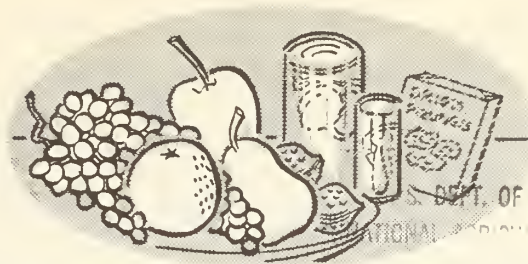


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FRUIT SITUATION

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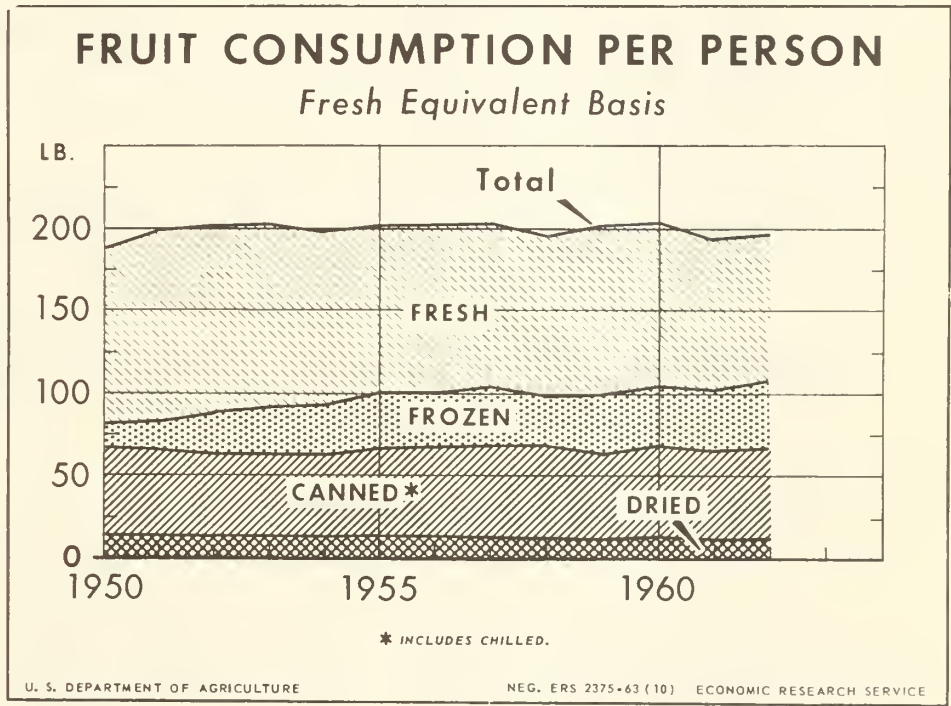
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OCTOBER 1963

Per capita consumption of fruit, fresh and processed combined on a fresh equivalent basis, has varied around 200 pounds since 1950. Use of frozen fruit and fruit juice increased markedly while that of fresh and dried fruit decreased. Within the canned group (including chilled), a decline in canned citrus juice was about offset by gains in other items.



IN THIS ISSUE

Outlook for Fruit in 1964

New Fruit Index Numbers

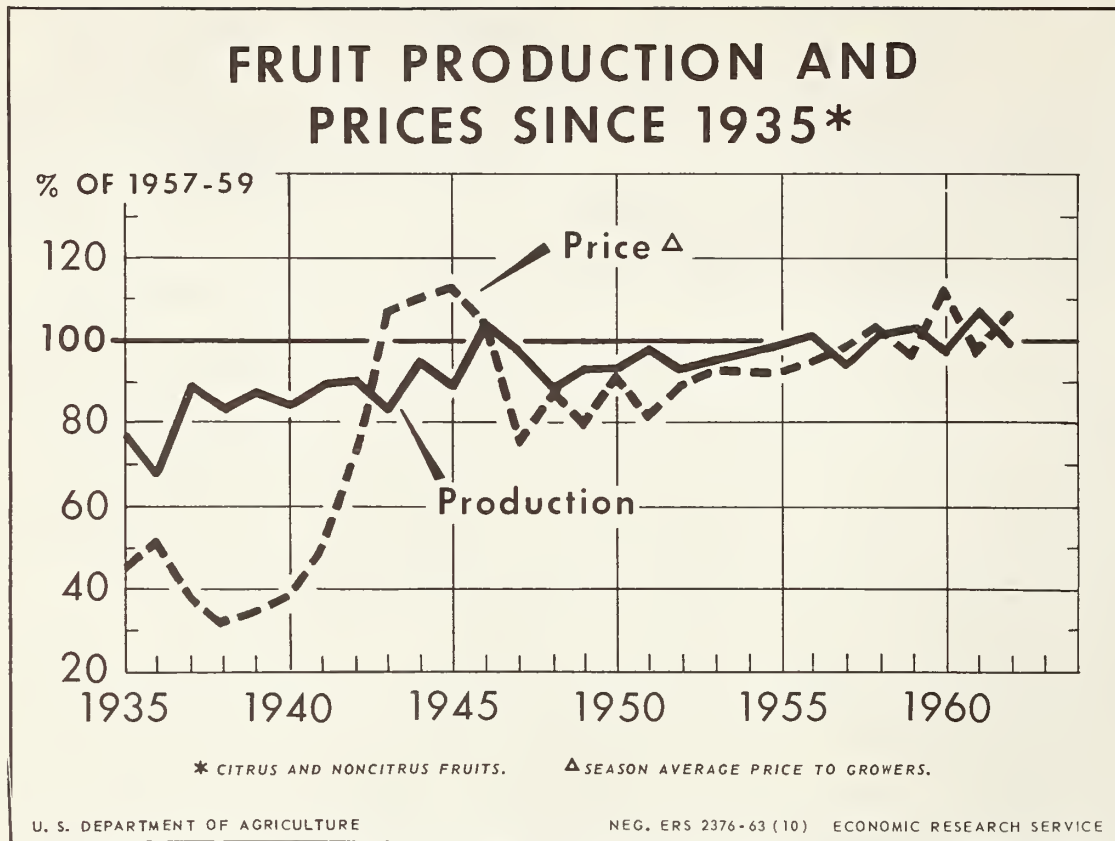


Table 1.--All Fruit: Index numbers of production and prices, United States, 1935-62 ^{1/}

(1957-59=100)

Year	Production	Price	Year	Production	Price	Year	Production	Price
1935	77.1	44.2	1945	88.4	113.3	1954	96.7	92.2
1936	66.7	51.3	1946	103.9	105.7	1955	99.7	92.1
1937	88.1	37.0	1947	97.9	74.3	1956	101.7	94.6
1938	83.7	31.9	1948	88.2	87.7	1957	94.8	98.9
1939	87.3	34.1	1949	93.6	79.0	1958	101.4	103.9
						1959	103.8	97.2
1940	84.2	38.1	1950	93.0	90.5			
1941	89.5	48.4	1951	97.9	81.0	1960	96.8	113.4
1942	90.1	73.1	1952	93.5	89.2	1961	107.1	97.4
1943	83.5	107.4	1953	95.7	92.8	1962 ^{2/}	98.1	106.3
1944	94.7	110.2						

^{1/} Oranges, grapefruit, lemons, tangerines, limes, apples, apricots, avocados, cherries, cranberries, dates, figs, grapes, nectarines, olives, peaches, pears, plums, prunes, and strawberries. Production weighted by price and price weighted by production, 1957-59 data. ^{2/} Preliminary.

NOTE: Earlier 1963 issues of the Fruit Situation presented similar indexes, as follows: January, citrus fruit; June, noncitrus fruit; and August, tree nuts.

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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, October 22, 1963

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SUMMARY

Consumer demand for fresh and processed fruit, supported by rising consumer incomes, is expected to be a little stronger in 1964 than this year. Prospective citrus production in 1963-64 is somewhat below the reduced 1962-63 crop. The 1964 deciduous crop probably will be slightly above the large 1963 volume, but edible tree nut production is expected to be below the 1963 record. Grower prices for most fruits are expected to continue at relatively high levels this fall and winter.

Export prospects for U. S. fruit in 1963-64 vary by kind of fruit and type of product. Prospects are less favorable than a year ago for fresh apples because of a larger crop in Western Europe, important market for U. S. fruit. For pears, the short U. S. crop will limit exports. Fresh orange exports to European markets undoubtedly will be limited by prospective larger supplies in the Mediterranean Basin. Among dried fruit exports, prospects are more favorable for raisins, of which U. S. production is up, but less favorable for prunes, of which output is down. Exports of canned peaches and pineapples are likely to be moderately above the large 1962-63 volume, and of fruit cocktail close to last year's record. But exports of citrus juices probably will be lighter because of smaller U. S. supplies.

Reduced production in Florida resulting from loss of trees from last winter's severe freeze is responsible for the prospective decrease in the 1963-64 U. S. citrus crop (excluding California Valencia oranges). The early

midseason, and Navel orange crop is expected to total 44.4 million boxes, 25 percent below last season and 32 percent below average. The grapefruit crop (excluding California "other areas") is expected to total 32.3 million boxes, 3 percent below last season and 21 percent below average. Orange and grapefruit production is expected to increase over the next few years as Florida and Texas citrus groves recover further, and as newly-planted trees start to bear. In early October, Florida citrus trees damaged by cold weather displayed remarkable recovery in appearance and new growth, and undamaged trees were in generally excellent condition. After several more years, production should reach the pre-freeze volume, then expand further. This assumes generally favorable weather.

Florida grapefruit harvest started a little earlier, and orange harvest somewhat later than a year ago. In mid-October, shipping-point prices for both fruits averaged well above year-earlier levels. They are expected to average higher this fall than last, but are not expected to rise as sharply this winter and spring as in the first half of 1963, when remaining supplies were curtailed by the winter freeze. Florida packers' stocks of most processed citrus items are smaller than a year ago, and output from the new crop is expected to be relatively small, as in 1962-63. Retail prices of canned and frozen citrus juices are much higher this fall than last.

Total production of noncitrus fruits (mostly deciduous) is expected to trend slowly upward over the next few years. Increases seem most likely for apples, peaches, and cranberries. Sour cherry and grape production probably will continue at least at recent high levels. In 1964, a small increase over the large 1963 deciduous crop appears probable, assuming average or better weather. Increases can be expected in apples, peaches, pears, sweet and sour cherries, and prunes. There may be decreases in grapes, plums, and possibly apricots, of which production was up in 1963, and little change may occur in other fruits. If total production is up next year, an increased pack of canned fruits should result.

The 1963 noncitrus fruit crop was about 1 percent below the large 1962 crop but about 5 percent above the 1957-61 average. The apricot, cranberry, grape, nectarine, and fresh plum crops were above 1962; other crops were below. In mid-October, substantial quantities of apples, pears, grapes, and cranberries remained, as usual, for later marketing. But supplies of pears from the short crop were down sharply from a year ago. Grower prices for 1963 fruit crops generally have averaged above 1962 prices. Price prospects for this fall and winter continue favorable. Because of lighter crops of many fruits usually processed in large volume, the 1963-64 packs of canned and frozen fruits are expected to be down moderately from 1962-63, but the pack of dried fruits will be up moderately because of a sharp increase in raisins. Retail prices of most canned fruits are expected to run higher than in 1962-63.

Production of edible tree nuts is expected to trend upward over the next few years. However, 1964 production is likely to be below the 1963 record. The pecan crop probably will be somewhat under the 1963 record, and

the almond crop also may be smaller. The 1963 crop of almonds, filberts, walnuts, and pecans totals about 308,000 tons, 80 percent above 1962 and 14 percent above the previous record in 1961. All these crops are larger than last year. Price prospects for the 1963 crops, except filberts, appear less favorable than last year.

ORANGES

Decreased Production in Prospect

The 1963-64 U. S. crop of early, midseason, and Navel oranges is expected to total 44.4 million boxes, 25 percent below 1962-63 and 32 percent below the 1957-61 average, according to the first forecast of the crop published in the October Crop Report. The reduction is due to a much smaller crop in Florida, where the December 1962 freeze caused a heavy loss of trees. The prospective Florida crop of 28.5 million boxes of early and midseason oranges is 37 percent below the volume harvested (including salvaged fruit) in 1962-63 and 44 percent below average. In contrast, the California crop of 15 million boxes of Navel and miscellaneous varieties is 19 percent above last season and 34 percent above average. In Arizona and Texas, States that account for less than a million boxes, small increases over last season's crops are expected.

