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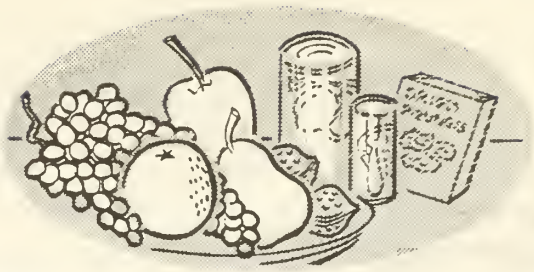


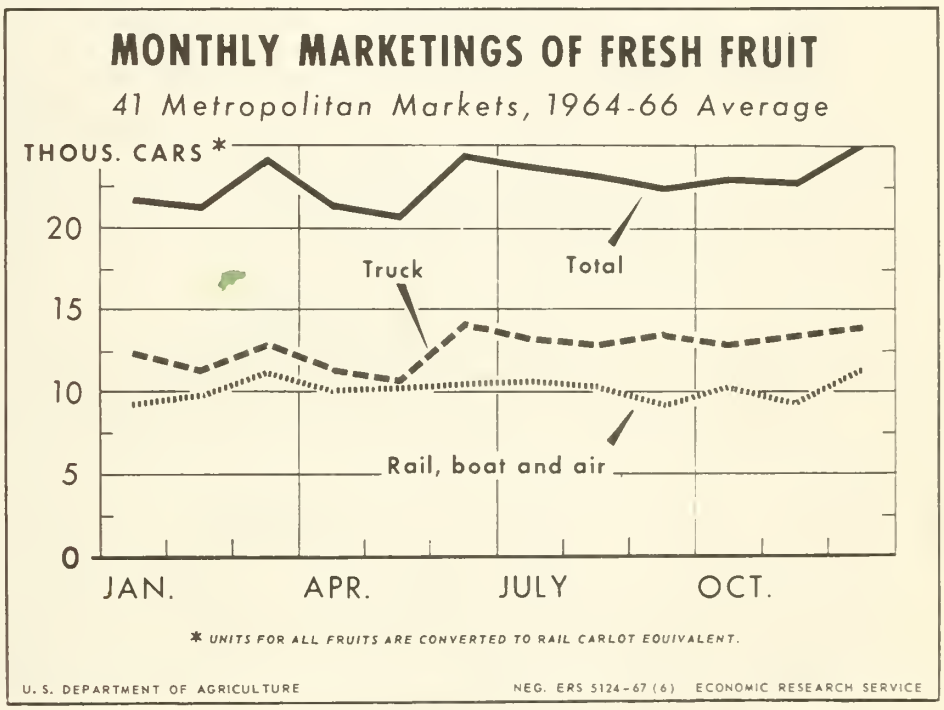
FRUIT SITUATION

JUL 31 1967

S-163

For A.M. Release, July 3, 196

Monthly fresh fruit unloads portray the seasonal pattern of marketings. During the 1964-66 period, total unloads in 41 cities averaged approximately 23,000 carlot equivalents per month. The peak in fresh-market movement occured in December, when an average of 25,000 cars were unloaded, and a low-point was reached in May, with approximately 21,000 cars. Seasonally heavy supplies of citrus fruit were responsible for the December increase. About 55 of the marketings were delivered by truck; the remainder were shipped by rail, boat, and air.



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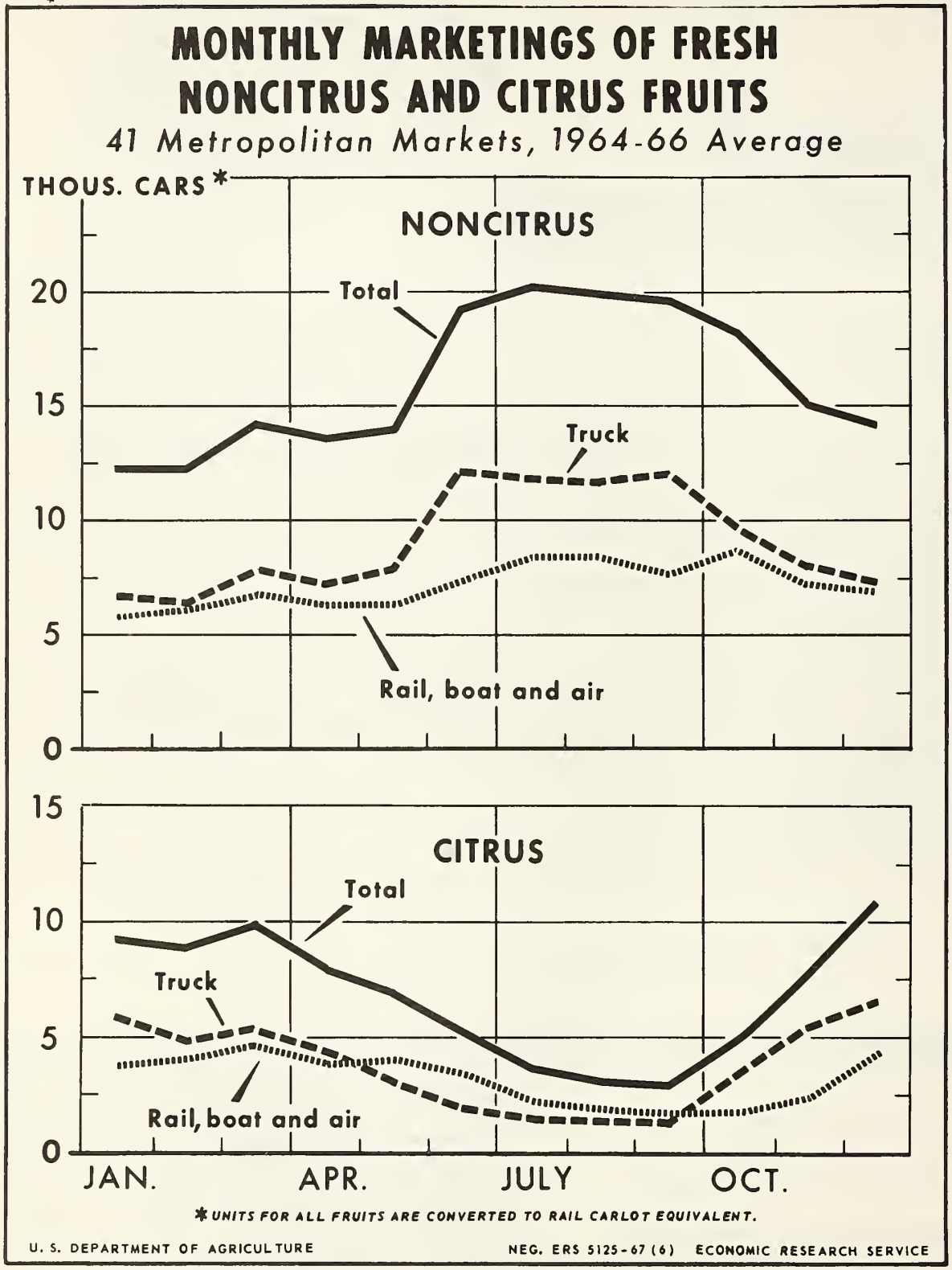

Total supplies were seasonally larger during the summer and early fall harvest period for most deciduous crops, when supplies of citrus were small. Reduced marketings of noncitrus fruits during the winter were supplemented by larger supplies of citrus. During the 3-year period, 54 percent of citrus shipments and 56 percent of noncitrus shipments were made by truck. The remainder were shipped by rail, boat, and air.

THE FRUIT SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, June 23, 1967

CONTENTS

SUMMARY

Noncitrus Fruit: Unfavorable spring weather in most fruit producing regions has adversely affected 1967 deciduous fruit prospects. Based on June 1 conditions, production of most tree fruits is expected to be substantially below both last season and average. Moreover, development of fruit is generally behind last year. With reduced supplies of most fruits this year, grower prices for both fresh and processed deciduous fruit are likely to exceed 1966 levels.

The 1967 pear crop, if June 1 prospects materialize, will be the second smallest in the last 40 years. Production of Pacific Coast Barletts will be down sharply from a year ago. A slightly smaller crop of California Clingstone peaches is also forecast. The above fruit normally represent a substantial portion of the U. S. canned fruit pack. Production of fresh-market varieties of peaches and pears will be down considerably; 1967 prospects for apricots, plums, prunes, nectarines, sweet, and tart cherries are less favorable than a year ago; but the 1967 strawberry crop, much of which has already been harvested, is slightly larger.

Official estimates for apples and grapes are not yet available. However, preliminary indications point to a slightly larger 1967 apple crop than both last year and average. Grape crop prospects in New York, Michigan, and Ohio are less favorable than a year ago due to late May freezes in all 3 States. In California the season was not far enough advanced by June 1 to indicate the size of the crop.

With the notable exception of canned peaches and pears, packers' stocks of most noncitrus items at the start of the 1967/68 season were somewhat smaller than a year ago. Anticipated lighter packs of most fruit crops point to smaller total processed deciduous fruit supplies in the 1967/68 season. The smaller supplies and continued strong consumer demand for fruit are expected to result in upward pressure on prices.

Citrus: As of early June, the 1967/68 citrus crop was developing satisfactorily, despite extremely dry conditions in Florida earlier this spring. Harvesting of the record 1966/67 crop of Florida oranges is expected to extend further into the summer than last year. Shipment of fresh-market Florida grapefruit was largely completed by mid-June. As usual, most fresh citrus marketings this summer will originate in California, where remaining supplies of Valencia oranges, grapefruit, and lemons are moderately above a year ago. Grower prices for California citrus are likely to average under last year's levels.

To June 1 of the 1966/67 season, both fresh and processing uses of citrus have been considerably larger than a year earlier, with processing showing larger gains than fresh market uses. Output of the principal frozen, canned, and chilled citrus products has been up sharply. The Florida frozen orange concentrate pack is about 60 percent larger than a year ago. Movement of this product has been very favorable so far this season, but packers' stocks remain much above a year ago. Holdings at the close of the 1966/67 season are likely to be up substantially.

During the first 5 months of 1967, grower prices for oranges and grapefruit (fresh and processed uses combined, national average basis) were sharply below 1966 levels, but lemons were mostly higher.

PEACHES

Substantially Lower Production Expected in 1967

Total U. S. production of peaches is expected to be 3,029 million pounds (62.5 million bushels) as of June 23 for California Clingstones and June 1 conditions for all other peaches (table 21). This would be about 11 percent less than in 1966 and 15 percent below the 1961-65 average. Peach prospects in most States were reduced by unfavorable weather in late winter and early spring.

The peach crop in the 9 Southern States in 1967 is estimated at 475 million pounds (9.4 million bushes)--37 percent less than last season and 35 percent below average. Mid-March freezes seriously damaged peach crops in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia--the leading Southern producers--as well as most of the other States in this group. Only in Alabama and Mississppi are the peach crops expected to be larger than last year. The 9 Southern States and California supply most of the fresh market peaches during June and July.

Smaller peach crops are also forecast in most of the late peach States, including such important producers as Colorado, Pennsylvania, Virginia, New York, New Jersey and Washington. Since peaches from these States are also shipped mainly to fresh markets, the substantially smaller crops mean smaller supplies of fresh peaches will be available late this summer.

California Peach Crops Down Slightly

The 1967 California Clingstone peach crop, used mostly for canning, was estimated as of June 23 at 1,676 million pounds (838,000 tons)--only slightly below last year but 12 percent above average. Cool, wet weather this spring adversely affected crop prospects but a substantial increase in expected fruit size at harvest, together with an increase in bearing acreage point to a crop not greatly different from last year.

Prospective 1967 California Freestone production was estimated at 500 million pounds (10.4 million bushels)--down 3 percent from 1966 and 19 percent below average. The crop is maturing about 10 days later than normal, but fruit sizes appear to be quite good. Fresh use and canning regularly account for the major portion of the Freestones, but some are dried and frozen.

Excluding California Clingstones, U. S. peach production this year is expected to total 1,353 million pounds (27.6 million bushels)--22 percent below

1966. The major portion of these peaches is for fresh use.

Price Prospects for 1967-Crop Peaches

With supplies of fresh market peaches expected to be down considerably this year from last, prices to growers will likely average above last season's relatively high levels. In early June, prices at various shipping points averaged materially above comparable prices in 1966.

Movement of canned peaches and fruit cocktail (of which Clingstone peaches are the major ingredients) to domestic and export markets has been good in 1966/67. Even though season-end stocks of these items are likely to be up from a year earlier because of larger 1966 packs, demand for peaches for processing should continue strong in 1967 and season average prices somewhat above last year are indicated. However, the much lighter crop of Bartlett pears (also used extensively in fruit cocktail) may reduce the requirements for peaches, assuming about the usual composition of fruits in the cocktail mixture. Last season, processing accounted for 62 percent of the sales of the 1966 U. S. peach crop.

NECTARINES

California nectarine production in 1967 was estimated, as of June 1, at 62,000 tons--9 percent below the relatively large 1966 crop but 2 percent above the 1961-65 average. Fresh-market shipment normally starts in late May and ends in September. The season is running about 3 weeks behind last year. Only very light shipments of the 1967 crop to fresh markets had been made to mid-June. Nearly all nectarines are used fresh with a very small quantity processed, mainly canned. The season average price received by growers (all sales) in 1966 was sharply above the 1965 price--$142.00 per ton compared with $86.00. Prices in 1967 are likely to average higher than in 1966.

APRICOTS

Decreased Production in 1967

Total 1967 production of apricots in California, Utah, and Washington was estimated, as of June 1, at 166,500 tons--14 percent below 1966 and 17 percent under the 1961-65 average (table 22). In California, where 96 percent of the 1966 crop was produced, the current crop, estimated at 160,000 tons, is 13 percent less than last year and 16 percent below average. Expected production in Washington (5,500 tons) is down sharply from both last year and average. In Utah, where the crop has been seriously damaged by spring frost and freezes for the third consecutive year, 1967 production at 1,000 tons is much larger than in 1965 and 1966 but is still sharply below average.

Most of this year's crop, as usual, is expected to be processed. Of the 1966 crop, approximately 66 percent was canned, 20 percent dried, and 5 percent frozen. Only 9 percent was sold fresh. California is the principal source of apricots used for processing, but in 1966 a relatively large portion of the Washington crop was also processed.

California's apricot crop has been subjected to widespread hail damage this season--a cause of concern to processors as well as growers. The crop is a week to 10 days later than last year. Light shipments to fresh markets started in the second week of June. New York and Chicago auction prices for sales in mid-June were considerably above a year earlier when marketings were much larger. In view of the smaller crop this year, prices of apricots for both fresh and processing uses are expected to average above last season's levels.

CHERRIES

Lighter Sweet Cherry Production

U. S. sweet cherry production in 1967 is estimated at 98,250 tons--15

percent below the relatively large 1966 crop but slightly above the 1961-65 average (table 27). Spring frosts and cool, wet weather prevailed during the period of pollination, especially in California and Washington where most of the decline from last year occurred. Crops in Oregon and Michigan, 2 other important sweet cherry producing States, are expected to be above both last year and average, despite unfavorable weather which has retarded fruit development. Expected production and percentage changes from last year for these 4 States are: Oregon, 33,000 tons--up 4 percent; Washington, 21,000 tons--down 26 percent; Michigan, 18,000 tons--up 6 percent; and California, 15,000 tons--down 48 percent.

In California, harvesting started much later than last year. Movement of this year's crop got under way in light volume the last week of May. In contrast, shipments of California sweet cherries to fresh markets started in early May last season. Weekly shipments through mid-June continued considerably below those of a year earlier. The reduced 1967 U. S. sweet cherry crop points to decreased total shipments to fresh markets, lighter usage for canning and brining, and prices above last season. Prices for Bing and Royal Anne varieties for brining in California in early June were reported at 18 cents per pound and 19 cents per pound, respectively--3 cents higher than last season. The previous record high season's price was 18 cents per pound for both varieties in 1959. Utilization of sales of 1966 U. S. sweet cherries were as follows: fresh market--39 percent; brined--49 percent; canned--11 percent; and frozen--1 percent.

Sharply Reduced Tart Cherry Production in Prospect

The 1967 U. S. tart cherry crop is expected to total 80,750 tons--11 percent below the short 1966 crop and 54 percent below the 1961-65 average (table 27). The above estimate for the 1967 crop is based on crop conditions as of June 1 in the Western States and as of June 15 in the Great Lakes States.

Production in the Western States is forecast at 11,950 tons--3 percent below 1965 but 8 percent above average. Oregon which had a record large crop last year accounts for most of the reduction in this group.

The 1967 crop in the Great Lakes States (Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and Ohio) is estimated at 68,800 tons--12 percent below the very light 1966 crop and 58 percent below average. Alternating warm and cold weather since the first of the year caused considerable freeze damage which resulted in below average crops in all 5 States. Only in New York is the crop expected to be larger than last year.

Approximately 93 percent of the 1966 tart cherry crop was processed, a somewhat larger proportion than usual. Most cherries which are processed are either frozen or canned and eventually used in pies and other bakery goods. Disposition of the 1966 tonnage sold was as follows: frozen, 52 percent; canned, 43 percent; and fresh sales, 5 percent. Included in the above "canned" category are relatively small quantities of cherries used for brining, juice, jam and jelly.

Season-end stocks of both frozen and canned tart cherries are down sharply from a year earlier. Since substantial increases would be required to restore supplies to adequate levels for normal consumption and provide for usual stocks at the end of the season, it is unlikely that usual trade requirements will be met by the pack from the light 1967 crop. Continued relatively high grower prices are indicated.

PEARS

1967-Pear Production Down Sharply

The 1967 U. S. pear crop was estimated, as of June 1, at 477,150 tons--36 percent below the relatively large 1966 crop and 22 percent below the 1961-65 average (table 25). Cold and wet weather in

the Pacific Coast States during April was chiefly responsible for the reduced production.

