

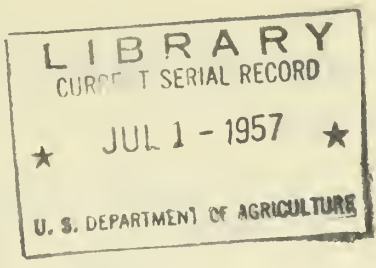
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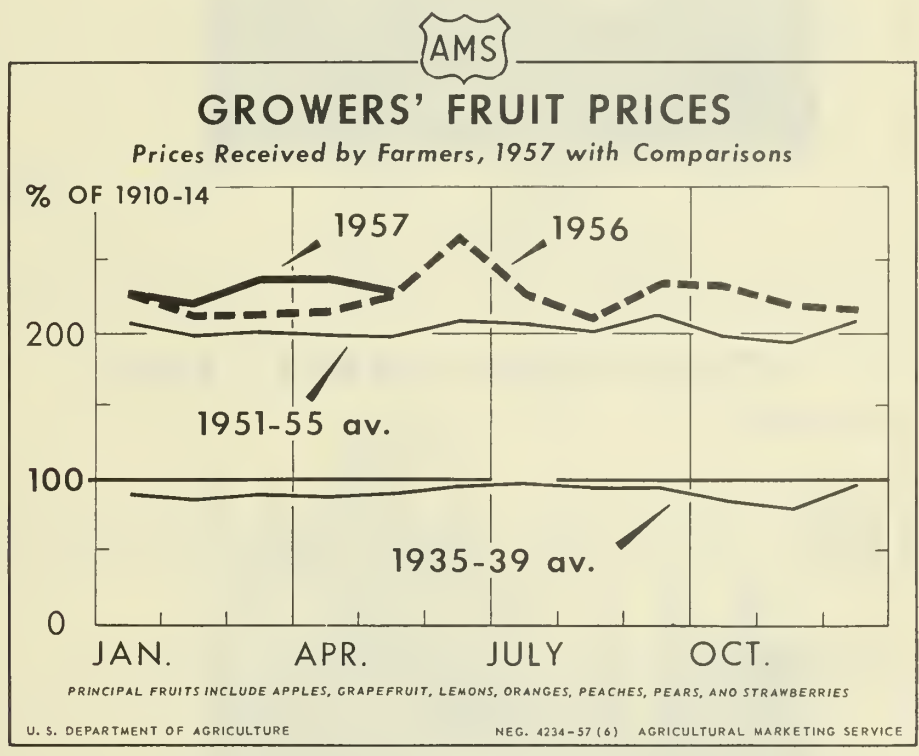
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The FRUIT SITUATION

June 1957
FOR RELEASE
JUNE 21, P. M.



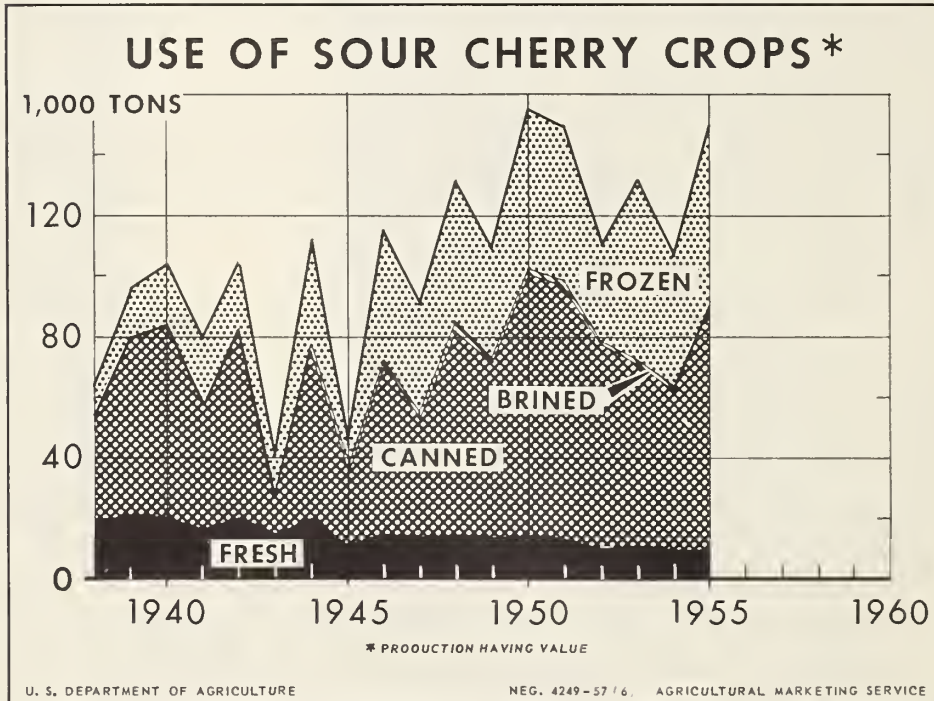
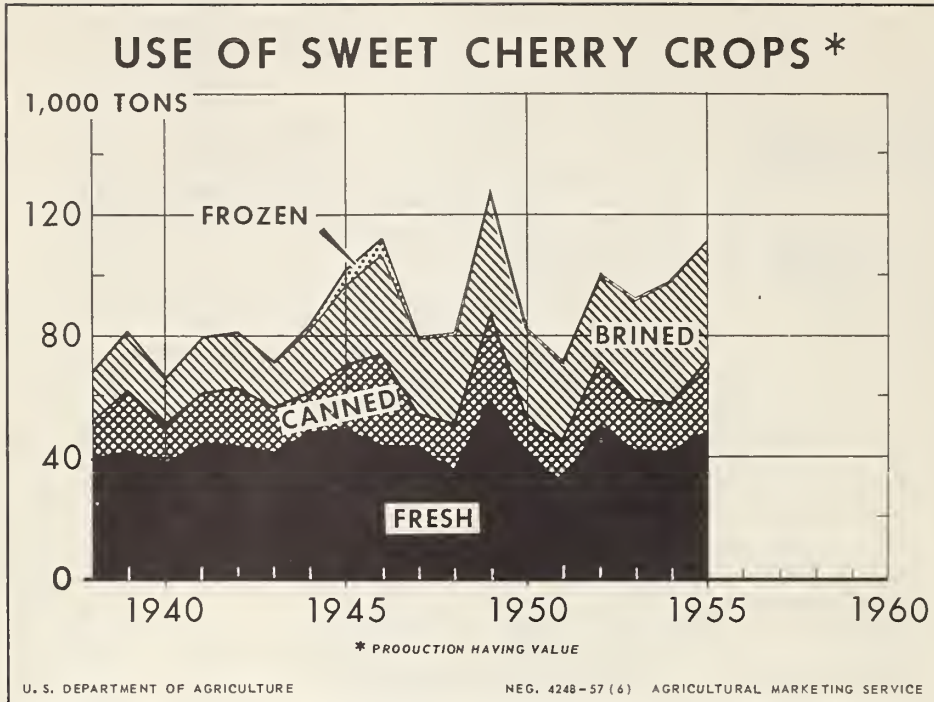
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The index of prices received by growers for fruit during the first 5 months of 1957 was somewhat higher than in the same period of 1956

and considerably higher than the average for 1951-55. Over the past 2 decades the level of prices has more than doubled.

Published quarterly by
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



During 1935-55, most of the increase in production of sweet cherries was brined. The level of use as fresh and canned, did not change much. Use for freezing was light. Over the same years, the increase in production of sour cherries was canned or frozen. Fresh use declined about half

and use for brining continued small. Use of the 1955 crops was as follows: Sweet--fresh, 43 percent; brined, 36; canned, nearly 21; and frozen, 0.1 percent; Sour--canned, 53 percent; frozen, 39; fresh, 7; and brined, 1 percent.

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 T H E F R U I T S I T U A T I O N
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Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, June 17, 1957

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SUMMARY

Prospects on June 1 for the 1957 deciduous fruit crop were generally good. Present condition of groves indicate that prospects continue favorable for the 1957-58 citrus crops. Consumer demand for fruit continues strong.

Stocks of 9 canned deciduous fruits held by packers on April 1, 1957 were much larger than a year earlier. This supply will be reduced substantially by the start of the 1957 pack season, but carryover stocks still may be larger than a year earlier. On June 1, cold storage stocks of frozen deciduous fruits and berries were about 1.5 percent smaller than a year earlier, but stocks of frozen orange concentrate held by Florida packers were up about 3 percent.

The 1957 peach crop is estimated to be slightly larger than the above-average 1956 crop. With larger production in the southern States and California, supplies of fresh market peaches are expected to be larger during late June, July, and probably early August than in this period of 1956. Prices for these larger supplies of early-season peaches may not average as high as in 1956.

Production of apricots in 1957 is estimated to be about 8 percent larger than the below-average 1956 crop. The increase is mainly in Washington and Utah.

Despite rain damage to the California crop of sweet cherries, total production in the United States this year is expected to be much larger than the short 1956 crop. Much of the prospective increase is in Washington and Oregon. Some increase in the pack of canned sweet cherries seems likely. Prices for California cherries on the New York and Chicago auctions in late May tended to average a little higher than a year earlier.