The Florida Valencia crop has been forecast at 36 million boxes, 24 percent above 1962-63 but 12 percent below average. This would give Florida a total of 64.5 million boxes this season compared with the reduced 1962-63 harvest of 74.5 million. The first forecast of the 1963-64 California Valencia crop will be carried in the December Crop Report. The October 1 condition of the crop was somewhat better than a year ago. In 1962-63, U. S. production of Valencias totaled 46.3 million boxes; total of all varieties was 105.1 million.

In early October, Florida orange trees not damaged by last winter's freeze were in generally good condition. Damaged trees showed a remarkable recovery in appearance and new growth. Recovery over the next few years may be more rapid than seemed likely last spring. Increased production during the next 4 or 5 years will result from further recovery of damaged bearing trees and from bearing and nonbearing trees that escaped serious freeze damage. Trees planted since the freeze will account for additional production beyond 4-5 years. Some increase also can be expected in Texas as similar recovery from the January 1962 freeze occurs. California and Arizona production probably will be at least maintained. Even with favorable weather, however, several years will elapse before U. S. production will regain its pre-freeze volume.

Market and Price Prospects for the 1963-64 Orange Crop

Strong demand and relatively high prices are in prospect for oranges this fall and winter. Underlying factors are less Florida oranges, reduced carryover stocks of orange juice (especially frozen concentrate), and lighter

supplies of some other fresh and processed fruits. Moreover, increased disposable consumer incomes are expected. This means that prices for Florida oranges this fall can be expected to average above last fall, and continue at high levels during winter. If the prospective larger Florida Valencia crop materializes, supplies next spring are likely to be larger than last and prices probably will not increase sharply as they did last spring. The season average price for the 1962-63 U. S. orange crop was \$2.94 per box, 26 cents above the 1961-62 price.

The Florida orange crop matured a week or more later this fall than a year ago. Harvest started with light picking in mid-September and increased slowly during late September and early October. It should reach seasonally large volume by November. By mid-October, shipments to fresh markets still were lagging behind the rate a year earlier. Prices for the beginning light sales at shipping points and on terminal auctions were at customary high levels. Although prices in early October averaged moderately above a year earlier, they had begun to decline as usual with increasing shipments. The marketing season had not advanced far enough by mid-October for prices to become well established for the season.

Major Uses of the 1962-63 Orange Crop

Use of the 1962-63 U. S. orange crop was about as follows: Fresh, 32 million boxes; processed, 73 million. Of the total processed, over 62 million boxes (85 percent) were Florida oranges and over 10 million were California oranges. In each State, the percentage of the crop processed was somewhat higher than in 1961-62. This resulted partly from increased emphasis on processing to salvage fruit damaged by the winter freezes. But because of the lighter Florida crop, the total volume processed was considerably smaller than in 1961-62. Use of 1962-63 Florida oranges for frozen concentrate, 47 million boxes, was 36 percent smaller than in 1961-62. Moreover, the yield of juice per box was about 30 percent smaller, an effect of the freeze.

Decreased Orange Exports in 1962-63

Exports of fresh and processed oranges in 1962-63 were somewhat smaller than the fairly large quantities in 1961-62, partly due to smaller U. S. supplies and generally higher prices following last winter's freezes. During November 1962-August 1963, exports of fresh oranges and tangerines (mostly oranges) approximated 3.9 million boxes, 14 percent smaller than in the same months of 1961-62. Exports of important processed items were: Canned single-strength juice, 6 million gallons, down 23 percent; canned concentrated (hot-pack) juice, 0.9 million gallons, down 11 percent; and frozen concentrate, 3.3 million gallons, down 17 percent. In contrast, fresh orange imports were nearly 0.8 million boxes, more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ times greater than a year earlier.

Export prospects for fresh and processed oranges are not as favorable as a year ago. Prospective increases in supplies of Mediterranean Basin oranges and expected short U. S. supplies of processed items are factors tending to limit U. S. exports to Western Europe.

Tangerines and Tangelos

Florida tangerine production in 1963-64 is expected to total 2.7 million boxes, 35 percent above the reduced 1962-63 crop but 26 percent below average. Harvest, usually starting in October, is most active during December, and ends a few months later. Most of the crop is marketed for fresh use, with shipments especially heavy in December for holiday trade. About 20 percent of the short 1962-63 crop was processed, compared with 31 percent of the above-average 1961-62 crop. Prices for the 1962-63 crop averaged \$3.59 per box, considerably higher than for 1961-62.

The 1963-64 Florida tangelo crop is estimated at 0.7 million boxes, 7 percent below the 1962-63 crop. Last winter's freeze set back a sharply rising trend in tangelo production. The harvest season for tangelos (a tangerine-grapefruit hybrid) is about the same as that for tangerines. The fresh market is the principal outlet. The 1962-63 crop averaged \$4.93 per box, \$1.04 above 1961-62.

GRAPEFRUIT

Prospective Crop Down OnlyA Little From 1962-63

Grapefruit production in 1963-64 (for California, including only Desert Valley fruit) will be 32.3 million boxes, as forecast in the October Crop Report. This volume is only 3 percent below the reduced 1962-63 harvest of 33.4 million boxes, although 21 percent below the 1957-61 average. In Florida, the principal grapefruit-producing State, the expected 1963-64 crop of 27.5 million boxes is 8 percent below 1962-63 and 16 percent below average. Most of the reduction is in "seeded" grapefruit. Output of pink seedless is expected to be down only a little from last season, but that of white seedless is expected to rise somewhat.

Prospective production in each of the other grapefruit States--Arizona, California, and Texas--is larger than in 1962-63. Although above last season, the Texas crop still is light, a continuing effect of freeze damage to trees.

Grapefruit production should increase during the next few years if the weather is favorable. Most of the gain would be in Florida from recovered freeze-damaged trees, increased bearing surface of undamaged trees now producing fruit, and young trees entering the bearing stage. Increases in Texas would be similar in nature but lower in level. Full recovery to pre-freeze production apparently will require several years.

Market Conditions and Prospects

Demand and price prospects for grapefruit this fall and winter are good. Consumer demand for fresh and processed grapefruit, supported by rising disposable consumer incomes, probably will be better than in 1962-63. Processor demand should be strong, influenced by reduced carryover stocks and higher prices for

processed items. In Florida, supplies of seedless grapefruit, the type generally preferred for fresh use but also used for processing may be about as large as last season. But prospective supplies of "seeded" varieties are much lighter.

Florida grapefruit sized well during summer and reached maturity about 2 weeks earlier than a year ago. Harvest started September 1 and increased rapidly during the month, reaching seasonally-large volume by early October, well ahead of last year. By mid-October substantially more grapefruit had been shipped to fresh markets than a year earlier. As usual, prices at shipping points and on terminal auctions were relatively high for the light early-season sales and declined as the rate of movement increased. However, prices tended to stabilize at somewhat higher levels than a year ago. Prices this fall are expected to continue above year-earlier levels. After January 1, they are not likely to rise sharply, as they did during the first half of 1963, but still are expected to average above the levels of the preceding year. The season average price received by growers for the 1962-63 U. S. grapefruit crop was \$1.57 per box, 51 cents above the 1961-62 price.

More Than Half of the 1962-63 Grapefruit Crop was Processed

Fresh use of grapefruit in 1962-63, about 16.6 billion boxes, was considerably smaller than in 1961-62. Use by processors, about 18 million boxes, was down moderately. The volume processed comprised about 52 percent of the 1962-63 crop. Canned single-strength and blended juices were the principal products.

Exports of Most Grapefruit Items Down Considerably in 1962-63

Fresh grapefruit exports during November 1962-August 1963 were approximately 1.6 million boxes, 37 percent below the year-earlier volume. Decreases also marked exports of all juices. Quantities shipped and reductions were as follows: Canned single-strength juice, the major item, 5.1 million gallons, down 24 percent; canned concentrated juice, over 0.1 million gallons, 22 percent; and frozen concentrate, nearly 0.2 million gallons, 30 percent. But exports of canned sections, 0.2 million cases (24-2's), were up slightly. Imports of fresh grapefruit were light.

LEMONS AND LIMES

Large Increase in 1963-64 Arizona Lemon Crop

The 1963-64 Arizona lemon crop was estimated as of October 1 at 1.2 million boxes, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the light 1962-63 crop but 22 percent under the 1961-62 peak of 1.5 million boxes. Harvest of the 1963-64 crop started in early September. By mid-October a substantial volume had been shipped to fresh markets. The harvest season for Arizona lemons extends from late

summer to late winter. About one-third of the 1962-63 Arizona crop was processed, compared with about two-thirds of the much larger 1961-62 crop. Prices for the 1962-63 crop averaged \$4.64 per box (basis the packinghouse door), about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the average price for the larger 1961-62 crop.

Arizona lemon production was established with substantial plantings in the past decade. Many of the new trees are now bearing and will increase in bearing surface, and others will start bearing in the years ahead. In California, the principal lemon-producing State, there also were substantial plantings of young trees, but not all have started bearing. Total production of lemons is expected to trend upward over the next few years.

California Lemon Crop Prospects More Favorable Than A Year Ago

The October 1 condition of the 1963-64 California lemon crop was better than the condition of the new crop a year earlier. The November Crop Report will carry the first official forecast of the 1963-64 crop. Although harvest will start about November 1, most of the lemons will actually be harvested and used after January 1 as usual.

The 1962-63 California lemon crop totaled 12.4 million boxes, 18 percent below 1961-62 and about 22 percent below the 1957-61 average. The season average price to growers for the 1962-63 crop has been estimated at \$3.56 per box (basis the packinghouse door), 61 percent above the 1961-62 price. Processors used 26 percent of the 1962-63 crop, compared with 44 percent of the larger 1961-62 crop. Exports of fresh lemons and limes (mostly lemons) during November 1962-August 1963 were about 2.4 million boxes, 24 percent above the like 1961-62 period. An abnormally heavy volume moved into export trade in late summer and early fall, because of light Italian supplies. Imports of concentrated lemon juice were about 2 million gallons (single-strength equivalent), $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the year-earlier volume.

Florida Lime Production Up in 1963-64

The 1963-64 Florida lime crop, now mostly harvested, is expected to total 420,000 boxes, 5 percent above the large 1962-63 crop and 38 percent above average. Production of limes, unlike that of oranges and grapefruit, was not curtailed in either 1962-63 or 1963-64 because most of the lime groves are in southern Florida, where they escaped the damaging cold that struck fruit and trees in more northerly areas last December.

Although harvest of new crop limes starts in April, it is most active during late spring and summer. Prices for limes (basis the packinghouse door) averaged somewhat higher during June-August 1963 than in these months last year. But in September, prices dropped below a year earlier. The season average price for 1962-63 limes was \$3.89 per box, slightly above 1961-62.

Somewhat more than half of each of the last 2 lime crops was used fresh and the rest processed. U. S. lime production is usually supplemented by imports of fresh limes and processed lime juice. Imports of fresh limes during November 1962-August 1963 were equivalent to about 53,000 boxes, 7 percent above a year earlier. Imports of concentrated lime juice totaled about 203,000 gallons, up 41 percent, and of unconcentrated lime juice, 400,000 gallons, down 16 percent.

APPLES

Apple Crop Nearly As Large as Last Year

Growing conditions for apples the past summer were generally favorable, contributing to larger production than expected early in the season. Timely rains during August and September in several areas promoted good sizing of fall and winter apples. Moreover, cool nights following sunny days during September and early October aided coloring of unharvested apples. As of October 1, U. S. apple production in commercial areas was estimated at 121.9 million bushels, 3 percent below 1962 but slightly above the 1957-61 average.

By regions and important apple States, production varied more widely from last year and the average. Production by regions and changes from last year and the average are: Eastern States, 59 million bushels, 6 percent below 1962 and about average; Central States, 20.9 million, 17 percent below last year and 16 percent below average; and Western States, 42 million, 11 percent above last year and also 11 percent above average. Among important apple States, production this year and changes from 1962 are: Washington, 28.2 million bushels, up 32 percent; New York, 21.5 million, down 4 percent; and Michigan, 11.5 million, down 12 percent.

