40,000
Total or average	67,650	88,400	91,000	94,000
Texas				
Early and midseason 3/	1,732	1,100	1,150	1,500
Valencias	924	400	450	500
Total or average	2,656	1,500	1,600	2,000
Arizona				
Navels and miscellaneous 3/	514	510	440	550
Valencias	502	620	710	750
Total or average	1,022	1,130	1,150	1,300
Louisiana 3/	238	175	195	115
Total, 5 States:				
Early and midseason 4/	55,988	69,115	68,455	70,665
Valencias	57,950	61,510	64,260	63,250
Total or average, 5 States 5/	113,937	130,625	132,715	133,915
Tangerines				
Florida	4,660	5,100	4,700	5,000
All oranges and tangerines 5 States 5/	118,597	135,725	137,415	138,915
Grapefruit				
Florida				
Seedless	16,170	20,500	20,600	20,000
Other	16,520	14,300	17,700	15,000
Total or average	32,690	34,800	38,300	35,000
Texas	10,000	2,500	2,200	3,000
Arizona	2,991	2,470	2,370	3,000
California				
Desert Valleys	985	920	830	800
Other	1,579	1,500	1,580	1,400
Total or average	2,582	2,420	2,410	2,200
4 States 5/	48,263	42,190	45,280	43,200
Lemons				
California 5/	13,146	14,000	12,600	13,600
Limes				
Florida 5/	261	380	400	400

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year. In Calif. picking usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 and ends in early summer, except for Fla. limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. Estimates of production include fruit consumed on farms, sold locally, and used for manufacturing purposes, as well as that shipped. Fruit ripened on the trees but destroyed by freezing or storms prior to picking is not included. For some States in certain years, production also includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions. In 1954 and 1955, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 boxes): 1954 - Calif. Navel and miscellaneous oranges, 343; Valencias, 250; Fla. tangerines, 200; grapefruit, Calif., Desert Valleys, 6; 1955 - Calif., Desert Valleys 3. 2/ The indicated production for 1956 is based on reported prospects on Dec. 1. 3/ Includes small quantities of tangerines. 4/ In Calif. and Ariz., Navels and Miscellaneous. 5/ Net content of box varies. In Calif. and Ariz. the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for Calif. grapefruit in other areas; in Fla. and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; Calif. lemons, 79 lb.; Fla. limes, 80 lb.

Table 6 .- Oranges and lemons: Weighted average auction price per box for Florida and per half box for California at New York and Chicago, October-January, 1955 and 1956

Market and period	Oranges						Lemons	
	California				Florida		California	
	Valencias		Navels					
	1955	1956	1955 1/2	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York								
October	2.82	3.61	---	---	4.07	5.26	3.08	3.96
November	3.69	3.69	---	4.10	4.06	4.67	4.07	3.41
December	3.76	3.10	8.30	3.57	4.59	4.67	3.79	3.74
Season average through December	3.37	3.00	8.30	3.84	4.24	5.78	3.65	3.82
Week ended:								
January 4	---	---	7.04	4.11	4.45	5.02	4.29	4.47
11	---	---	4.71	3.37	4.23	4.58	4.15	4.52
Chicago								
October	2.78	3.59	---	---	---	---	4.00	4.56
November	3.66	3.56	---	3.68	3.66	3.95	4.57	3.67
December	3.41	3.50	8.33	3.50	4.31	3.89	4.62	4.29
Season average through December	3.51	3.34	8.33	3.59	3.98	4.61	4.40	4.22
Week ended:								
January 4	---	---	7.44	3.68	4.32	4.58	4.31	4.51
11	---	---	5.85	3.33	3.97	3.74	3.57	---

1/ Price per box.