Prospective production of sour cherries in the western States, the only States for which estimates on the 1957 crop are now available, is up considerably from 1956. Estimates for the Great Lakes States, which produce most of the crop, will be available after June 21. Prices are not yet available for the new crop, harvest of which usually does not start until late June. Stocks of both canned and frozen sour cherries are much lighter than a year ago.

A pear crop about 2 percent larger than in 1956 is in prospect. Harvest is expected to start in late June or early July. Exports of pears in 1956-57 have been much heavier than in 1955-56. Packers' stocks of canned pears were considerably larger this spring than last.

Production of fresh plums and dried prunes in California is expected to be considerably smaller than in 1956. First forecasts for other States will become available July 10. Prices for California fresh plums on the New York auction during the second week of June averaged considerably higher than a year earlier. Exports of dried prunes from the large 1956 pack have been much larger than exports in 1955-56.

The 1957 commercial strawberry crop is expected to set a new record, 18 percent larger than the 1956 crop. A larger percentage of the crop this year than last is expected to be shipped to fresh markets, partly because of sharply lower prices for freezing. Carryover stocks of frozen strawberries were much larger this spring than in this period a year ago.

Supplies of fresh oranges, mostly California Valencias, may be slightly smaller this summer than a year earlier. Auction prices for these oranges in early June were considerably under the relatively high prices of June 1956. In Florida, utilization of the 1956-57 crop has lagged this spring, and output of frozen orange concentrate by June 1, 1957 was a little smaller than a year earlier.

With cold storage stocks of apples lighter this winter and spring than a year ago, grower prices have averaged considerably higher than in the first half of 1956. Exports from the smaller 1956 crop have been down in 1956-57. On May 1, 1957, packers' stocks of canned apples were moderately heavier than a year earlier and those of canned applesauce were up considerably. June 1 prospects were for a somewhat larger apple crop in 1957 than in 1956.

The June 1 condition of the grape crop in California, where most of the tonnage is produced, was more favorable this year than in 1956 for wine varieties, but less favorable for raisin and table varieties.

PEACHES

Larger Peach Crop in Prospect

The 1957 crop of peaches was estimated as of June 1 at 71.4 million bushels, 2 percent larger than the 1956 crop and 11 percent above the 1946-55 average. Total production in the 9 Southern States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas is expected to be about 11.7 million bushels, 6 percent larger than in 1956. Production is up substantially in Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina, but down considerably in Arkansas as a result of spring frosts.

In California, the 1957 freestone crop of peaches, estimated at 13.1 million bushels, is 4 percent larger than the 1956 crop. These peaches together with those of the 9 Southern States provide most of the supply for fresh market during June and July. In recent years, more than half of the California freestone crop has been canned, dried, or frozen. Production of California clingstone peaches was forecast as of June 1 at 29.2 million bushels, 8 percent larger than in 1956 and a new record. Most of these peaches are canned.

Among other important peach States, prospective production is up in Pennsylvania, Virginia, Michigan, and Colorado, but down in Washington, Illinois, and New York. Freezes in winter and spring severely cut the crops in New York and some of the North Central States.

The carlot rail movement of early peaches from southern States and California started in late May. Fresh market demand for these peaches is expected to be strong. But with the heavier production, grower prices may not average up to the relative high levels of 1956.

Packers' Stocks of Canned Peaches on April 1, 1957 Much Larger Than a Year Earlier

Stocks of canned peaches held by packers on April 1, 1957, the latest date for which such figures are available, were 10.4 million cases (basis 24-2½'s), 89 percent larger than a year earlier. In contrast, wholesale distributors' stocks of 3.3 million actual cases were down 3 percent. Packers' stocks of fruit cocktail, fruits for salad, and mixed fruits, of which peaches are an important ingredient, amounted to 4.9 million cases (24-2½'s) on April 1, 1957, up 20 percent. Wholesale distributors stocks of these items totaled 1.5 million actual cases, up 8 percent.

Packers' stocks of canned peaches and fruit cocktail are expected to decrease substantially before canning of the new crop reaches heavy volume this summer.

The 1956 pack of canned peaches was 27.9 million cases (24-2½'s), 24 percent larger than the 1955 pack and a new record. This figure includes 24.8 million cases of California clingstones. The pack of canned fruit cocktail, fruits for salad, and mixed fruits combined in 1956 was 12.2 million cases, up 12 percent. Fruit cocktail comprised more than 11 million cases of the 1956 pack.

Stocks of frozen peaches in cold storage June 1, 1957 were about 20.8 million pounds, 2 percent under a year earlier. Production in 1956 was 45.5 million pounds, 10 percent smaller than in 1955. Output of dried peaches in 1956 was about as large as in 1955.

APRICOTS

Larger Crop in 1957

Apricot production in California, Washington, and Utah in 1957 was estimated as of June 1 at 211,800 tons, 8 percent larger than in 1956 but 6 percent under the 1946-55 average. In California, which usually grows about 90 percent of the production of these 3 States, the crop of 188,000 tons is about 1 percent larger than in 1956 but 7 percent below average. Bloom was uneven among districts and pollenization was poor in some orchards because of rainy weather interfering with bee activity. In Washington, the prospective crop of 14,800 tons is nearly twice the short 1956 crop, but 11 percent under average. The Utah crop is expected to be about 9,000 tons, more than 4 times the light 1956 crop, and 74 percent above average. Production in these 2 States in 1956 was cut severely by winter freezes. Shipments from California to fresh markets started the last week of May.

Lighter Stocks of Canned and Frozen Apricots This Spring

With the apricot crop moderately larger in 1957, there may be some increase in the pack of canned apricots this year. As usual, most of the pack will be canned in California. Although most of the production of other States is used fresh, California also leads in fresh sales. The pack of canned apricots in 1956 was about 4.15 million cases (basis 24-2½'s), 30 percent less than the large 1955 pack. Packers' stocks on April 1, 1957 were nearly 1.7 million cases, 10 percent below a year earlier. Wholesale distributors' stocks were down 12 percent. The 1956 pack of frozen apricots was about 4.6 million pounds, 63 percent smaller than the 1955 pack. Stocks of frozen apricots in cold storage on June 1, 1957 were about 3.4 million pounds, 49 percent under a year earlier. Output of dried apricots in 1956 was about one-third smaller than in 1955.

CHERRIES

Larger Crop of
Sweet Cherries

Production of sweet cherries in 1957 was estimated as of June 1 at 89,600 tons, 31 percent larger than the small 1956 crop and 7 percent below the 1946-55 average. The California crop of 28,000 tons is 18 percent smaller than the 1956 crop and 8 percent below average. Rains after mid-May severely cut the the crop this year. In Washington and Oregon, where a freeze in November 1955 destroyed some bearing surface, prospective production is up sharply from the light crops of 1956. The Washington crop of 12,400 tons is more than twice the crop in 1956, but 46 percent below average. The Oregon crop of 24,000 tons is up 58 percent from 1956 and 5 percent above average. Total production of 64,400 tons in Washington, Oregon, and California comprises 72 percent of the entire commercial crop in the United States in 1957. These three States are the source of most of the cherries that are sold for fresh use, canning, or brining. In most other States, prospective production is considerably larger than in 1956. In Michigan, which leads in production among the eastern States, the crop of 12,500 tons is 56 percent larger than in 1956 and a new record.

As usual, first shipments of sweet cherries to fresh markets were from California. Carlot rail movements started the first week of May, a little earlier than in 1956. In late May weekly shipments dropped below the like date a year ago as a result of rain damage to the crop. On the New York City and Chicago auctions, prices for most varieties in late May tended to average above a year earlier.

Stocks of canned sweet cherries held by packers on April 1, 1957, the latest date for which such figures are available, were approximately 250,000 cases (24-2½), 58 percent smaller than a year earlier. These stocks remained from a total supply for 1956-57 of 1,113,000 cases, 32 percent below the supply for 1955-56. Although the carryover on June 1, 1956 of 415,000 cases was 54 percent larger than a year earlier, the total 1956 pack of 698,000 cases was down 49 percent. The Pacific Northwest accounted for most of the reduction in output. In contrast, the 1956 pack of frozen sweet cherries, 5.2 million pounds, was up 85 percent.

Sour Cherries

The major part of the sour cherry crop for fresh market, canning and freezing is grown in the 5 Great Lakes States, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin. In 1956, these States produced 93,300 tons, compared with 10,040 tons in the 6 Western States. The first official forecast of production in the 1957 crop in the Great Lakes States will be made as of mid-June and released June 21.

Total sour cherry production in the 6 Western States (Oregon, Washington, Utah, Colorado, Idaho, and Montana) was estimated as of June 1 at 12,030 tons, 20 percent larger than in 1956 and 11 percent above the 1946-55 average. Production is up this year in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Montana, where freezes cut the 1956 crops. But output in Utah is the same as in 1956.

Price quotations for 1957-crop sour cherries are not yet available. In most States, prices received by growers for the 1956 crop averaged considerably above the unusually low prices for the much larger 1955 crop.