Apple production in the United States has been trending slowly upward over the past 10 years, mainly due to increased plantings and improved cultural practices. Further increases are expected over the next few years. Production in 1964 probably will be somewhat larger than now estimated for 1963 if the weather is average or better. Unfavorable early-season weather this year undoubtedly prevented apple orchards from reaching full production capacity. The damage at blossom and pollination time was only partly made up by subsequent favorable weather.

Market and Price Factors

Market and price prospects for apples this winter and spring are good, apparently more favorable than a year ago. On the supply side, apple production is a little smaller than last year and only slightly above average; sizes are good in many areas, and color is bright. There are fewer apples in Eastern and Central States but more in Western States, especially Washington, an important storage area. Increased capacity of controlled-atmosphere storage plants, in which apples tend to hold their condition until late in the marketing season, is available.

On the demand side, prospective increases in consumer disposable income may result in stronger demand for fresh and processed apples. This demand may be enhanced through a prospective light citrus crop at continuing high prices, and decreased supplies of canned fruits at higher prices. Processor demand for apples for canning as apple slices and applesauce is stronger than a year ago. But export demand may not be as good as in 1962-63 due to large crops in Western Europe and Canada, our best apple customers. In sum, favorable factors appear to outweigh unfavorable elements, pointing to better market prospects than a year ago.

Prices received by growers for apples during August were moderately higher, on a national average basis, than a year earlier, when the summer crop was larger. In September, as marketing of fall and winter varieties started, prices declined a little but continued above a year earlier. But in mid-October, prices for most varieties and styles of pack at eastern shipping points averaged somewhat below a year earlier. In Washington, they averaged below the high year-earlier level, when production was smaller. Prices are usually the lowest of the year in late summer or early fall, when newly-harvested apples are most plentiful. Later, as sales are made from storage, prices usually increase.

1963-64 Packs of Canned
Apples and Applesauce
Expected to be Large

The 1963-64 pack of canned apple slices may exceed the large 1962-63 pack of 3.7 million cases (basis 24-2½'s). Carryover stocks of canners on September 1, 1963, were about 0.8 million cases, 19 percent above a year earlier. This points to increased supplies in canners' hands for the 1963-64 season. Although movement from canners to the trade in 1962-63 was slightly larger than in the preceding season, the gain was not heavy enough to offset an increase in supplies. This resulted in the larger current carryover. Canned apples are packed extensively in No. 10 cans for the institutional trade as well as in smaller containers for the retail trade. They are used mostly for pies and other bakery goods.

The 1963-64 pack of canned applesauce may approach the near-record 1962-63 pack of 12.4 million cases (24-2½'s). Carryover stocks of canners on September 1, 1963, were about 1.05 million cases, about a third smaller than a year earlier. Unless the new pack somewhat exceeds the 1962-63 pack, canners supplies for 1963-64 will be slightly smaller than in the season just ended. Shipments to the trade in 1962-63 were a little above the heavy movement in the preceding season.

Apples used for canning slices and sauce in 1962-63 comprised about half of the apples processed. The remainder were processed by drying and freezing, and by crushing for juice, cider, vinegar, and various other products. Output of important items was: Apple juice, 7.4 million cases (24-2's), 8 percent above 1961-62; frozen apples, 66 million pounds, down 18 percent; and dried apples, 26 million pounds, up 12 percent. About 37 percent of the 1962 apple crop was processed.

Export Prospects for Fresh
Apples in 1963-64

Exports of fresh apples during July 1963-June 1964 may not be as large as in 1962-63, when they were 2.9 million bushels (basis bushels of 48 pounds), 2.3 percent of the 1962 crop. Important destinations for U. S. exports in recent years have been the United Kingdom, Western Europe, and Canada. Production in Western Europe this year was expected to be slightly larger than last year, and in Canada close to last year's 19 million bushels. The United States also is a good customer for Canadian apples, which comprised most of the 1.6 million bushels imported in 1962-63.

PEARS

Pear Production Down
One-Third From 1962

Total production of pears in 1963 was estimated as of October 1 at 19.2 million bushels, 34 percent below 1962 and 32 percent below the 1957-61 average. The 1963 crop is the lightest since 1927. California and Oregon, where early-season weather was unfavorable, account for most of the reduction from last year.

The California crop of 7.9 million bushels is one-half 1962, and the Oregon crop of 3.6 million is down 42 percent. In contrast, the Washington crop of 4.9 million bushels is up 12 percent. The 1963 3-State total is 16.4 million bushels (402,500 tons), 38 percent below last year. This total is made up of 285,000 tons of Bartletts, a drop of 43 percent, and 117,500 tons of other varieties (mostly winter pears), a decrease of 19 percent. In States other than the Pacific Coast, estimated production of 2.8 million bushels is 1 percent below 1962.

If weather for the 1964 pear crop is average or better, production probably will rebound sharply from the low volume in 1963. Substantial increases could be expected in California and Oregon. Beyond 1964, fairly large crops seem probable, and recent plantings eventually may lead to rising production.

Pear Prices Sharply
Higher Than Last Year

Fresh market shipments of 1963 crop pears, mostly Pacific Coast Bartletts, have been much lighter this summer and early fall than a year earlier. Sharp decreases in shipments from California and Oregon have much more than offset a substantial increase from Washington. Prices for the smaller volume of California Bartletts on the principal auctions have averaged higher each week since the start of the season in July than in the corresponding week last year, when marketings were much larger. During the second week of October, sales on auctions were 73 percent smaller than a year earlier and prices averaged 50 percent higher. In early October, shipping-point prices for Washington Bartletts averaged much above a year earlier.

Continued high prices are expected for the remaining light supplies of Bartletts, most of which will be marketed this fall. For D'Anjou and other late varieties, which will be marketed from now until next spring, price prospects are more favorable than a year ago. Bartletts for canning have brought much higher prices this year than last.

Decreased Cold Storage Stocks
of Fresh Pears on October 1

Cold storage stocks of fresh pears on October 1, 1963, totaled about 4 million boxes and lugs, 46 percent smaller than a year earlier. The current October 1 stocks included 1.9 million boxes and lugs of Bartletts, 56 percent below a year earlier, and 2.1 million of other varieties, down 30 percent. Hence, remaining supplies for domestic use and export from now until next spring are much lighter than a year ago.

Decreased Pear Exports
in Prospect for 1963-64

Decreased U. S. exports of fresh and canned pears are in prospect for the 1963-64 season, mainly because of reduced supplies and higher prices. During July 1962-June 1963, fresh pear exports were about 1.4 million bushels, nearly 5 percent of the 1962 crop. This volume was about 4 percent above 1961-62 exports. During June 1962-May 1963, exports of canned pears were about 247,000 cases (basis 24-2½'s), up 3 percent.

Light Pack of Canned
Pears in 1963-64

Pacific Coast Bartlett pears comprise most of each annual pack of canned pears. Because of the short Bartlett crop this year, the 1963-64 pack is expected to be much smaller than the near-record 9.4 million cases (24-2½'s) in 1962-63. Cannery stocks on June 1, 1963, were about 2.3 million cases, 25 percent below a year earlier. But wholesalers' stocks were up moderately. Compared with the 1962-63 season, 1963-64 supplies are expected to be much lighter and retail prices somewhat higher.

PLUMS AND PRUNES

Total production of fresh plums in California and Michigan in 1963 was 110,500 tons, 22 percent above 1962 and 25 percent above the 1957-61 average. The 1963 California crop of 103,000 tons set a record 23 percent larger than the above-average 1962 crop. The Michigan crop of 7,500 tons was 15 percent above 1962 and 2 percent above average. Prices for 1963-crop California plums at shipping points and on the principal auctions generally averaged somewhat below 1962 levels. The fresh market is by far the principal outlet for California plums. In contrast, canning has accounted for somewhat more than half of recent Michigan crops.

The 1963 prune crop in the Pacific Northwest was 41,500 tons (fresh basis), 52 percent below 1962 and 32 percent below average. In Idaho, the leading State this year, the crop of 19,500 tons was 17 percent above 1962. But in Washington the crop of 16,000 tons was down 26 percent, and in Oregon the crop of 6,000 tons was down 88 percent. The light Oregon crop was caused primarily by cool, rainy weather during bloom and by storm loss of trees last October. In late August and in September, shipping point prices for Washington and Idaho fresh prunes averaged considerably higher than in 1962.

Principal outlets for Pacific Northwest prunes are the fresh market, canning, and drying. Because of the light crop this year, the 1963 pack of canned purple plums (prunes) was expected to be much smaller than the large 1962 pack. Output of dried prunes was expected to be negligible.

The 1962 Pacific Northwest pack of canned purple plums was about 1.8 million cases (basis 24-2½'s), 83 percent of the entire U. S. pack of plums (2.2 million cases). Cannery stocks of purple plums on June 1, 1963, the latest date that figures are available, were about 0.7 million cases, nearly twice the volume a year earlier. But total supplies of canners for the 1963-64 season probably are down sharply from 1962-63. Output of dried prunes in Oregon last year was 4,611 tons (dried basis).

California dried prune production this year has been estimated at 135,000 tons, 9 percent below 1962 and about equal to average. Total supplies for the 1963-64 season, including stocks and any Oregon prunes, are expected to be down moderately from 1962-63. These prunes reach the consumer mainly as packaged dried prunes and in the form of canned or glass-packed prune juice.

Production of fresh plums in California and Michigan in 1964 may not be up to the heavy 1963 tonnage if the weather is only average. But heavier prune crops in both the Pacific Northwest and California can be expected.

PEACHES

1963 U. S. Peach Crop Was Lighter Than 1962 Crop

The 1963 peach crop totaled about 73.5 million bushels, 3 percent below 1962 but 2 percent above the 1957-61 average. In the 9 Southern peach States, fresh market shippers from late spring to midsummer, production was substantially larger than in 1962. But in many of the more northern, late-crop States, production was lighter than last year, due mainly to unfavorable early-season weather. The California freestone crop of 12.9 million bushels was the same as last year. This State's clingstone crop, 30.5 million bushels, was almost as large as last year. Clingstone peaches are used mainly for canning.

Total production of peaches in 1964 probably will be somewhat larger than in 1963 if the weather is average. This would mean larger crops in many of the

more Northern States, but probably lighter crops in some of the Southern States. In California, the leading peach State, production also could be larger than this year. Here, production has been trending upward in recent years, but the full potential for clingstones has not always been utilized because of the "green-drop" programs operated under this State's marketing orders.

1963 Fresh Peach Prices Generally Above 1962

Over much of the 1963 marketing season, grower prices for fresh peaches averaged somewhat above year-earlier levels. Prices sagged somewhat in July, when supplies in the Southern peach States were unusually heavy. But surplus removal purchases by the USDA facilitated marketing. Prices increased again during late summer, when movement fell below a year earlier. In California, prices of clingstones for canning were lower than a year ago.

1963 Packs of California Canned Peaches

In recent years, about half of the peach crop has been processed, mainly by canning. So far, figures on 1963 packs are available only for California canned peaches. This State's clingstone pack (excluding spiced peaches) was approximately 25.1 million cases (basis 24-2½'s), about 2 percent below the record last year. The freestone pack was about 4.6 million cases, nearly the same as last year. Figures on the 1963 packs in other States will not be available until later. In 1962, California clingstones and freestones combined comprised about 93 percent of the U. S. pack of 32.5 million cases of canned peaches. Carryover stocks of canned peaches held by canners on June 1, 1963, totaled about 4.7 million cases (24-2½'s), 12 percent below a year earlier. Wholesale distributors' stocks were about 3.1 million actual cases, down 3 percent.

The 1963 California pack of canned spiced clingstone peaches was about 0.4 million cases (24-2½'s), 37 percent smaller than the 1962 pack. In 1962, the California pack made up about 84 percent of the total U. S. pack of 668,000 cases.