Compiled from reports of the New York Daily Fruit and Vegetable Reporter and Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 7 .- Grapefruit, Florida: Weighted average auction price per box, New York and Chicago, October-January, 1955 and 1956

Market and period	Seedless		Other		Total	
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York						
October	4.34	5.63	3.16	5.31	4.24	5.62
November	4.33	5.15	2.81	4.08	4.29	5.14
December	4.22	5.01	2.60	3.11	4.17	4.95
Season average through December	4.30	4.87	2.86	3.67	4.23	4.85
Week ended:						
January 4	4.06	4.90	2.71	3.44	4.04	4.86
11	4.06	4.71	2.71	2.99	4.00	4.60
Chicago						
October	---	---	---	---	4.07	---
November	---	---	---	---	4.26	5.10
December	---	---	---	---	4.48	4.88
Season average through December	---	---	---	---	4.27	4.46
Week ended:						
January 4	---	---	---	---	3.83	4.96
11	---	---	---	---	4.14	---

Compiled from reports of the New York Daily Fruit and Vegetable Reporter and Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 8.- Oranges (excluding tangerines): Total weekly fresh shipments from producing areas, by varieties, August-January, 1955-56 and 1956-57 1/

Period	1955					1956					
	Calif.-	Calif.-	Ariz.	Fla.	Texas	Calif.-	Calif.-	Ariz.	Fla.	Texas	Total
	Ariz.	Navels	and	Misc.	2/	Ariz.	Navels	and	Misc.		Total
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Week ended											
August	11 : 1,036				1,036	1,071					1,071
	18 : 1,021				1,021	1,039					1,039
	25 : 1,035				1,035	1,085					1,085
September	1 : 1,183				1,183	1,110					1,110
	8 : 1,021				1,021	1,058					1,058
	15 : 1,159		5		1,164	1,165					1,165
	22 : 1,148		7		1,155	1,109		3			1,112
	29 : 1,135		74		1,209	1,046		27			1,073
October	6 : 977		221		1,198	907		102			1,009
	13 : 793		399		1,192	888		108			996
	20 : 729		593		1,322	844		217			1,061
	27 : 699		962		1,661	835		608			1,443
November	3 : 608		970		1,578	654	2	989			1,645
	10 : 494	18	918		1,430	424	92	1,051			1,567
	17 : 345	62	1,440		1,847	219	628	1,443			2,290
	24 : 209	205	1,112		1,526	62	992	1,246			2,300
December	1 : 124	843	1,274		2,241	7	1,072	1,359	55		2,486
	8 : 64	1,006	1,810	151	3,031	3	1,575	1,727	76		3,378
	15 : 25	781	3,001	221	4,028		1,229	2,667	115		4,011
	22 : 16	548	2,195	130	2,889		668	2,143	138		2,949
	29 : 6	791	849	38	1,684		684	618	107		1,409
January	5 : 1,022	1,270	71	2,363		781	1,121	73			1,975
	12 : 928	1,302	88	2,318		917	1,216	90			2,223

1/ Total fresh shipments for all items except Texas oranges. Latter represents interstate fresh shipments only. All data subject to revision.

2/ Excludes truck shipments: 454 cars to December 1, 1955 (data not available by weeks).

Table 9.- Tangerines, Florida: Total weekly fresh shipments from producing points, November-January, 1955 and 1956

Season	November				December					January	
	3	10	17	24	1	8	15	22	29	5	12
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
1955-56	21	71	252	429	522	704	1,072	1,053	281	519	375
1956-57	62	171	391	391	528	830	1,069	743	203	600	474

Table 10.- Grapefruit and lemons: Total weekly fresh shipments from producing areas, August-January, 1955 and 1956 ^{1/}

Period	Grapefruit								Lemons	
	1955				1956				1955	1956
	Flori- da	Texas ^{2/}	Calif. Ariz.	Total	Flori- da	Texas	Calif. Ariz.	Total	Calif.	Calif.
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Week ended										
August	11		139	139			28	28	595	438
	18		110	110			77	77	439	410
	25		96	96			70	70	450	398
September	1		61	61			56	56	359	299
	8		34	34			40	40	329	318
	15	2	36	38			45	45	395	323
	22	154	23	177	1		27	28	254	282
	29	587	9	596	196		16	212	290	247
October	6	795	2	797	255		8	263	294	278
	13	803	2	805	556		5	561	179	296
	20	973	3	976	584		1	585	200	279
	27	978	1	979	888			888	212	293
November	3	843		843	937			937	196	247
	10	732		732	960		17	977	210	252
	17	961	5	1,976	1,135	32	59	1,226	229	245
	24	763	22	1,846	927	10	52	989	192	224
December	1	884	43	1,002	827	76	80	983	212	240
	8	1,000	163	1,362	906	119	50	1,075	221	210
	15	1,421	197	1,711	1,324	183	80	1,587	204	204
	22	894	114	1,071	948	127	72	1,147	214	192
	29	497	27	568	280	57	54	391	221	192
January	5	880	55	1,024	784	114	48	946	249	195
	12	1,099	100	1,300	958	167	78	1,203	249	226