Packers' stocks of canned sour cherries on May 1, 1957 were 494,077 actual cases, 44 percent smaller than a year earlier. The 1956 pack was about 1,830,000 cases (24-2 $\frac{1}{2}$), 47 percent under the 1955 pack. Production of frozen sour cherries in 1956 was 88.7 million pounds, 22 percent smaller than in 1955. Cold storage stocks of cherries, mostly sour, on June 1, 1957 were 17 million pounds, 32 percent under a year earlier.

PEARS

Larger Crop in 1957

Production of pears in 1957 was estimated as of June 1 at 32.8 million bushels, 2 percent larger than the 1956 crop and 10 percent above the 1946-55 average. Total production in California, Oregon, and Washington is expected to be more than 29.9 million bushels, up 4 percent over 1956. This quantity includes 22.5 million bushels of Bartletts, up 6 percent, and more than 7.4 million bushels of other varieties, mostly winter pears, down 2 percent. By States, total production is up 4 percent in California and 12 percent in Washington, but down 1 percent in Oregon. Total production in these three States this year comprises about 91 percent of the entire crop in the United States. In most other States production is expected to be light again this year. Fresh market shipments of 1957-crop pears probably will start in late June or early July.

Season for 1956-Crop Pears Nearing the End

Stocks of 1956-crop pears in cold storage June 1, 1957 were about 11,000 bushels, ~~one-fourth~~ those of a year earlier. Most of these pears probably will be marketed by the time pears from the new crop become available. Although cold storage stocks of pears on January 1, 1957 were moderately larger than a year earlier, prices received by growers during January, February, and March averaged higher each month than in the like month a year before. But in April and May prices averaged lower than a year earlier when they had increased sharply. As of mid-May 1957, grower prices averaged \$2.23 per bushel, 33 percent under a year earlier. Despite these late season declines, grower prices for the entire 1956 crop are expected to average a little higher than the price for the 1955 crop.

Increased Stocks of Canned Pears This Spring

Packers' stocks of canned pears on April 1, 1957 were about 4.1 million cases (24-2½), 28 percent larger than a year earlier. Wholesale distributors' stocks were nearly 1.2 million actual cases, up 2 percent. The 1956 pack of canned pears was nearly 8.9 million cases (24-2½'s), 6 percent larger than the 1955 pack and a new record. Carryover stocks held by packers on June 1, 1956 were up 9 percent over a year earlier. With the larger 1956 pack, total supplies of 10.6 million cases were in canners' hands for the 1956-57 season, a supply increase of 7 percent. Shipments from June 1 to April 1 were more than 6.5 million cases, down 3 percent from the same period of 1955-56.

Increased Exports, Reduced Imports of Pears in 1956-57 Season

Exports of fresh pears during July 1956 - April 1957 were approximately 989,000 bushels, 26 percent larger than in the same period of 1955-56. Total exports in 1955-56 were about 800,000 bushels. Imports of pears during July 1956 - March 1957 were about 137,000 bushels, 13 percent smaller than in the same months a year earlier. Total imports in 1955-56 were about 424,000 bushels. The bulk of imports usually arrive during late winter and spring as domestic supplies become seasonally light.

APPLES

Prospects for 1957 Crop

Apple trees generally came through the winter in good condition. Damage to buds and bloom occurred in only scattered locations. Available indications on June 1 for the 1957 crop were for increased production in the Eastern States, a slightly smaller crop than last year in the Central States, and substantially larger production in the Western States. For the country as a whole, the June 1 condition for apples pointed to a commercial crop somewhat larger than the below-average 1956 crop. The first official forecast of the 1957 crop will be released on July 10.

1956-57 Season Nearing End

Stocks of apples in cold storage on June 1, 1957 were about 1 million bushels, a little smaller than a year earlier. Most of these apples will be marketed by the end of June. With stocks of apples on January 1, 1957 a little smaller than a year earlier and demand continuing strong, prices received by growers each month so far this year averaged considerably higher than in the corresponding month of 1956. As of May 15, 1957, grower prices averaged \$4.35 per bushel, 94 cents higher than a year earlier.

The 1956 commercial apple crop was 97 million bushels, 9 percent smaller than the 1955 crop and 8 percent under the 1945-54 average.

Reduced Foreign Trade
in Apples in 1956-57

Exports of apples during July 1956 - April 1957 were approximately 1,638,000 bushels, 15 percent smaller than in the same period of 1955-56. Total exports during July 1955 - June 1956, when the crop was larger, were about 2,127,000 bushels (revised). During July 1956 - March 1957, imports of apples were about 575,000 bushels, 60 percent under the same months of 1955-56. The greater part of these apples came from Canada, as usual, but imports from Argentina were up substantially this season. In 1955-56 total imports of apples were about 1,571,000 bushels.

Larger Packs in 1956-57, Heavier
Recent Stocks of Canned and
Frozen Apples and Applesauce

The pack of canned apples to May 1 of the 1956-57 season was 3.9 million cases (basis 6/10's), 9 percent larger than the corresponding pack in 1955-56. This increase in output more than offset a small decrease in carry-over stocks on August 1, 1956. As a result, total supplies held by packers during the 1956-57 season were more than 4.9 million cases, up 6 percent over 1955-56. Even though shipments of 2.9 million cases constituted an increase of 5 percent, packers' stocks of nearly 2 million cases on May 1, 1957 were 7 percent above a year earlier.

The pack of canned applesauce to May 1 of the 1956-57 season was over 15.3 million actual cases, up 14 percent over 1955-56. As with canned apples, the increased production of canned applesauce more than offset a decrease in carryover stocks on August 1, 1956. Total supplies held by packers in 1956-57 were nearly 17.2 million actual cases, up 8 percent. Shipments were nearly 10.6 million cases, down 3 percent. As a result, stocks held by packers on May 1, 1957 were 6.6 million cases, an increase of 33 percent over a year earlier.

Output of frozen apples and applesauce (mostly apples) during 1956 was nearly 87 million pounds, 20 percent larger than in 1955 and a new record. Cold storage stocks on June 1, 1956 were 48 million pounds, 29 percent larger than a year earlier.

Stocks of canned and frozen apples and applesauce will be reduced considerably before supplies from the new packs become available in summer. It seems unlikely, however, that stocks of canned applesauce will drop to the level of last summer.

PLUMS AND PRUNES

California Plum Crop Below
1956 But Above Average

Production of plums in California in 1957 was estimated as of June 1 at 84,000 tons, 16 percent smaller than in 1956 but 5 percent larger than the 1946-55 average. The first official forecast of the crop in Michigan (estimates are provided each year for only the 2 crops in California and Michigan) will be made as of July 1 and released July 10. However, the June 1 condition of the Michigan crop pointed to some decrease in production from the 4,990 tons in 1956. Most of the plums produced in California and Michigan are used fresh. In recent years, an increasing percentage of the Michigan crop has been canned.

Fresh market shipments of California plums by rail started the 1957 season with 16 cars in the week of May 19-25. This was a week earlier than in 1956. Prices for the first sales of the Beauty variety on the New York City auction in late May averaged somewhat higher than prices for first sales in 1956. With sales the second week of June much lighter than a year earlier, prices averaged considerably higher than in this week of 1956.

Lighter Crop of California
Dried Prunes in Prospect

Production of dried prunes in California in 1957 was estimated as of June 1 at 171,000 tons, 11 percent smaller than in 1956 but 3 percent above average. Most of the annual supply of dried prunes is furnished by California. A small tonnage usually is produced in Oregon, where output in 1956 was 5,300 tons; however, most of the prunes grown in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho are used fresh or canned. The first official estimate of the prune crop in the Pacific Northwest will be made as of July 1 and released July 10. Production in 1956 was 100,700 tons, fresh basis.

Packers' Stocks of Canned Purple
Plums Much Heavier on April 1,
1957 Than a Year Earlier

The 1956 pack of canned fresh plums and prunes was more than 2.3 million cases (basis 24-2½'s), 37 percent larger than the 1955 pack. This included 2.2 million cases of purple plums (prunes), the most of which were canned in the Pacific Northwest. Cannery stocks of purple plums in this region on April 1, 1957, the latest date for which figures are available, were 1.1 million cases, 43 percent larger than a year earlier.

Total production of frozen plums and prunes in the United States in 1956 was 4 million pounds, 6 percent larger than in 1955. Cold storage stocks on June 1, 1957 were about the same as a year earlier.

STRAWBERRIES

Record Large Crop in Prospect for 1957

The 1957 commercial crop of strawberries was estimated as of June 1 at 651 million pounds, 18 percent larger than the previous record in 1956 and 62 percent above the 1949-55 average. The prospective record production this year is the result of a 9-percent increase in acreage and an 8-percent increase in yield per acre. Production is up sharply this year over 1956 in all heavy-producing States except Louisiana, Arkansas, Kentucky, and Tennessee, where rain and frost cut output. In the three Pacific Coast States, where most of the strawberries are grown for freezing, production totals 440 million pounds, 68 percent of the entire commercial crop. Production in California has mounted sharply in recent years, and the 1957 crop there comprises nearly half of the output in the United States.

Lower Prices for Larger
Supplies This Spring
Than a Year Earlier

During March and April, when fresh market supplies of strawberries were lighter than a year earlier, grower prices averaged a little higher than in the like months of 1956. But with increased supplies from the heavier mid-spring crop, prices dropped sharply to levels generally much lower than a year earlier. Rains in California shortly after the middle of May severely damaged ripening berries and reduced supplies during the second half of that month. Prices for available fresh market berries then increased to levels above a year earlier. In some other States, supplies also were cut by rains or dry weather, resulting in increases in prices.