Exports of Canned Peaches Up Considerably in 1962-63

Exports of canned peaches, which increased ten-fold in the past decade, gained further in 1962-63. During June 1962-May 1963, exports reached approximately 6.4 million cases (basis 24-2½'s), 21 percent above 1961-62. Exports comprised about 20 percent of the 1962 pack. Exports of canned fruit cocktail, which contain a high percentage of peaches, were about 3.3 million cases, up 18 percent. They were about 24 percent of the 1962 pack. Both peach and cocktail exports went mainly to Western Europe and Canada. Continued large exports, especially peaches, seem probable in 1963-64.

APRICOTS

Above-average Crop,
Lower Prices, in 1963

Apricot production in California, Washington, and Utah in 1963 was 220,100 tons, 32 percent above 1962 and 14 percent larger than the 1957-61 average. In the leading State of California, weather favored pollination, a good set of fruit, and large production (210,000 tons), 36 percent above 1962. But weather was unfavorable in Washington and Utah, leading to relatively light crops, especially in Utah.

New York and Chicago auction prices for fresh market sales of California apricots in most weeks of the 1963 season averaged somewhat below year-earlier levels. Likewise, prices for California apricots for canning averaged below 1962.

Unless the weather is much better than average in these 3 apricot States next year, the 1964 crop may fall somewhat below 1963. A reduction in production, probable decreased carryover stocks of canned apricots, and strong demand could result in some increase in prices over 1963.

Decreased Supplies of
Canned Apricots for 1963-64

Although some apricots are marketed for fresh use, most of the annual production is processed. Canning leads by far over drying and freezing. In 1963, the U. S. pack of canned apricots was approximately 4.1 million cases (basis 24-2½'s), 1 percent above the 1962 pack. As usual, most of the pack was made in California. On June 1, 1963, carryover stocks held by packers were about 1 million cases, 15 percent below a year earlier. Hence, supplies in canners' hand for the 1963-64 season are about 5.1 million cases, down 3 percent from 1962-63. Wholesale distributors' stocks on June 1, 1963, were about 0.5 million actual cases, down 11 percent.

CHERRIES

Sweet Cherries

Sweet cherry production in 1963 was 69,500 tons, 37 percent below 1962 and 20 percent under the 1957-61 average. The light 1963 crop, second smallest since 1940, resulted mainly from widespread unfavorable early-season weather. Production was below 1962 in all commercial cherry States. It was down sharply in Michigan, Oregon, and California.

If average weather prevails for the 1964 crop, total production may be substantially larger than in 1963 and probably somewhat above average. A substantial increase in production could be expected to contribute to lower grower prices than the unusually-high levels for the light 1963 crop.

Prices per ton received by growers for the 1963 sweet cherry crop averaged \$363, about 31 percent above the \$278 for the much heavier 1962 crop. Moreover, prices averaged higher than in 1962 in all commercial cherry States. The same was true for cherries sold separately for fresh use and for processing in heavy-producing States, except that the price for fresh market cherries in California was down a little from the high 1962 figure.

Brining, fresh use, and canning (in that order) have comprised the principal uses of sweet cherries in recent years. The 1963 U. S. pack of canned sweet cherries was only 0.5 million cases (basis 24-2½'s), 53 percent below the fairly large 1962 pack. Output was down in all important canning areas, a result of the light 1963 crop. Carryover stocks of canners on June 1, 1963, were over 0.5 million cases, 50 percent above a year earlier. Even so, supplies of about 1 million cases in canners' hands for the 1963-64 season are about 28 percent below 1962-63. Wholesale distributors' stocks on June 1, 1963, about 0.2 million actual cases, were only a little above a year earlier.

The 1963 California pack of brined sweet cherries was 5,112 tons, 40 percent below 1962. Figures for 1963 packs in other States are not yet available. In 1962, California output of 8,585 tons comprised about 17 percent of the U. S. total of 49,200 tons. The brining of cherries, as reported above, is an initial stage in processing, preparatory to conversion to maraschino and candied cherries. These cherry products reach the consumer as an ingredient of fruit cocktail, ice cream, bakery goods, and otherwise.

Sour Cherries

The 1963 U. S. sour cherry crop was 73,640 tons, 58 percent smaller than the record 1962 crop and 45 percent below average. Mainly because of unfavorable weather, production was below 1962 in all commercial sour cherry States. In the leading State of Michigan, the 1963 crop of 28,000 tons was only 28 percent of the record 1962 tonnage.

The season-average price per ton received by growers for the light 1963 sour cherry crop was \$191, nearly twice the \$98.20 for the record 1962 crop. Prices in 1963 were up sharply in all commercial sour cherry States. Prices for processing averaged a little more than twice 1962 figures in Michigan and Wisconsin, where 1963 production was down severely from 1962. In New York and Pennsylvania, where production was down moderately, 1963 prices were not quite twice 1962.

Frequent large year-to-year changes in tonnage, usually the result of contrasting weather conditions, mark production of sour cherries. Even if weather for the 1964 crop is no better than average, production is likely to be much above the small 1963 tonnage. Apart from weather, production has tended to increase in recent years due to new bearing trees. Substantial changes in annual production usually result in price changes in the opposite direction. Hence, a heavy increase in tonnage next year could mean some drop in prices from the relatively high 1963 levels.

In recent years, about 95 percent of sour cherry production has been processed, chiefly by canning and freezing. Although emphasis in use shifted from freezing to canning in 1962 as a result of heavy carryover stocks of frozen cherries at the start of the season, it appears that freezing regained the lead in 1963.

The 1963 U. S. pack of frozen sour (red tart of RSP) cherries was approximately 81 million pounds, 42 percent below the large 1962 pack and 57 percent under the record in 1961. The light 1963 pack, smallest in 10 years, resulted from the short crop. As usual most of the pack was put up in 30-pound containers, a type suitable for pie bakers and other large-scale users. Cold storage of frozen cherries (mostly RSP) on October 1, 1963, were about 85 million pounds, 37 percent under a year earlier and 8 percent below the 1957-61 average.

Output of canned sour (red tart of RSP) cherries in 1963 was about 0.95 million cases ($24-2\frac{1}{2}$'s), 70 percent below 1962 and the smallest in 20 years. Carryover stocks of canners on July 1, 1963, were about 0.3 million cases, twice the year-earlier volume. With the sharp cut in pack, however, supplies in canners' hands for the 1963-64 season are only a little more than a third of those for 1962-63. On October 1, 1963, canners' stocks were about 0.75 million cases, 63 percent below a year earlier.

GRAPES

Record U. S. Grape Crop Being Harvested

The 1963 U. S. grape crop was estimated as of October 1 at 3,663,700 tons, 14 percent above 1962 and 23 percent above the 1957-61 average. In California, rains during the third week of September and the second and third weeks of October damaged grapes on vines and partially dried grapes on raisin trays. Although the full extent of the damage could not be quickly determined, its effect on the crop was expected to be impaired quality and diverted use rather than absolute loss. Total U. S. production still was expected to be record large.

Most of the increase over 1962 is in California and Arizona, which together account for 93 percent of the U. S. crop. The 1963 California crop of 3,390,000 tons is record large, 17 percent above 1962, because of record production of raisin varieties. Raisin grape production (2,150,000 tons) is 28 percent above 1962. Table varieties (600,000 tons) are up 4 percent, but wine varieties (640,000 tons) are down slightly. The Arizona crop of 15,500 tons (harvest completed) was 28 percent above 1962. The 1963 2-State total is 3,405,500 tons, 17 percent above 1962 and 26 percent above average. These States grow mostly European-type grapes, such as Thompson Seedless and Emperor.

In other States, which grow mostly American-type grapes, such as the Concord, total production was estimated at 258,200 tons, 14 percent below

last year and 2 percent below average. Production is down considerably from last year in several Great Lake States, especially Michigan, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. The New York crop is down only slightly. But it is up sharply in Washington State.

Production of grapes in California and other States has tended to increase over the past few years, partly due to new acreage. But production may change substantially from year to year due to differences in the weather. In 1963, bad weather contributed to decreased production in many of the eastern States while good weather contributed to increased production in the western States, especially in California. If the weather is more nearly average in 1964, heavier crops can be expected in various eastern States though somewhat lighter crops can be foreseen in western States. Total production probably would be down moderately from this year.

Fresh Market Shipments Lighter
Prices Higher, This Summer
Than Last

Harvest of the California grape crop was retarded during summer because of slow development of sugar content due to relatively cool weather. This somewhat delayed movement of grapes to fresh markets, field drying of grapes into raisins, and crushing for wine, juice, and other products. Fresh market shipments, especially during August and September, were lighter in most weeks than a year earlier. Shipping-point prices for most varieties averaged moderately to substantially above last year. The rain in late September interrupted harvest and shipment, and probably somewhat reduced remaining supplies, especially of Thompson Seedless, suitable for fresh market use. The Ribier variety, marketed chiefly during fall, and the Emperor, marketed during fall and winter, escaped damage from the September rain. The October rain further hampered harvest and handling of grapes.

Raisin Production Up
Sharply in 1963

Sun drying of California grapes into raisins has been much larger this year than in 1962. But the yield of raisins per ton of grapes, usually 1 out of 4, was not expected to be as high as last year. Even so, total output of natural sun-dried raisins in 1963 has been estimated at 249,000 tons (without allowance for rain damage), 40 percent above 1962. As usual, there probably will be a small additional output of dehydrated raisins. Total production of raisins in 1962 was 190,000 tons.

California Grape Crush Heavy
Despite Slow Start

Use of California grapes for crushing, light early in the season because of delayed maturity of grapes, increased sharply during September and continued heavy during early October. Crushing usually ends in November or December. By October 12, 1963, approximately 1,139,000 tons had been crushed, 1 percent less than a year earlier. But the total for the 1963 season probably will exceed

the 1962 crush of 1,530,000 tons. There are no volume controls this year on central California grapes for crushing like those the past 2 years under the Federal Marketing Agreement and Order Program for these grapes. As usual, most of the grapes grown this year in States other than California and Arizona will be crushed.

CRANBERRIES

Crop About the Same Size as in 1962

Cranberry production in 1963 is expected to total 1,327,600 barrels (100 pounds each), about the same as in 1962 but 10 percent above the 1957-61 average. Crops are lighter than last year in Massachusetts and New Jersey, but heavier in Wisconsin, Washington, and Oregon. They are above average in all States except New Jersey.

Winter kill and somewhat unfavorable growing conditions, especially hot, dry weather, cut the 1963 crops in Massachusetts and New Jersey. Even so, the Massachusetts crop of 660,000 barrels accounts for about half of the 5-State total. Growing conditions were more favorable in the other 3 States.

Over the past decade, total production of cranberries has increased substantially through sharply increasing yields on a decreasing acreage. The 1963 crop is the seventh successive crop to exceed 1 million barrels and the third to top 1.3 million. Further increases seem probable over the next few years. Assuming average weather, production in 1964 might exceed 1963.

Season-Opening Price on New York Wholesale Market Higher Than Last Year

Harvest of cranberries usually starts with the Massachusetts and New Jersey crops in early September, is most active in all States during late September and October, and ends with the Oregon crop in November. Movement to fresh markets is seasonally heavy during fall, but continues in light volume for a number of weeks during winter. Processing also is heavy during harvest, but continues over the year by use of freezer stock. Products such as canned cranberry sauce and cranberry juice cocktail are marketed throughout the year. About half of the 1962 crop was processed.

The 1963 season-opening price (in mid-September) for Massachusetts cranberries on the New York City wholesale market was \$4.75 per package of 24 1-lb. cartons, slightly higher than last year. The price on the Chicago wholesale market was \$5.00, the same as last year. In early October, prices for cranberries at New York tended to be above a year earlier, and at Chicago below.

USDA Buys Fresh Cranberries

USDA, on October 2, announced the purchase of 280,000 25-pound cartons of loose-pack fresh cranberries for distribution to non-profit school lunch programs and to eligible institutions. These cranberries were bought with Sec. 32 funds as a surplus removal activity to assist growers in marketing their abundant supplies from the new crop. The price per carton (25 pounds) was \$3.45, f.o.b. shipping points in Wisconsin and Massachusetts. Shipments are to be made during the period October 21 through December 7, 1963.