^{1/} Total fresh shipments for Florida grapefruit and California-Arizona lemons. Interstate fresh shipments only for Texas and California-Arizona grapefruit. All data subject to revision.

^{2/} Excludes truck shipments: 403 cars to December 1, 1955 (data not available by weeks.)

Table 11.- Apples and pears: Weighted average auction price per box, specified varieties and all grades, New York and Chicago, October-January, 1955 and 1956

Market and period	Northwestern apples (std. box)				Western pears (std. box)			
	Delicious ^{1/}		All leading varieties		Bosc		D'Anjou	
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York								
October	4.87	5.75	4.80	5.75	3.94	4.97	4.20	4.92
November	4.76	5.63	4.75	5.63	4.06	4.25	4.58	4.73
December	4.94	5.48	4.85	5.44	4.28	4.23	5.16	4.66
Season average through December	4.86	4.67	4.81	4.82	4.24	4.76	4.64	4.64
Week ended:								
January 4	4.57	5.66	---	5.60	4.54	4.18	4.60	---
11	4.41	5.48	4.38	5.32	4.81	---	4.49	---
Chicago								
October	4.72	5.67	4.53	5.57	3.69	4.19	3.01	4.48
November	4.65	5.34	4.47	5.21	3.76	4.34	4.41	5.12
December	4.70	5.38	4.25	5.12	4.22	4.80	4.26	5.13
Season average through December	4.69	4.77	4.42	4.36	3.89	4.52	3.89	5.47
Week ended:								
January 4	4.26	5.02	3.87	4.91	3.83	5.13	4.25	4.96
11	4.12	5.32	3.98	5.19	3.61	4.20	4.39	4.82

^{1/} Washington, mostly Fancy and Extra Fancy Grades.

Compiled from reports of the New York Daily Fruit and Vegetable Reporter and Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 12.- Apples, eastern and midwestern: Wholesale prices per bushel for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when quoted) and 2-1/2 inch minimum size, New York and Chicago, September-January, 1955 and 1956 ^{1/}

Month and week	New York				Chicago			
	Delicious		McIntosh		Delicious		McIntosh	
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
September	2.94	---	1.86	3.89	4.70	4.25	2.53	2.88
October	2.48	4.00	1.75	3.60	3.38	4.12	2.41	2.55
November	2.78	4.25	2.15	3.75	3.00	4.50	2.57	3.19
December	2.97	4.28	1.97	3.34	3.38	4.50	2.45	3.08
Week ended:								
January 4	2.81	4.38	1.85	3.25	3.50	4.65	2.35	3.00
11	2.80	4.38	1.85	3.25	3.40	4.65	2.25	3.00
18	2.80	4.38	1.85	3.25	3.40	4.65	2.25	3.00

^{1/} Prices are the representative price for Tuesday of each week.

Table 13.- Apples, commercial crop: Production by areas, average 1945-54, annual 1955 and 1956

Area	Average: 1945-54	1955	1956	Area	Average: 1945-54	1955	1956
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.		1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Eastern States				Central States			
North Atlantic	29,300	37,720	26,070	North Central	17,293	15,331	19,032
South Atlantic	15,506	11,416	17,540	South Central	1,138	159	1,570
Total	44,806	49,136	43,610	Total	18,432	15,331	20,602
Western States	42,683	41,890	32,865	Grand total	105,920	106,357	97,077

Table 14.- Apples, pears, and miscellaneous fruits and nuts: Cold-storage holdings, December 31, 1956 with comparisons