With the crop much larger this year and carryover stocks of frozen strawberries substantially heavier than last year, season-opening prices for California strawberries for freezing were about half those of 1956. This tended to divert more berries than usual to the fresh markets, which contributed to the sharp drop in prices on the fresh markets in early May.

Stocks of Frozen
Strawberries Up
Sharply This Spring

Although fresh use of strawberries from the record 1957 crop is expected to be much larger than in 1956, a heavy pack of frozen strawberries seems probable. The 1956 pack was 312 million pounds, 14 percent larger than the 1955 pack. Stocks in cold storage on May 1, 1957 were 102 million pounds, 57 percent above a year earlier. With a net movement of frozen strawberries into storage during May, as packing of the new crop gained volume, stocks by June 1 had increased to 110 million pounds, down 5 percent from the previous year.

ORANGES

Supplies of Valencias From Florida Heavier,
From California Lighter Than a Year Ago

Supplies of 1956-57 crop Florida Valencia oranges remaining to be marketed after June 8 were much larger than supplies a year earlier. The crop of 40 million boxes was only slightly larger than a year ago. But harvest was retarded for this year's crop because of later maturing. Sluggish demand, especially for oranges for processing, was perhaps more important in slowing down utilization. Because of the late harvest and slowing down of marketings, more oranges than last year are likely to remain for use after July 1.

As usual, most of the fresh market oranges throughout summer will be California Valencias. The current crop of 21 million boxes is about 9 percent smaller than the 1955-56 crop, and utilization has not been as large as a year ago. Remaining supplies on June 1 were slightly smaller than a year earlier.

Total production of oranges and tangerines in the United States in 1956-57 is currently estimated at 138.2 million boxes, about 1 million boxes larger than the 1955-56 crop. The Florida crop of 94.3 million boxes was up about 4 percent over 1955-56.

Orange PricesLower This Spring
Than Last

Prices received by growers for oranges increased during January-March 1957, then declined. This decline, under the pressure of heavier supplies of fresh and processed oranges and sluggish demand for processing, contrasts with a sharp rise of prices in the spring of 1956. Grower prices in May averaged much lower than a year earlier. For the week ended June 1 prices for oranges delivered to concentrating plants averaged \$1.44 per box, down \$1.38 from a year earlier. For the week ended June 8, 1957, shipping point prices for Florida oranges for fresh use averaged \$2.80 per box, \$1.20 under a year earlier. Even with lighter sales of Florida oranges on the principal auctions, prices on these auctions also declined during spring. Through June 1 of the 1956-57 season, prices on these auctions averaged \$4.70 per box, the same as for the like period in 1955-56.

Prices for California oranges on the principal auctions held up well this spring despite total shipments a little heavier than a year earlier. However, weekly average prices were lower in May and early June than a year earlier, when they had increased considerably. Demand for California Valencias usually holds up well in summer.

Both Fresh Use and Processing
of Florida Oranges Smaller
Than in 1955-56

Although the 1956-57 crop of Florida oranges was nearly 4 percent larger than a year earlier, total utilization of about 83.8 million boxes by June 8 was 3 percent smaller than by the same time in 1955-56. Fresh use, including exports, was about 23.2 million boxes, down 7 percent. Use by processors totaled 60.6 million boxes, down over 1 percent. This includes 41.5 million boxes for frozen orange concentrate used by June 1, 1957, 7 percent less than a year earlier. Yield of concentrate per box this season has averaged 1.48 gallons, up 4 percent. Output of frozen orange concentrate to June 1 was 61.4 million gallons, down 3 percent from a year earlier. However, with the larger remaining supplies of oranges, total output by the end of the season is expected to exceed the 70 million gallons of 1955-56.

In recent years, from 25 to 43 percent of the California Valencia crop also has been processed, mostly into canned juice and frozen concentrate. Except for canned (hot-pack) concentrate, the volume of processing has been small compared with that from Florida. Figures on utilization of California oranges and amount of processing will not be available until later in the year.

Increased Exports in 1956-57

Approximately 4.9 million boxes of fresh oranges (including tangerines) were exported during November 1956 - April 1957, 4 percent more than in the same months of 1955-56. Total exports of the fresh fruit in 1955-56 were nearly 10 million boxes. Exports of types of orange juice during November 1956 - April 1957 and the percentage increases over a year earlier are as follows: Canned single-strength orange juice, 5.4 million gallons, 21 percent; canned concentrated (hot-pack) orange juice, 0.8 million gallons, 35 percent; and frozen orange concentrate, 1.4 million gallons, 17 percent. An export-payment program for fresh and processed oranges, such as operated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in 1955-56 and earlier years, is not in effect this year.

GRAPEFRUIT

Summer Supplies of Fresh Grapefruit
Will be Seasonally Light As Usual

Less than one million boxes of the lighter 1956-57 Florida grapefruit crop remained to be marketed after June 8. This was about one-third smaller than the quantity a year earlier. Very little, if any, of this year's crop will remain for marketing after July 1. Most of the supplies of fresh grapefruit this summer as usual will come from California, probably supplemented by small imports in late summer. The California summer crop this year is about as large as a year ago.

The 1956-57 crop of grapefruit in the United States was 44 million boxes, 3 percent smaller than the 1955-56 crop. Most of the decrease was in Florida, where the crop of 36.8 million boxes was down 4 percent.

Grower Prices Higher
This Winter and Spring
Than a Year Earlier

Prices received by growers for grapefruit have averaged higher each month during the first half of 1957 than in this period of 1956. Prices declined during January - March, and since then they have increased. Supplies were lighter this season and demand continued strong. The light supplies from California that will continue through the summer probably will bring the highest prices of the year, as usual.

More Florida Grapefruit Processed,
Less Used Fresh,
Than in 1955-56

Approximately 18.35 million boxes of Florida grapefruit were processed by June 8 of the 1956-57 season. Despite the smaller crop, this was 3 percent larger than a year earlier. Fresh use by June 8 was nearly 1.76 million boxes, 8 percent smaller than a year earlier. This quantity includes exports of fresh grapefruit.

In recent years, most of the grapefruit grown in other States has been used fresh. However, in some years, a substantial percentage of the Arizona crop has been processed. During the 1940's -- before the freezes of 1949 and 1951 damaged or destroyed most of the Texas grapefruit trees -- from 37 to 47 percent of the Texas production was processed. With new plantings in this State starting to bear in the last few years, there has been some increase in processing, though amounting to only a small part of the Texas crop. But most of the new plantings are pink and red varieties, grown primarily to supply fruit to the fresh market trade.

Increased Exports of
Fresh Grapefruit

Exports of fresh grapefruit during November 1956 - April 1957 were over 1.3 million boxes, 9 percent larger than in these months of 1955-56. Total exports of fresh grapefruit in 1955-56 were over 2.2 million boxes. During November 1956 - April 1957, exports of canned single-strength grapefruit juice were nearly 3.1 million gallons, down 15 percent. Although much smaller in volume than the exports of canned single-strength juice, exports of canned concentrated juice and frozen juice were each up more than 50 percent. There is no export program for fresh and processed grapefruit in the 1956-57 season such as for 1955-56 and earlier years.

LEMONS AND LIMES

Supplies of Lemons
Much Larger Than
a Year Ago

The 1956-57 crop of lemons in California was estimated as of June 1 at 14.5 million boxes, 9 percent larger than the 1955-56 crop and 10 percent above the 1945-54 average. Utilization has been a little lighter than in 1955-56. As a result, supplies of lemons remaining to be marketed after June 1, the beginning of the period of heavy consumption related to hot weather, were much larger than a year earlier.

Among important lemon products processed through March of the 1956-57 season, the pack of about 1.7 million gallons of frozen concentrate for lemon-ade was 38 percent smaller than a year earlier. The pack of 849,000 gallons of canned single-strength lemon juice was about as large as a year earlier, and the pack of about 496,000 gallons of frozen single-strength lemon juice was up 36 percent.

Exports of fresh lemons and limes (mostly lemons) during November 1956 - April 1957 were the equivalent of about 464,000 boxes, 42 percent smaller than in the same period of 1955-56. Total exports of fresh lemons and limes in the entire 1955-56 season were over 1.8 million boxes. Imports of concentrated lemon juice during November 1956 - March 1957 were nearly 1 million gallons, 53 percent larger than a year earlier. Only relatively minor quantities of fresh lemons were imported.

Lemon Prices

Prices received by growers for lemons averaged higher in January, February, and May, and lower in March and April, 1957, than in these months of 1956. In the week ended June 1, 1957, prices on the principal auctions averaged \$6.68 per box, compared with \$6.64 a year earlier. The season-average price received by growers for the larger 1956-57 crop probably will be under the price for the 1955-56 crop.

Florida Lime Crop
Up 5 Percent in 1957

The 1957 crop of limes in Florida was estimated as of June 1 at 420,000 boxes, 5 percent larger than the 1956 crop and 61 percent above the 1945-54 average. Both fresh market use and processing of limes is seasonally heavy during summer. Prices received by growers for limes averaged \$7.72 per box in May, much lower than a year earlier. With increased movement this summer, prices probably will decline.