No Volume Regulation for
1963 Cranberry Crop

The 1963 cranberry crop, like the 1962 crop, is subject to volume allocation under the Federal Marketing Agreement and Order Program initiated last year. However, USDA on October 22, 1963, announced that there would be no volume regulation for the 1963 crop--100 percent of the crop was declared salable.

STRAWBERRIES

Small Increase in Prospective
Acreage for Harvest in 1964

Commercial strawberry acreage for harvest in 1964 is expected to be 89,670 acres, 2 percent above 1963 but 8 percent below the 1958-62 average. A large increase in the early spring States and a small one in Florida more than offset decreases in the mid-spring and late spring States. Prospective 1964 acreages and changes from 1963 by seasonal groupings of States are: Winter (Florida), 2,600 acres, up 30 percent; early spring, 9,000 acres, up 43 percent; mid-spring, 31,950 acres, down 4 percent; and late spring, 46,120 acres, down 1 percent. Except for a sharp increase in Louisiana (early spring), 1964 acreage for most States is not greatly different from 1963 harvested acreage.

The indicated 1964 acreage is based upon information available October 1. Actual acreage cultivated and harvested in 1964 will depend upon how completely intentions for new acreage are followed, how much 1963 acreage is saved for 1964, the weather, and market conditions for the new crop.

1963 Crop Strawberries

The 1963 commercial strawberry crop was about 512 million pounds, 3 percent below 1962 but 2 percent above the 1958-62 average. By mid-October, harvest of the 1963 crop had been completed in all States except California, where it usually ends in November or December. Preliminary data indicate that movement of strawberries was larger to fresh markets and smaller to processors than in 1962. Strawberries for fresh markets comprised 56 percent of the 1962 crop. The season average price to growers for the entire 1963 crop is expected to average 18.5 cents per pound compared with 17.9 cents for the 1962 crop.

DRIED FRUIT

Increased Production in 1963-64

Dried fruit production in 1963-64 is expected to be moderately larger than in 1962-63, mainly because of a heavy increase in raisins. Preliminary data indicate that output of natural sun-dried raisins is 249,000 tons. Output of dehydrated raisins may approximate 10,000 tons, to make a total of 259,000 tons. This would be 36 percent above the 1962-63 total of 190,000 tons and 30 percent above the 1957-61 average of 198,800 tons. However, the yield of processed, packaged raisins per ton of sun-dried raisins may be somewhat less than usual because of September and October rain damage to grapes on raisin trays.

California dried prune production is estimated at 135,000 tons, 9 percent below last year and slightly below average. Output in Oregon is expected to be negligible because of the near failure of the prune crop in the Willamette Valley, where most of this State's dried prunes are produced. Oregon's 1962-63 output was 4,611 tons.

Other fruits dried in relatively small volume are apples, apricots, dates, figs, peaches, and pears. Apricot production may be somewhat larger than the light 1962-63 output. But production of most other items probably will be smaller than last season. Total supplies of dried fruits include substantial imports of dates and figs, and also carryover stocks, which appear to be somewhat larger than a year ago. Total supplies in prospect for the 1963-64 season are moderately to substantially larger than in 1962-63.

Decreased 1962-63 Raisin
and Prune Exports

Domestic consumption--about 3.1 to 3.3 pounds per capita in recent years--accounts for much of the annual disposition of dried fruits. However, substantial quantities of raisins and dried prunes are usually exported. During September 1962-August 1963, raisin exports were about 45,000 tons, 33 percent below 1961-62, and prune exports were about 42,000 tons, down 4 percent.

CANNED FRUIT AND FRUIT JUICES

Decreased 1963-64 Pack
of Canned Fruits

The 1963-64 commercial pack of canned fruits in mainland United States probably will be as much as 10 percent below the record 1962-63 pack of about 96 million cases (basis cases of 24 No. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cans).

Although much of the 1963-64 pack had been canned by mid-October, figures are available for only a few items. Known packs, in millions of cases of 24-2 $\frac{1}{2}$'s, and changes from 1962-63 are: Apricots, 4.1, up 1 percent; red tart cherries, 0.9, down 70 percent; sweet cherries, 0.5, down 53 percent;

California peaches, clingstone, 25.1, down 2 percent, and freestone, 4.7, up 1 percent; and fruit cocktail items, 13.7, down 8 percent. Sharply reduced packs of pears and purple plums are expected because of light crops. The packs of canned apple slices and applesauce, to be completed next winter or spring, probably will be little different from the large 1962-63 packs.

Canners' stocks of the above listed fruits (including all peaches) on June 1, 1963, as the new season for canning started, totaled about 17.5 million cases (24-2 $\frac{1}{2}$'s), 10 percent below a year earlier. Data on stocks of most items are not gathered from canners while processing is most active. November 1 is the next reporting date for stocks of various important items. However, stock data are available for red tart cherries, apple slices and applesauce as of September 1, 1963, the beginning of the new season for the last 2 items. On that date, canners' stocks of apple slices were about 0.8 million cases, 19 percent above a year earlier, and those of applesauce were over 1 million cases, down 35 percent. Stocks of red tart cherries were about 0.9 million cases, down 61 percent. (For detailed figures on packs and stocks of canned fruits in recent years, see table 19.)

Hawaiian output of canned pineapples during June-September, the first 4 months of the 1963-64 season, was about 9.9 million cases (24-2 $\frac{1}{2}$'s), 4 percent smaller than in the same months last year. Pineapple canning is most active during June-September, but continues through the following May. Canners' stocks on October 1, 1963, were about 9.8 million cases, 6 percent below a year earlier. The 1962-63 pack was 15.1 million cases. Most Hawaiian canned pineapple is shipped to the mainland.

Practically all of the U. S. canned citrus sections and salad are packed in Florida. This State's 1962-63 pack of canned grapefruit sections was approximately 2.6 million cases (24-2's), 38 percent below 1961-62. The pack of citrus salad, including orange sections, was only 88,465 cases, 21 percent of 1961-62. These light packs were consequences of the severe freeze damage to the citrus fruit last winter. On September 28, 1963, Florida canners' stocks of grapefruit sections were about 217,000 cases, 76 percent below a year earlier, and stocks of citrus salad were very low. Packing from the new crop may start somewhat sooner this fall than last, mainly due to earlier maturity of grapefruit.

Canned Fruit Per Capita Consumption
About 23 Pounds Annually

Prospective supplies of canned fruits for the 1963-64 season are moderately smaller than the unusually large supplies of 1962-63. Retail prices for various items have increased somewhat since last spring and may increase further. Some decrease in per capita consumption, about 23 pounds annually in recent years, seems likely.

Decreased Stocks of Florida
Canned Citrus Juices

Stocks of Florida canned single-strength citrus juices in the hands of canners are much lighter this fall than last as canning from the new crop is about to begin. Despite slower movement of the reduced 1962-63 pack to the trade, canners' stocks of the 3 major juices--orange, grapefruit, and blend--on September 28, 1963, were down to 3.1 million cases (24-2's), 31 percent below a year earlier. The 1962-63 pack of these 3 items was 23.2 million cases, 17 percent below 1961-62. This reduction was only partly offset by an increased carryover a year ago, so supplies of canners have been lighter and retail prices higher this year than in 1962. Florida packs of important canned (hot pack) concentrated citrus juices also were smaller this year. (For detail, see table 19.)

Canned citrus juice was not packed in Texas this year because of the very light crop. In California-Arizona, use of 1962-63 crop oranges and grapefruit for processing has been larger than in 1961-62, but that of lemons has been smaller. Figures on 1962-63 output of processed items are not available.

It is still too early in the season for good indications of the 1963-64 packs of such canned noncitrus products as apple, prune (from dried prunes), and grape juice, and fruit nectars. The 1962-63 pack of canned apple juice was 7.4 million cases (24-2's), 8 percent above 1961-62. Figures on the 1962-63 packs of the other 3 items are not yet available.

Hawaiian production of canned single-strength pineapple juice during June-September, the first 4 months of the 1963-64 season, was approximately 10.5 million cases (24-2's), 3 percent below a year earlier. Canners' stocks on October 1 were about 8.2 million cases, 28 percent below a year earlier. The 1962-63 pack was 15.3 million cases. During June-September 1963, output of canned and frozen concentrated pineapple juice was 816,000 cases (6-10's), 94 percent above a year earlier. Production in 1962-63 was 985,000 cases (equivalent to 7.1 million cases of 24 No. 2 cans of single-strength juice). Stocks on October 1, 1963, were 13 percent below a year earlier. Most of the Hawaiian pineapple juice, like the canned pineapples, is shipped to the mainland.

Practically all of the Hawaiian concentrated pineapple juice and some of various mainland fruit juices are used for fruit juice drinks. This use has expanded greatly following sharply reduced frozen and canned citrus juice supplies after last winter's freezes.

Canned Fruit Juice Consumption
About 13 Pounds Per Capita Annually

Per capita consumption of canned fruit juices in mainland United States in recent years has varied around 13 pounds. This includes fruit juices used in making fruit juice drinks. Separate figures on drinks are not available.

USDA Purchases of Canned
Fruits for School Lunches

Canned apricots, peaches, applesauce, and sliced apples, packed from 1963-crop fruit, were bought during July-October by USDA for use in the National School Lunch Program. The purchases, made with National School Lunch Act funds, are as stated below:

1. Apricots: 204,100 cases of 6 No. 10 cans and 33,000 cases of 24 No. 2½ cans; purchase announced August 2; bought from canners in California; for delivery August 26-September 28, 1963.
2. Peaches: 607,000 cases of 6-10's (30,000 cases of free-stones and 557,000 cases of clingstones); purchase announced August 26; bought from canners in California; for delivery September 23-October 26, 1963.
3. Applesauce and Sliced Apples: Applesauce, 353,000 cases (6-10's), and sliced apples, 246,500 cases (6-10's); purchase announced October 11; bought from canners in New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Maryland, Michigan, Wisconsin, Colorado, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, and California; for delivery November 4-December 7, 1963.

FROZEN FRUIT AND FRUIT JUICES

1963 Production Down Sharply

Total production of frozen fruit and fruit juices in 1963 is expected to drop sharply from approximately 2 billion pounds in 1962, because of a moderate reduction in deciduous fruits and a heavy decrease in citrus juices. Per capita consumption will be down less sharply because carryover stocks of frozen orange concentrate increased a year ago from the 1961-62 pack. Per capita consumption of all frozen fruits and fruit juices in 1962 was nearly 10 pounds.

Decreased 1963 Pack of Frozen
Deciduous Fruits and Berries

Current indications point to a 1963 pack of frozen deciduous fruits and berries (excluding juices) about 10 percent below the 1962 pack of approximately 668 million pounds. The 1963 pack of red tart cherries was about 81 million pounds, 41 percent below 1962 and 57 percent below the record in 1961. The small 1963 pack, lightest since 1952, resulted from the short 1963 cherry crop.

Output of frozen strawberries in 1963, not yet completed in California, probably will be moderately smaller than the 1962 pack of about 235 million pounds. Movement of strawberries to processors (mostly for freezing) in

Oregon and Washington, 2 of the 3 leading States, was about 17 percent smaller than in 1962. Movement also was somewhat lighter than last year in several eastern States, which pack only a small percentage of the total. However, these reductions were partly offset by a moderate increase (to October 12) in California, the leading State. Imports of frozen strawberries from Mexico during January-August 1963 were about 30 million pounds, 2 percent below imports during the same months of 1962. Total imports in 1962 were about 32.5 million pounds.

In 1962, red tart cherries and strawberries comprised about 56 percent of the entire pack. Figures for most other items packed in 1963 are not yet available.

Decreased Stocks in Cold Storage

Cold storage stocks of frozen deciduous fruits and berries (excluding juices) increased from the seasonal low of 273 million pounds on June 1 to 496 million pounds on October 1, 1963, the result of heavy freezing of 1963 crop fruits and berries. The October 1 stocks were 17 percent below a year earlier and 10 percent below the 1957-61 average for October 1. Stocks of all items, except red and black raspberries, were below a year earlier. Strawberries (178 million pounds) were down 13 percent and cherries (85 million pounds) were down 37 percent. Total stocks are the highest of the year in the fall, then decline. (Table 20.)