In recent years, California, Oregon, and Washington have accounted for approximately 90 percent of U.S. production. The 1967 pear crops in the Pacific Coast States are expected to total 419,500 tons--38 percent below last year and 22 percent below average. Forecasted production of Bartletts in these States is 278,000 tons--down 46 percent from 1966. The greatest reduction is in California where the crop is down 63 percent. Production of other varieties is estimated at 141,500 tons--down 15 percent from a year earlier. In other than the 3 Pacific Coast States, the prospective 1967 pear crops total 57,650 tons--19 percent below 1966 and 21 percent below average. In Michigan, the crop is estimated at 25,000 tons--28 percent less than last year.

Development of fruit in California has been slow this season, and shipments of 1967-crop pears to fresh markets are not expected to start until mid-July, about 2 weeks later than the start last season. With supplies of fresh market pears likely to be considerably smaller this year than last, early season prices to growers will probably average well above year-earlier levels. Movement of the much larger 1966-crop canned pear pack has been very favorable in 1966/67 but season-end stocks will likely be up from a year ago. Even so, because of reduced 1967 crop expectations, a much smaller processed pear pack is likely and price prospects for pears for canning appear more favorable than last year.

1966-Crop Pears

The 1966 U.S. pear crop, the largest since 1957, was 749,420 tons--50 percent above the short 1965 crop, with especially large increases of Bartletts in Washington and California.

Shipments of 1966-crop pears to fresh markets were good with volume movement extending further into this spring than a year earlier. The season average price to growers for the portion of the 1966 crop used for fresh consumption was $91.80 per ton, compared with $121.00 for the 1965 crop. For pears used for canning, growers received an average of $90.20 per ton compared with $144.00 received in the 1965 season.

Total sales of the 1966 pear crop were 715,685 tons, of which 40 percent were for fresh use, 59 percent canned, and 1 percent dried. About the same proportion of total sales went to the various product forms in 1966 as in 1965. The percentage of fresh sales includes exports, which during July 1966-April 1967 were about 65.9 million pounds--4 percent below the corresponding period in 1965-66. Western Europe, an important destination for U.S. pear exports, had a substantial increase in pear production in 1966 over 1965. Imports of fresh pears during July 1966-April 1967 were 7.7 million pounds--about 2-1/3 times larger than in the same period a year ago when Argentina, a leading exporter to the United States, experience a short pear crop.

APPLES

Slightly Larger Apple Crop in Prospect for 1967

Apple production prospects for 1967, based on June 1 conditions, were for a commercial crop slightly larger than both last year and average. In the Eastern States, the crop is expected to be above 1966 but below average. In the Central States, production prospects are relatively unchanged from both last season and average. However, in the Western States, a crop somewhat smaller than last year but larger than average is indicated. The amount of drop during June and weather conditions during the rest of the growing season and at harvest time will further influence the size of the new crop. The first official quantitative estimate of the 1967 crop will be made as of July 1 and released in the July crop report on July 11.

1966-Crop Apples

Cold storage stocks of apples on June 1, 1967, were about 188 million

pounds--58 percent above a year earlier and 84 percent more than the 1961-65 average. Approximately 54 percent of the current June 1 stocks were in controlled atmosphere storage. More apples probably will be on hand July 1 than a year ago, but they should be marketed before the 1967 crop becomes available in volume in late summer. The 1966 commercial apple crop was about 130 million bushels--5 percent below 1965 but 4 percent above the 1960-64 average.

Grower prices (national average basis) for fresh apples during the winter and spring months averaged moderately to substantially below 1966 levels, when stocks were somewhat smaller. In Washington State, where most of the late-season apples were stored, shipping point prices for all varieties in mid-June continued considerably below a year earlier.

Detailed information on disposition of the 1966 apple crop is not yet available, but decreased 1966 packs of canned and frozen apple slices and applesauce indicate lighter usage for these products than in 1965. Complete data on usage of the crop will be available in July.

Foreign Trade in 1966/67

U.S. exports of fresh apples during July 1966-April 1967 were approximately 4 million bushels (48 pounds)--33 percent smaller than a year earlier. The sharply reduced exports resulted in part from a substantial increase in apple production in Western Europe, the main export outlet for U.S. apples and shorter supplies in the Eastern United States. However, U.S. imports of apples during the same period were 1.1 million bushels, approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ times more than a year earlier. As usual, most of these apples came from Canada.

PLUMS AND PRUNES

Smaller Plum Crop in 1967 Indicated

As of June 1, the 1967 crop of fresh plums in California, the leading State, was estimated at 92,000 tons--3 percent below last season's light crop and 9 percent less than the 1961-65 average (table 22). Due to cold and rainy weather during April, the season is the latest of record.

Harvest and shipment of California fresh plums usually extends from late May to late September. As a result of unfavorable early spring weather, delaying maturity, movement of California plums started in mid-June--about 3 weeks later than last year. Early-season shipping point prices for light volume sales of Beauty plums averaged sharply above 1966 levels.

Early-season development of the Michigan plum crop was generally good. The first official forecast for the 1967 crop will be released in the July crop report. The 1966 Michigan plum crop was 13,000 tons--42 percent above average. The Michigan crop consists mostly of the Stanley variety, a prune type plum.

Prune Production Prospects Less Favorable Than Last Year

Prospective production of California prunes for drying is 128,000 tons (dried basis)--3 percent below last year's light production and 17 percent below average. The initial set varied from spotty and light in some areas to heavy in others. Cold rainy weather during April held back development of the crop and the harvest is expected to be very late. However, as of June 1, fruit were developing well and trees were in excellent condition.

Prune production in both Washington and Oregon is expected to approximate last year's crop. But crop prospects in Idaho are more favorable than a year ago. The 1966 prune crops in these States totaled 52,200 tons (fresh basis)--about a fifth below average. These prunes were marketed mostly for fresh use and canning. The first official forecast in these 3 States will appear in the July crop report.

STRAWBERRIES

Production Up Slightly in 1967

Commercial strawberry production in 1967 was estimated, as of June 1, at 476 million pounds--2 percent above the 1966 crop but 7 percent below the 1961-65 average (table 26). Acreage for harvest in 1967 (74,380 acres) is down 6 percent from 1966. Yields per acre (6,403 pounds) are expected to be up about 8 percent.

Strawberry production this season in the mid-spring States is expected to be 6 percent above last year, but in the late spring States, a 1 percent reduction is forecast. These 2 seasonal groups regularly account for most of the U.S. output.

In California, by far the leading producer in the mid-spring group, the crop is expected to be substantially larger than last year, with heavy supplies available throughout June. Harvesting in this State usually continues fairly large during summer and early fall. The crops in most of the other mid-spring States are smaller than year ago.

Among the main strawberry producing States in the late spring group, Washington and New Jersey are expected to produce considerably larger crops than last year, but crops in Oregon and Michigan will be smaller. Harvesting in most late spring States is expected to start 1 to 2 weeks later than normal, due to generally cold weather this spring.

Most of the strawberries that are processed (mostly frozen) are grown in Oregon, Washington, and California. With total production in these States moderately larger than in 1966, the 1967 frozen strawberry pack may exceed last years' output somewhat. Most of the production outside the 3 Pacific Coast States is marketed for fresh use, although in some areas--especially Michigan and Tennessee--strawberries are also processed in substantial quantities. About 56 percent of the U. S. 1966 crop was used fresh; the remainder was processed.

Strawberry Prices

With generally unfavorable weather conditions this spring, fresh market shipments of strawberries this season have been below year-earlier levels. However, shipments of fresh strawberries from California, the principal producing State, increased rapidly this season and by mid-May were running ahead of a year ago.

Grower prices for fresh market strawberries (national average basis) in May averaged moderately lower than in May 1966. In mid-June, shipping point prices in California continued somewhat below year-earlier levels, but in other States, prices averaged higher.

Early season movement of California strawberries to processors for freezing was considerably behind a year-earlier, but by mid-June, deliveries to freezers had increased rapidly. Season opening prices for strawberries for freezing started at about 14 to 16 cents per pound, compared with 15 to 17 cents per pound last season.

Fresh Strawberry Imports Up Sharply

U. S. imports of fresh strawberries from October 1966 through April 1967 were approximately 18.3 million pounds--90 percent more than a year ago. Practically all of the imports were from Mexico. The fresh marketing season in Mexico usually begins in November and ends in early June, with March being the peak month. U. S. imports of fresh strawberries from Mexico began in 1959 (when 51,000 pounds were shipped) and have increased steadily since then to a level of 9.8 million pounds in 1965/66 and 18 million pounds in the current season.

NEW CROP CITRUS CONDITION

In early June, the new citrus crops (for harvest in 1967/68) were making generally satisfactory progress. Despite severe drought in Florida this spring, citrus trees are generally in good condition since irrigation of groves is widespread. Rainfall in late May and early June, may lead to a heavy late bloom. Weather conditions in California have been relatively favorable for new citrus crops. Arizona citrus prospects are excellent, except for lemons which had heavy droppage. In Texas, rainfall has been below normal for the past 3 months, but with heavy irrigation, most citrus trees have set a good crop.

ORANGES

Prospective Summer Supplies Up Moderately

Although the 1966/67 harvest of Florida oranges was nearing completion by mid-June, substantially larger quantities of fruit remained to be picked than a year ago. The harvest period is expected to extend into early July.

Fresh market supplies during the summer will be mostly California-Arizona Valencias, which are in moderately larger supply than a year ago. Harvest of the California Valencia crop is now well underway and will continue, as usual, into fall. Although fresh market usage is emphasized, a substantial quantity is also processed.

Total production of oranges in the United States in 1966/67, as of June 1, was estimated at a record 189.0 million boxes--34 percent above 1965/66. Included in the total are 68.0 million boxes of Florida Valencias--up 39 percent from last season--and 19.0 million boxes of California Valencia oranges--up 7 percent (table 28).

Orange Prices Sharply Lower

As a result of record large 1967 supplies, prices for Florida oranges at all levels of sale each month this year have averaged much below 1966 levels. Prices of oranges used for processing have declined proportionally more than those for fresh market. As the 1966/67 Florida season approached its end in May, prices strengthened. Even so, prices received by Florida growers for both fresh and processing fruit continued sharply below year-earlier levels.

Since mid-May, auction prices for California fresh market oranges have averaged lower than a year earlier. California shipping point prices this spring have also averaged below year-earlier levels. Prices this summer for the remaining moderately larger supplies of California Valencias are expected to continue lower.

Domestic Use and Exports Up

Fresh usage of the 1966/67 U.S. orange crop to June 10 was moderately larger than in the same period a year ago. Processors' usage, especially in Florida, was up sharply. A much larger proportion of the total orange crop was used for processing than a year earlier when the crop was smaller. As of June 10, processors' usage of all types of 1966/67 crop Florida oranges was about 109.5 million boxes--39 percent more than in the corresponding period a year ago. Juice yields per box were also up considerably from last season.

U.S. exports of fresh oranges (including some tangerines) during November 1966-April 1967 were approximately 3.8 million boxes--8 percent larger than in the same months of 1965/66. Canada, the most important importer of U.S. oranges, accounted for most of the increase. Shipments to Common Market countries declined from a year earlier. Production of citrus in Mediterranean countries is up this season. Northern Europe draws heavily on this region for its citrus supplies.

U.S. orange imports during the November 1966-April 1967 period were only approximately 0.3 million boxes--down about 50 percent from a year ago.

GRAPEFRUIT

Moderately Larger Supplies Remaining for Summer Use

Harvest of the 1966/67 Florida grapefruit crop was nearing completion by mid-June; but shipments, mainly to fresh markets, will probably continue into July. During the summer, supplies will come mainly from California, as usual. Remaining supplies, comprised mostly of California-Arizona grapefruit, as of June 10 totaled 4.6 million boxes--44 percent above a year ago. The 1967/68 Florida grapefruit season will get underway in September.

The 1966/67 U.S. grapefruit crop was a record high 55.2 million boxes--18 percent above 1965/66. Increases in Florida, the leading producing State, and Texas much more than offset decreases in California and Arizona (table 28).

Prices Sharply Lower

Throughout the 1966/67 season, Florida grapefruit prices at shipping points and terminal auctions have averaged sharply below those of last season. Likewise, prices received by growers for fruit used for processing have been down substantially. Although prices have strengthened somewhat since May, they are expected to continue below year-earlier levels this summer.

Fresh Use Up Moderately; Processing Up Substantially

Utilization of 1966/67 grapefruit to June 10 for fresh market shipment has been moderately larger than like usage of the 1965/66 crop to the same date. Increased fresh sales of Florida and Texas grapefruit more than offset a decline in California-Arizona fresh shipments. Processors' use was up sharply, with increases in Florida and Texas greatly outbalancing decreases in California-Arizona. As of June 10, disposition of the 1966/67 crop in Florida, the principal grapefruit processing State, was approximately as follows: fresh, 40 percent; and processed, 60 percent. Fresh disposition includes exports, which during September 1966-April 1967 totaled 38 million boxes--up 30 percent from a year earlier.

Fresh disposition includes exports, which during September 1966-April 1967 totaled 38 million boxes--up 30 percent from a year earlier.

LEMONS AND LIMES

Remaining Lemon Supplies Up Moderately; Processing Use Up Sharply

The 1966/67 crop of lemons in California and Arizona was estimated as of June 1 at 18.3 million boxes--16 percent above the 1965/66 crop and 18 percent above the 1961-65 average. Production in California was up 12 percent, and Arizona's crop was up 40 percent. Harvesting of the California crop will continue into fall; Arizona's harvest has been completed. As of June 10, approximately 5.9 million boxes remained for marketing, compared with 5.7 million boxes a year earlier.

Compared with a year ago, only a moderately larger quantity of lemons has been utilized for fresh use so far this season, but processing use has been 42 percent higher. Exports of fresh lemons and limes (mostly lemons) during November 1966-April 1967 were 1.3 million boxes--down slightly from a year earlier.

Although lemon production in 1966/67 was substantially larger than in 1965/66, packinghouse door prices averaged moderately higher until April 1967 when they were the same as a year ago. Prices rose again in May. In mid-June, California shipping point prices for fresh lemons averaged moderately above a year earlier.

Increased Production of Limes Expected in 1967/68

The 1967/68 crop of Florida limes was forecast as of June 1 at 530,000 boxes--26 percent larger than in 1966/67 and 29 percent above the 1960-64 average. Early harvest is running well above last season. Limes are harvested and marketed

throughout the year but in greatest volume during the summer. Prices are extremely erratic but are usually lowest during the summer and early fall. In May 1967, packinghouse door prices (for fresh and processed uses combined) averaged $8.92 per box, compared with $26.90 per box in May 1966. Most of the lime crop is marketed in fresh form, but in recent years substantial quantities have been processed.

TREE NUTS

California's 1967 almond crop was forecast, as of June 1, at 81,000 tons (in-shell basis)--6 percent below last season's record production, but 26 percent above the 1961-65 average. The set of nuts was reported lighter than last season, but was largely offset by increased bearing acreage.

U. S. exports of shelled almonds during August 1966-April 1967 were 7,784 tons--down 17 percent from the same period a year earlier. Total exports during the 1965/66 season (August through July) were 10,979 tons--a record high. Most of them were shipped to Western Europe and Japan. During the August 1966-April 1967 period, U. S. exports of in-shell almonds, usually a very minor item, amounted to 1,262 tons--almost twice the quantity shipped a year earlier.

The 1967 California walnut crop was forecast at 80,000 tons--13 percent below last season's record production, but 5 percent above average. Based on June 1 conditions, set of walnuts appears to be generally good.

PROCESSED NONCITRUS FRUIT

Key Considerations for 1967/68

Important points relating to the fruit industry at the start of the 1967/68 processing season for noncitrus fruits are:

1. Canners' and freezers' stocks somewhat below year-earlier levels.

2. Prospective lighter 1967 crops of most fruits regularly canned and frozen in large volume.

3. The 1967-season canned and frozen fruit packs may be moderately smaller than 1966 output.

4. Continued strong demand for fruit.

5. Prices generally above 1966 levels are likely.

Decreased Usage of 1966-Crop For Processing

Usage of 1966-crop noncitrus fruits for processing (Mainland United States) was about 6.8 million tons--7 percent below the record volume in 1965 (table 5). The 1966 tonnage processed as a percentage of total marketings was about the same as in 1965--65 percent, compared with 66 percent.

Total disposition of the 1966 noncitrus fruit crop of 10.8 million tons was approximately as follows: processing, 63 percent; fresh use, 34 percent; farm home

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This issue of the Fruit Situation continues the group of tables (5-18) on processed noncitrus fruits regularly featured in the spring issue as the new processing season is getting underway. The data presented cover: (1) utilization of fruit crops for fresh market and processing; (2) packs, shipments, and stocks of principal canned and frozen fruits; (3) exports of selected fresh and processed items; (4) prices received by growers for selected fruits for processing; (5) retail prices for various fresh and processed fruits; and (6) per capita consumption of broad groups of noncitrus fruits. Most of the tables cover the 5 seasons of 1962-66.

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use, 1 percent; and not used because of economic conditions, 2 percent.

Data on production and use of 8 principal deciduous fruits (apples, peaches, pears, apricots, sweet cherries, tart cherries, plums, and prunes), 1962-66 seasons are given in table 6. Marketings of these fruits classified by type of use are shown as percentages of total sales in table 7. For 7 of the 8 fruits (data unavailable for apples), the 1966 quantity processed was 2.1 million tons, 2 percent above 1965 with substantial increases recorded for peaches, pears, and sweet cherries. With the exception of plums, processing usage accounted for the major part of the sales of the above fruits. Usage of grapes for processing in 1966 (not shown in the above tables) was 3.1 million tons, down 16 percent from 1965. Also, available data point to a moderate decrease in usage of 1966-crop apples for processing.