TREE NUTS

The 1957 crop of walnuts in California was estimated as of June 1 at 73,000 tons, 6 percent larger than the 1956 crop and 11 percent larger than the 1946-55 average. In Oregon, trees are making fairly good recovery from the effects of the 1955 winter freeze. Production in this State in 1956 was 2,900 tons, less than half of average.

The California almond crop is somewhat below both last year and average. Production in 1956 was a record 54,500 tons, and the 1945-54 average is 39,330 tons. Filbert trees in Oregon and Washington appear to be making excellent recovery from the freeze damage of 1955. On remaining trees, there was a good bloom, and about a normal set of nuts. Production in these two States in 1956 was about 3,040 tons. The 1945-54 average is 7,837 tons.

DRIED FRUIT

Reduced Output of Dried
Prunes in Prospect
for 1957

The 1957 crop of dried prunes in California was estimated as of June 1 at 171,000 tons (dry basis), 11 percent smaller than the 1956 crop but 3 percent larger than the 1946-55 average. In recent years a small percentage of the Oregon prune crop also has been dried. Production in this State in 1956 was 5,300 tons (dried weight). Output in 1957 will not be known until harvest has been completed in late summer. Pacific Northwest prunes are used more extensively for fresh sale and canning than for drying. California grapes likewise may be used several ways -- mainly fresh, for juice and wine, for raisins, and, to a smaller extent, for canning and freezing. Therefore, total output of raisins in 1957, which together with prunes comprise the bulk of the dried fruit production, also will not be known until the time of drying in early fall. In 1956, production of raisins in California was 185,000 tons (natural condition).

Exports of Prunes Heavier,
Those of Raisins Lighter,
in 1956-57 Than in 1955-56

Exports of dried prunes during September 1956 - April 1957 were about 51,000 tons, 76 percent larger than in the same months of 1955-56. Total exports in 1955-56 were about 38,000 tons. Exports of raisins during September 1956 - April 1957 were more than 38,000 tons, 36 percent smaller than in the same period of 1955-56. In 1955-56, exports of raisins were about 79,000 tons. This included nearly 39,000 tons under the 1955-56 export program of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Diversion Program for Dates

Applications for the diversion of about 11.3 million pounds of dates had been approved by June 7, 1957 by the U. S. Department of Agriculture under its program for 1956 crop domestic dates. Under this program, diversion of dates is to be for use in other than whole or pitted form; that is, for new date products. The 1956 crop of dates in California was 18,800 tons, 26 percent smaller than the record 1955 crop but 28 percent larger than the 1945-54 average. Under a similar program in 1955-56, about 8.6 million pounds were approved for diversion.

CANNED FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

Stocks of Canned Fruits
Heavier Than a Year Ago

Canners' stocks of 9 canned deciduous fruits combined (apples, applesauce, apricots, RSP cherries, fruit cocktail including fruits for salad and mixed fruits, peaches, pears, sweet cherries, and purple plums) on April 1, 1957 were nearly 32 percent larger than a year earlier. Stocks of peaches from the record 1956 pack were up about 89 percent, and stocks of all other items, except apricots and cherries, were up by a smaller degree. Stocks of both sweet cherries and RSP cherries were less than half the supply the year before. On May 1, 1957, canners' stocks of canned apples were 7 percent larger than a year earlier, those of applesauce were up 33 percent, but those of RSP cherries were down 44 percent. Similar data for the other items as of May 1 are not available.

On April 1, 1957, wholesale distributors' stocks of the first 7 items of canned fruits listed above were about 4 percent smaller, as a group, than comparable stocks a year earlier. In addition, stocks of grapefruit segments and pineapple were down a little.

The 1956 pack of canned fruits was more than 3.5 billion pounds, the equivalent of approximately 80 million cases of 24 No. 2½ cans. This was slightly larger than the 1955 pack and a new record.

Output of canned grapefruit sections in Florida by June 1 of the 1956-57 season was more than 4.5 million cases (24-2's), 5 percent smaller than in the corresponding period of 1955-56. Production of canned citrus salad and orange sections combined was about 591,000 cases, down 18 percent. Canners' stocks of grapefruit sections were 9 percent smaller than a year earlier, and stocks of citrus salad and orange sections were down 25 percent. The season for canning citrus sections in Florida was practically ended on June 1. Because Florida supplies nearly all of the output of these products, the current stocks will constitute practically all of the supply until fruits from the new pack become available next fall.

Increased Pack of Canned
Citrus Juices in Florida

Production of canned single-strength citrus juices in Florida by June 1 of the 1956-57 season was nearly 34 million cases (24-2's), 4 percent larger than in the corresponding part of the 1955-56 season. The pack of orange juice was about 16.3 million cases, up 7 percent; that of blended orange and grapefruit juice was more than 5.0 million cases, up 3 percent; and that of tangerine juice was more than 713,000 cases, up 28 percent. The pack of grapefruit juice was nearly 11.9 million cases, nearly the same as a year earlier.

Movement from canners by June 1 totaled nearly 22.6 million cases, down 7 percent from a year earlier. Much of the decrease was in grapefruit juice. This lighter movement from a heavier supply left stocks on June 1 of about 13.5 million cases, up 36 percent. Stocks of all items were up.

Production of canned (hot-pack) concentrated orange juice in Florida by June 1 of the 1956-57 season was more than 1.7 million gallons, 77 percent larger than a year earlier. Output of canned concentrated grapefruit juice was about 59,000 gallons, up 100 percent, and that of canned concentrated tangerine juice was nearly 30,000 gallons, up 96 percent.

In 1955-56, total production of canned fruit juices was the equivalent of about 66 million cases (24-2's), single-strength. This included 47 million cases of citrus juices. The total 1955-56 pack was about 3 percent larger than the 1954-55 pack.

FROZEN FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

Deciduous Fruits and Berries

Although the season for large-volume packing of frozen deciduous fruits and berries is now well under way, the size of the pack will remain uncertain until later in the year. Early-season indications point to larger crops of some of the fruits and berries that comprise a substantial part of the total frozen pack. The strawberry crops are larger this year in many States, especially in California, Oregon, and Washington, where the most of the frozen pack is processed. Another large pack of frozen strawberries seems likely.

In 1956, the pack of all frozen deciduous fruits and berries totaled 694 million pounds, 5 percent larger than the 1955 pack. Production of frozen citrus juices was 898 million pounds, up 7 percent.

Increased Movement at Lower Prices
of Florida Orange Concentrate

In Florida, the season for freezing citrus juices may run a little further into summer this year than last. Weekly utilization of oranges has been lighter this spring, and remaining supplies were considerably

larger on June 8 than a year earlier. Output of frozen orange concentrate by June 1 of the 1956-57 season was 61.4 million gallons, 3 percent smaller than in the corresponding part of the 1955-56 season. By season-end, however, total production should exceed that of 1955-56. Movement of Florida frozen orange concentrate from packers through June 1 of the 1956-57 season has been 3 percent larger than a year earlier. At the same time, retail prices have drifted slightly downward. But this increase in movement together with the decrease in output was not enough to offset the effect of much heavier carry-over stocks last fall. As a result, packers' stocks on June 1, 1957 of 36.9 million gallons were about 3 percent larger than a year earlier.

The pack of Florida frozen concentrated grapefruit juice by June 1 of the 1956-57 season was more than 2.8 million gallons, 14 percent larger than a year earlier. In contrast, output of frozen concentrated blended orange and grapefruit juice was about 547,000 gallons, down 36 percent. The pack of frozen concentrated tangerine juice, completed in March, was about 793,000 gallons, up 30 percent.

Output of Florida frozen concentrated limeade during April 1956-March 1957 was nearly 1.3 million gallons, 18 percent larger than a year earlier. The pack in April 1957 was seasonally light, less than 6,000 gallons. Stocks held by packers on May 1, 1957 were about 862,000 gallons, 28 percent larger than in the like period a year before. Production of limeade from the 1957-58 crop is expected to run seasonally heavy during July - October.

Decreased Output of California Concentrate for Lemonade

In California in recent years, production of frozen concentrated orange juice, made from Valencias, has ranged from about 1.5 million to 5 million gallons. Figures on production in 1957 will not become available until the end of 1957. Output of California frozen concentrate for lemonade by May 1 of the 1956-57 season was nearly 1.7 million gallons, 38 percent smaller than a year earlier. But the pack of frozen single-strength juice was about 496,000 gallons, up 36 percent. Stocks of lemonade concentrate on May 1, 1956 were 16 percent smaller than a year earlier, but those of single-strength juice were up 42 percent.

Use of Florida Oranges for "Chilled" Juice Up Sharply in 1956-57

Utilization of Florida oranges for making "chilled" juice took more than 3.7 million boxes by June 1 of the 1956-57 season, 69 percent larger than a year earlier. This indicates a rapid growth in this type of outlet

for Florida oranges. Assuming the same yield of juice per box as of oranges used for frozen concentrate, 3.7 million boxes would make about 88 million quarts (192 million pounds) of single-strength juice. This would be equivalent to 5.5 million gallons of 4-to-1 frozen concentrate.