Florida Frozen Orange Concentrate Stocks Much Smaller, Prices Sharply Higher, Than a Year Ago

The situation and outlook for Florida frozen orange concentrate, leader among frozen fruit juices, contrasts sharply this fall with a year ago because of last winter's freeze damage to fruit and trees.

Carryover stocks of Florida frozen orange concentrate on December 1, 1962, the start of the new season for freezing concentrate, were about 33.8 million gallons, $2\frac{1}{2}$ times greater than a year earlier. Because of the reduction in orange production and in juice yield per box, the 1962-63 pack was only 51.6 million gallons, 55.5 percent below the 1961-62 record of 116 million gallons. Hence supplies in canners' hands for 1962-63 were approximately 85.4 million gallons, 34 percent below 1961-62. Following the freeze, prices for concentrate rose at all levels of sale and the rate of movement from packers decreased, resulting in disappearance of 61.2 million gallons (24 percent under a year earlier) by October 5, 1963. This left packers with stocks of 24.2 million gallons on October 5, about half the year-earlier volume.

The first forecast of the 1963-64 Florida orange crop predicts 64.5 million boxes, 46 percent below the pre-freeze forecast (December 1, 1962) for the 1962-63 crop and 13 percent below the volume actually harvested. This points to another relatively small pack of frozen concentrate and continuing high prices.

Decreased 1962-63 Output of Other
Florida Frozen Citrus Concentrates

The 1962-63 packs of various minor frozen citrus concentrates also were below 1961-62, as follows: Grapefruit, 2.3 million gallons, down 27 percent; tangerine, 204,000 gallons, down 85 percent; and blend, 53,000 gallons, down 80 percent. Packers' stocks of frozen grapefruit concentrate on October 5, 1963, were about 1.2 million gallons, 47 percent below a year earlier. Output of frozen limeade concentrate during April 1962-March 1963, made from the 1962-63 lime crop, was 792,000 gallons, 3 percent below 1961-62. Packers' stocks on August 1, 1963, were about 305,000 gallons, 47 percent below a year earlier.

Similar data on packs and stocks in California and Arizona for 1962-63 are not available.

Decreased 1962-63 Output of
Florida Chilled Citrus Products

Decreased production marked the 1962-63 season for various Florida chilled (refrigerated) citrus products, as it did for frozen citrus concentrates, because of reduced crops and product yield per box. Moreover, production during July-September this year was noticeably lighter than in these months last year because of the early end of the 1962-63 harvest.

During October 1962-September 1963, output of chilled single-strength juice was as follows: Orange, 27.3 million gallons, 35 percent below 1961-62; and grapefruit, 0.94 million gallons, down 38 percent. Output of chilled citrus sections and salad, and decreases from 1961-62 were: Grapefruit sections, 1.1 million gallons, 6 percent; orange sections, 0.76 million gallons, 13 percent; and citrus salad, 4.1 million gallons, 21 percent. The above figures on chilled juices do not include chilled juice in cartons made by reconstituting regular bulk frozen concentrate.

TREE NUTS

Record Large 1963 Crop

The 1963 U. S. crop of the 4 major edible tree nuts--almonds, filberts, walnuts, and pecans--is expected to set a record of 307,900 tons, mainly because of record pecan production and the second largest almond output on record. Production of both walnuts and filberts also is up this year. The expected 4-nut total is 80 percent above 1962, 14 percent above the previous record in 1961, and 38 percent above the 1957-61 average.

In 1964, total production of the 4 edible tree nuts probably will be moderately to considerably below the 1963 record, for which growing conditions were generally favorable. Reductions can be expected in pecans and almonds, which show some tendency for small crops to follow large crops. Production of walnuts also may be down somewhat, but filberts up.

Almonds

California almond production in 1963 is estimated at 70,000 tons, 46 percent above 1962 and 35 percent above average. The new crop is second only to the record 1959 crop of 83,000 tons.

Almond production in foreign countries also is larger this year than in 1962. European prices are high, supported by more demand. This will tend to strengthen the market for U. S. almonds. But with U. S. supplies up sharply, grower prices for the 1963 U. S. almond crop probably will average somewhat below the \$654 per ton for the lighter 1962 crop. U. S. imports are expected to be light in the 1963-64 marketing season, but exports may be up somewhat.

Marketing allocations under the Federal Marketing Agreement and Order program for 1963 California almonds comprise a salable portion of 85 percent and a surplus of 15 percent, the same as for the 1962 crop. The salable percentage is calculated to allow enough almonds for normal domestic markets, including a desirable carryover. Surplus almonds are expected to go to secondary, noncompetitive markets, especially export trade.

Filberts

The 1963 Oregon and Washington filbert crops are expected to total 8,200 tons, 5 percent above 1962 but 19 percent below average. Oregon filbert production of 7,800 this year is 7 percent above last year. But Washington production of 400 tons is down 17 percent. Loss of trees and damaged limbs resulting from the windstorn a year ago has curbed 1963 production.

Although U. S. filbert production in 1963 is a little larger than in 1962, foreign production is about the same and prices are firm at high levels. Light U. S. imports are expected in 1963-64, as in 1962-63. Exports probably will be small, as usual. In view of the above factors, the season-average price to growers for the 1963 crop may not differ greatly from the \$440 per ton in 1962.

The following allocation percentages have been established for 1963 Oregon and Washington filberts: Salable or free to domestic inshell trade, 81 percent; and surplus or restricted from inshell markets, 19 percent. The free percentage is intended to provide sufficient filberts for the normal domestic inshell market. Restricted filberts can be shelled or exported.

Pecans

Record large pecan production of 148,500 tons is forecast for 1963. This is more than 4 times greater than the short 1962 crop and 66 percent above average. It is 20 percent above the previous record of 123,375 tons in 1961. Total pecan production in 1963 consists of 84,200 tons of improved varieties, $4\frac{1}{2}$ times the small 1962 tonnage, and 64,300 tons of wild or seedling pecans, $3\frac{1}{2}$ times 1962 output. Prospective production is larger

than last year in all States except New Mexico, where it is down 46 percent. Record large crops are expected in Georgia (43,000 tons), Alabama (28,000 tons), Mississippi (14,000 tons), and Arkansas (6,000 tons).

The major factor in the price outlook for the 1963 pecan crop is the bigness of the crop itself. Imports are expected to be light, as usual. The domestic market is the principal outlet for the U. S. crop, although relatively small quantities have been exported in some years. Price prospects for the record 1963 crop are not nearly as favorable as they were for the light 1962 crop, which brought a season average of about 35 cents a pound. The prospective heavy supplies of pecans at decreased prices should be conducive to substantial exports in 1963-64.

Walnuts

Production of walnuts in California and Oregon is expected to total 81,200 tons, 2 percent above 1962 and 13 percent above average. The California crop of 77,000 tons is the same as last year, but the Oregon crop of 4,200 tons is 45 percent above the light output last year.

Price prospects for the large 1963 U. S. walnut crop do not appear as favorable as a year ago for the slightly smaller crop. Prices for the 1963 U. S. crop have opened at the same level as a year ago for inshell walnuts, but somewhat lower for shelled nuts. Pricing of the latter appears to be influenced by prospective heavy supplies of shelled pecans. Grower prices for the 1962 crop averaged \$467 per ton. In 1963-64, imports may be down from 1962-63. No appreciable change from last season is expected in U. S. exports. Foreign production is above average but below 1962 and prices have risen above 1962 levels, partly in response to the short Italian crop.

Volume regulations for marketing the 1963 walnut crop are not in effect. Regulations for the 1962 crop expired August 1, 1963. However, walnuts marketed in 1963-64 must meet minimum quality requirements as in 1962-63.

Cashews Lead in Imports of All Types of Edible Tree Nuts

Substantial imports, especially of foreign-type nuts, supplement U. S. production of edible tree nuts each year. In 1962-63, total imports exceeded U. S. production, as was true in some other years of relatively light U. S. crops.

During July 1962-June 1963, total imports of edible tree nuts were approximately 201,000 tons (inshell basis), 13 percent larger than in 1961-62. Imports of cashews, the leader, were about 158,000 tons, up 19 percent. Imports of Brazil nuts, second to cashews, were 18,000 tons, down 21 percent.

These 2 nuts accounted for about 88 percent of total imports. Pistachios, chestnuts, walnuts, filberts, and pecans comprised most of the remainder. Total exports of tree nuts in 1962-63 were about 16,000 tons (inshell basis), up 11 percent.

In the 1963-64 season, U. S. imports of cashews may be somewhat above the heavy 1962-63 tonnage. Basic to this prospect are increased supplies and lower prices in India, the principal exporting country. Imports of Brazil nuts may not be greatly different from 1962-63. Foreign production appears to be down a little and prices are practically unchanged from last season.

Per Capita Consumption
of Tree Nuts

Per capita consumption of edible tree nuts (including imported nuts) in recent years has varied around 1.6 pounds, kernel basis, equivalent to about 4.5 pounds inshell. In view of the prospective increased supplies and lower prices, per capita consumption of tree nuts may increase somewhat in 1963-64.

:
: The Fruit Situation is published in :
: January, June, August, and October. :
:
: The next issue is scheduled for :
: release in January 1964. :
:

Table 2.--Fruit, fresh-weight equivalent: Per capita consumption, United States, 1950-62

Year	Fresh	Processed			Total processed	Total
		Canned <u>1/</u>	Frozen	Dried		
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1950	106.8	52.8	13.7	14.6	81.1	187.9
1951	115.2	51.5	17.9	14.0	83.4	198.6
1952	112.1	50.1	24.7	13.5	88.3	200.4
1953	111.1	50.2	27.4	13.4	91.0	202.1
1954	105.7	49.0	30.2	13.4	92.6	198.3
1955	100.6	51.9	34.8	13.3	100.0	200.6
1956	100.7	52.8	34.5	12.7	100.0	200.7
1957	98.4	54.9	36.8	12.5	104.2	202.6
1958	97.1	56.6	29.6	11.5	97.7	194.8
1959	100.9	52.4	36.1	10.9	99.4	200.3
1960	97.5	55.6	38.0	11.2	104.8	202.3
1961 <u>2/</u>	92.0	53.9	36.0	10.8	100.7	192.7
1962 <u>3/</u>	88.7	54.4	41.2	10.9	106.5	195.2

1/ Includes chilled citrus. 2/ Revised. 3/ Preliminary.

NOTE: The above table contains the figures basic to the cover chart.

Table 3.--Production of specified fruits, average 1957-61, annual 1961, 1962 and indicated 1963

Commodity	Average 1957-61	1961	1962	Indicated 1963
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Apricots	193,120	191,300	166,200	220,100
Nectarines	41,400	54,000	51,000	57,000
Sweet cherries	87,082	101,300	110,400	69,500
Sour cherries	133,930	165,370	176,740	73,640
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Strawberries	507,345	510,238	526,813	511,532

Table 4.--Citrus fruits: Production, average 1957-61, annual 1961, 1962 and indicated 1963; condition on October 1, average 1957-61, annual 1962 and 1963

Crop and State	Production ^{1/}				Condition October 1 (new crop)		
	Average 1957-61	1961	1962	Indicated 1963	Average 1957-61	1962	1963
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000			
	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>	<u>Pct.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>
<u>Oranges:</u>							
Early, Midseason and Navel varieties: ^{2/}							
California	11,222	7,600	12,600	15,000	---	---	---
Florida, all	51,340	56,900	45,500	28,500	---	---	---
Temple	3,400	4,600	2,000	3,500	---	---	---
Other	47,940	52,300	43,500	25,000	---	---	---
Texas	1,650	1,650	25	100	---	---	---
Arizona	480	640	640	750	---	---	---
Louisiana	243	255	15	10	---	---	---
Total	64,933	67,045	58,780	44,360	---	---	---
Valencia:							
California	16,760	13,100	16,400	^{3/} 3	70	73	79
Florida	40,680	56,500	29,000	36,000	---	---	---
Texas	910	650	15	60	---	---	---
Arizona	712	800	920	950	---	---	---
Total	59,062	71,050	46,335	---	---	---	---
<u>All oranges:</u>							
California	27,980	20,700	29,000	---	---	---	---
Florida	92,020	113,400	74,000	64,500	---	---	---
Texas	2,560	2,300	40	160	---	---	---
Arizona	1,192	1,440	1,560	1,700	---	---	---
Louisiana	243	255	15	10	---	---	---
Total all oranges	123,995	138,095	105,115	---	---	---	---
<u>Tangerines:</u>							
Florida	3,660	4,000	2,000	2,700	---	---	---
Total, oranges and tangerines:	127,655	142,095	107,115	---	---	---	---
<u>Grapefruit:</u>							
Florida, all	32,680	35,000	30,000	27,500	---	---	---
Seedless	20,060	23,800	20,000	21,000	---	---	---
Pink	6,720	9,000	7,500	7,000	---	---	---
White	13,340	14,800	12,500	14,000	---	---	---
Other	12,620	11,200	10,000	6,500	---	---	---
Texas	4,480	2,700	70	400	---	---	---
Arizona	2,480	2,270	2,170	2,500	---	---	---
California, all	2,642	2,940	2,400	---	---	---	---
Desert Valleys	1,182	1,540	1,200	1,900	---	---	---
Other areas	1,460	1,400	1,200	^{3/} 3	71	69	75
Total grapefruit	42,282	42,910	34,640	---	---	---	---
<u>Lemons:</u>							
California	15,980	15,200	12,400	^{3/} 3	71	67	78
Arizona	4,888	1,540	490	1,200	---	---	---
Total lemons	16,690	16,740	12,890	---	---	---	---
<u>Limes:</u>							
Florida	304	340	400	420	---	---	---
<u>Tangelos:</u>							
Florida	540	1,000	750	700	---	---	---

^{1/} 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.

^{2/} Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows--Oranges: California and Arizona, 75 lb.; Florida and other States, 90 lb. Tangerines: 90 lb. Grapefruit: California Desert Valleys and Arizona, 64 lb; other California areas, 67 lb.; Florida and Texas, 80 lb. Lemons: 76 lb. Limes: 80 lb. Tangelos: 90 lb. ^{3/} 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. ^{4/} California forecasts: Lemons will be as of Nov. 1; Valencia oranges, and grapefruit (other areas), as of Dec. 1. ^{5/} Short-time average.

Table 5.--Citrus fruits: Weighted average auction price per four-fifths bushel for Florida and per half box for California at New York and Chicago, August-October 1962 and 1963

Market and date	Oranges				Grapefruit				Lemons	
	California		Florida		California		Florida		California	
	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:										
Season average										
through July	3.81	4.08	2.56	4.27	1.59	4.77	2.30	3.16	3.54	4.60
August	4.26	3.65	2.87	4.40	2.85	3.83	2.48	---	4.00	3.58
September	5.20	3.92	---	---	3.74	3.33	---	3.47	4.05	3.28
Season average										
through September	4.20	3.94	2.58	4.27	3.32	4.16	2.31	3.47	3.63	4.40
Week ended										
October 4	4.12	4.40	---	---	2.46	---	---	3.54	3.21	2.97
11	4.69	4.36	---	3.17	1.35	---	---	2.70	2.91	3.97
Chicago:										
Season average										
through July	3.59	4.00	2.51	2.80	2.35	3.38	2.29	3.34	3.55	4.32
August	4.36	3.42	---	---	2.72	2.87	---	---	4.29	3.48
September	4.85	3.99	---	---	3.23	2.00	---	---	4.20	3.09
Season average										
through September	3.92	3.86	2.51	2.80	2.88	3.04	2.29	3.34	3.68	4.13
Week ended										
October 4	3.97	4.54	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.06	3.76
11	4.07	4.31	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.66	3.82

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

Table 6.--Pears, Western: Weighted average auction price per box, all grades, New York and Chicago, August-October 1962 and 1963

Market and date	Bartlett		Bosc		D'Anjou	
	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:						
Season average						
through July	5.83	8.06	---	---	---	---
August	5.09	6.84	---	---	---	---
September	5.03	6.71	4.84	5.51	4.37	4.84
Season average						
through September	5.18	6.91	4.84	5.51	4.37	4.84
Week ended						
October 4	4.61	7.00	5.30	5.43	5.21	5.24
11	4.69	6.89	5.32	5.45	3.35	5.48
Chicago:						
Season average						
through July	5.48	8.24	---	---	---	---
August	5.01	6.70	---	---	---	---
September	4.83	6.43	---	---	---	---
Season average						
through September	5.04	6.84	---	---	---	---
Week ended						
October 4	4.90	6.61	---	---	---	---
11	4.51	5.88	---	---	---	4.40

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

Table 7.--Apples, commercial crop: Production, average 1957-61, annual 1962 and indicated 1963 1/

State and area	Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated 1963	State and area	Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated 1963
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.		1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Maine	1,694	1,900	1,800				
New Hampshire	1,414	1,400	1,370	Minnesota	333	380	295
Vermont	948	1,200	1,000	Iowa	258	260	300
Massachusetts	2,824	2,900	2,900	Missouri	1,158	1,250	1,150
Rhode Island	178	180	140	Kansas	230	180	170
Connecticut	1,326	1,220	1,350	N. Central	23,811	24,120	20,200
New York	19,920	22,300	21,500				
New Jersey	2,880	2,800	2,600	Kentucky	345	375	265
Pennsylvania	8,640	9,400	8,500	Tennessee	340	400	220
N. Atlantic	39,824	43,300	41,160	Arkansas	190	225	200
Delaware	312	280	270	S. Central	875	1,000	685
Maryland	1,416	1,350	1,350	Total Central	2/24,735	25,120	20,885
Virginia	10,160	9,650	8,800	Montana	42	25	40
West Virginia	5,380	5,200	4,800	Idaho	1,162	1,000	1,250
North Carolina	2,070	2,700	2,600	Colorado	1,080	1,300	1,200
S. Atlantic	19,338	19,180	17,820	New Mexico	553	570	480
Total Eastern	59,162	62,480	58,980	Utah	312	430	450
Ohio	3,460	3,700	2,100	Washington	23,080	21,400	28,200
Indiana	1,748	1,850	1,085	Oregon	2,092	2,200	2,400
Illinois	2,308	2,100	2,200	California	9,516	10,900	8,000
Michigan	12,780	13,000	11,500	Western	37,837	37,825	42,020
Wisconsin	1,536	1,400	1,400	United States <u>2/</u>	121,734	125,425	121,885

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Average includes States for which estimates have been discontinued.

Table 8.--Apples, Western: Weighted average auction price per box, all grades, New York and Chicago, August-October 1962 and 1963

Market, month, and week	Washington				All Western	
	Delicious		Jonathan		Leading varieties	
	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
New York:						
Season average						
through July	---	---	---	---	---	---
August	---	---	---	---	---	---
September	---	6.01	---	---	---	6.01
Season average						
through September	---	6.01	---	---	---	6.01
Week ended						
October 4	5.41	5.35	---	---	5.18	5.43
11	5.52	4.95	---	---	5.43	4.99
Chicago:						
Season average						
through July	---	---	---	---	---	---
August	---	---	---	---	---	---
September	6.01	4.91	4.30	---	5.85	6.02
Season average						
through September	6.01	4.91	4.30	---	5.85	6.02
Week ended						
October 4	5.43	4.51	3.44	4.83	5.15	6.92
11	5.22	4.12	3.57	3.45	5.07	6.67

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

Table 9.--Apples, Eastern and Midwestern: Wholesale price per bushel, 2½ inches minimum size, for stocks of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when quoted), New York and Chicago, September - October 1962 and 1963 ^{1/}

Month and week	New York				Chicago			
	Eastern				Midwestern			
	McIntosh		Red Delicious		McIntosh		Jonathan	
	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962 ^{2/}	1963
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Week ended								
September 6	2.75	3.00	3.25	---	---	---	---	---
13	2.50	2.75	3.25	---	2.40	3.25	3.75	4.00
20	2.35	2.25	3.25	2.85	2.25	2.85	3.25	3.50
27	2.00	---	---	---	2.00	2.75	2.85	3.25
October 4	2.00	2.00	3.50	---	2.15	2.50	2.85	2.75
11	2.00	2.00	3.25	---	---	2.60	2.85	---
18	2.25	2.50	3.25	---	---	---	2.00	---

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

^{2/} Michigan 2½ inches minimum size.

Table 10 --Pears: Production by States and on Pacific Coast, average 1957-61, annual 1962 and indicated 1963 1/

State	Average : 1957-61 :	1962 :	Indi- : cated : 1963 :	Pacific : Coast :	Average : 1957-61 :	1962 :	Indi- : cated : 1963 :
	1,000 : <u>bu.</u>	1,000 : <u>bu.</u>	1,000 : <u>bu.</u>		<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>
Connecticut	53	55	58	Washington	72,000	2/78,000	87,500
New York	625	630	720	Bartlett	34,900	31,250	35,000
				Other			
Pennsylvania	118	120	100	Total	106,900	2/109,250	122,500
Michigan	1,296	1,500	1,250	Oregon			
				Bartlett	53,300	2/73,750	32,500
Texas	140	40	130	Other	72,750	82,500	57,500
				Total	126,050	2/156,250	90,000
Idaho	72	55	80	California			
				Bartlett	339,200	348,000	165,000
Colorado	188	220	150	Other	36,800	32,000	25,000
Utah	222	2/220	315	Total	376,000	380,000	190,000
Washington	4,276	4,370	4,900	3 States			
				Bartlett	464,500	499,750	285,000
Oregon	5,042	6,250	3,600	Other	144,450	145,750	117,500
California	15,668	15,834	7,918	Total	608,950	645,500	402,500
United States	3/28,329	29,294	19,221				

1/ Bushels of 48 pounds in California and 50 pounds in other States. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit: 1962--Utah, 15,000 bushels; Washington, Bartlett, 86,000 bushels (2,150 tons); and Oregon, Bartlett, 34,000 bushels; (850 tons). 3/ U. S. total for the 1957-61 average includes production for States no longer estimated.

Table 11.--Cranberries: Production in principal States, average 1957-61, annual 1961 and 1962 and indicated 1963 1/

State	Average : 1957-61 :	1961 :	1962 <u>2/</u> :	Indicated : 1963 :
	<u>Barrels</u>	<u>Barrels</u>	<u>Barrels</u>	<u>Barrels</u>
Massachusetts	595,600	472,000	778,000	660,000
New Jersey	93,000	118,000	103,000	73,000
Wisconsin	395,000	462,000	360,000	428,000
Washington	85,600	139,000	54,000	121,000
Oregon	39,680	45,400	29,500	45,600
5 States	1,208,880	1,236,400	1,324,500	1,327,600

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Includes cranberries used for charity, for experimental purposes, or otherwise disposed of under provisions of the Cranberry Marketing Order.

Table 12.--Plums and prunes: Production in important States, average 1957-61, annual 1962 and indicated 1963, also utilization of prunes, average 1957-61, annual 1962 and preliminary 1963

Crop and State	Plums and prunes production 1/			State	Prune, utilization 1/		
	Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated 1963		Average 1957-61	1962	Pre-liminary 1963 4/
	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons
Plums:				Used Fresh 5/			
Michigan	7,320	6,500	7,500	Idaho	18,260	14,130	---
California	80,800	2/84,000	103,000	Washington	11,972	14,000	---
United States	88,120	90,500	110,500	Oregon	4,686	9,000	---
				Canned 6/			
				Idaho	700	2,570	---
Prunes:				Washington	3,803	5,800	---
Idaho	18,960	16,700	19,500	Oregon	11,584	22,300	---
Washington	16,260	2/21,600	16,000	Frozen 6/			
Oregon	25,940	48,000	6,000	Washington	---	---	---
3 States	61,160	86,300	41,500	Oregon	440	1,000	---
				Dried 6/ 7/			
				California	135,440	148,000	---
				Oregon	2,483	4,611	---
				Dried basis 3/			
California	135,600	148,000	135,000				
				Fresh basis			
United States	400,160	456,300	379,000				

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): Plums, California, 1962 -- 2,000; Prunes, Washington, 1,500. 3/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried; in Oregon it ranges from 3 to 4 pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried. 4/ See Crop Report, November 1963. 5/ Includes quantities used in farm household. 6/ Excludes quantities used in farm household. 7/ Dried basis.

Table 13.--Fresh fruits: Cold-storage holdings, September 30, 1963, with comparisons

Group and commodity	Sept. 30 average 1957-61	Sept. 30 1962	Aug. 31 1963	Sept. 30 1963
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Apples, total bushels	13,812	15,037	196	14,175
Pears				
Bartlett, boxes, baskets, etc.	2,646	4,076	1,847	1,714
Bartlett, L. A. lugs	543	325	206	201
Other varieties, boxes, baskets, etc.	2,610	2,639	250	1,734
Other varieties, L. A. lugs	462	308	11	336
Total pears, bushels, boxes, baskets, etc.	6,261	7,348	2,314	3,985
Grapes, pounds	50,612	54,208	5,091	56,479
Other fresh fruits, pounds	12,280	8,596	52,106	13,334

Table 14.--Peaches: Production, average 1957-61, annual 1962 and indicated 1963 1/

State	Average 1957-61 2/	1962	Indi- cated 1963	State	Average 1957-61 2/	1962	Indi- cated 1963
	bu.	bu.	bu.		bu.	bu.	bu.
<u>2 early States</u>	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000	1,000
North Carolina	1,350	1,400	1,500	Michigan	3,380	1,600	2,000
South Carolina	5,940	2/6,600	7,500	Missouri	439	350	250
Georgia	4,340	2/4,500	5,000	Kansas	138	95	50
Alabama	1,025	900	1,200	Delaware	49	45	45
Mississippi	304	200	320	Maryland	467	2/450	370
Arkansas	1,686	1,020	1,750	Virginia	1,546	1,500	1,000
Louisiana	142	40	160	West Virginia	710	700	450
Oklahoma	144	50	110	Kentucky	236	245	25
Texas	680	220	750	Tennessee	166	160	75
				Idaho	247	25	200
Total 9 States	15,611	14,930	18,290				
<u>25 late States</u>				Colorado	1,634	2/1,800	450
New Hampshire	16	24	21	Utah	352	310	130
Massachusetts	105	140	145	Washington	1,770	2/2,300	1,350
Rhode Island	11	10	13	Oregon	438	500	300
Connecticut	135	160	145	California			
New York	659	550	540	Clingsstone 3/	24,410	2/30,627	30,544
New Jersey	2,240	2,300	2,000	Freestone	12,468	12,918	12,918
Pennsylvania	2,660	2,600	2,000	Total Calif.	36,878	2/43,545	43,462
Ohio	924	700	20				
Indiana	424	100	10	Total 25 States	4/56,519	60,859	55,191
Illinois	842	650	140	United States	4/72,130	75,789	73,481

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

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit, (1,000 bu.): California clingstone, 3,350; Colorado, 434; Georgia, 205; Maryland, 20; South Carolina, 150; and Washington, 220.

3/ Mainly for canning.

4/ Average includes some States no longer estimated.

Table 15.--Grapes: Production in important States, average 1957-61 annual 1962 and indicated 1963 1/

State	Average	1962	Indicated	State and variety	Average	1962	Indicated
	1957-61		1963		1957-61		1963
	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	100,800	107,000	105,000	Arkansas	6,060	8,300	4,500
New Jersey	920	900	800	Arizona	7,880	12,100	15,500
Pennsylvania	30,000	34,500	28,000	Washington	49,820	52,000	70,000
Ohio	14,520	17,500	6,000	California:			
Michigan	50,700	68,000	33,000	Wine	536,000	643,000	640,000
				Table	508,200	578,000	600,000
Iowa	920	550	450	Raisin	1,652,200	1,678,000	2,150,000
Missouri	4,040	4,100	3,000	Dried 2/	198,800	190,000	---
				Not dried	857,000	918,000	---
North Carolina	940	950	1,000	All	2,696,400	2,899,000	3,390,000
South Carolina	2,100	3/4,000	5,200	United States	4/2,968,636	3,209,900	3,663,700
Georgia	1,150	1,000	1,250				

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes. 3/ Includes 60 tons excess cullage. 4/ U. S. average includes production for States no longer estimated.

Table 16.--Grapes, California: Weighted average auction price per lug box New York and Chicago, August-October 1962 and 1963

Market and week ended	Seedless		Red Malaga		Ribier		Malaga		Tokay	
	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:										
Season average										
through July	5.70	5.40	2.74	---	7.28	5.97	---	---	---	---
Aug. 2	5.16	5.71	2.86	---	6.00	---	---	---	---	---
9	4.66	6.38	3.64	---	5.13	6.75	---	---	---	---
16	3.44	5.98	3.16	3.79	4.16	6.52	---	---	---	---
23	3.20	5.08	3.21	4.20	4.10	5.18	---	---	---	---
30	3.52	3.81	2.73	3.60	3.77	3.85	---	---	---	---
Sept. 6	3.56	3.87	2.95	4.34	3.66	3.90	---	---	---	---
13	4.02	4.00	4.06	4.01	4.55	4.79	---	---	3.75	---
20	3.79	4.18	2.57	3.00	4.36	4.87	3.17	---	2.72	3.47
27	3.74	4.42	2.30	3.23	3.69	5.04	2.67	---	2.70	3.30
Season average										
through Sept.	4.34	4.83	2.99	3.62	4.19	4.73	2.73	---	2.86	3.21
Oct. 4	4.28	4.55	---	2.30	3.85	4.46	2.27	---	3.15	2.51
Chicago:										
Season average										
through July	5.13	5.20	2.48	---	6.70	7.59	---	---	---	---
Aug. 2	4.43	5.25	---	---	6.70	---	---	---	---	---
9	3.92	5.70	3.28	---	4.30	5.77	---	---	---	---
16	3.61	5.25	3.93	4.34	3.70	5.15	---	---	---	---
23	3.54	4.53	2.95	4.83	3.76	5.48	---	---	---	---
30	3.85	4.12	2.70	4.41	3.85	4.65	---	---	---	---
Sept. 6	3.56	3.76	2.61	3.94	3.30	3.72	---	---	2.85	---
13	4.03	3.87	---	3.76	3.57	4.13	---	---	2.84	3.24
20	4.20	4.34	2.30	2.72	4.24	4.39	---	---	2.43	---
27	3.78	4.45	2.26	---	3.89	5.55	2.58	---	2.66	2.70
Season average										
through Sept.	4.14	4.68	2.95	4.03	3.80	4.75	2.58	---	2.68	2.76
Oct. 4	4.30	4.45	---	1.75	3.39	3.92	2.40	---	2.83	2.29

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

Table 17.--Strawberries: Commercial acreage, average 1958-62, annual 1963 and indicated 1964 ^{1/}

Group and State	Average	1963	Indi-	Group and State	Average	1963	Indi-
	1958-62		cated		1958-62		cated
	Acres	Acres	1964 ^{2/}		Acres	Acres	1964 ^{2/}
Winter				Mid-spring			
Florida	1,720	2,000	2,600	(continued)			
				California	12,780	9,800	9,400
Early spring				Group total	40,650	33,300	31,950
Alabama	920	800	800				
Louisiana	6,940	4,700	7,500	Late spring			
Texas	840	800	700	Maine	460	420	400
Group total	8,700	6,300	9,000	Massachusetts	480	450	400
				Connecticut	410	370	350
Mid-spring				New York	3,180	2,700	2,800
Illinois	2,240	2,400	2,400	New Jersey	2,580	2,800	2,700
Missouri	2,020	1,500	1,100	Pennsylvania	1,840	2,100	2,200
Kansas	450	550	600	Ohio	1,720	1,800	1,900
Maryland	900	950	950	Indiana	1,560	1,700	1,700
Virginia	2,440	2,400	2,400	Michigan	9,740	9,300	9,200
North Carolina	1,620	2,000	2,100	Wisconsin	1,740	2,000	2,000
Kentucky	2,320	1,800	1,900	Utah	270	180	170
Tennessee	7,640	4,200	3,800	Washington	7,100	7,100	7,100
Arkansas	6,700	6,100	5,800	Oregon	15,160	15,500	15,200
Oklahoma	1,540	1,600	1,500	Group total ^{3/}	46,240	46,420	46,120
				All States ^{3/}	97,310	88,020	89,670

^{1/} Includes acreage from which the production is taken for processing. ^{2/} 1964 acreage prospective.

^{3/} Average includes some States in which estimates have been discontinued.

Table 18.--Tree nuts: Production in important States, average 1957-61, annual 1962 and indicated 1963 ^{1/}

State	Pecans			Crop and State	Almonds, filberts, and walnuts		
	Average	1962	Indicated		Average	1962	Indicated
	1957-61		1963		1957-61		1963
	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons
North Carolina	985	950	2,000	Almonds:			
South Carolina	2,700	200	4,500	California:	51,900	48,000	70,000
Georgia	21,280	7,600	43,000				
Florida	1,590	1,800	3,000	Filberts:			
Alabama	12,250	3,500	28,000	Oregon:	9,600	7,300	7,800
Mississippi	7,140	3,000	14,000	Washington:	572	480	400
Arkansas	3,305	1,600	6,000	2 States:	10,172	7,780	8,200
Louisiana	10,160	2,250	16,000				
Oklahoma	10,780	3,800	10,000	Walnuts:			
Texas	16,430	7,000	20,000	English:			
New Mexico	2,800	3,700	2,000	California:	66,700	77,000	77,000
Total	89,420	35,400	148,500	Oregon:	4,960	2,900	4,200
Improved varieties ^{2/}	43,283	18,000	84,200	2 States:	71,660	79,900	81,200
Wild and seedling	46,137	17,400	64,300	total tree nuts:	223,152	171,080	307,900

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

^{2/} Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

Table 20.--Frozen fruits and fruit juices: Pack and cold-storage holdings, 1961 and 1962 seasons

Commodity	Pack		Stocks		
	1961	1962	Sept. 30 average 1957-61	Sept. 30 1962	Sept. 30 1963
	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>
Apples and applesauce	80,117	65,874	22,402	27,477	24,358
Apricots	12,164	10,874	10,983	16,536	15,963
Cherries	188,637	140,357	92,756	135,524	85,443
Grapes	13,598	13,865	7,227	10,479	7,378
Peaches	60,774	53,569	51,684	59,442	54,028
Plums and prunes	2,198	2,574	1/	1/	1/
Blackberries	22,562	22,532	24,274	25,646	19,109
Blueberries	21,990	26,452	28,885	32,167	28,083
Boysenberries	13,020	11,987	n. a.	10,973	10,639
Olallieberries	---	1,358	---	---	---
Raspberries, black	6,072	5,942	2/40,231	4,378	4,909
Raspberries, red	23,127	24,544		27,769	29,989
Strawberries	222,694	234,620	209,938	204,657	178,227
Logan and other berries	3,414	2,849	1/	1/	1/
All other fruit	34,559	50,721	61,245	45,577	37,651
Total	704,926	668,118	549,625	600,625	495,777
Orange juice 3/	(See below)	(See below)	267,655	503,015	270,917
Other fruit juices and purees	---	---	133,063	154,870	126,221
Total juices	---	---	400,718	657,885	397,138
Pack					
Citrus juices (Season beginning November 1)	1960		1961		1962
	1,000 <u>gallons</u>		1,000 <u>gallons</u>		1,000 <u>gallons</u>
Orange					
Concentrated	4/84,298		118,451		5/51,648
Unconcentrated	---		---		---
Grapefruit					
Concentrated	4/3,841		4/3,163		5/2,323
Unconcentrated	---		---		---
Blend					
Concentrated	256		267		53
Lemon					
Concentrated	93		n. a.		n. a.
Unconcentrated	n. a.		n. a.		n. a.
Lemonade base	8,450		n. a.		n. a.
Tangerine					
Concentrated	1,407		1,370		5/204
Limeade	728		822		n. a.

1/ Included with "other fruit" beginning December 1958. 2/ Not reported separately prior to January 1, 1959. 3/ Single-strength and concentrated, mostly concentrated. 4/ Data not available on 1960-61 and 1961-62 California packs - Florida only. 5/ Florida pack, 1962-63 season.

n. a. means "not available."

Compiled from reports of the National Association of Frozen Food Packers, Florida Canners Association, and survey by USDA.

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