Group and commodity	Dec. 31 average 1951-55	Dec. 31 1955	Nov. 30 1956	Dec. 31 1956
	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.
Fresh fruits				
Apples, western, standard boxes ^{1/}	10,134	12,359	11,587	9,633
Apples, western other containers	1,414	1,841	2,829	1,855
Apples, eastern, bushel baskets	3,449	2,858	3,881	2,972
Apples, eastern, other containers	7,857	10,263	15,636	11,914
Total apples, bushels	22,854	27,321	33,933	26,404
Pears, Bartlett, boxes, baskets, etc.	12	6	38	12
Pears, Bartlett, L. A. lugs	2/	2/	52	54
Pears, other varieties, boxes, baskets, etc.	1,640	1,802	2,544	1,938
Pears, other varieties, L. A. lugs	2/	2/	336	279
Total pears, bushels, boxes, baskets, etc.	3/1,654	3/ 1,809	2,970	2,283
Miscellaneous				
Fresh grapes, pounds	4/	102,709	99,144	49,298
Fresh fruits (excluding apples, pears and grapes), pounds	93,854	9,892	5,257	3,459
Dried and evaporated fruits, pounds	36,016	31,376	30,116	31,198
Tree nuts in the shell, pounds	38,101	58,673	24,783	45,579
Nutmeats (tree nuts), pounds	18,951	19,112	32,701	33,028

^{1/} Western apples are those grown in Washington, Oregon, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, Wyoming, Montana, Utah, California, Arizona and New Mexico. ^{2/} Not reported separately to January 31, 1956. ^{3/} In terms of bushels. ^{4/} Data not available.

Table 15.- Grapes, California: Weighted average auction price per lug box, at New York, October to January, 1955 and 1956 seasons

Market and week ended	Seedless		Ribier		Malaga	
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
NEW YORK						
October 12	3.56	4.14	3.18	4.59	2.40	3.22
19	3.12	4.49	3.90	5.38	2.70	3.75
26	3.66	4.69	3.68	4.34	2.85	3.84
November 2	4.48	4.18	3.48	4.14	2.90	3.67
9	3.54	3.69	4.11	4.80	2.62	3.87
16	3.05	2.18	4.18	5.11	2.57	4.36
23	3.76	---	5.28	6.06	2.49	3.67
30	1.27	---	3.35	5.95	2.08	3.68
December 7	---	---	3.06	6.16	1.55	---
14	---	---	2.95	6.28	1.60	---
21	---	---	3.12	6.19	---	---
28	---	---	3.08	5.90	---	---
Season av. thru Dec.	3.81	4.19	3.86	4.24	2.59	3.36
January 4	---	---	2.35	6.37	---	---
			Muscat	Emperor		Almeria
NEW YORK						
October 12	---	3.94	2.12	3.44	---	3.38
19	3.15	4.85	2.50	3.10	---	3.85
26	3.80	4.18	2.77	2.68	4.10	3.75
November 2	3.93	---	2.67	2.50	4.23	3.61
9	4.24	---	2.63	3.27	3.75	4.51
16	3.58	---	2.69	3.67	3.56	4.64
23	3.54	---	2.79	3.72	4.20	4.65
30	3.25	---	2.74	3.78	3.80	4.52
December 7	2.51	---	2.55	4.41	3.58	4.82
14	---	---	2.56	4.04	3.29	4.91
21	---	---	2.44	3.98	3.06	5.03
28	---	---	2.83	4.82	3.37	5.41
Season av. thru Dec.	3.71	4.38	2.66	3.75	3.56	3.62
January 4	---	---	3.12	4.71	2.85	4.66

Compiled from the New York Daily Fruit Reporter.

Table 16.- Strawberries: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1949-55, annual 1956 and indicated 1957

Season	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1956	Indi- cated 1957	Average	1956	Indi- cated 1957	Average	1956	Indi- cated 1957
	1949-55			1949-55			1,000 1949-55	1,000 1956	1,000 1957
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Winter	4,140	3,700	3,600	2,409	2,860	3,000	9,952	10,582	10,800
Spring	110,410	111,830	119,300	3,552	4,851	---	392,231	542,483	---
Total	114,550	115,530	122,900	3,585	4,787	---	402,183	553,065	---

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