About 149,000 boxes of Florida grapefruit were used by June 1, 1957 for making chilled grapefruit juice. This was 28 percent less than a year earlier. This outlet for Florida grapefruit has declined in contrast to the growing use of oranges for chilled juice.

Stocks of Deciduous Fruits and
Berries on June 1, 1957 Slightly
Smaller Than a Year Earlier

Stocks of frozen deciduous fruits and berries (excluding juices) in cold storage June 1, 1957 were about 276 million pounds, 1.5 percent smaller than a year earlier. Stocks of all major items except apples, blackberries, and grapes, were smaller. Strawberries at 110 million pounds were the largest item in storage on June 1. This was the only item to increase during May. However, the increase was only 8 million pounds compared with an increase of 51 million pounds in May 1956. Stocks of strawberries on June 1, 1957 were 5 percent smaller than a year earlier. Total stocks of frozen orange juice in cold storage on June 1, 1957 were about 43 million gallons, 7 percent larger than a year earlier.

Table 1.--Canned fruit and fruit juices: Pack and stocks, 1955 and 1956 seasons

Commodity	Pack		Stocks				
	1955	1956 ^{1/}	Canners		Distributors		
			April 1 1956	April 1 1957	April 1 1956	April 1 1957	
			cases	cases	actual cases	actual cases	
	<u>24/2¹/₂</u>	<u>24/2¹/₂</u>	<u>24/2¹/₂</u>	<u>24/2¹/₂</u>	<u>cases</u>	<u>cases</u>	
Canned fruits							
Apples	3,300	3,603	1,923	2,058	492	450	
Applesauce	8,284	9,425	3,791	4,847	1,377	1,219	
Apricots	5,919	4,151	1,870	1,689	806	710	
Cherries, R.S. P.	3,453	1,830	859	380	599	516	
Cherries, other	1,377	698	598	250	n.a.	n.a.	
Citrus segments	3,779	3,526	2,363	1,855	511	482	
Cranberries ^{2/}	2,763	3,197	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Mixed fruits ^{3/}	10,873	12,214	4,095	4,929	1,397	1,515	
Peaches	22,538	27,897	5,509	10,398	3,378	3,276	
Pears	8,345	8,881	3,200	4,091	1,144	1,169	
Pineapple	---	---	---	---	1,850	1,790	
Plums and prunes	1,708	2,332	4/772	4/1,101	n.a.	n.a.	
	Pack		Stocks				
	Partial ^{5/}		Canners		Distributors		
	Total 1955	1955	1956	June 2 1956	June 1 1957	April 1 1956	April 1 1957
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	actual cases	actual cases
	<u>24/2's</u>	<u>24/2's</u>	<u>24/2's</u>	<u>24/2's</u>	<u>24/2's</u>	<u>cases</u>	<u>cases</u>
Canned juices							
Apple	6/4,025	6/3,344	---	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Blended orange and grapefruit	5,388	4,889	5,046	1,416	1,969	515	490
Grapefruit	13,652	11,927	11,893	3,832	4,784	1,047	971
Orange	16,723	15,247	16,290	4,471	6,419	1,490	1,270
Pineapple	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	---	---	1,064	1,557
Tangerine and tangerine blends	556	556	713	237	353	n.a.	n.a.

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Beginning 1955 reported on a calendar year basis.

3/ Includes fruit cocktail, fruits for salad and mixed fruits. Includes remanufactured on a calendar year basis.

4/ Northwest canned purple plums only.

5/ Florida pack through June 1.

6/ Total U. S. pack.

n.a. means "not available."

Table 2.--Frozen fruits and fruit juices: Pack and cold-storage holdings, 1955 and 1956 seasons

Commodity	Pack		May 31 average 1952-56	Stocks	
	1955	1956		May 31 1956	May 31 1957
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Apples and applesauce	72,758	86,956	<u>1/</u> 25,899	<u>1/</u> 37,300	48,128
Apricots	12,257	4,594	3,136	6,696	3,416
Blackberries	16,539	12,845	5,699	5,121	7,802
Blueberries	21,020	19,638	9,912	9,219	6,653
Cherries	117,289	93,969	22,669	25,015	16,973
Grapes	11,125	14,903	6,978	7,771	14,997
Peaches	50,636	45,481	16,209	21,373	20,840
Plums and prunes	3,754	3,991	5,717	6,594	6,566
Raspberries	33,983	16,935	13,136	14,055	7,665
Strawberries	272,970	312,293	67,091	116,060	109,990
Logan, Boysen and similar berries	21,247	22,380	5,510	8,458	7,366
Orange juice <u>2/</u>	(See below)	(See below)	335,607	393,749	423,245
Other fruit juices and purees	---	---	112,444	144,924	144,837
Other fruit	26,209	60,341	21,347	22,715	25,863
Total	659,787	694,326	651,354	819,050	844,341
Citrus juices (Season begin- ning Nov. 1)	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons			
Orange					
Concentrated	70,224	<u>3/</u> 61,411	---	---	---
Unconcentrated	---	---	---	---	---
Grapefruit					
Concentrated	2,512	<u>3/</u> 2,813	---	---	---
Unconcentrated	---	---	---	---	---
Blend					
Concentrated	954	547	---	---	---
Lemon					
Concentrated	854	<u>4/</u> 453	---	---	---
Unconcentrated	1,167	<u>4/</u> 496	---	---	---
Lemonade base	10,388	<u>4/</u> 1,691	---	---	---
Tangerine	619	<u>3/</u> 793	---	---	---
Limeade	1,249	<u>5/</u> 258	---	---	---

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

2/ Single-strength and concentrated, mostly concentrated.

3/ Florida pack through June 1, 1957.

4/ From Lemon Products Advisory Board, through April 30, 1957.

5/ Florida pack through April 30, 1957.

Pack data compiled from reports of the National Association of frozen Food Packers and Florida Cannery Association.

Table 3.--Peaches: Production in 9 early States, average 1946-55, annual 1956, and indicated 1957 ^{1/}

State	Average: 1946-55	1956	Indicated: 1957	State	Average: 1946-55	1956	Indicated: 1957
	: 1,000	1,000	1,000		: 1,000	1,000	1,000
	: <u>bu.</u>	<u>bu.</u>	<u>bu.</u>		: <u>bu.</u>	<u>bu.</u>	<u>bu.</u>
North Carolina	: 1,350	950	1,300	Arkansas	: 1,530 ^{1/}	2,250	1,105
South Carolina	: 3,122	4,350	5,000	Louisiana	: 87	80	175
Georgia	: 2,776	1,600	2,600	Oklahoma	: 306	200	26
Alabama	: 593	600	485	Texas	: 736	575	750
Mississippi	: 405	447	275				
				9 States	10,907	11,052	11,716

^{1/} For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1956, Arkansas includes 195,000 bushels unharvested.

Table 4.--Peaches: Production in 26 late States, average 1946-55, annual 1956, and indicated 1957 ^{1/}

State	Average: 1946-55	1956	Indicated: 1957	State	Average: 1946-55	1956	Indicated: 1957
	: 1,000	1,000	1,000		: 1,000	1,000	1,000
	: <u>bu.</u>	<u>bu.</u>	<u>bu.</u>		: <u>bu.</u>	<u>bu.</u>	<u>bu.</u>
New Hampshire	: 10	7	1	Kentucky	: 310	200	93
Massachusetts	: 76	95	6	Tennessee	: 281	320	200
Rhode Island	: 15	13	1	Idaho	: 318	270	180
Connecticut	: 144	145	18	Colorado	: 1,736	1,697	1,990
New York	: 1,316	1,030	170	New Mexico	: 168	97	130
New Jersey	: 1,668	1,750	1,750	Utah	: 573	360	600
Pennsylvania	: 2,439	2,340	2,450	Washington	: 1,719	1,930	1,190
Ohio	: 918	1,000	850	Oregon	: 477	600	480
Indiana	: 424	425	304	California			
Illinois	: 1,388	1,200	850	Clingstone ^{3/}	: 21,718	4/27,085	29,169
Michigan	: 3,270	2,600	2,650	Freestone	: 11,022	12,626	13,084
Missouri	: 536	350	400	Total	32,740	4/39,711	42,253
Kansas	: 121	47	121	26 States	53,317	58,807	59,682
Delaware	: 150	70	70	9 early States	10,907	11,052	11,716
Maryland	: 465	400	400				
Virginia	: 1,439	1,500	1,700				
West Virginia	: 616	650	825	U. S.	2/64,251	69,859	71,398

^{1/} For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. ^{2/} Includes Florida prior to 1955. ^{3/} Mainly for canning. ^{4/} Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bushels): California, Clingstone, 3,167.