Canned Fruit Stocks Smaller

Data on canners' packs, shipments and stocks of 13 major canned fruit items are presented in table 8. Increases in 1966/67 packs of pears, Clingstone peaches, pineapples and fruit cocktail items more than offset decreased output of other canned fruits, resulting in a total 1966/67 pack moderately larger than that produced in the previous season. Total 1966/67 U.S. output of canned fruits (including items not shown in table 8) probably was equivalent to about 115 million cases of 24 No. 2½ cans--8 percent above 1965/66.

Shipments of canned fruit from processors have been very favorable during the 1966/67 season. On April 1, 1967, canners' stocks were only slightly larger than a year earlier. Further reductions occurred during April and May, as usual. June 1 stocks will likely be somewhat below the relatively favorable stock position on June 1, 1966.

The 1966/67 packs of important canned fruits by size of container--retail and institutional--are shown in table 9. As in earlier years, retail sizes (No. 2½ cans and under) accounted for the major part of the packs of all items except apple slices, red tart cherries, and mixed fruits. Larger proportions of the apple slice, applesauce and apricot packs were in retail-sized containers than a year earlier. For all of the other fruits itemized, the percentages of packs in retail sizes were approximately the same or smaller than in the 1965/66 season.

USDA Purchases Canned Pineapples

The U.S. Department of Agriculture on June 15, 1967, announced the purchase of 372,000 cases (6-10's) of canned pineapple tidbits for distribution to schools participating in the National School Lunch Program. Deliveries are to be made during the period August 7 through October 9.

Canned Fruit Exports

Canned peaches, fruit cocktail, and pineapples led in U.S. exports of canned fruits in recent years (table 10). Total exports of canned peaches and fruit cocktail during June 1966-April 1967 were 4.9 million cases and 3.2 million cases (24 No. 2½ cans), up 10 percent, and 20 percent, respectively, from the same period a year earlier. Canned pineapple exports during the corresponding period were 1.9 million cases (24 No. 2½ cans), down 10 percent from a year ago. Western Europe and Canada, as usual, were the principal destinations.

Grower Prices for Fruit for Processing

Season average prices for deciduous fruits for processing, 1962-66 are shown in table 11. Prices for most fruits averaged higher in 1966 than in 1965. Tart, and sweet cherry prices in the Great Lakes area were sharply above 1965 levels as a result of short 1966 crops in this region. Growers in California and Washington received higher prices for Apricots and prunes. But prices received for California Clingstone peaches were about the same as a year earlier and pear prices in the Pacific Coast States were sharply lower in 1966 than in 1965 because of larger production. Available data indicate that prices for 1966-crop Eastern

apples for processing were up considerably from 1965 because of smaller apple crops in this region.

Retail Prices for Processed Fruits Below Year Earlier Levels

Average retail prices for various processed fruits and fruit juices, in selected cities, by months, are given in Table 13. Prices of canned peaches, fruit cocktail, and pears, as well as citrus juices, have been moderately to substantially lower this year than last as a result of larger supplies. However, retail prices of canned noncitrus fruits this fall and winter will likely average somewhat higher than a year ago if prospective smaller crops in 1967 materialize.

Canned Noncitrus Fruit Juices

Principal noncitrus fruit juices regularly canned in substantial volume include apple, grape, pineapple, prune and fruit nectars. So far, data on 1966/67 packs are available only for apple juice and Hawaiian pineapple juice. The 1966/67 pack of apple juice was 8.9 million cases (24-No. 2 cans)--down 8 percent from last season (table 20). The pack of canned single-strength Hawaiian pineapple juice during June 1966-April 1967 was approximately 11.9 million cases (24-No. 2 cans)--4 percent below the level of a year earlier (table 15). With movement to the trade relatively good, canners' stocks of pineapple juice on May 1 were about 3 million cases--15 percent less than a year ago. Production of concentrated pineapple juice during the same period was about 1.4 million cases (6-10's), up 8 percent. U. S. exports of pineapple juice (concentrated and single-strength) during June 1966-April 1967 totaled 4.3 million gallons--up 9 percent from the same period a year earlier.

Dried Fruit Production and Exports

The 1967 output of California dried prunes was forecast, as of June 1, at 128,000 tons (natural condition, dried basis)--3 percent less than the light production of last season and 17 percent below the 1961-65 average. As a result of unfavorable weather this spring, 1967 production prospects for most deciduous fruits in California do not appear as good as a year ago. California is the leading producer of dried fruit products.

The 1966/67 U.S. dried fruit pack was approximately 421,000 tons (processed weight)--3 percent below 1965/66. A sharp decrease in prune production was primarily responsible for the decline in 1966/67. Total raisin production was up moderately last season. In addition to raisins and prunes which comprised approximately 85 percent of the 1966/67 dried fruit output, other fruits included in the pack were apples, apricots, dates, figs, peaches, and pears. The above figures are based on processed weight and exclude prunes for juice and substandard figs. They also allow for removal of stems and moisture standardization.

U.S. raisin exports during September 1966-April 1967 were about 46,000 tons--7 percent below the same period of 1965/66. Although foreign raisin production was down in the 1966 season, it was still substantially above average. In addition, beginning stocks (September 1, 1966) in producing countries were the largest in many years. U.S. exports of prunes were about 32,000 tons--down 34 percent from the quantity exported during the September 1965-April 1966 period. In the 1965/66 season, U.S. prune exports reached their highest level since 1949/50, a result of short 1965 foreign output. But prune production in 1966 in foreign countries was up sharply while U.S. export availabilities were down due to the short 1966 California crop. Canada, Western Europe and Japan are the principal destinations of U.S. dried fruit exports (table 14).

USDA Raisin Purchases

The USDA bought a total of 37,645 tons of raisins (natural condition, dried weight basis) from the 1965 crop. Purchases were made at several different times with Sec. 32 (Public Law 320) funds as a surplus removal activity. The most recent purchase of 1965-crop raisins was

made on January 6, 1967. Deliveries from that purchase program will end August 14, 1967. Total USDA purchases from the 1965 crop represented approximately 14 percent of the raisins produced that year and were the largest purchases of record.

No purchases of 1966-crop raisins have been made by the USDA to date. However, with a substantial quantity of 1966-crop raisins in the Federal Raisin Marketing Order surplus pool, the USDA on June 1, 1967, announced plans to buy 1966-crop raisins for distribution to schools, institutions and needy persons, again using Sec. 32 (Public Law 320) funds. Initial purchases under the new program are not expected to be made until late July or early August. Determination of the quantity to be bought will depend upon 1967 grape crop prospects which are still uncertain and market developments. Purchases, if made, will be on an offer and acceptance basis.

1966 Frozen Deciduous Fruits and Berries Pack Up Slightly

The 1966 U.S. pack of frozen deciduous fruits and berries excluding juices was approximately 664 million pounds--2 percent above 1965 with larger packs recorded for more items in 1966 than in 1965. But much of the increase was due to larger packs of 3 principal items--apples, peaches, and strawberries. The 1966 packs of these 3 items were as follows: apples, 94 million pounds, up 1 percent, a record high; peaches, 65 million pounds, up 10 percent; and strawberries, 246 million pounds, up 29 percent. Output of most other berries was also larger in 1966 than in 1965. However, the 1966 pack of red tart cherries, usually a leading frozen item was 87 million pounds, down 40 percent from a year earlier.

Total stocks of frozen deciduous fruits and berries in cold storage on June 1, were about 324 million pounds--4 percent below a year earlier but 16 percent above the 1961-65 average. Details on packs and stocks of individual frozen items are presented in tables 17 and 18. Stocks are expected to decrease further until freezing from 1967 crops start this summer.

Frozen Strawberry Imports Down Sharply

During January-April 1967, U.S. imports of frozen strawberries, mostly from Mexico, totaled about 31 million pounds--down 31 percent from a year earlier. Unfavorable weather in Mexico this season reduced the quantity of strawberries available for processing and largely accounts for the decrease in frozen strawberry imports this year. Total imports in 1966 were 82.8 million pounds.

PROCESSED CITRUS FRUIT

Record Output in 1966/67 Season

As a result of record production of Florida citrus fruits during the 1966/67 season, output of most processed citrus items in Florida was substantially higher than a year earlier. Florida accounts for most of the canned and frozen citrus products packed in the United States, with the exception of lemon products which are processed almost entirely in California and Arizona. Data on 1966/67 output of processed citrus items in California, Arizona, and Texas are not yet available, but figures on movement of oranges and grapefruit to processors indicate substantial increases in Texas and reductions in California-Arizona. Movement of California-Arizona lemons to processors so far this season is sharply above a year earlier.

Increased Packs of Florida Canned Citrus Sections and Salad

Through June 3 of the 1966/67 season, the Florida pack of canned citrus sections and salad was approximately 5.2 million cases (24-2's)--20 percent above 1965/66 (table 20). An increase of 20 percent was recorded for grapefruit sections, the leading item; 41 percent for citrus salad; and 31 percent for orange sections. Although total movement of these canned citrus items compared favorably with a year ago, it was not sufficient to offset increased output. Total shipments of grapefruit sections were up 13 percent from last season, but citrus salad and orange sections were down 6 percent, and 3 percent, respectively. Thus, total stocks of these three canned items as of June 3, at

2.3 million cases, were up 27 percent from a year earlier.

1966/67 Pack of Canned Citrus Juices Up Substantially

The total pack of Florida canned single-strength citrus juices to June 3, as the season was nearing its end, was 33.6 million cases (24-2's)--29 percent above a year earlier, with increases recorded for each of four items (orange, grapefruit, tangerine, and blend). Movement of these citrus products, with the exception of tangerine juice, has been good, but larger 1966/67 packs, and a substantial increase in the carryover of grapefruit and blend juices last fall, placed canners' stocks on June 3 at 13.9 million cases (24-2's)--37 percent above a year earlier.

Florida Chilled Citrus Products

Output of Florida chilled (refrigerated) single-strength orange juice to June 3 of the 1966/67 season totaled 79.8 million gallons--22 percent above a year earlier. Approximately 74.3 million gallons or 93 percent of this output was prepared from fresh oranges (table 20). The remaining quantity was comprised of reprocessed bulk single-strength orange juice (3.6 million gallons) and reconstituted bulk frozen concentrate (1.9 million gallons). Output from fresh oranges was up 27 percent from a year earlier; that from single-strength juice--up 36 percent, but use of frozen concentrate was down 56 percent. With retail prices considerably below relatively low year-earlier levels, consumer demand for chilled orange juice continued strong this season.

Production of chilled single-strength grapefruit juice from October 1, 1966, through June 3, 1967, was 4.5 million gallons--up 38 percent from the same period a year ago. Most of this output (4.3 million gallons) was prepared from fresh fruit, the remainder from bulk frozen grapefruit concentrate and single-strength juice.

Production and percentage changes of other Florida chilled items during the current season through June 3 compared with a year earlier were as follows: citrus salad, 6.2 million gallons--down 1 percent; grapefruit sections, 2.1 million gallons--down 16 percent; and orange sections, 1.1 million gallons--down 10 percent.

Heavy Pack of Frozen Orange Concentrate

The 1966/67 Florida pack of frozen orange concentrate to June 3, was 104.9 million gallons--61 percent above a year ago (table 19). With a relatively large quantity of Velencia oranges remaining for harvest as of mid-June, total output for the season is expected to exceed the record 1961/62 pack of 116 million gallons. Carryover stocks last fall were much below the unusually heavy stocks of a year earlier, and demand during the current season has been very good. Nevertheless, as a result of increased 1966/67 output, canners' stocks on June 3 totaled 59.0 million gallons--40 percent above a year earlier.

Grower prices for Florida oranges used for frozen concentrate this year have averaged sharply below those of a year ago. Retail frozen concentrated orange juice prices, since January, have averaged well below the levels of a year earlier. Since the beginning of the season to June 3, movement of frozen concentrated orange juice has shown an increase of 28 percent over the comparable period of a year ago.

Among other Florida frozen concentrated citrus juices packed during the season through June 3, only the blended juice pack, a minor item, was down from last season. Production of grapefruit juice was 4.9 million gallons--28 percent above 1965/66 output, and tangerine juice, 1.1 million gallons, was up 57 percent. Packers' stocks of grapefruit concentrate on June 3, 1967, were about 3.9 million gallons--up 60 percent.

USDA Buys Large Quantities of Frozen Orange Concentrate

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has bought a record quantity of frozen orange concentrated juice from 1966/67 production as a surplus removal activity for school lunch and charitable distribution. Section 32 (Public Law 320) funds were used to make purchases at two separate times this season. The first purchase, made February 3, 1967, was equivalent to about 4.4 million gallons. Delivery of this quantity was completed by April 4, 1967. A second purchase, amounting to approximately 10.4 million gallons, was announced April 13, 1967. About 10 percent of the second purchase was delivered during April 18 through May 15. The remainder is to be shipped during the period August 14 through October 2, 1967. No further purchases of frozen concentrated orange juice from this season's production are contemplated. Last season, USDA bought the equivalent of 390,000 gallons of this product from 1965/66 output.

Proceedings on a proposed Federal marketing agreement for Florida orange juice concentrate produced during the current season were terminated by the USDA. The proposed program, which would have authorized the diversion of a fixed proportion of concentrate to secondary markets did not receive sufficient support from Florida handlers to be made effective this season.

Trading of Florida Frozen Orange Concentrate Futures Initiated

Trading in frozen orange concentrate futures on the New York Cotton Exchange started October 26, 1966, and has continued in relatively small but slowly expanding volume since that time. Futures contracts represent agreements to purchase or sell specified quantities and qualities of frozen orange concentrate at stated prices for delivery at some later time, subject to the rules of the Exchange. Futures trading makes possible a degree of protection against price fluctuations through hedging.

The frozen orange concentrate contract calls for the delivery and acceptance of U. S. Grade A concentrate, brix range 51° to 65° inclusive, USDA score 92 and above, with a brix-acid ratio within 13-19.5. A trading unit represents 15,000 pounds of orange solids, with a quantity tolerance of 3 percent permitted. Prices are quoted on a per pound basis with fluctuations recorded in multiples of 5/100 cents per pound. Thus, on each contract of 15,000 pounds, a 5/100 cents change would represent $7.50.

Delivery months for trading are January, March, May, July, November, and December. Deliveries may be made on any of the last 5 business days during the maturing month in Exchange-licensed warehouses in Florida. However, if trading in frozen orange concentrate futures follows the pattern of other commoditites, only a small proportion of the contracts traded will result in actual delivery of the physical product. Offsetting transactions would most likely be completed to liquidate most of the outstanding contracts before expiration of trading in that contract. All futures transactions require a margin deposit and involve a brokerage charge.

The rate and magnitude of growth in futures trading in frozen orange concentrate will depend upon how well this item satisfies the basic requirements necessary for successful futures trading in a product, and also on the degree of industry participation and speculative interest.

MARKETINGS OF FRESH FRUITS DURING 1964-66

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Many changes have occurred in the marketing, storage, and transportation of fresh fruits since the last study of seasonality of fresh fruit marketings was published in the Fruit Situation.1/ A similar study with up-to-date information is needed to give better insights for appraising the market situation and outlook for fresh fruits. The current study covers volume of marketing of fresh citrus and noncitrus fruits in 41 metropolitan markets 2/ for the years 1964 through 1966. Tables 1, 2, and 3 summarize these data by kind of fruit, source, and method of transportation for each year studied.

Noncitrus fruits accounted for approximately 70 percent of the marketings in the 41 markets during the 3-year period.

Approximately 71 percent of fresh fruits unloaded in the 41 markets were of domestic origin. Only 1 percent of citrus marketings was imported during 1964-66. However, noncitrus fruit imports comprised about 39 percent of the noncitrus fruit unloads in 1964 and 41 percent in both 1965 and 1966, mainly due to a large volume of bananas, which are not produced domestically.

Approximately 55 percent of the marketings during this period were shipped by truck, and 45 percent were by rail, boat, and air.3/ This contrasts with the 1955 study when 39 percent of total unloads in the 19 markets were shipped by truck, and 61 percent were shipped by rail, boat, and air. The increased volume of fresh fruits shipped by truck during the last 10 years reflects improvements in highways, increases in truck size, and lower costs of trucking for shorter hauls.

Approximately two-thirds of the shipments of all domestic noncitrus fruits were by truck. Most markets usually drew heavily upon truck shipments of apples, peaches, and strawberries from nearby producing States. However, fruits (such as grapes, pears, and plums and prunes) produced mostly in the Pacific States, because of long distance to Central and Eastern markets, moved mostly by rail, boat, and air.

Approximately 55 percent of U. S. grown citrus fruits were shipped by truck. Over two-thirds of all grapefruits were shipped by truck. In contrast, rail, boat, and air shipments of lemons, most of which are produced in California and Arizona, were much larger than by truck. Unloads of oranges were almost equally divided between the 2 types of shipments. Western markets drew heavily upon California oranges grown within convenient trucking distance. Central and Eastern markets (including Boston, Chicago, Detroit, New York, and Philadelphia) also drew heavily upon oranges from the Pacific coast, moved mostly by rail. Approximately two-thirds of the total marketings

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1/ "Fresh Fruit Supplies in 19 Markets, 1955" by Ben H. Pubols, U. S. Dept. Agr., ERS, TFS-119, June 1956.

2/ These markets are Albany, Atlanta, Baltimore, Birmingham, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbia, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Fort Worth, Houston, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Lousiville, Memphis, Miami, Milwaukee, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Nashville, New Orleans, New York-Newark, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland, Providence, St. Louis, Salt Lake City, San Antonio, San Francisco-Oakland, Seattle-Tacoma, Washington D. C., and Wichita.

3/ Method of shipment relates to the movement between local shipping points or seaports and metropolitan markets within the continental United States.

of fresh oranges were supplied by California. Florida, Arizona, and Texas supplied the rest.

In table 4, monthly marketings of fresh fruits in the 41 markets during the 1964-66 period were averaged to obtain a better indication of seasonal movement of fruits. These data summarize monthly marketings by kinds of fruit and types of shipment.

Marketings of all fresh fruits in the 41 markets were highest in December and lowest in May (cover chart). However, month-to-month fluctuations were small. When receipts of noncitrus fruits tapered off during the winter months, they were supplanted by citrus fruits, and vice versa (inside cover chart).

During all months, total unloads of noncitrus were considerably heavier than those of citrus. Large, steady shipments of bananas accounted for approximately 30 percent or more of the total noncitrus fruits. Seasonal increases in supplies of peaches, plums, and early grapes contributed to peak receipts of noncitrus fruits in July and August. However the seasonal pattern of marketings of fresh noncitrus fruits differed by method of transportation. Truck shipment of noncitrus fruits hit a peak in June with large supplies of peaches and strawberries and continued at high levels through September when production of other fruit crops increased seasonally. Shipments by rail, boat, and air trended upwards during the summer months and peaked in October, reflecting increased movement of fall grapes and apples.

Unloads of citrus fruits were heaviest from December to March, with month-to-month variations generally following changes in the movement of oranges and grapefruits. Shipments of fresh oranges were heaviest from late fall through spring (November through May), when early and mid-season varieties, navels, and Florida Valencias accounted for most of the supplies. Fresh orange shipments during June to October consisted mainly of California Valencias. Shipments of grapefruits were usually heaviest during the winter months, when harvest is most active in Florida--the principal producing State. Peak unloads of citrus by rail, boat, and air came in March with volume movement of California oranges to Central and Eastern markets. Truck shipments of citrus were heaviest during December, when supplies of early and mid-season variety oranges and tangerines from Florida increased seasonally.

Table 1.--Fresh fruits: Marketings at 41 metropolitan U. S. markets, by kind of fruit, source, and method of transportation, 1964 1/

Commodity	Domestic fruits					Imports					Grand total				
	Rail, boat, and air	Truck	Total	Percentage of total: Rail, boat, and air	Percentage of total: Truck	Rail, boat, and air	Truck	Total	Percentage of total: Rail, boat, and air	Percentage of total: Truck	Rail, boat, and air	Truck	Total	Percentage of total: Rail, boat, and air	Percentage of total: Truck
	Cars 2/	Cars 2/	Cars 2/	Percent	Percent	Cars 2/	Cars 2/	Cars 2/	Percent	Percent	Cars 2/	Cars 2/	Cars 2/	Percent	Percent
Noncitrus															
Apples	12,185	30,702	42,887	28	72	543	394	937	58	42	12,728	31,096	43,824	29	71
Apricots	252	585	837	30	70	2	---	2	100	---	254	585	839	30	70
Avocados	116	3,201	3,317	4	96	---	---	---	---	---	116	3,201	3,317	4	96
Bananas	---	---	---	---	---	40,342	31,284	71,626	56	44	40,342	31,284	71,626	56	44
Cherries	1,487	1,023	2,510	59	41	40	30	70	57	43	1,527	1,053	2,580	59	41
Grapes	10,117	7,318	17,435	58	42	718	248	966	74	26	10,835	7,566	18,401	59	41
Nectarines	1,859	1,964	3,823	49	51	171	34	205	83	17	2,030	1,998	4,028	50	50
Peaches	1,393	12,052	13,445	10	90	50	16	66	76	24	1,443	12,068	13,511	11	89
Pears	5,212	2,650	7,862	66	34	483	64	547	85	15	5,695	2,714	8,409	68	32
Pineapples	2,176	813	2,989	73	27	23	535	558	4	96	2,199	1,348	3,547	62	38
Plums and Prunes	4,262	2,803	7,065	60	40	113	38	151	75	25	4,375	2,841	7,216	61	39
Strawberries	2,689	7,570	10,259	26	74	---	222	222	---	100	2,689	7,792	10,481	26	74
Other noncitrus (Including mixed) 3/	1,949	4,186	6,135	32	68	826	470	1,296	64	36	2,775	4,656	7,431	37	63
Total	43,697	74,867	118,564	37	63	43,311	33,335	76,646	56	44	87,008	108,202	195,210	45	55
Citrus															
Grapefruits	5,450	13,476	18,926	29	71	---	25	25	---	100	5,450	13,501	18,951	29	71
Lemons	5,699	4,069	9,768	58	42	---	---	---	---	---	5,699	4,069	9,768	58	42
Limes	---	546	546	---	---	---	55	55	---	100	---	601	601	---	100
Oranges	18,206	18,460	36,666	50	50	155	447	602	26	74	18,361	18,907	37,268	49	51
Tangerines	713	2,686	3,399	21	79	73	171	244	30	70	786	2,857	3,643	22	78
Other citrus (Including mixed) 4/	1,718	538	2,256	76	24	13	1	14	93	7	1,731	539	2,270	76	24
Total	31,786	39,775	71,561	44	56	241	699	940	26	74	32,027	40,474	72,501	44	56
Total all fruits	75,483	114,642	190,125	40	60	43,552	34,034	77,586	56	44	119,035	148,676	267,711	44	56

1/ See text footnote 2 for list of 41 metropolitan U. S. markets.

2/ Units for all fruits are converted to rail carlot equivalent on the basis of the container weight for each fruit.

3/ Includes miscellaneous berries, mixed berries, currants, figs, loquats, mangoes, fresh olives, papaya, prickly pears, persimmons, plantains, pomegranates, and quinces.

4/ Includes kumquates, tangelos, uglifruit and other mixed citrus.

Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Unload Totals For 41 Cities, 1964. Market News Branch, Fruit and Vegetable Division, Consumer and Marketing Service, Department of Agricultrue. C & MS-7 (1964), March 1965.

Table 2.-- Fresh fruits: Marketings at 41 metropolitan U. S. markets, by kind of fruit, source, and method of transportation, 1965 1/

Commodity	Domestic fruits					Imports					Grand total				
	Rail, boat, and air	Truck	Total	Percentage of total		Rail, boat, and air	Truck	Total	Percentage of total		Rail, boat, and air	Truck	Total	Percentage of total	
				Rail, boat, and air	Truck				Rail, boat, and air	Truck				Rail, boat, and air	Truck
	Cars 2/	Cars 2/	Cars 2/	Percent	Percent	Cars 2/	Cars 2/	Cars 2/	Percent	Percent	Cars 2/	Cars 2/	Cars 2/	Percent	Percent
Noncitrus															
Apples	9,652	31,382	41,034	24	76	305	310	615	50	50	9,957	31,692	41,649	24	76
Apricots	210	438	648	32	68	---	---	---	---	---	210	438	648	32	68
Avocados	89	1,629	1,718	5	95	28	---	28	100	---	117	1,629	1,746	7	93
Bananas	---	---	---	---	---	41,475	32,141	73,616	56	44	41,475	32,141	73,616	56	44
Cherries	782	759	1,541	51	49	2	76	78	3	97	784	835	1,619	48	52
Grapes	10,636	8,195	18,831	57	43	658	231	889	74	26	11,294	8,426	19,720	57	43
Nectarines	1,488	1,788	3,276	45	55	175	30	205	85	15	1,663	1,818	3,481	48	52
Peaches	974	14,066	15,040	6	94	21	4	25	84	16	995	14,070	15,065	7	93
Pears	3,923	1,880	5,803	68	32	212	35	247	86	14	4,135	1,915	6,050	68	32
Pineapples	2,090	751	2,841	74	26	2	380	382	1	99	2,092	1,131	3,223	65	35
Plums and Prunes	4,038	2,562	6,600	61	39	127	42	169	75	25	4,165	2,604	6,769	62	38
Strawberries	1,875	6,498	8,373	22	78	4	305	309	1	99	1,879	6,803	8,682	22	78
Other noncitrus (Including mixed) 3/	1,581	3,058	4,639	34	66	1,138	423	1,561	73	27	2,719	3,481	6,200	44	56
Total	37,338	73,006	110,344	34	66	44,147	33,977	78,124	56	44	81,485	106,983	188,468	43	57
Citrus															
Grapefruits	7,809	15,128	22,937	34	66	---	10	10	---	100	7,809	15,138	22,947	34	66
Lemons	5,418	3,897	9,315	58	42	2	3	5	40	60	5,420	3,900	9,320	58	42
Limes	---	605	605	---	100	---	32	32	---	100	---	637	637	---	100
Oranges	21,729	21,567	43,296	50	50	240	297	537	45	55	21,969	21,864	43,833	50	50
Tangerines	797	3,002	3,799	21	79	32	182	214	15	85	829	3,184	4,013	21	79
Other citrus (Including mixed) 4/	2,272	543	2,815	81	19	24	5	29	83	17	2,296	548	2,844	81	19
Total	38,025	44,742	82,767	46	54	298	529	827	36	64	38,323	45,271	83,594	46	54
Total all fruits	75,363	117,748	193,111	39	61	44,445	34,506	78,951	56	44	119,808	152,254	272,062	44	56

See footnotes for Table 1.

See C & MS-7 (1965), March 1966.

Table 3.—Fresh fruits: Marketings at 41 metropolitan U. S. markets, by kind of fruit, source, and method of transportation, 1966 1/

Commodity	Domestic fruits					Imports					Grand total				
	Rail, boat, and air	Truck	Total	Percentage of total: Rail, boat, and air	Percentage of total: Truck	Rail, boat, and air	Truck	Total	Percentage of total: Rail, boat, and air	Percentage of total: Truck	Rail, boat, and air	Truck	Total	Percentage of total: Rail, boat, and air	Percentage of total: Truck
	Cars 2/	Cars 2/	Cars 2/	Percent	Percent	Cars 2/	Cars 2/	Cars 2/	Percent	Percent	Cars 2/	Cars 2/	Cars 2/	Percent	Percent
Noncitrus															
Apples	9,652	28,900	38,552	25	75	180	301	481	37	63	9,832	29,201	39,033	25	75
Apricots	208	553	761	27	73	---	---	---	---	---	208	553	761	27	73
Avocados	198	3,479	3,677	5	95	68	---	68	100	---	266	3,479	3,745	8	92
Bananas	---	---	---	---	---	42,836	33,068	75,904	56	44	42,836	33,068	75,904	56	44
Cherries	1,179	782	1,961	60	40	9	37	46	20	80	1,188	819	2,007	59	41
Grapes	12,357	7,977	20,334	61	39	697	211	908	77	23	13,054	8,188	21,242	62	38
Nectarines	1,432	1,403	2,835	50	50	132	23	155	85	15	1,564	1,426	2,990	52	48
Peaches	1,062	14,291	15,353	7	93	31	15	46	67	33	1,093	14,306	15,399	7	93
Pears	5,297	2,661	7,958	67	33	242	32	274	88	12	5,539	2,693	8,232	67	33
Pineapples	2,291	747	3,038	75	25	33	265	298	11	89	2,324	1,012	3,336	70	30
Plums and Prunes	2,971	2,335	5,306	56	44	105	36	141	74	26	3,076	2,371	5,447	56	44
Strawberries	1,607	6,865	8,472	20	80	4	626	630	1	99	1,611	7,491	9,102	18	82
Other noncitrus (Including mixed) 3/	2,202	3,261	5,463	40	60	1,633	200	1,833	89	11	3,835	3,461	7,296	53	47
Total	40,456	73,254	113,710	36	64	45,970	34,814	80,784	57	43	86,426	108,068	194,494	44	56
Citrus															
Grapefruits	7,148	14,809	21,957	33	67	---	3	3	---	100	7,148	14,812	21,960	33	67
Lemons	5,615	3,520	9,135	62	38	---	---	---	---	---	5,615	3,520	9,135	62	38
Limes	---	619	619	---	100	---	32	32	---	100	---	651	651	---	100
Oranges 3/	22,091	21,323	43,414	51	49	324	298	622	52	48	22,415	21,621	44,036	51	49
Tangerines	900	3,235	4,135	22	78	11	137	148	7	93	911	3,372	4,283	27	73
Other citrus (Including mixed) 4/	2,686	907	3,593	75	25	5	2	7	71	29	2,691	909	3,600	75	25
Total	38,440	44,413	82,853	46	54	340	472	812	42	58	38,780	44,885	83,665	46	54
Total all fruits	78,896	117,667	196,563	40	60	46,310	35,286	81,596	57	43	125,206	152,953	278,159	45	55

See footnotes for Table 1.

See C & MS-7 (1966), March 1967.

Table 4.--Fresh fruits: Marketings at 41 metropolitan U. S. markets by kind of fruit, source, and method of transportation, average 1964-66

(Carlot equivalent)

Method of transportation and commodity	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
	Cars 2/	Cars 2/	Cars 2/	Cars 2/	Cars 2/	Cars 2/	Cars 2/	Cars 2/	Cars 2/	Cars 2/	Cars 2/	Cars 2/	Cars 2/
Rail, boat, and air													
Noncitrus													
Apples	1,147	1,331	1,539	1,234	1,131	706	310	134	247	753	923	1,383	10,838
Apricots	1	---	---	---	2	139	73	10	---	---	---	---	225
Avocados	4	12	14	15	13	24	16	23	18	16	7	3	165
Bananas	3,417	3,485	3,734	3,574	3,632	3,454	3,012	3,079	3,144	3,642	3,554	3,825	41,552
Cherries	2	---	---	---	35	564	443	121	---	---	---	---	1,165
Grapes	439	311	334	411	221	316	1,049	1,523	1,832	2,892	1,530	870	11,728
Nectarines	33	124	2	---	1	159	604	677	152	---	---	---	1,752
Peaches	9	16	8	---	19	189	394	291	222	28	---	---	1,176
Pears	338	302	339	310	257	101	322	633	781	716	601	421	5,121
Pineapples	134	185	345	275	267	187	136	102	113	115	194	153	2,206
Plums and Prunes	35	41	38	1	5	558	1,240	1,221	678	55	---	1	3,873
Strawberries	12	20	70	292	501	434	272	173	152	107	22	6	2,061
Other noncitrus 3/	144	172	183	185	142	302	450	391	280	319	269	270	3,107
Total noncitrus	5,715	5,999	6,606	6,297	6,226	7,133	8,321	8,378	7,619	8,643	7,100	6,932	84,969
Citrus													
Grapefruits	643	777	962	825	843	527	286	254	116	254	589	724	6,800
Lemons	333	310	397	387	567	803	771	589	430	322	334	334	5,577
Limes	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Oranges	2,142	2,532	2,871	2,306	2,319	1,828	972	922	936	926	985	2,177	20,916
Tangerines	196	26	19	4	3	---	---	---	---	---	106	488	842
Other citrus 4/	280	258	244	191	165	123	124	95	42	36	208	474	2,240
Total citrus	3,594	3,903	4,493	3,713	3,897	3,281	2,153	1,860	1,524	1,538	2,222	4,197	36,375
Total all fruits by rail, boat, and air	9,309	9,902	11,099	10,010	10,123	10,414	10,474	10,238	9,143	10,181	9,322	11,129	121,344
Truck													
Noncitrus													
Apples	3,017	2,747	2,968	2,235	1,666	1,029	641	1,090	4,083	4,539	3,435	3,213	30,663
Apricots	---	---	---	---	25	301	165	36	---	---	---	---	527
Avocados	285	256	270	259	237	213	198	209	186	172	230	254	2,769
Bananas	2,542	2,576	3,148	2,850	2,678	2,838	2,354	2,405	2,541	2,657	2,777	2,798	32,164
Cherries	---	---	---	---	110	460	300	32	---	---	---	---	902
Grapes	299	216	234	200	145	400	919	1,453	1,693	1,203	809	489	8,060
Nectarines	4	20	5	---	2	305	546	601	254	10	---	---	1,747
Peaches	1	2	5	---	349	3,044	4,305	3,886	1,769	120	1	---	13,482
Pears	115	89	109	82	74	38	162	503	560	383	207	120	2,442
Pineapples	60	81	160	160	186	161	64	55	52	54	69	63	1,165
Plums and Prunes	7	9	20	1	27	612	766	658	467	38	1	---	2,606
Strawberries	169	225	655	1,313	2,028	1,913	467	195	151	75	59	111	7,361
Other noncitrus 3/	68	67	65	89	117	716	901	531	259	340	457	255	3,865
Total noncitrus	6,567	6,288	7,639	7,189	7,644	12,030	11,788	11,654	12,015	9,591	8,045	7,303	107,753
Citrus													
Grapefruits	1,970	1,749	1,993	1,537	918	495	291	223	243	1,677	1,766	1,622	14,484
Lemons	290	247	316	331	372	385	378	360	318	277	273	283	3,830
Limes	37	24	30	34	53	101	103	81	47	39	33	48	630
Oranges 3/	2,673	2,644	2,761	2,287	1,547	867	539	522	589	1,117	2,295	2,955	20,796
Tangerines	651	202	101	36	11	1	---	---	---	25	686	1,424	3,137
Other citrus 4/	92	36	28	16	4	6	3	3	6	25	230	218	667
Total citrus	5,713	4,902	5,229	4,241	2,905	1,855	1,314	1,189	1,203	3,160	5,283	6,550	43,544
Total all fruits by truck	12,280	11,190	12,868	11,430	10,549	13,885	13,102	12,843	13,218	12,751	13,328	13,853	151,297
Rail, boat, and air and truck													
Noncitrus	12,282	12,287	14,245	13,486	13,870	19,163	20,109	20,032	19,634	18,234	15,145	14,235	192,722
Citrus	9,307	8,805	9,722	7,954	6,802	5,136	3,467	3,049	2,727	4,698	7,505	10,747	79,919
All fruits	21,589	21,092	23,967	21,440	20,672	24,299	23,576	23,081	22,361	22,932	22,650	24,982	272,641

See footnotes for table 1.
See C & MS-7 (March, 1964, 1965, 1966).

Table 5.--Total noncitrus fruits: Production and use, United States, 1935-66 1/

Year	Production			Farm home use	Total sold	Utilization of sales			
						Fresh 2/		Processed	
	Total	Not used	Used			Quantity	Percentage	Quantity	Percentage
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Percent	1,000 tons	Percent
1935	9,451	227	9,224	555	8,669	4,395	50.7	4,274	49.3
1936	7,422	31	7,391	382	7,009	3,596	51.3	3,413	48.7
1937	10,217	339	9,878	521	9,357	4,642	49.6	4,715	50.4
1938	8,924	370	8,554	433	8,121	3,957	48.7	4,164	51.3
1939	9,721	448	9,273	469	8,804	4,305	48.9	4,499	51.1
1940	8,648	203	8,445	423	8,022	4,087	50.9	3,935	49.1
1941	9,703	166	9,537	477	9,060	4,379	48.3	4,681	51.7
1942	9,309	289	9,020	439	8,581	4,124	48.1	4,457	51.9
1943	8,001	22	7,979	275	7,704	2,978	38.7	4,726	61.3
1944	9,720	125	9,595	428	9,167	4,126	45.0	5,041	55.0
1945	8,514	75	8,439	323	8,116	3,511	43.3	4,605	56.7
1946	10,571	27	10,544	380	10,164	4,241	41.7	5,923	58.3
1947	9,872	156	9,716	357	9,359	4,265	45.6	5,094	54.4
1948	8,799	84	8,715	297	8,418	3,504	41.6	4,914	58.4
1949	9,736	564	9,172	305	8,867	4,005	45.2	4,862	54.8
1950	8,919	152	8,767	255	8,512	3,507	41.2	5,005	58.8
1951	9,814	320	9,494	269	9,225	3,584	38.9	5,641	61.1
1952	8,981	52	8,929	250	8,679	3,625	41.8	5,054	58.2
1953	8,675	46	8,629	218	8,411	3,505	41.7	4,906	58.3
1954	8,895	54	8,841	196	8,645	3,603	41.7	5,042	58.3
1955	9,293	112	9,181	128	9,053	3,398	37.5	5,655	62.5
1956	9,388	98	9,290	161	9,129	3,491	38.2	5,638	61.8
1957	9,278	124	9,154	146	9,008	3,887	43.2	5,121	56.8
1958	9,741	120	9,621	145	9,476	4,080	43.1	5,396	56.9
1959	10,231	154	10,077	130	9,947	4,054	40.8	5,893	59.2
1960	9,435	77	9,358	120	9,238	3,696	40.0	5,542	60.0
1961	10,188	168	10,020	113	9,907	3,929	39.7	5,978	60.3
1962	10,366	146	10,220	104	10,116	3,937	38.9	6,179	61.1
1963	10,483	156	10,327	95	10,232	3,737	36.5	6,495	63.5
1964	11,215	221	10,994	96	10,898	3,855	35.4	7,043	64.6
1965	11,528	326	11,202	87	11,115	3,754	33.8	7,361	66.2
1966 3/	10,797	189	10,608	85	10,523	3,710	35.3	6,813	64.7

1/ Apples (commercial crop), apricots, avocados, cherries (RSP and sweet), cranberries. dates, figs, grapes, nectarines, olives, peaches, pears, persimmons, plums, pomegranates, prunes, Florida pineapples, and strawberries.
2/ For 1935-38, includes relatively small quantities of strawberries processed.
3/ Preliminary.

Data prepared from noncitrus fruit production and utilization reports, SRS, USDA.

Table 6.--Production and utilization of specified fruits, United States, crops of 1962-66

Commodity and crop year	Total production	Production having value	Farm home use	Sold	Utilization of sales					
					Fresh sales 1/	Processed (fresh equivalent)				
						Canned 2/	Dried	Frozen	Other 3/	Total processed
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Apples:										
1962	125,575	125,500	2,132	123,368	76,702	23,020	4,243	3,609	15,794	46,666
1963	125,705	124,980	1,959	123,021	76,692	23,738	3,235	3,493	15,863	46,329
1964	139,215	137,359	1,969	135,390	81,117	27,085	2,482	3,946	20,760	54,273
1965	136,050	132,734	1,922	130,812	76,821	27,186	3,463	4,610	18,732	53,991
1966 4/										
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Peaches:										
1962	1,812,216	1,694,880	26,856	1,668,024	738,552	843,744	41,208	39,576	4,944	929,472
1963	1,772,376	1,706,016	24,288	1,681,728	701,112	892,344	38,304	45,120	4,848	980,616
1964	1,787,112	1,693,992	23,424	1,670,568	607,896	959,568	33,696	53,472	15,936	1,062,672
1965	1,748,750	1,587,000	22,600	1,564,400	655,850	824,100	35,300	41,300	7,850	908,550
1966	1,703,700	1,606,200	20,700	1,585,500	598,050	915,250	22,000	44,600	5,600	987,450
Pears:										
1962	716,500	713,125	8,900	704,225	286,325	407,000	10,900	---	---	417,900
1963	476,800	474,400	8,650	465,750	179,150	282,025	4,575	---	---	286,600
1964	733,475	722,650	8,800	713,850	249,225	454,825	9,800	---	---	464,625
1965	499,430	495,805	5,860	489,945	198,120	290,725	1,100	---	---	291,825
1966	749,420	722,165	6,480	715,685	286,209	421,176	8,300	---	---	429,476
Apricots:										
1962	166,200	165,600	1,810	163,790	19,190	110,100	28,900	5,600	---	144,600
1963	200,300	199,650	1,700	197,950	17,650	125,400	47,900	7,000	---	180,300
1964	224,200	222,100	1,900	220,200	22,490	151,810	37,400	8,500	---	197,710
1965	226,000	210,940	725	210,215	14,415	156,000	30,800	9,000	---	195,800
1966	193,500	192,400	880	191,520	17,650	126,370	39,000	8,500	---	173,870
Cherries, sweet:										
1962	110,500	108,500	2,745	105,755	38,448	17,470	---	470	49,367	67,307
1963	70,100	69,160	2,350	66,810	32,870	8,790	---	360	24,790	33,940
1964	120,400	118,980	2,610	116,370	45,916	16,945	---	475	53,034	70,454
1965	87,620	86,580	1,409	85,171	28,395	13,175	---	---	43,601	56,776
1966	115,910	111,050	1,674	109,376	42,464	12,543	---	1,105	53,264	66,912
Cherries, sour:										
1962	176,740	167,145	1,470	165,675	6,036	84,293	---	73,676	1,670	159,639
1963	81,110	81,090	1,088	80,002	4,092	30,860	---	44,350	700	75,910
1964	274,240	225,692	1,648	224,044	7,679	99,641	---	115,884	840	216,365
1965	176,510	161,014	1,192	159,822	4,903	68,193	---	85,001	1,725	154,919
1966	90,450	89,966	1,065	88,901	4,747	37,988	---	46,166	---	84,154
Plums:										
1962	90,500	88,500	400	88,100	77,275	10,825	---	---	---	10,825
1963	114,700	109,700	400	109,300	97,160	12,140	---	---	---	12,140
1964	127,500	122,500	400	122,100	109,085	13,015	---	---	---	13,015
1965	124,500	119,500	400	119,100	106,500	12,600	---	---	---	12,600
1966	108,000	99,000	400	98,600	87,200	11,400	---	---	---	11,400
Prunes: 5/										
1962	456,300	454,500	3,050	451,450	34,330	30,670	385,450	1,000	---	417,120
1963	374,100	373,160	1,480	371,680	25,380	13,515	332,705	80	---	346,300
1964	521,600	507,988	2,502	505,486	29,553	20,433	455,225	275	---	475,933
1965	480,200	478,574	1,620	476,954	30,671	22,333	422,950	1,000	---	446,283
1966	383,200	382,180	1,310	380,870	26,460	16,960	336,850	600	---	354,410

1/ In some years for apricots, peaches, pears, and prunes, includes some quantites canned, frozen, or otherwise processed. 2/ For some items, includes quantities frozen, dried, used for juice, jams, jellies, brining, or otherwise processed. 3/ Apples, mostly crushed for juice, cider and vinegar; peaches, used for jams, jellies, etc; and cherries, mostly brined. 4/ Utilization data available July 1. 5/ Pacific Northwest and California.

Table 7.--Utilization of specified fruits marketed, by percentage of total sales, United States, 1962-66

Commodity and crop year	Fresh sales	Processed (basis fresh equivalent)					Total sales
		Canned	Dried	Frozen	Other	Total processed	
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Apples:							
1962	62.2	18.7	3.4	2.9	12.8	37.8	100.0
1963	62.3	19.3	2.6	2.9	12.9	37.7	100.0
1964	59.9	20.0	1.8	2.9	15.4	40.1	100.0
1965	58.7	20.8	2.7	3.5	14.3	41.3	100.0
1966 1/							
Peaches:							
1962	44.3	50.6	2.4	2.4	.3	55.7	100.0
1963	41.7	53.0	2.3	2.7	.3	58.3	100.0
1964	36.4	57.4	2.0	3.2	1.0	63.6	100.0
1965	41.9	52.7	2.3	2.6	.5	58.1	100.0
1966	37.7	57.7	1.4	2.8	.4	62.3	100.0
Pears:							
1962	40.7	57.8	1.5	---	---	59.3	100.0
1963	38.5	60.5	1.0	---	---	61.5	100.0
1964	34.9	63.7	1.4	---	---	65.1	100.0
1965	40.4	59.4	.2	---	---	59.6	100.0
1966	40.0	58.8	1.2	---	---	60.0	100.0
Apricots:							
1962	11.7	67.2	17.7	3.4	---	88.3	100.0
1963	8.9	63.4	24.2	3.5	---	91.1	100.0
1964	10.2	68.9	17.0	3.9	---	89.8	100.0
1965	6.9	74.2	14.6	4.3	---	93.1	100.0
1966	9.2	66.0	20.4	4.4	---	90.8	100.0
Cherries, sweet:							
1962	36.4	16.5	---	.4	46.7	63.6	100.0
1963	49.2	13.2	---	.5	37.1	50.8	100.0
1964	39.5	14.5	---	.4	45.6	60.5	100.0
1965	33.3	15.5	---	---	51.2	66.7	100.0
1966	38.8	11.5	---	1.0	48.7	61.2	100.0
Cherries, sour:							
1962	3.6	50.9	---	44.5	1.0	96.4	100.0
1963	5.1	38.6	---	55.4	.9	94.9	100.0
1964	3.4	44.5	---	51.7	.4	96.6	100.0
1965	3.1	42.6	---	53.2	1.1	96.9	100.0
1966	5.3	42.7	---	52.0	---	94.7	100.0
Plums:							
1962	87.7	12.3	---	---	---	12.3	100.0
1963	88.9	11.1	---	---	---	11.1	100.0
1964	89.3	10.7	---	---	---	10.7	100.0
1965	89.4	10.6	---	---	---	10.6	100.0
1966	88.4	11.6	---	---	---	11.6	100.0
Prunes: 2/							
1962	7.6	6.8	85.4	.2	---	92.4	100.0
1963	6.8	3.7	89.5	3/	---	93.2	100.0
1964	5.8	4.0	90.1	.1	---	94.2	100.0
1965	6.4	4.7	88.7	.2	---	93.6	100.0
1966	6.9	4.5	88.4	.2	---	93.1	100.0

1/ Utilization data available July 1.
2/ Pacific Northwest and California.
3/ Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 8.--Canned Fruits: Canners' carryin, pack, supplies, shipments, and stocks, selected items, United States, 1962-66

(Basis equivalent cases of 24 No. 2½ cans)

Item and season 1/	Canners' carryin	Pack	Total supply	Season shipments to April 1	Canners' stocks, April 1	Shipments, April 1-June 1	Canners' stocks, June 1	Season shipment, 12 months
	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases
Total--13 items:								
1962-63	21,880	98,467	120,347	82,294	34,945	15,565	22,391	101,364
1963-64	18,983	90,492	109,475	76,574	30,007	13,326	19,575	93,098
1964-65	16,377	109,994	126,371	83,733	40,367	15,113	27,525	102,704
1965-66	23,667	96,438	120,105	81,314	36,169	13,032	25,809	98,023
1966-67 2/	22,285	103,621	125,906	86,208	37,194			
Apples:								
1962-63	671	3,713	4,384	2,238	2,089	541	1,605	3,583
1963-64	801	3,737	4,538	2,372	2,105	461	1,705	3,511
1964-65	1,027	3,614	4,641	2,413	2,175	613	1,615	3,755
1965-66	886	4,056	4,942	2,380	2,534	559	2,003	3,727
1966-67	1,215	3,204	4,419	2,597	1,737	473	1,349	
Applesauce:								
1962-63	1,610	12,362	13,972	8,216	5,582	2,124	3,535	12,924
1963-64	1,048	13,000	14,048	7,940	5,917	2,037	4,071	12,480
1964-65	1,568	15,314	16,882	8,999	7,633	2,363	5,520	14,382
1965-66	2,500	15,947	18,447	8,850	9,398	2,631	6,966	14,347
1966-67	4,100	12,916	17,016	9,086	6,784	3,133	4,797	
Apricots:								
1962-63	1,204	4,008	5,212	3,601	1,611	585	1,026	4,186
1963-64	1,026	4,051	5,077	3,956	1,121	494	627	4,450
1964-65	627	5,196	5,823	4,005	1,818	569	1,249	4,574
1965-66	1,249	5,146	6,395	4,701	1,694	567	1,127	5,268
1966-67 3/	1,115	5,018	6,133	4,555	1,578	558	1,020	5,113
Cherries, RSP:								
1962-63	143	3,182	3,325	2,500	825	414	411	3,031
1963-64	294	946	1,240	1,101	139	102	37	1,220
1964-65	20	3,564	3,584	2,810	774	250	524	3,169
1965-66	415	2,424	2,839	2,456	383	219	164	2,748
1966-67	102	992	1,094	997	97	42	55	
Cherries, sweet:								
1962-63	341	1,068	1,409	751	658	145	513	896
1963-64	513	503	1,016	720	296	119	177	839
1964-65	177	976	1,153	734	419	145	274	879
1965-66	274	714	988	681	307	89	218	770
1966-67	218	607	825	625	200			
Pineapple:								
1962-63	5,379	15,106	20,485	12,879	4,729	2,680	4,926	15,559
1963-64	4,926	14,982	19,908	12,033	5,233	2,388	5,487	14,421
1964-65	5,487	13,633	19,120	12,488	4,664	2,205	4,427	14,693
1965-66	4,427	14,961	19,388	13,093	3,850	2,176	4,119	15,269
1966-67 2/	4/4,323	15,099	19,422	13,098	5,051			

1/ Season beginning September 1 for apples and applesauce, July 1 for RSP cherries, and June 1 for all other items.
2/ Includes pack of pineapple to May 1 only.
3/ California only.
4/ Revised.

Continued

Table 8.--Canned Fruits: Canners' carryin, pack, supplies, shipments, and stocks, selected items, United States, 1962-66 -- Continued

(Basis equivalent cases of 24 No. 2½ cans)

Item and season 1/	Canners' carryin	Pack	Total supply	Season shipments to April 1	Canners' stocks, April 1	Shipments, April 1-June 1	Canners' stocks, June 1	Season shipments, 12 months
	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases
Fruit cocktail:								
1962-63	3,398	13,771	17,169	12,187	4,982	2,748	2,234	14,935
1963-64	2,234	12,565	14,799	10,959	3,840	1,748	2,092	12,707
1964-65	2,092	16,176	18,268	13,458	4,810	2,417	2,393	15,875
1965-66	2,393	14,505	16,898	11,336	5,562	2,122	3,440	13,458
1966-67	3,440	15,781	19,221	13,322	5,899	3,223	2,676	16,545
Fruits for salad:								
1962-63	275	832	1,107	699	408	164	244	863
1963-64	244	823	1,067	692	375	137	238	829
1964-65	238	848	1,086	567	519	147	372	714
1965-66	372	652	1,024	619	405	120	285	739
1966-67	285	805	1,090	617	473	137	336	754
Mixed fruits:								
1962-63	81	457	538	312	226	67	159	379
1963-64	159	353	512	404	108	55	53	459
1964-65	53	554	607	394	213	58	155	452
1965-66	155	504	659	401	258	5	253	406
1966-67	253	535	788	436	352	62	290	498
Peaches, Calif. clingstone:								
1962-63	3,382	25,574	28,956	22,825	6,131	2,940	3,191	25,765
1963-64	3,191	25,089	28,280	22,233	6,047	3,489	2,558	25,722
1964-65	2,558	30,640	33,198	24,868	8,330	3,139	5,191	28,007
1965-66	5,191	23,233	28,424	23,539	4,885	2,065	2,820	25,604
1966-67	2,820	30,348	33,168	25,558	7,610	3,494	4,116	29,052
Peaches, U. S. freestone:								
1962-63	1,912	6,917	8,829	6,283	2,546	1,063	1,483	7,346
1963-64	1,483	7,640	9,123	6,731	2,392	1,087	1,305	7,818
1964-65	1,305	6,611	7,916	4,538	3,378	977	2,401	5,515
1965-66	2,401	6,159	8,560	5,819	2,741	967	1,774	6,786
1966-67	1,774	5,846	7,620	5,071	2,549			
Pears:								
1962-63	3,102	9,417	12,519	8,380	4,139	1,811	2,328	10,191
1963-64	2,328	5,633	7,961	6,328	1,633	976	657	7,304
1964-65	657	11,371	12,028	7,208	4,820	1,978	2,842	9,186
1965-66	2,842	6,408	9,250	6,095	3,155	1,248	1,907	7,343
1966-67	1,907	10,982	12,889	8,679	4,210			
Purple plums,U.S.:								
1962-63	382	2,060	2,442	1,423	1,019	283	736	1,706
1963-64	736	1,170	1,906	1,105	801	233	568	1,338
1964-65	568	1,497	2,065	1,251	814	252	562	1,503
1965-66	562	1,729	2,291	1,294	997	264	733	1,558
1966-67	733	1,488	2,221	1,567	654			

Prepared from reports of National Canners Association, Canners League of California, and Pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii.

Table 9.--Canned fruits: Commercial pack of principal items by size of container, United States, 1962-66

(Basis equivalent cases of 24 No. 2½ cans)

Item and season 1/	Retail sizes No. 2½ and under: Quantity	Retail sizes No. 2½ and under: Percent of pack	Institutional size No. 10: Quantity	Institutional size No. 10: Percent of pack	Total pack	Item and season 1/	Retail sizes No. 2½ and under: Quantity	Retail sizes No. 2½ and under: Percent of pack	Institutional size No. 10: Quantity	Institutional size No. 10: Percent of pack	Total pack
	1,000 cases	Percent	1,000 cases	Percent	1,000 cases		1,000 cases	Percent	1,000 cases	Percent	1,000 cases
Apples:						Fruit cocktail:					
1962-63	881	23.7	2,832	76.3	3,713	1962-63	12,009	87.2	1,762	12.8	13,771
1963-64	953	25.5	2,784	74.5	3,737	1963-64	10,996	87.5	1,569	12.5	12,565
1964-65	915	25.3	2,699	74.7	3,614	1964-65	13,675	84.5	2,501	15.5	16,176
1965-66	879	21.7	3,177	78.3	4,056	1965-66	12,357	85.2	2,148	14.8	14,505
1966-67	853	26.6	2,351	73.4	2/3,204	1966-67	13,431	85.1	2,350	14.9	15.781
Applesauce:						Fruit for salad:					
1962-63	10,538	85.2	1,824	14.8	12,362	1962-63	667	80.2	165	19.8	832
1963-64	10,480	80.6	2,520	19.4	13,000	1963-64	670	81.4	153	18.6	823
1964-65	12,288	80.2	3,026	19.8	15,314	1964-65	639	75.4	209	24.6	848
1965-66	12,587	78.9	3,360	21.1	15,947	1965-66	516	79.1	136	20.9	652
1966-67	10,806	83.7	2,110	16.3	2/12,916	1966-67	597	74.2	208	25.8	805
Apricots:						Mixed fruit:					
1962-63	3,040	75.8	968	24.2	4,008	1962-63	181	39.6	276	60.4	457
1963-64	2,919	72.1	1,132	27.9	4,051	1963-64	150	42.5	203	57.5	353
1964-65	3,495	67.3	1,701	32.7	5,196	1964-65	158	28.5	396	71.5	554
1965-66	3,404	66.1	1,742	33.9	5,146	1965-66	170	33.7	334	66.3	504
1966-67	3,536	70.5	1,482	29.5	5,018	1966-67	148	27.7	387	72.3	535
Cherries, R.S.P.:						Peaches, Cal. clingstone:					
1962-63	1,183	37.2	1,999	62.8	3,182	1962-63	21,840	85.4	3,734	14.6	25,574
1963-64	448	47.4	498	52.6	946	1963-64	21,213	84.6	3,876	15.4	25,089
1964-65	1,492	41.9	2,072	58.1	3,564	1964-65	25,323	82.6	5,317	17.4	30,640
1965-66	816	33.7	1,608	66.3	2,424	1965-66	19,367	83.4	3,866	16.6	23,233
1966-67	280	28.2	712	71.8	992	1966-67	24,602	81.1	5,746	18.9	30,348
Cherries, sweet:						Peaches, U.S. freestone:					
1962-63	848	79.4	220	20.6	1,068	1962-63	6,379	92.2	538	7.8	6,917
1963-64	388	77.1	115	22.9	503	1963-64	7,167	93.8	473	6.2	7,640
1964-65	769	78.8	207	21.2	976	1964-65	5,954	90.1	657	9.9	6,611
1965-66	565	79.1	149	20.9	714	1965-66	5,688	92.4	471	7.6	6,159
1966-67	447	73.6	160	26.4	607	1966-67	5,402	92.4	444	7.6	5,846
Cranberry sauce:						Pears:					
1962-63	2,966	91.5	275	8.5	3,241	1962-63	7,295	77.5	2,122	22.5	9,417
1963-64	3,068	92.8	239	7.2	3,307	1963-64	4,385	77.8	1,248	22.2	5,633
1964-65	2,785	90.0	309	10.0	3,094	1964-65	8,786	77.3	2,585	22.7	11,371
1965-66	3,013	89.9	338	10.1	3,351	1965-66	4,758	74.3	1,650	25.7	6,408
1966-67	3,211	89.6	372	10.4	3,583	1966-67	7,890	71.8	3,092	28.2	10,982
Pineapple:						Purple plums, U.S.:					
1962-63	10,910	72.2	4,196	27.8	15,106	1962-63	1,331	64.6	729	35.4	2,060
1963-64	10,588	70.7	4,394	29.3	14,982	1963-64	808	69.1	362	30.9	1,170
1964-65	9,873	72.4	3,760	27.6	13,633	1964-65	1,007	67.3	490	32.7	1,497
1965-66	10,901	72.9	4,060	27.1	14,961	1965-66	1,320	76.3	409	23.7	1,729
1966-67	10,543	69.8	4,556	30.2	2/15.099	1966-67	935	62.8	553	37.2	1,488

1/ Season beginning September 1 for apples, applesauce and cranberry sauce, July1 for RSP cherries, and June 1 for all other items.

2/ Apple and applesauce packs to June 1, 1967, and pineapple pack to May 1, 1967.

Prepared from reports of National Canners Association, Canners League of California, and Pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii.

Table 10.--Fruit, fresh and canned: United States exports of selected items, by areas of destination, 1961-65 seasons 1/

Item and season	Canada	Europe				Other	Total
		United Kingdom	Common Market	Other	Total		
	1,000 bushels 2/	1,000 bushels 2/	1,000 bushels 2/	1,000 bushels 2/	1,000 bushels 2/	1,000 bushels 2/	1,000 bushels 2/
Fresh fruit:							
Apples:							
1961-62	1,110	1,460	531	935	2,926	655	4,691
1962-63	592	894	25	693	1,612	699	2,903
1963-64	594	1,350	321	832	2,503	1,113	4,210
1964-65	976	1,516	327	717	2,560	1,058	4,594
1965-66	977	1,586	591	1,468	3,645	1,217	5,839
Pears:							
1961-62	429	184	165	433	782	155	1,366
1962-63	460	194	97	438	729	226	1,415
1963-64	244	58	39	259	356	174	774
1964-65	391	101	81	349	531	219	1,141
1965-66	457	111	152	483	746	193	1,396
	1,000 cases 3/	1,000 cases 3/	1,000 cases 3/	1,000 cases 3/	1,000 cases 3/	1,000 cases 3/	1,000 cases 3/
Canned Fruit:							
Peaches:							
1961-62	606	1,404	2,413	701	4,518	192	5,316
1962-63	559	1,128	3,576	930	5,634	250	6,443
1963-64	655	386	2,636	843	3,865	202	4,722
1964-65	734	350	2,907	999	4,256	185	5,175
1965-66	732	74	2,863	771	3,708	157	4,597
Fruit cocktail:							
1961-62	857	830	505	345	1,680	227	2,764
1962-63	754	997	781	461	2,239	266	3,259
1963-64	692	892	707	393	1,992	202	2,886
1964-65	859	876	1,135	569	2,580	267	3,706
1965-66	753	541	943	422	1,906	215	2,874
Pineapple:							
1961-62	320	103	1,005	411	1,519	47	1,886
1962-63	302	177	1,274	514	1,965	106	2,373
1963-64	197	201	1,141	414	1,756	132	2,085
1964-65	194	121	1,305	379	1,805	80	2,079
1965-66	244	95	1,367	480	1,942	72	2,258
Cherries:							
1961-62	7	4	105	---	109	8	124
1962-63	18	7	252	3	262	12	292
1963-64	8	7	31	4	42	10	60
1964-65	9	17	422	4	443	23	475
1965-66	15	39	646	7	692	38	745
Apricots:							
1961-62	53	46	214	52	312	22	387
1962-63	32	14	70	40	124	17	173
1963-64	48	10	75	31	116	16	180
1964-65	33	5	48	34	87	17	137
1965-66	75	8	97	37	142	18	235
Pears:							
1961-62	98	31	31	41	103	38	239
1962-63	91	19	25	61	105	51	247
1963-64	77	4	6	19	29	36	142
1964-65	80	4	9	28	41	38	159
1965-66	77	2	8	16	26	30	133

1/ Season beginning July 1 for fresh apples, pears and canned cherries, June 1 for other canned items.

2/ Apples, 48 pounds; pears, 50 pounds.

3/ Equivalent cases of 24 No. $2\frac{1}{2}$ cans.

Table 11.--Fruit for processing: Season average price per ton received by growers for selected fruits, by type of use, principal States, 1962-66 1/

Fruit, use, and State	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966 2/
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Apples:					
Canning and freezing:					
New York	45.00	52.00	44.10		
Pennsylvania	41.00	49.00	38.10		
Virginia	51.10	59.30	44.50		
West Virginia	47.80	58.80	42.20		
Michigan	51.00	67.40	51.00		
Washington	53.30	42.10	41.10		
California	67.60	66.90	41.50		
Drying:					
Washington	41.70	27.50	24.50		
California	56.50	57.50	30.80		
Apricots:					
Canning:					
Washington	76.00	91.00	92.00	90.00	129.00
California	119.00	86.40	106.00	66.50	86.30
Freezing:					
California	124.00	86.90	114.00	74.60	90.50
Drying:					
California (fresh basis)	222.00	196.00	135.00	139.00	176.00
Cherries, sour:					
Processing, all:					
New York	98.50	184.00	98.00	95.00	297.00
Pennsylvania	99.00	187.00	100.00	100.00	247.00
Ohio	100.00	---	100.00	100.00	290.00
Michigan	94.00	194.00	101.00	99.00	280.00
Wisconsin	88.00	187.00	99.00	105.00	290.00
Washington	90.00	171.00	104.00	140.00	140.00
Cherries, sweet:					
Processing, all:					
New York	190.00	264.00	151.00	184.00	257.00
Michigan	216.00	304.00	173.00	172.00	265.00
Canning:					
Washington	250.00	310.00	315.00	397.00	302.00
Oregon	245.00	310.00	310.00	361.00	374.00
California	258.00	304.00	309.00	388.00	366.00
Cherries, sweet, (continued):					
Brining:					
Washington	---	230.00	220.00	240.00	292.00
Oregon	255.00	290.00	264.00	336.00	370.00
California	233.00	272.00	237.00	283.00	324.00
Peaches, clingstone:					
Canning:					
California	64.10	57.20	62.00	69.00	68.50
Peaches, freestone:					
Canning:					
Pennsylvania	56.70	73.30	74.60	65.40	77.90
Michigan	60.00	74.00	60.00	69.00	82.00
Virginia	45.00	60.40	69.80	56.40	71.20
Georgia	---	53.30	---	---	55.00
Washington	42.50	62.00	64.20	---	67.10
California	40.20	45.20	50.50	39.10	50.80
Freezing:					
Pennsylvania	57.10	71.20	71.20	63.30	84.20
California	48.70	56.40	62.80	47.00	61.00
Drying:					
California (fresh basis)	70.60	78.60	70.70	53.80	65.00
Pears, Bartlett:					
Canning:					
Washington	57.00	99.00	80.00	152.00	66.00
Oregon	55.30	112.00	83.80	146.00	82.90
California	73.00	110.00	87.00	134.00	77.50
Drying:					
California (fresh basis)	102.00	150.00	102.00	182.00	131.00
Prunes and plums:					
Canning:					
Washington	39.10	93.00	39.00	62.00	82.00
Oregon	40.10	94.90	51.50	56.20	51.50
Prunes:					
Drying (fresh basis):					
California	113.00	122.00	92.00	96.00	130.00

1/ Prices are basis bulk fruit at first delivery point for California and at packinghouse door for other States.
2/ Apple prices available June 29.

Data from Supplement No. 1, Agricultural Prices, SRS: June 1966 apples; April 1967, other fruits.

Table 12.--Fruits, fresh: Average retail prices, selected cities, United States, by months, 1962-67

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Apples (pound):												
1962	13.7	14.3	14.8	16.2	17.8	19.9	21.7	21.1	16.0	13.8	14.0	14.0
1963	14.4	15.2	16.0	17.1	18.4	20.5	22.8	22.5	16.8	14.2	14.0	14.0
1964	15.0	15.5	16.1	16.8	17.9	20.2						
1964 1/	15.4	16.0	16.3	17.5	18.9	21.5	22.8	21.9	18.4	14.7	14.2	15.4
1965	15.4	16.5	17.1	17.9	18.9	20.2	21.4	21.1	17.9	15.4	15.3	16.0
1966	16.1	16.8	18.0	19.0	20.5	22.7	23.5	25.1	21.2	17.3	16.6	17.6
1967	18.1	18.5	19.2	19.9								
Bananas (pound):												
1962	15.9	16.2	16.5	16.8	16.5	16.5	15.7	15.9	16.1	16.6	16.7	16.1
1963	17.9	16.8	16.9	16.2	16.5	16.6	15.8	16.2	16.4	16.1	15.6	15.4
1964	15.6	16.6	16.4	17.0	18.1	17.0						
1964 1/	15.4	16.2	16.2	16.7	17.9	16.8	17.0	16.7	16.3	17.1	15.5	15.6
1965	14.8	16.2	15.7	15.9	15.8	16.1	16.4	16.6	16.9	17.2	15.6	15.0
1966	13.8	15.5	15.4	16.5	16.9	17.2	15.7	16.5	15.6	16.2	14.3	15.2
1967	15.8	14.9	15.8	15.6								
Oranges (dozen):												
1962	74.5	77.5	78.8	80.8	76.7	74.5	73.2	79.0	87.1	93.0	83.9	72.9
1963	78.6	85.9	93.4	95.8	99.0	94.5	93.3	92.1	88.9	91.0	89.1	82.8
1964	79.6	79.0	79.3	85.4	84.4	84.0						
1964 1/	78.7	77.8	78.3	83.5	83.5	83.4	88.1	93.8	97.9	104.2	99.5	88.2
1965	78.1	75.2	72.9	72.0	74.2	77.2	78.6	78.9	83.9	84.9	80.6	76.5
1966	72.3	72.1	71.9	72.5	75.7	79.0	78.6	85.3	87.2	95.1	92.0	77.1
1967	73.9	71.3	70.3	70.2								
Grapefruit (each):												
1962	11.9	12.4	12.2	12.7	13.0	13.4	14.3	15.5	16.3	15.6	13.6	12.8
1963	15.6	15.6	15.4	15.8	16.6	19.2	21.2	22.4	21.4	16.3	15.1	14.9
1964	15.2	15.4	15.5	16.4	19.2	20.7						
1964 1/	12.8	13.2	13.5	13.9	15.7	17.2	17.7	17.4	17.9	19.4	14.9	13.6
1965	12.9	12.3	12.2	12.5	13.2	15.9	16.6	16.6	16.5	15.8	12.7	12.1
1966	12.0	13.2	13.4	13.3	14.3	16.1	16.5	18.0	18.0	19.8	13.1	12.3
1967	12.4	12.1	11.6	11.8								
Lemons (pound):												
1962	19.6	19.4	19.1	19.4	19.1	19.1	18.8	19.5	20.5	20.6	23.8	26.4
1963	27.6	26.9	24.7	24.1	23.6	22.6	22.6	22.1	22.0	21.9	21.9	22.0
1964	22.0	21.8	21.0	21.2	20.7	20.0						
1964 1/	21.0	21.1	20.9	21.1	20.9	19.9	19.8	20.2	20.3	22.4	23.3	23.6
1965	24.2	25.1	24.4	24.0	24.6	23.9	23.0	22.8	22.3	22.5	22.9	23.5
1966	24.1	23.5	23.4	23.3	23.3	23.0	24.0	24.3	23.9	24.9	24.8	24.8
1967	25.2	24.3	24.5	24.3								
Grapes (pound):												
1962	---	---	---	---	---	---	35.7	25.9	22.6	24.9	---	---
1963	---	---	---	---	---	---	38.0	31.0	24.0	28.1	31.9	---
1964	---	---	---	---	---	---						---
1964 1/	---	---	---	---	---	---	44.4	32.5	25.4	27.4	32.5	---
1965	---	---	---	---	---	---	39.0	29.1	25.5	25.3	28.3	---
1966	---	---	---	---	---	---	38.6	28.1	27.8	30.7	32.9	
1967	---	---	---	---								
Strawberries (pint):												
1962	---	---	---	41.9	32.5	29.4	---	---	---	---	---	---
1963	---	---	---	40.0	34.4	31.5						
1964	---	---	---	40.2	37.4	32.4	---	---	---	---	---	---
1964 1/	---	---	---	38.5	36.4	31.8	---	---	---	---	---	---
1965	---	---	---	39.9	40.5	36.1	---	---	---	---	---	---
1966	---	---	---	43.9	39.3	42.1	---	---	---	---	---	---
1967	---	---	---	37.1								

1/ New retail price series beginning January 1964. Old series discontinued June 1964. Data from Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor.

Table 13.--Fruits, processed: Average retail prices, selected cities, United States, by months, 1962-67

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
CANNED FRUIT												
Peaches (No. 2½ can):												
1962	32.7	32.7	32.6	32.8	32.9	33.2	33.3	33.1	32.2	32.0	31.8	32.0
1963	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.3	32.6	32.8	33.2	33.5	33.2	33.0	33.2	33.3
1964	33.6	33.7	34.1	34.4	34.6	34.7						
1964 1/	33.0	33.1	33.6	34.0	34.2	34.3	34.2	33.7	32.7	32.1	31.8	31.9
1965	31.9	31.7	31.8	31.9	32.1	32.6	32.8	32.7	30.8	30.9	31.4	32.6
1966	33.4	34.2	34.9	35.2	35.5	35.7	35.7	35.0	33.3	32.4	32.4	32.0
1967	31.8	32.0	31.7	32.0								
Fruit cocktail (No. 303 can):												
1962	26.2	26.1	26.0	26.0	25.9	26.0	25.9	25.9	25.5	25.5	25.4	25.5
1963	25.4	25.3	25.1	25.3	25.2	25.2	25.4	25.8	26.1	26.2	26.5	26.6
1964	27.0	27.1	27.5	27.7	27.7	27.9						
1964 1/	26.9	27.1	27.5	27.7	27.9	28.1	28.1	27.4	27.1	26.8	26.5	26.4
1965	26.3	25.9	25.4	25.3	25.3	25.4	25.6	25.8	26.4	26.8	27.3	27.6
1966	27.7	27.7	27.5	27.4	27.2	26.8	26.7	26.7	26.5	26.3	26.1	26.0
1967	25.8	25.7	25.7	25.6								
Pears (No. 2½ can):												
1964	47.4	48.5	49.2	49.6	50.1	50.5	50.9	50.8	49.8	48.6	48.1	47.1
1965	46.3	45.1	45.1	44.8	44.7	44.8	45.7	46.9	48.0	49.7	50.6	51.5
1966	51.6	51.7	51.4	51.0	49.8	48.9	48.2	47.9	47.2	46.1	45.1	44.5
1967	44.2	43.7	43.2	43.3								
CANNED JUICE (CHILLED)												
Orange (quart):												
1964	50.4	50.8	50.9	50.7	50.4	50.6	50.8	51.0	50.8	50.6	50.7	49.8
1965	49.3	48.1	47.8	47.1	46.3	46.0	45.8	45.5	45.3	45.0	44.1	43.2
1966	42.1	41.5	41.8	42.2	42.0	42.2	42.3	42.7	43.1	43.2	42.8	40.1
1967	39.6	38.1	37.3	36.3								
FROZEN												
Conc. orange juice (6-oz. can):												
1962	24.1	22.9	22.4	21.2	20.7	20.2	20.1	20.0	19.7	19.8	19.7	19.6
1963	24.7	26.5	27.4	28.4	30.9	31.5	32.2	32.7	32.7	32.7	32.8	32.7
1964	32.7	32.8	32.9	32.7	31.7	31.2						
1964 1/	32.3	32.5	32.4	32.4	31.4	30.6	30.5	30.3	30.3	30.1	29.8	29.6
1965	29.6	26.9	25.8	25.3	23.4	22.3	22.2	22.0	21.7	21.8	21.5	21.5
1966	21.1	21.1	21.8	21.9	22.3	22.9	23.0	23.2	23.1	23.1	23.2	23.2
1967	22.8	19.8	19.3	18.3								
Conc. lemonade (6-oz. can):												
1962	13.9	14.0	14.0	14.0	13.9	13.5	13.2	13.2	13.4	13.5	13.4	13.4
1963	13.7	13.7	13.9	14.0	14.0	14.1	14.4	14.5	14.7	14.6	14.7	14.9
1964	15.0	15.0	14.9	14.9	14.5	13.9						
1964 1/	14.8	14.9	14.8	14.8	14.3	13.6	13.3	13.1	12.9	13.2	13.3	13.4
1965	13.4	13.4	13.5	13.4	13.3	12.6	12.4	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.5	12.4
1966	12.4	12.7	12.7	12.8	12.7	12.4	12.2	12.2	12.1	12.4	12.4	12.5
1967	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6								

1/ New retail price series beginning January 1964. Old series discontinued June 1964. Data from Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor.

Table 14.--Dried fruits and almonds: United States exports of selected items, by areas of destination, 1957-65 seasons 1/

Item and season	Canada	Europe				Other	Total
		United Kingdom	Common market	Other	Total		
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Prunes:							
1957-58	6,587	13,357	20,503	15,968	49,828	5,149	61,564
1958-59	5,296	6,235	6,280	6,144	18,659	3,105	27,060
1959-60	6,051	7,600	11,513	11,997	31,110	3,555	40,716
1960-61	5,671	6,549	12,681	9,077	28,307	3,022	37,000
1961-62	5,659	10,099	13,381	10,909	34,389	4,102	44,150
1962-63	5,824	7,788	12,806	11,799	32,393	4,256	42,473
1963-64	5,212	6,345	13,892	9,609	29,846	5,023	40,081
1964-65	5,776	7,860	18,995	12,980	39,835	6,251	51,862
1965-66	5,814	9,229	25,641	16,029	50,899	7,037	63,750
Raisins:							
1957-58	9,009	55	3,414	9,458	12,927	5,852	27,788
1958-59	4,722	2,984	2,324	7,878	13,186	5,328	23,236
1959-60	8,424	7,938	5,704	14,330	27,972	8,104	44,500
1960-61	7,756	11,455	8,136	14,724	34,315	19,139	61,210
1961-62	8,142	11,779	5,077	17,233	34,089	23,145	65,376
1962-63	6,476	5,444	3,778	10,459	19,681	18,889	45,046
1963-64	7,151	6,846	4,902	14,232	25,980	22,938	56,069
1964-65	6,080	8,042	4,252	13,442	25,736	23,744	55,560
1965-66	6,662	9,591	5,115	19,382	34,088	29,841	70,591
Apricots:							
1957-58	432	13	1,271	511	1,795	137	2,364
1958-59	122	26	150	84	260	48	430
1959-60	237	7	430	281	718	84	1,039
1960-61	249	267	674	371	1,312	206	1,767
1961-62	272	123	466	501	1,090	195	1,557
1962-63	68	7	259	291	557	173	798
1963-64	91	7	406	279	692	192	975
1964-65	92	5	419	563	987	325	1,404
1965-66	67	2	442	646	1,090	393	1,550
Shelled Almonds:							
1957-58	485	11	1,923	981	2,915	869	4,269
1958-59	30	22	221	78	321	611	962
1959-60	757	1,147	3,526	2,042	6,715	1,430	8,902
1960-61	350	99	2,407	1,255	3,761	1,252	5,363
1961-62	512	561	1,337	924	2,822	1,387	4,721
1962-63	396	3	1,293	1,323	2,619	1,648	4,663
1963-64	719	1,074	2,914	1,967	5,955	2,510	9,184
1964-65	483	1,258	1,979	2,592	5,829	2,887	9,199
1965-66	676	1,551	2,217	3,741	7,509	2,794	10,979

1/ Season beginning September 1 for prunes and raisins, August 1 for almonds and July 1 for apricots.

Table 15.--Canned pineapple juice: Canners' carryin, pack, supplies, shipments and stocks, United States, 1962-66

Item and season	Canners' carryin June 1	Pack	Total supply	Season shipments to April 1	Canners' stocks, April 1	Shipments, April-June	Canners' stocks, June 1	Season shipments, 12 months
	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's
Pineapple juice:								
1962-63	4,359	15,263	19,622	13,240	3,176	3,751	2,650	16,991
1963-64	2,650	14,802	17,452	12,406	2,780	1,818	3,228	14,224
1964-65	3,228	13,788	17,016	11,327	3,725	2,398	3,291	13,725
1965-66	3,291	15,354	18,645	12,020	4,692	2,229	4,396	14,249
1966-67 1/	4,419	13,494	17,913	13,371	3,622			
	1,000 cases 6/10's	1,000 cases 6/10's	1,000 cases 6/10's	1,000 cases 6/10's	1,000 cases 6/10's	1,000 cases 6/10's	1,000 cases 6/10's	1,000 cases 6/10's
Concentrated Pineapple juice:								
1962-63	537	985	1,522	826	450	354	342	1,180
1963-64	342	1,541	1,883	1,160	406	337	386	1,497
1964-65	386	1,266	1,652	977	480	264	411	1,241
1965-66	411	1,388	1,799	882	614	304	613	1,186
1966-67 1/	613	1,381	1,994	1,224	671			

1/ Includes pack to May 1 only.

Data from Pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii.

Table 16.--Noncitrus fruit: Consumption per person, United States, 1950-66 1/

Year	Fresh	Processed					Total
		Canned	Canned juice	Frozen	Dried	Total processed	
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1950	67.2	24.1	6.7	3.0	14.6	48.4	115.6
1951	72.2	21.3	7.3	2.6	14.0	45.2	117.4
1952	69.3	23.6	8.2	3.2	13.5	48.5	117.8
1953	65.4	23.5	8.1	3.0	13.4	48.0	113.4
1954	63.2	23.7	7.7	3.1	13.4	47.9	111.1
1955	57.7	24.8	8.3	4.1	13.3	50.5	108.2
1956	59.8	23.8	9.4	4.3	12.7	50.2	110.0
1957	59.6	24.4	9.9	3.9	12.5	50.7	110.3
1958	63.1	24.6	11.0	3.8	11.5	50.9	114.0
1959	63.7	24.0	10.0	3.7	10.9	48.6	112.3
1960	61.4	24.1	10.4	3.9	11.2	49.6	111.0
1961	58.9	24.4	9.5	4.1	10.8	48.8	107.7
1962	55.9	23.6	9.8	4.3	10.9	48.6	104.5
1963	53.9	24.1	11.5	4.5	10.6	50.7	104.6
1964	59.2	23.7	10.7	4.0	10.3	48.7	107.9
1965	56.1	24.2	10.2	4.1	10.4	48.9	105.0
1966 2/	52.9	23.2	10.6	3.9	10.7	48.4	101.3

1/ Fresh equivalent basis. Basis 50 States beginning 1960.

2/ Preliminary.

Table 17.--Frozen fruits: Packers' carryin, pack, supplies, movement, and stocks of selected items, United States, 1962-66

Item	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Apples 1/					
Carryin 2/	27.5	23.6	25.4	26.5	39.9
Pack	65.9	75.4	86.9	93.4	94.4
Total supply	93.4	99.0	112.3	119.9	134.3
Movement to April 1	25.9	33.4	41.5	40.8	44.9
Stocks 3/					
April 1	67.5	65.6	70.8	79.1	79.4
May 1	61.0	61.2	62.6	74.3	67.9
June 1	54.2	53.1	58.0	66.4	57.9
July	45.0	44.9	52.5	62.2	
Cherries					
Carryin 2/	50.5	40.8	12.1	66.1	46.1
Pack					
Red tart	137.3	81.6	202.5	146.4	87.4
Sweet	3.1	1.0	1.6	1.5	3.3
Total	140.4	82.6	204.1	147.9	90.7
Total supply	190.9	123.4	216.2	214.0	136.8
Movement to April 1	113.7	86.7	123.5	135.3	103.6
Stocks 3/					
April 1	77.2	36.7	92.7	78.7	33.2
May 1	61.5	26.7	82.6	67.5	30.0
June 1	49.7	17.9	73.6	56.5	19.3
July 1	40.8	12.1	66.1	46.1	
Peaches					
Carryin 2/	22.6	15.4	17.6	27.5	20.9
Pack	53.6	65.6	76.3	59.5	65.2
Total supply	76.2	81.0	93.9	87.0	86.1
Movement to April 1	39.5	46.3	44.8	52.1	54.0
Stocks 3/					
April 1	36.7	34.7	49.1	34.9	32.1
May 1	29.2	28.9	44.3	30.5	26.8
June 1	25.1	23.1	39.4	25.2	21.8
July 1	18.9	18.4	32.8	19.9	
Strawberries					
Carryin 2/	76.6	79.4	61.6	84.7	92.2
Pack	234.6	234.4	252.6	191.6	236.5
Total supply	311.2	313.8	314.2	276.3	328.7
Movement to April 1	211.4	237.1	209.1	189.0	112.6
Stocks 3/					
April 1	99.8	76.7	105.1	87.3	216.1
May 1	79.4	61.6	84.7	92.2	107.4
June 1	73.9	56.5	90.4	101.1	99.4
July 1	162.4	127.5	157.7	203.0	

1/ Includes small quantity of applesauce.
2/ Cold storage stocks -- apples, October 1; cherries, July 1; peaches, August 1; and strawberries, May 1.
3/ Stocks in cold storage.

NOTE: Carryin stocks may include relatively small quantities of the new packs.

Table 18.--Frozen fruits and berries: Packs and cold storage holdings, 1966 and earlier seasons

Commodity	Pack			Stocks		
	1964	1965	Preliminary 1966	June 1, average 1961-65	June 1, 1966	June 1, 1967
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Apples and applesauce	86,893	93,392	94,352	52,470	66,362	57,889
Apricots	16,002	16,369	16,172	5,971	7,079	6,768
Cherries, RSP	202,522	146,355	87,367	42,829	56,463	19,305
Cherries, sweet	1,605	1,491	3,278			
Grapes	22,722	18,117	6,712	5,615	10,453	5,734
Peaches	76,250	59,453	65,190	30,134	25,186	21,769
Plums	8,448	6,091	5,355	1/	1/	1/
Prunes	1,635	1,178	259	1/	1/	1/
Blackberries	23,851	23,251	25,812	6,761	10,692	17,244
Blueberries	30,574	27,981	35,403	12,570	9,771	21,029
Boysenberries	8,839	8,962	9,165	3,732	4,049	8,050
Olallieberries	311	3,821	63	---	---	---
Raspberries, black	5,954	6,210	3,465	1,669	4,262	3,066
Raspberries, red	25,335	27,631	31,575	8,739	8,894	13,870
Strawberries	252,645	191,613	236,492	80,265	101,116	99,445
Logan and other berries	2,897	2,341	3,368	1/	1/	1/
All other fruit	28,671	19,196	39,542	27,814	32,163	49,870
Total	795,154	653,452	663,570	278,569	336,510	324,039

1/ Included with "other fruit".
Compiled from reports of the National Association of Frozen Food Packers and USDA Cold Storage Report.

Table 19.--Frozen concentrated citrus juices: Florida packs and stocks, 1966 and earlier seasons

Citrus juices (Season beginning November 1)	Pack					Packers' stocks	
	1963	1964	1965	June 4, 1966	June 3, 1967	June 4, 1966	June 3, 1967
	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons
Orange	1/53,674	1/88,869	2/70,831	2/65,345	2/104,889	2/42,043	2/59,026
Grapefruit	2,573	4,000	3,971	3,826	4,884	2,410	3,854
Blend	130	70	50	50	27	---	---
Tangerine	1,145	1,154	715	715	1,120	238	315
Limeade	1,196	656	590	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

1/ Basis 42° Brix.

2/ Basis 45° Brix.

Table 20.--Chilled and canned fruit and juices: Packs and stocks, 1967 and earlier seasons

Commodity	Pack					Canners' stocks	
	1963	1964	1965 1/	June 4, 1966	June 3 1967	June 4, 1966	June 3, 1967
	1,000 gal.	1,000 gal.	1,000 gal.	1,000 gal.	1,000 gal.	1,000 gal.	1,000 gal.
Chilled, Florida:							
Orange juice	28,164	41,857	67,643	58,600	74,330	---	---
Grapefruit juice	1,431	1,180	3,074	3,030	4,304	---	---
Grapefruit sections	1,915	1,700	2,571	2,546	2,133	---	---
Orange sections	1,000	930	1,275	1,237	1,118	---	---
Citrus salad	6,350	4,609	6,409	6,266	6,231	---	---
	1,000 cases 24-2's	1,000 cases 24-2's	1,000 cases 24-2's	1,000 cases 24-2's	1,000 cases 24-2's	1,000 cases 24-2's	1,000 cases 24-2's
Canned, Florida:							
Grapefruit sections	3,063	3,606	4,002	4,002	4,756	1,607	2,023
Orange sections	21	13	18	18	24	9	16
Citrus salad	434	288	288	288	408	187	259

Commodity	Pack			Stocks					
				Florida		Canners		Distributors	
	1964	1965	1966	June 4, 1966	June 3, 1967	June 4, 1966	June 3 1967	April 1, 1966	April 1, 1967
	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases
Canned juices:									
Apple	9,587	9,611	8,889	---	---	----	----	---	---
Blended orange and grapefruit	2/2,512	2/2,929	n.a.	2,682	3,253	4/1,143	4/1,564	337	349
Grapefruit	2/10,924	3/13,809	n.a.	12,052	16,763	4/4,993	4/7,746	820	927
Orange	2/10,795	2/12,137	n.a.	11,355	13,474	4/4,042	4/4,545	829	895
Tangerine and tangerine blends	187	62	n.a.	62	156	40	93	---	---
Pineapple (Hawaii), s.s.	13,788	15,354	n.a.	---	---	5/4,396	n.a.	1,090	1,095
Pineapple, (Hawaii), conc., s.s. basis	9,150	10,035	n.a.	---	---	5/4,432	n.a.	---	---

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Florida and California-Arizona.
3/ Florida, California-Arizona and Texas.
4/ Florida.
5/ June 1 stocks.

n. a. means "not available."

Canners' stocks and packs from National Canners Association, Florida Canners Association, and Pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii. Wholesale distributors' stocks from U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 21.--Peaches, production, average 1961-65, annual 1965-66 and indicated 1967 1/

State	Average 1961-65	1965	1966	1967
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
9 early States				
North Carolina	61.3	74.8	77.1	35.0
South Carolina	314.7	369.0	339.0	129.0
Georgia	196.3	222.6	188.5	148.8
Alabama	46.5	52.5	27.5	52.5
Mississippi	14.1	14.2	13.2	17.5
Arkansas	58.8	49.4	49.4	46.8
Louisiana	6.5	3.2	9.0	8.5
Oklahoma	8.0	10.1	10.8	10.1
Texas	26.2	26.9	33.6	26.4
Total 9 States	732.4	822.7	748.1	474.6
25 late States				
New Hampshire	.9	2/	1.2	.2
Massachusetts	4.3	.7	5.3	1.0
Rhode Island	.5	.3	.8	.2
Connecticut	6.6	6.2	7.0	2.4
New York	24.8	19.4	22.5	10.0
New Jersey	109.0	125.0	70.0	55.0
Pennsylvania	108.5	110.4	62.4	28.8
Ohio	25.7	17.5	5.0	9.6
Indiana	9.5	6.7	10.6	12.0
Illinois	23.4	12.5	28.5	27.5
Michigan	113.6	117.1	48.5	61.0
Missouri	14.9	13.4	13.4	14.4
Kansas	5.8	7.2	1.0	1.9
Delware	3.7	2.4	4.0	2.9
Maryland	21.1	21.0	9.6	7.2
Virginia	54.6	48.8	32.2	19.5
West Virginia	30.7	31.8	11.3	5.8
Kentucky	9.2	8.6	10.6	9.0
Tennessee	8.5	11.0	8.2	10.1
Idaho	8.7	11.2	5.2	13.0
Colorado	54.3	46.8	13.0	5.8
Utah	9.3	2.4	7.2	11.5
Washington	69.3	1.0	67.2	53.4
Oregon	16.5	15.4	20.6	16.3
California				
Clingstone 3/	1,493.6	1,458.0	1,678.0	1,676.0
Freestone	614.8	580.0	516.0	500.0
Total California	2,108.4	2,038.0	2,194.0	2,176.0
Total 25 States	2,841.8	2,674.8	2,659.3	2,554.5
United States	3,574.2	3,497.5	3,407.4	3,029.1

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. One bushel equals 48 pounds.
2/ Negligible.
3/ Mainly for canning. Production in tons: Average 1961-65, 747,000; 1965, 729,000; 1966, 839,000; and 1967, 838,000.

Table 22.--Apricots, nectarines, plums and prunes: Production, average 1961-65, annual 1965-66, and indicated 1967 1/

Crop and State	Average 1961-65	1965	1966	1967
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Apricots:				
California	190,800	225,000	184,000	160,000
Washington	7,340	800	9,300	5,500
Utah	1,880	200	200	1,000
United States	200,020	226,000	193,500	166,500
Nectarines:				
California	60,800	67,000	68,000	62,000
Plums:				
Michigan	9,180	11,500	13,000	---
California	100,600	113,000	95,000	92,000
Total 2 States	109,780	124,500	108,000	---
Prunes:				
Idaho	20,140	21,000	11,000	---
Washington	18,880	13,700	17,200	---
Oregon	26,960	28,000	25,000	---
Total 3 States	65,980	62,700	53,200	---
		Dried basis 2/		
California prunes	153,400	167,000	132,000	128,000

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ In California the drying ratio is approximately 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

Table 23.--Bush berries: Indicated acreage and production, 1967 with comparisons

Crop and State	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production		
	1966	Indicated 1967	1966	Indicated 1967	Average 1961-65	1966	Indicated 1967
	Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Red Raspberries:							
Washington	3,100	3,100	6,600	7,000	16,538	20,460	21,700
Oregon	3,750	3,700	4,600	4,600	12,790	17,250	17,020
Total 2 States	6,850	6,800	5,505	5,694	29,328	37,710	38,720
Black Raspberries:							
Washington	150	130	1,900	2,000	294	285	260
Oregon	3,600	3,250	1,400	1,700	4,045	5,040	5,525
Total 2 States	3,750	3,380	1,420	1,712	4,339	5,325	5,785
Tame Blackberries:							
Washington	670	700	6,800	1/	5,129	4,556	1/
Oregon	4,800	4,650	7,700	1/	22,650	36,960	1/
Total 2 States	5,470	5,350	7,590	1/	27,779	41,516	1/
Blueberries:							
Washington	650	670	6,000	1/	3,466	3,900	1/
Currants:							
Washington	230	220	8,400	10,000	1,141	1,932	2,200
Boysenberries and Youngberries:							
Oregon	1,450	1,600	4,300	4,200	3,923	6,235	6,720
Loganberries:							
Oregon	410	430	4,900	5,000	1,901	2,009	2,150

1/ Yield and production estimates for this crop will be released July 25, 1967.

Table 24.--Apples, Yakima Valley, Washington: Monthly average prices per carton, tray pack, extra fancy, 138s and larger f.o.b. shipping point, 1965-66 and 1966-67 1/

Month	Red delicious				Golden delicious				Winesap	
	Regular storage		C.A. Storage 2/		Regular storage		C.A. Storage 2/			
	1965-66	1966-67	1965-66	1966-67	1965-66	1966-67	1965-66	1966-67	1965-66	1966-67
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
July	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
August	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
September	4.98	5.52	---	---	5.25	5.55	---	---	---	---
October	4.80	4.47	---	---	5.25	5.02	---	---	---	3.90
November	4.75	4.25	---	---	5.25	4.88	---	---	3.96	3.89
December	4.65	4.33	---	---	5.24	4.72	---	---	3.98	3.99
January	4.45	4.38	---	---	5.05	4.33	---	---	3.96	3.92
February	4.40	4.32	---	---	5.10	4.09	---	---	4.02	3.72
March	4.52	4.48	5.58	5.53	5.25	4.27	5.91	---	4.28	3.64
April	4.80	4.72	5.66	5.39	5.25	4.67	5.99	5.50	4.48	3.56
May	5.06	4.81	5.91	5.34	5.25	4.89	6.50	5.55	4.72	3.50
June	---		6.03		---		---			

1/ January-May 1967 preliminary. 2/ Controlled atmosphere storage.

Data from Market News Branch, Fruit and Vegetable Division, Consumer and Marketing Service.

Table 25.--Pears: Production by States and on Pacific Coast, average 1961-65, annual 1966 and indicated 1967 1/

State	Average 1961-65	1966	Indicated 1967	Pacific coast	Average 1961-65	1966	Indicated 1967
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons		Tons	Tons	Tons
Connecticut	1,782	2,250	2,000	Washington			
				Bartlett	77,980	102,000	88,000
New York	16,800	20,600	20,600	Other	36,640	48,000	43,000
Pennsylvania	3,076	2,750	2,500	Total	114,620	150,000	131,000
Michigan	37,440	34,700	25,000	Oregon			
				Bartlett	56,100	71,000	65,000
Texas	1,976	2,500	---	Other	68,340	92,500	87,500
Idaho	1,800	620	1,800	Total	124,440	163,500	152,500
Colorado	6,024	3,500	1,500	California			
				Bartlett	273,000	340,000	125,000
Utah	4,176	4,000	4,250	Other	28,800	25,000	11,000
Washington	114,620	150,000	131,000	Total	301,800	365,000	136,000
Oregon	124,440	163,500	152,500	3 States			
				Bartlett	407,080	513,000	278,000
California	301,800	365,000	136,000	Other	133,780	165,500	141,500
United States	613,934	749,420	477,150	Total	540,860	678,500	419,500

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

Table 26.--Strawberries: Production by groups and States, average 1961-65, annual 1966 and indicated 1967 1/

Group and State	Average 1961-65	1966	Indicated 1967	Group and State	Average 1961-65	1966	Indicated 1967
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds		1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Winter				Mid-spring (continued)			
Florida	18,018	20,930	18,200	California	218,350	177,840	200,000
Early spring				Group total	273,162	226,765	241,185
Alabama	1,803	1,625	1,170				
Louisiana	14,070	14,450	13,490				
Texas	2,618	1,920	1,800	Late spring			
				Maine	1,435	1,260	1,369
				Massachusetts	1,443	1,520	1,295
Group total	18,491	17,995	16,460	Connecticut	1,208	1,155	1,020
				New York	9,760	7,830	6,750
				New Jersey	12,894	9,880	11,250
Mid-spring				Pennsylvania	5,026	5,040	5,760
Illinois	3,952	3,680	3,300	Ohio	4,988	4,480	5,100
Missouri	3,015	2,470	2,125	Indiana	4,730	3,900	4,420
Kansas	951	425	260	Michigan	37,834	30,360	28,860
Maryland	3,174	2,470	2,240	Wisconsin	5,010	4,860	5,400
Virginia	5,932	4,320	3,500	Utah	622	180	108
North Carolina	5,444	8,400	7,200	Washington	41,076	35,840	39,200
				Oregon	76,646	97,150	89,900
Kentucky	3,848	3,850	2,800				
Tennessee	13,502	9,570	7,250	Group total	202,672	203,455	200,432
Arkansas	11,674	10,540	8,910				
Oklahoma	3,320	3,200	3,600	All States	512,343	469,145	476,277

1/ For fresh market and processing.

Table 27.--Cherries: Production by varieties, 12 States, average 1961-65, annual 1966 and indicated 1967 1/

State	Sweet			Sour			All varieties		
	Average 1961-65	1966	Indicated 1967	Average 1961-65	1966	Indicated 1967 2/	Average 1961-65	1966	Indicated 1967
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	5,380	4,400	4,500	25,120	6,000	19,000	30,500	10,400	23,500
Pennsylvania	1,130	350	100	11,920	8,700	400	13,050	9,050	500
Ohio	---	---	---	1,570	900	400	1,570	900	400
Michigan	17,260	17,000	18,000	110,700	55,500	42,000	127,960	72,500	60,000
Wisconsin	---	---	---	13,920	7,000	7,000	13,920	7,000	7,000
Montana	1,286	2,600	2,300	308	200	---	1,594	2,800	2,300
Idaho	2,020	1,900	2,250	1,180	600	1,250	3,200	2,500	3,500
Colorado	842	60	---	1,486	700	650	2,328	760	650
Utah	2,398	500	2,100	3,180	2,800	3,000	5,578	3,300	5,100
Washington	17,040	28,500	21,000	748	750	850	17,788	29,250	21,850
Oregon	24,660	31,800	33,000	4,190	7,300	6,200	28,850	39,100	39,200
California	26,220	28,800	15,000	---	---	---	26,220	28,800	15,000
12 States	98,236	115,910	98,250	174,322	90,450	80,750	272,558	206,360	179,000

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Forecast for the 5 Great Lake States (N. Y. , Pa., Ohio, Mich., and Wis.) made as of June 15 and released June 20.

Table 28.--Citrus fruits: Production, average 1960-64, annual 1964, 1965 and indicated 1966

Crop and State	Average 1960-64	1964	1965	Indicated 1966
	1,000 boxes 1/	1,000 boxes 1/	1,000 boxes 1/	1,000 boxes 1/
Oranges:				
Early, Midseason and Navel varieties: 2/				
California	12,032	15,600	19,050	17,500
Florida, all	45,520	46,400	51,500	78,200
Temple	3,560	3,800	4,500	5,000
Other	41,960	42,600	47,000	73,200
Texas	879	570	880	1,700
Arizona	692	810	1,140	850
Louisiana	114	10	3/	3/
Total	59,237	63,390	72,570	98,250
Valencia:				
California	15,600	16,000	17,800	19,000
Florida	38,300	39,800	48,900	68,000
Texas	513	310	420	1,300
Arizona	1,092	1,750	1,460	2,400
Total	55,505	57,860	68,580	90,700
All oranges:				
California	27,632	31,600	36,850	36,500
Florida	83,820	86,200	100,400	146,200
Texas	1,392	880	1,300	3,000
Arizona	1,784	2,560	2,600	3,250
Louisiana	114	10	3/	3/
Total all oranges	114,742	121,250	141,150	188,950
Grapefruit:				
Florida, all	30,960	31,900	34,900	42,500
Seedless	20,880	21,700	23,700	29,000
Pink	8,020	8,700	9,300	11,500
White	12,860	13,000	14,400	17,500
Other	10,080	10,200	11,200	13,500
Texas	2,414	2,000	3,800	6,000
Arizona	2,578	2,900	3,050	2,100
California, all	3,302	4,230	4,950	4,600
Desert Valleys	1,802	2,530	2,750	2,600
Other areas	1,500	1,700	2,200	2,000
Total grapefruit	39,254	41,030	46,700	55,200
Lemons:				
California	14,380	13,100	13,800	15,500
Arizona	1,084	1,110	1,970	2,750
Total lemons	15,464	14,210	15,770	18,250
Limes:				
Florida 4/	412	560	415	420
Tangelos:				
Florida	830	1,000	1,200	1,800
Tangerines:				
Florida	3,680	3,900	3,600	5/ 5,600

Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year. For some States in certain years production includes quantities unharvested--or harvested but not utilized--on account of economic conditions, and quantities donated to charity.

1/ Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows--Oranges: California and Arizona, 75 lb.; Florida and other States, 90 lb. Grapefruit: California Desert Valleys and Arizona, 64 lb.; other California areas, 67 lb.; Florida, 85 lb.; and Texas, 80 lb. Lemons: 76 lb. Limes: 80 lb. Tangelos: 90 lb. Tangerines: 95 lb. 2/ Navel and miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and midseason varieties in Florida and Texas; all varieties in Louisiana; for all States, except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ Negligible. 4/ June 1 forecast of 1967 Florida limes, 530 thousand boxes. 5/ Includes approximately 1.5 million boxes not harvested.

Table 29.--Citrus fruits: Total weekly fresh shipments from producing areas, January-May 1966 and 1967 1/

Period	Oranges 2/										Grapefruit 2/									Lemons 3/		Tangerines	
	1966					1967					1966				1967					1966	1967	1966	1967
	California-Arizona		Florida	Texas	Total	California-Arizona		Florida	Texas	Total	Florida	Texas	California Arizona	Total	Florida	Texas	California Arizona	Total		California	California	Florida	Florida
	Valencias	Navels and misc.				Valencias	Navels and misc.																
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Season through January 1	---	6,371	11,058	612	18,041	---	7,246	11,063	1,098	19,407	11,202	1,205	598	13,005	11,005	1,439	464	12,908	2,449	2,473	3,815	4,066
January 7	---	835	1,001	49	1,885	---	825	1,089	91	2,005	755	168	136	1,059	750	207	79	1,036	310	259	404	497
14	---	1,147	1,123	48	2,318	---	1,051	1,272	106	2,429	937	225	153	1,315	917	258	130	1,305	323	275	285	375
21	---	1,245	1,035	56	2,336	---	1,069	1,209	97	2,375	903	201	168	1,272	995	290	99	1,384	275	314	92	195
28	---	1,398	1,131	62	2,591	---	1,207	1,149	98	2,454	884	203	148	1,235	918	255	150	1,323	235	269	32	123
February 4	---	1,365	1,235	109	2,709	4	1,253	1,290	97	2,644	1,069	297	253	1,619	767	264	74	1,105	273	252	14	84
11	3	1,486	375	78	1,942	9	1,325	1,047	110	2,491	363	243	183	789	753	304	110	1,167	286	266	7	46
18	20	1,508	927	64	2,519	38	1,322	1,432	110	2,902	800	169	162	1,131	918	275	107	1,300	303	352	30	15
25	40	1,425	646	67	2,178	59	1,313	1,023	109	2,504	639	199	138	976	805	300	74	1,179	312	379	22	6
March 4	81	1,389	860	75	2,405	103	1,484	1,090	198	2,875	935	215	171	1,321	999	288	91	1,378	365	401	45	3
11	113	1,434	777	73	2,397	146	1,414	1,063	84	2,707	894	212	218	1,324	911	291	97	1,299	360	328	25	3
18	131	1,383	598	62	2,174	139	1,340	890	74	2,443	725	192	194	1,111	922	223	59	1,204	389	258	11	7
25	153	1,378	541	44	2,116	173	1,547	778	73	2,571	818	166	198	1,182	914	185	123	1,222	409	370	9	2
April 1	132	1,469	500	49	2,150	181	1,346	773	74	2,374	712	151	190	1,053	842	188	103	1,133	352	367		
8	218	1,322	491	48	2,079	264	1,215	823	60	2,362	651	144	181	976	922	224	150	1,296	377	330		
15	335	1,174	603	43	2,155	416	1,148	716	63	2,343	770	140	198	1,108	973	218	150	1,341	405	468		
22	423	1,050	503	30	2,006	542	1,039	715	59	2,355	659	91	326	1,076	1,027	162	113	1,302	405	472		
29	637	864	512	17	2,030	843	827	906	56	2,632	491	81	396	968	965	182	139	1,286	560	553		
May 6	951	521	454	7	1,933	1,118	810	657	45	2,630	423	21	442	886	851	162	134	1,147	499	513		
13	1,210	236	406	9	1,861	1,179	464	665	39	2,347	314	42	436	792	685	145	172	1,002	472	486		
20	1,528	98	473	10	2,109	1,298	202	526	42	2,068	251	25	483	759	565	100	232	897	477	533		
27	1,442	22	356	2	1,822	991	91	424	31	1,537	147	20	508	675	546	104	282	932	508	451		
Season through May 27	7,417	29,120	25,605	1,614	63,756	7,503	29,538	30,600	2,814	70,455	25,342	4,410	5,880	35,632	28,950	6,064	3,132	38,146	10,344	10,369	4,791	5,422

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Excluding tangerines. Total fresh shipments for all items except Texas oranges. Latter represents interstate fresh shipments only. 3/ Total fresh shipments for Florida grapefruit and California-Arizona lemons. Interstate fresh shipments only for Texas and California-Arizona grapefruit.

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The next issue of the Fruit Situation is scheduled for release August 30, 1967.

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