Table 5.--Cherries: Production, by varieties, 12 States, average 1946-55, annual 1956, and indicated 1957 ^{1/}

State	Sweet			Sour			All varieties		
	Average:	1956	Indi-	Average:	1956	Indi-	Average:	1956	Indi-
	1946-55:		cated	1946-55:		cated	1946-55:		cated
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	4,030	1,600	1,800	21,810	14,400	<u>2/</u>	25,840	16,000	<u>2/</u>
Pennsylvania	1,150	300	700	8,200	8,400	<u>2/</u>	9,350	8,700	<u>2/</u>
Ohio	350	240	250	1,792	1,500	<u>2/</u>	2,142	1,740	<u>2/</u>
Michigan	7,070	8,000	12,500	63,470	55,000	<u>2/</u>	70,540	63,000	<u>2/</u>
Wisconsin	---	---	---	15,560	14,000	<u>2/</u>	15,560	14,000	<u>2/</u>
Montana	1,169	160	1,930	303	90	510	1,472	250	2,440
Idaho	2,933	520	2,200	643	850	1,120	3,576	1,370	3,320
Colorado	598	550	320	2,270	1,900	1,700	2,868	2,450	2,020
Utah	3,454	1,700	5,500	2,220	2,500	2,500	5,674	4,200	8,000
Washington	22,830	5,700	12,400	2,620	1,700	2,600	25,450	7,400	15,000
Oregon	22,760	15,200	24,000	2,780	3,000	3,600	25,540	18,200	27,600
California	30,400	34,300	28,000	---	---	---	30,400	34,300	28,000
12 States	96,744	68,270	89,600	126,348	103,340	<u>2/</u>	223,092	171,610	<u>2/</u>

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

^{2/} The first forecast for the 5 Great Lakes States (N. Y., Pa., Ohio, Mich., and Wis.) will be made as of June 15 and released June 21.

Table 6.--Strawberries: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1949-55, annual 1956, and indicated 1957

Season	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average:	1956	1957	Average:	1956	1957	Average:	1956	1957
	1949-55:			1949-55:			1949-55:		
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Winter	4,140	3,700	3,600	2,409	2,860	2,320	9,952	10,582	8,352
Early spring	12,110	9,800	9,900	2,224	2,820	2,151	25,790	27,636	21,295
Mid-spring	49,680	55,630	60,050	4,236	6,387	6,716	199,293	355,300	403,270
Late spring	48,620	45,900	51,900	3,437	3,437	4,205	167,148	157,737	218,245
Total	114,550	115,030	125,450	3,585	4,792	5,191	402,183	551,255	651,162

Table 7.--Apricots, plums, and prunes: Condition on June 1, and production, average 1946-55, annual 1956, and indicated 1957

Crop and State	Condition June 1			Production 1/		
	Average 1946-55	1956	1957	Average 1946-55	1956	1957
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Tons	Tons	Tons
Apricots	---	---	---			
California	---	---	---	202,500	186,000	188,000
Washington	---	---	---	16,670	7,700	14,800
Utah	---	---	---	5,170	2,200	9,000
Total	---	---	---	224,340	195,900	211,800
Plums						
Michigan	63	83	64	---	---	---
California	---	---	---	2/79,900	2/100,000	84,000
Prunes						
California	---	---	---	166,400	193,000	171,000
Idaho	72	78	83	---	---	---
Washington,						
Eastern	69	55	81	---	---	---
Western	52	62	73	---	---	---
All	64	56	81	---	---	---
Oregon,						
Eastern	60	4	6	---	---	---
Western	54	77	60	---	---	---
All	55	67	60	---	---	---

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): 1955-2,000; 1956-4,000. 3/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

Table 8.--Miscellaneous fruits and nuts: Condition on June 1, average 1946-55, annual 1956, and 1957

Crop and State	Average	1956	1957	Crop and State	Average	1956	1957
	1946-55				1946-55		
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.		Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Grapes				Other crops			
California,				California			
Wine	80	84	86	Figs	82	90	86
Raisin	83	85	79	Almonds	65	77	62
Table	84	79	75	Walnuts 1/	---	---	---
All	83	83	80	Florida			
				Avocados	65	47	61

1/ 1957 walnut production in California indicated to be 73,000 tons as of June 1, compared with 69,000 tons produced in 1956 and 72,000 tons in 1955.

Table 9.--Pears: Production in three Pacific States, average 1946-55, annual 1956, and indicated 1957 1/

State and variety	Average: 1946-55	1956	Indicated: 1957	State and variety	Average: 1946-55	1956	Indicated: 1957
	: 1,000	1,000	1,000		: 1,000	1,000	1,000
	: bu.	bu.	bu.		: bu.	bu.	bu.
Washington				California			
Bartlett	4,510	2,950	3,420	Bartlett	12,310	15,627	16,460
Other	1,704	1,600	1,660	Other	1,729	2,083	2,000
Total	6,214	4,550	5,080	Total	14,039	17,710	18,460
Oregon				Three States			
Bartlett	2,163	2,550	2,600	Bartlett	18,983	21,127	22,480
Other	3,356	3,940	3,800	Other	6,789	7,623	7,460
Total	2/5,518	6,490	6,400	Total	25,771	28,750	29,940

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Total does not agree with items due to rounding.

Table 10.--Pears: Total production, by States, average 1946-55, annual 1956, and indicated 1957 1/

State	Average: 1946-55	1956	Indicated: 1957	State	Average: 1946-55	1956	Indicated: 1957
	: 1,000	1,000	1,000		: 1,000	1,000	1,000
	: bu.	bu.	bu.		: bu.	bu.	bu.
Connecticut	50	52	46	Mississippi	153	107	84
New York	521	510	360	Arkansas	93	86	29
Pennsylvania	190	70	75	Louisiana	95	35	36
Ohio	152	45	50	Oklahoma	89	36	20
Illinois	176	120	110	Texas	216	123	150
Michigan	821	1,200	850	Idaho	72	110	100
Missouri	128	55	65	Colorado	181	225	165
Virginia	105	40	35	Utah	185	310	340
West Virginia	50	60	26				
North Carolina	113	71	81	22 States	3,873	3,572	2,888
Georgia	196	80	84	3 Pacific			
Kentucky	75	65	33	Coast States	25,771	28,750	29,940
Tennessee	91	130	100				
Alabama	121	42	49	U. S.	2/29,940	32,322	32,828

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

2/ Includes Massachusetts, Indiana, Kansas, South Carolina and Florida, for which estimates were discontinued with 1955 crop season.

Table 11.--Apples, western: Weighted average New York auction price per box, specified varieties, all grades, January-May, 1956 and 1957

Month	Delicious		Winesap		Yellow Newtown		All leading varieties	
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
January	4.38	5.32	3.87	5.11	---	---	4.33	5.21
February	4.55	4.77	3.93	5.05	---	---	4.29	4.76
March	4.74	5.07	4.31	5.00	---	---	4.54	5.01
April	4.66	5.78	4.15	5.35	4.71	---	4.44	5.54
May	4.41	5.97	4.43	6.03	4.38	5.51	4.41	6.01
Season average through May	4.65	5.33	4.31	5.56	4.45	5.51	4.51	5.31

Compiled from New York Daily Fruit Reporter.

Table 12.--Fruits: Index numbers (unadjusted) of prices received by farmers, United States, as of 15th of month, averages 1935-39 and 1951-55, annual 1950-57 ^{1/}

(January 1910=December 1914=100)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Average 1935-39	89	87	90	89	91	94	98	94	94	86	81	97
1951-55	207	198	201	199	197	208	206	201	212	197	193	209
1951	202	194	189	187	169	155	159	179	192	181	173	192
1952	178	178	186	184	181	191	199	189	202	204	190	214
1953	224	206	217	209	209	218	196	197	204	192	207	230
1954	211	209	208	201	215	236	241	234	248	219	202	200
1955	222	204	204	216	209	240	236	208	212	189	194	208
1956	225	212	212	213	227	266	225	210	233	232	218	216
1957	227	221	237	237	228							

^{1/} Includes apples, grapefruit, lemons, oranges, peaches, pears, and strawberries.

Table 13.--Citrus fruits: Total production in equivalent tons, average 1945-54, annual 1955 and 1956

Item	Average	1955	1956	1956 as a percentage of	
	1945-54	(1955	(1956	Average	1955
	(1945-54	bloom)	bloom)	1945-54	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Percent	Percent
	tons	tons	tons		
Oranges and tangerines	5,055	5,845	5,924	117	101
Grapefruit	1,891	1,653	1,778	94	108
Lemons	519	553	498	96	90
Limes	10	15	16	160	107
Total	7,475	8,066	8,216	110	102

Table 14.--Citrus fruits: Production, average 1945-54, annual 1954, 1955, and indicated 1956; condition on June 1, average 1946-55, annual 1956 and 1957

Crop and State	Production ^{1/}				Condition June 1 (new crop) ^{1/}		
	Average	1954	1955	Indicated	Average	1956	1957
	1945-54			1956	1946-55		
	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Oranges							
California							
Navels and misc. ^{2/}	15,742	15,330	15,170	15,000	73	80	84
Valencias	26,629	24,090	23,600	21,000	76	79	88
Total or average	42,371	39,420	38,770	36,000	75	79	86
Florida							
Temples	1,322	2,500	2,800	2,700	---	---	---
Other early and midseason	46,438	49,500	48,700	51,600	73	70	72
Valencias	29,890	36,400	39,500	40,000	71	70	77
Total or average	67,650	88,400	91,000	94,300	72	70	74
Texas							
Early and midseason ^{2/}	1,732	1,100	1,150	1,300	52	74	77
Valencias	924	400	450	400	50	74	69
Total or average	2,656	1,500	1,600	1,700	52	74	75
Arizona							
Navels and misc. ^{2/}	514	510	440	550	70	85	83
Valencias	507	620	710	760	72	89	88
Total or average	1,022	1,130	1,150	1,310	71	87	85
Louisiana ^{2/}	258	175	195	115	60	69	88
Total early and midseason ^{4/}	55,988	69,115	68,455	71,265	---	---	---
Total Valencias	57,950	61,510	63,860	62,160	---	---	---
Total or average, 5 States ^{3/}	113,937	130,625	132,315	133,425	73	75	81
Tangerines							
Florida	4,660	5,100	4,700	4,800	64	63	62
All oranges and tangerines, 5 States ^{3/}	118,597	135,725	137,015	138,225	73	75	81
Grapefruit							
Florida							
Seedless	16,170	20,500	20,600	21,000	68	65	67
Other	16,520	14,300	11,700	15,800	63	63	63
Total or average	32,690	34,800	38,300	36,800	65	64	65
Texas	10,000	2,500	2,200	2,800	43	73	65
Arizona	2,991	2,470	2,370	2,000	72	87	84
California							
Desert Valleys	985	920	830	800	81	81	88
Other	1,597	1,500	1,680	1,600	77	80	81
Total or average	2,582	2,420	2,510	2,400	78	81	84
⁴ States ^{3/}	48,263	42,190	45,380	44,000	58	70	67
Lemons							
California ^{3/}	13,146	14,000	13,250	14,500	74	75	81
Limes							
Florida ^{3/}	261	380	400	400	72	82	88
June 1 forecast for 1957 crop							
Florida limes	---	---	---	420	---	---	---

^{1/} Related to crop from bloom of year shown. In Calif. the picking season usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1, and ends in early summer, except for Fla. limes, harvest of which usually starts about Apr. 1 of year shown. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions.

^{2/} Includes small quantities of tangerines.

^{3/} Net content of box varies. In Calif. and Ariz. the approximate average for oranges is 77 lbs. and grapefruit 65 lbs. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lbs. for Calif. grapefruit in other areas; in Fla. and other States, oranges, incl. tangerines, 90 lbs. and grapefruit 80 lbs.; Calif. lemons, 79 lbs.; Fla. limes, 80 lbs.

^{4/} In Calif. and Ariz., navels and misc.

Table 15.--Grapefruit, Florida: Weighted average auction price per box, New York and Chicago, January-June 1956 and 1957

Month and week ended	New York						Chicago		
	Seedless		Other		Total		1956	1957	
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957			
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	
Month:									
January	4.12	4.82	2.61	2.91	4.04	4.73	4.06	4.76	
February	3.95	4.50	2.34	2.86	3.88	4.43	3.93	4.58	
March	3.88	4.58	2.52	2.83	3.85	4.51	3.71	4.80	
April	4.32	4.24	2.95	2.86	4.26	4.22	4.71	4.32	
May	4.56	4.39	3.06	2.80	4.49	4.37	4.86	4.55	
Season average through May	4.17	4.67	2.73	3.22	4.11	4.62	4.37	4.67	
Week ended:									
June 7 1/	4.99	4.23	3.60	2.67	4.93	4.22	4.33	4.04	

1/ In 1956 week ended June 8.

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

Table 16.--Oranges and lemons: Weighted average auction price per box at New York and Chicago, January-June 1956 and 1957

Market and month	Oranges						Lemons, California 1/	
	California Valencias 1/		California Navels		Florida		1956	1957
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957		
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York								
Month:								
January	---	---	5.08	3.37	4.60	4.64	3.95	4.51
February	---	---	5.17	3.07	5.09	5.14	3.45	3.41
March	3.18	---	6.53	3.18	4.83	4.92	3.79	3.40
April	2.39	---	4.76	3.29	4.86	4.64	3.21	3.37
May	3.63	2.88	7.79	3.24	5.33	4.56	3.31	3.94
Season average through May	3.62	2.88	5.41	3.29	4.95	4.80	3.52	3.71
Week ended:								
June 7 2/	3.96	3.31	---	3.49	6.12	4.59	3.68	2.87
Chicago								
Month:								
January	---	---	5.73	3.36	4.25	4.10	3.71	4.52
February	---	---	5.46	3.01	4.48	4.04	3.33	3.61
March	---	---	5.66	3.06	4.32	4.10	3.56	3.49
April	2.52	2.65	5.85	3.19	4.53	4.29	3.54	3.13
May	2.98	3.01	6.74	3.08	4.87	3.89	3.50	3.66
Season average through May	2.95	2.95	5.70	3.20	4.52	4.02	3.53	3.74
Week ended:								
June 7 2/	3.68	2.99	7.43	2.69	5.22	3.88	3.48	3.02

1/ Price per 1/2 box. 2/ In 1956 week ended June 8.

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

Table 17.--Grapefruit and lemons: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, January-June 1956 and 1957 1/

Period	Grapefruit								Lemons	
	1956				1957				1956	1957
	Fla.	Tex.	Calif.- Ariz.	Total	Fla.	Tex.	Calif.- Ariz.	Total	Calif.	Calif.
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Season through January 12	14,365	726	636	15,727	12,466	885	590	13,941	2,411	2,220
Week ended:										
January 19	1,257	139	98	1,494	992	151	69	1,212	309	214
26	1,262	113	92	1,467	928	179	81	1,188	292	247
February 2	1,068	107	79	1,254	1,046	165	66	1,277	324	225
9	1,131	104	79	1,314	1,017	140	66	1,223	319	405
16	1,146	129	81	1,356	1,071	111	72	1,254	307	169
23	1,228	88	63	1,379	1,012	72	59	1,143	315	180
March 2	1,262	84	82	1,428	937	88	57	1,082	307	272
9	1,260	77	72	1,409	1,084	93	74	1,251	388	274
16	1,202	68	65	1,335	1,178	86	62	1,326	444	295
23	1,188	40	87	1,315	1,076	68	68	1,212	440	393
30	1,088	36	73	1,197	1,039	51	61	1,151	492	280
April 6	1,085	28	63	1,176	985	54	80	1,119	357	288
13	963	22	72	1,057	1,057	46	76	1,179	284	318
20	1,108	20	111	1,239	993	27	90	1,110	365	357
27	1,045	8	78	1,131	799	18	73	890	468	463
May 4	1,013	5	135	1,153	706	9	61	776	521	518
11	786	3	149	938	826	5	85	916	580	599
18	746	---	160	906	695	4	98	797	674	656
25	571	---	191	762	697	---	102	799	680	603
June 1	466	---	164	630	537	---	97	634	642	581
Season through June 1	35,240	1,797	2,630	39,667	31,141	2,252	2,087	35,480	10,919	9,557

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

Table 18.--Oranges (excluding tangerines): Total weekly fresh shipments from producing areas, by varieties, January-June 1955-56 and 1956-57 1/

Period	1956					1957				
	Calif.- Ariz.- Valen- cias	Calif.- Ariz.- Navels and Misc.	Flor- ida	Texas	Total	Calif.- Ariz.- Valen- cias	Calif.- Ariz.- Navels and Misc.	Flor- ida	Texas	Total
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Season through										
January 12	---	6,208	18,402	699	25,309	---	8,750	16,645	654	26,049
Week ended:										
January 19	---	984	1,341	100	2,425	---	775	1,229	92	2,096
26	1	931	1,227	87	2,246	---	949	1,252	110	2,311
February 2	4	1,078	1,190	86	2,358	---	975	1,365	118	2,458
9	16	1,188	1,284	75	2,563	2	1,140	1,271	103	2,516
16	51	1,101	1,298	78	2,528	46	1,048	1,156	93	2,343
23	105	1,150	1,358	54	2,667	92	901	1,052	71	2,116
March 2	154	1,241	1,349	40	2,784	112	959	1,173	96	2,340
9	181	1,371	1,274	35	2,861	206	1,216	1,319	76	2,817
16	171	1,494	1,282	26	2,973	215	1,193	1,293	53	2,754
23	218	1,399	1,183	8	2,808	183	1,188	1,118	49	2,543
30	214	1,371	1,164	2	2,751	183	1,221	1,026	35	2,465
April 6	489	1,295	1,081	---	2,865	230	1,202	1,012	31	2,475
13	478	1,044	1,046	---	2,568	311	1,289	913	29	2,542
20	963	1,281	1,241	---	3,485	412	1,167	1,043	27	2,649
27	707	1,185	1,149	---	3,041	517	992	902	19	2,430
May 4	965	1,097	1,089	---	3,151	557	1,000	775	5	2,337
11	800	913	894	---	2,607	702	753	1,032	4	2,491
18	1,007	773	957	---	2,737	896	653	776	---	2,325
25	1,121	621	811	---	2,553	1,012	570	783	---	2,365
June 1	1,127	249	813	---	2,189	1,274	450	618	---	2,342
Season through										
June 1	8,772	27,974	41,433	1,290	79,469	6,955	28,391	37,753	1,665	74,764

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

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U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C .

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: The Fruit Situation is issued 4 times a year, :
: in January, June, August, and October :
: _____ :
: The next issue is scheduled for release on :
: August 27, 1957 :
: