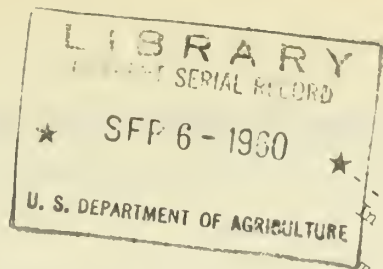


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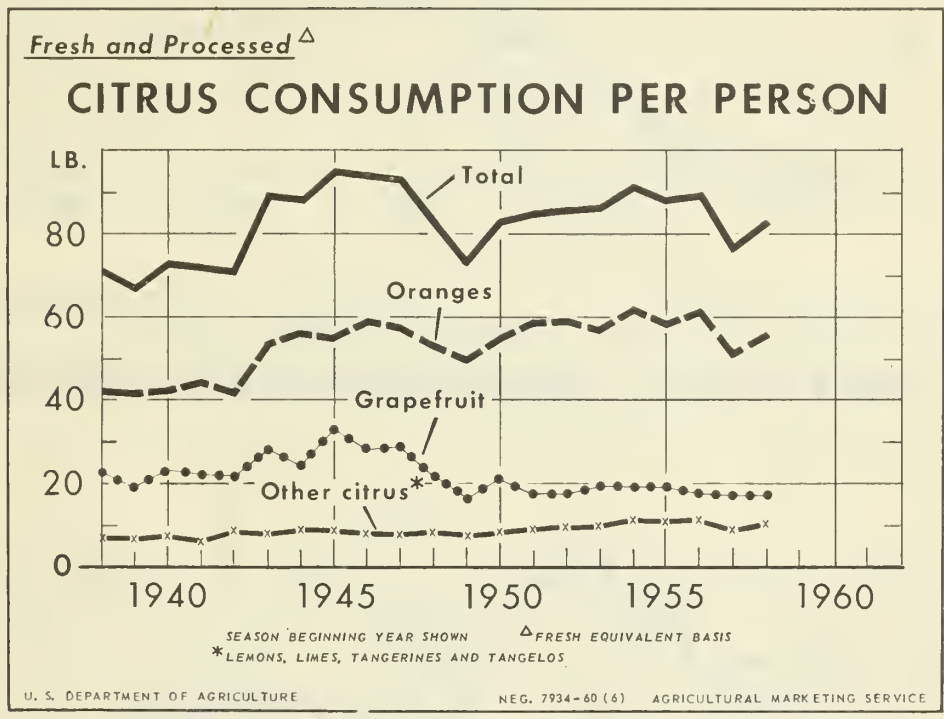
June 1960
FOR RELEASE
JUNE 23, A. M.



In this issue:
Trends in the Consumption
of Citrus Fruits

The FRUIT SITUATION

TFS-135

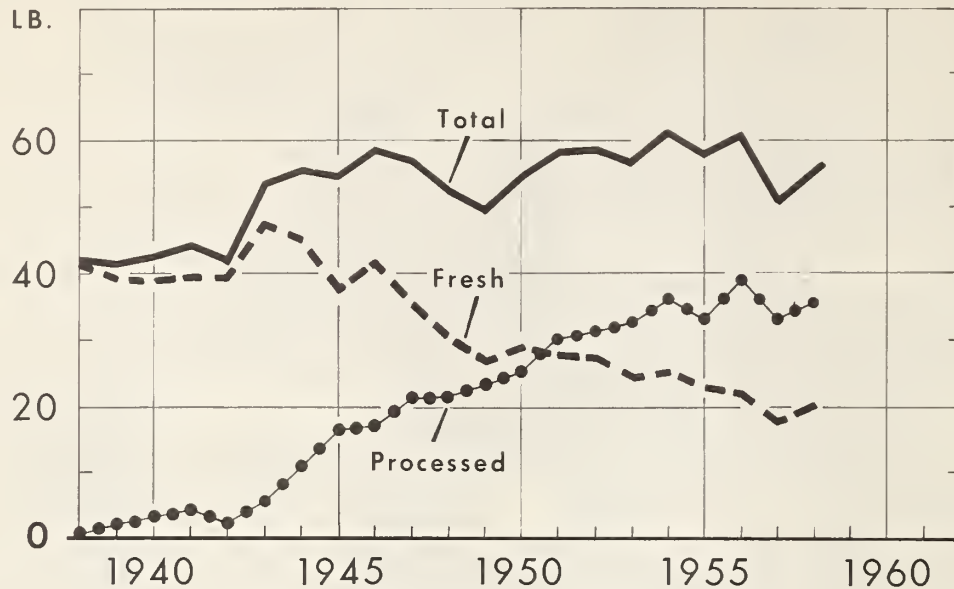


Per capita consumption of citrus fruit, fresh plus processed on a fresh equivalent basis, trended upward over the past two decades. Since 1945-46, consumption of grapefruit declined, partly because of reduced production in Texas. But that of oranges in-

creased further as production trended upward and consumption of frozen orange concentrate mounted. In recent years, consumption of oranges comprised about two-thirds of total consumption of citrus.

Published quarterly by
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

ORANGE CONSUMPTION PER PERSON

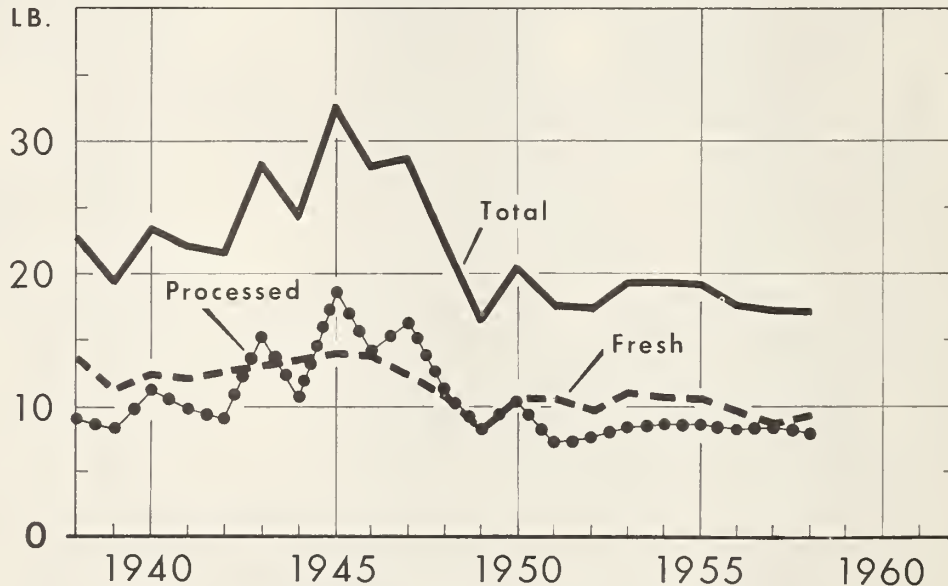


SEASON BEGINNING YEAR SHOWN, FRESH EQUIVALENT BASIS.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 7935-60 (6) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

GRAPEFRUIT CONSUMPTION PER PERSON



SEASON BEGINNING YEAR SHOWN, FRESH EQUIVALENT BASIS.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 7936-60 (6) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

In 1938-39, consumption of oranges consisted mostly of fresh fruit. Since then, per capita consumption of fresh oranges has trended strongly downward, while that of processed (fresh equivalent basis) has trended sharply upward. It surpassed the fresh in 1951-52 and comprised about two-

thirds of the total in 1958-59. Consumption of fresh grapefruit slightly exceeded that of processed during the early years shown, tended to fall below processed in the middle years, and again slightly exceeded the processed in more recent years.

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 T H E F R U I T S I T U A T I O N
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Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, June 17, 1960

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SUMMARY

Production prospects on June 1 for 1960 deciduous fruits indicated that total output probably would fall below the heavy 1959 crop. Some fruit crops in the Pacific Northwest and the Northern Rocky Mountain area, particularly, have been cut by spring freezes. Development and harvest of early-season fruits in the southern States and California were hampered by cold, wet weather during spring. Season-opening prices for such new-crop fruits as peaches, plums, and apricots were somewhat above a year earlier. Supported by a high level of income, demand of consumers is expected to continue strong, and demand for fruit for processing should be good this year, encouraged by good movement from last years' record pack.

The June 1 condition of the 1960-61 citrus crop, harvest of which will start next fall, was generally good. The condition of the orange and grapefruit crops was better than a year earlier in all citrus States, except Arizona. The condition of the tangerine crop in Florida was up sharply. But the June 1 condition of the lemon crops in California and Arizona was down. Meanwhile, harvest of the 1959-60 crop was rapidly drawing to a close in Florida. During summer, California will supply most of the fresh citrus.

During the past season, exports of some fresh and most processed fruits were larger than a year earlier. Shipments of most canned deciduous fruits and frozen orange concentrate from canners and freezers to the trade also were heavier. However, canners' stocks of most canned fruits are larger this spring than last because of record packs. Packers' stocks of most canned single-strength citrus juices and frozen orange concentrate also are up. But cold-storage stocks of frozen deciduous fruits are down.

Prospective production of peaches is 3 percent larger than in 1959 and 23 percent above the 1949-58 average. Most of the increase is in California, where the prospective crop of clingstone peaches is record large. The 1960 crop in the 9 southern peach States is a little larger than last year. Shipping-point prices for early-season sales of fresh market peaches were somewhat above a year ago.

Production of apricots is down a little this year because of reduced crops in Washington and Utah. In California, the largest producing State, the crop is as large as last year. Demand for processing should be good. Since most of the crop in this State is canned and dried, heavy packs again may be expected.

Total production of sweet cherries is expected to be 7 percent larger than the light 1959 crop. Among the heavy-producing States, a sharp increase in California more than offsets decreases in Oregon and Washington. The increase in California points to a larger pack of canned sweet cherries this year. Prices for the light, early-season sales on the New York City auction were a little higher this year than last. The first forecast of the sour cherry crop in the Great Lakes States, where most of the crop is grown, will be released June 21.

Mainly, because of reductions in Washington and Oregon, the 1960 pear crop is expected to be 6 percent smaller than the 1959 crop. Demand for Bartletts is expected to be strong this year, with prices probably higher than in 1959.

In California, production of fresh plums is expected to be 14 percent lighter than in 1959, and that of dried prunes 4 percent smaller. Prices for early-season sales of fresh plums were considerably higher than last year. In the Pacific Northwest, the June 1 condition of the prune crop was much below that of last year.

Because of reduced acreage and lighter yields, the 1960 commercial strawberry crop is about 7 percent smaller than the 1959 crop. Demand for strawberries for both fresh market and processing is strong this year, and prices may average somewhat above 1959 levels.

Prospective supplies of oranges for this summer, mostly California Valencias, are lighter than supplies last year, and prices for these oranges continue above a year ago. But supplies of frozen and canned orange juice continue heavier at somewhat lower prices.

Prospects are for a commercial apple crop in the United States about the same as in 1959 and well above the 1949-58 average. By regions, prospects were for crops above 1959 in the Western and Central States but below last year in the Eastern States.

The outlook for the California grape crop on June 1 was not quite as good as last year but a little above average, according to the June crop report.

PEACHES

1960 Peach Crop is Third Successive Crop of More Than 70 Million Bushels

Total production of peaches in the United States in 1960 was forecast as of June 1 at 76.8 million bushels, 3 percent larger than the 1959 crop and 23 percent larger than the 1949-58 average. Most of the increase over 1959 is in California. Large crops again are in prospect in all principal peach-producing areas except the Colorado-Utah area, where spring freezes caused heavy damage.

In California, the leading peach State, the prospective crop is 42.3 million bushels, 9 percent larger than the heavy production in 1959 and 27 percent above average. The clingstone crop, used mostly for canning, is forecast at 28.8 million bushels, up 13 percent from 1959. This does not take into account any "green drop" program which may be put into effect under the Peach Marketing Order. A special report on the clingstone crop will be issued June 21. The California freestone crop, which is used extensively fresh and for canning and to a lesser extent for drying and freezing, is expected to be about 13.5 million bushels, up slightly. Peaches from California are among the earliest shipped to fresh markets. Together with those from the southern States, they supply most of the fresh market peaches during May and June.

The 1959 crop of peaches in the 9 southern commercial peach States (North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas) is expected to total 15.2 million bushels, 2 percent above 1959 and 55 percent above average. Prospective production is above last year in each State except two. In Mississippi it is the same as last year, and in South Carolina it is 13 percent below. Development of the crop in the southern States was retarded by cold weather during late winter and early spring.

Early-Season Prices Up This Year

Carlot shipments of peaches to fresh markets from California started in early May, about the same time as in 1959. But shipments from the southern States did not start until late May, somewhat later than last year. Because of delay in maturity of early varieties in these States, there may be some bunching of shipments in late June and July. In early June, prices at

shipping points in California averaged somewhat higher than a year earlier. Prices can be expected to decline seasonally in July and August, but may increase again late in the season as a result of reduced crops in some of the late States. Consumer demand for peaches is expected to be strong this season.

Heavy Movement of California

Canned Clingstone Peaches

In 1959-60

Movement of canned peaches from canners to the trade during June 1, 1959 to April 1, 1960, the latest date for which figures are available, was about 24.5 million cases (basis 24-2½'s), 18 percent larger than in the same period of 1958-59. The increase was in California clingstones, of which movement was up 26 percent. Total movement was in line with canners' supplies, which were up also about 18 percent. The 1959 pack was approximately 29.3 million cases, a new record and 18 percent above the 1958 pack. Carryover stocks in canners' hands on June 1, 1959 were about 4.4 million cases, up 18 percent. Canners' stocks on April 1, 1960 were about 9.2 million cases, 20 percent larger than a year earlier. Stocks of clingstones were about 6 million cases, up only 14 percent. As usual, stocks will be reduced substantially from April 1 before supplies from the new pack are available in volume for distribution. Wholesale distributors' stocks on April 1, 1960 were about 3.3 million actual cases, down 2 percent.

The 1959 pack of canned fruit cocktail, fruits for salad and mixed fruits, of which peaches are an important ingredient, totaled about 13.3 million cases (24-2½'s), a new record and 15 percent above the 1958 pack. With the carryover on June 1, 1959 of close to 2.6 million cases, down 1 percent, the total supply in canners' hands was about 15.9 million cases, up 12 percent from 1958-59. Movement from June 1 to April 1 was 10.8 million cases, up 10 percent, leaving stocks on April 1, 1960 of about 5.1 million cases, 17 percent larger than a year earlier. Wholesale distributors' stocks on April 1, 1960 were about 1.7 million actual cases, up 4 percent.

Stocks of frozen peaches in cold storage on June 1, 1960 were about 18 million pounds, 11 percent smaller than a year earlier. The 1959 pack was 47 million pounds, up 9 percent over 1958. Output of dried peaches in 1959 was approximately 8,500 tons (processed weight), 72 percent above the light 1958 pack.

APRICOTS

Crop in California

Again Heavy

Total production of apricots in California, Washington and Utah in 1960 was estimated as of June 1 at 222,600 tons, 3 percent below 1959 but 14 percent

larger than 1949-58 average. This year, as in 1959, weather was favorable for bloom and set of fruit in California, where most of the apricots are grown. This State's crop is expected to be 210,000 tons, equal to the 1959 crop and 18 percent above average. But prospective production in Washington and Utah is lighter than last year as a result of unfavorable early-season weather. The Washington crop of 10,000 tons is 26 percent smaller than production in 1959 and 21 percent below average. The Utah crop of 2,600 tons is down 58 percent from last year and 49 percent from average.

Fresh Market Prices

In Early June Higher
Than in 1959

Movement of California apricots to fresh markets started in late May, about the same time as in 1959, and is expected to be seasonally heavy during June and July. On the New York auction for the week ending June 10, sales of the Royal variety were much lighter and prices averaged considerably higher than in 1959. As usual most of the California crop is expected to be processed, chiefly by canning and drying. The harvest of Washington and Utah apricots starts somewhat later than that of California. Although most of the apricots of these two States are used fresh, substantial quantities are canned in some years.

Increased Movement of Canned Apricots in 1959-60

Shipments of canned apricots from packers to the trade from June 1, 1959 to April 1, 1960 were over 4 million cases (24-2½'s), nearly twice the volume of the same period in 1958-59. The 1959-60 shipments came from a supply in canners' hands of about 5.2 million cases, a little more than double the light supply of a year earlier. The 1959-60 pack was over 5 million cases, up sharply over the light 1958-59 pack, but carryover stocks on June 1, 1959 were down to 134,000 cases, the smallest since 1951. Although stocks of about 1.2 million cases held by packers on April 1, 1960 were 3 times those of a year earlier, they were somewhat smaller than those of each of the preceding 3 years. Packers' stocks are expected to be down to a good working basis by the time apricots from the 1960 pack become available. Wholesale distributors' stocks of canned apricots on April 1, 1960 were about 640,000 actual cases, 44 percent above the 445,000 cases a year earlier.

The 1959 pack of dried apricots was about 9,000 tons, processed weight, nearly 3 times the light output in 1958. Production of frozen apricots in 1959 was about 7.5 million pounds, 9 percent larger than in 1958. Cold-storage stocks on June 1, 1960 were about 2.9 million pounds, 10 percent smaller than a year earlier.

CHERRIES

Sweet Cherry Crop
Larger in 1960
Than in 1959

Mainly because of a sharp increase in California, total production of sweet cherries in 1960 is expected to be approximately 83,370 tons, 7 percent larger than in 1959 but 12 percent smaller than the 1949-58 average. In California, the crop of 31,500 tons is over 2 times the short crops of 1958 and 1959 and 6 percent above the 1949-58 average. But production is down substantially in Oregon and Washington as a result of unfavorable weather during and after pollination time. The Oregon crop of 17,500 tons is 30 percent smaller than the heavy 1959 crop and 22 percent below average, and the Washington crop of 11,600 tons is 15 percent under the light 1959 crop and 39 percent below average. In Michigan, the leader among the eastern States, the prospective crop of 14,000 tons is 4 percent above the large crop last year and 49 percent above average. Over the 10 years, 1949-58, these 4 States accounted for about 85 percent of the total sweet cherry crop. Michigan's share of the total has been increasing.

Rail movement of 1960-crop sweet cherries to fresh markets started the first week of May with a few cars from California. This was a little later than the start in 1959, and weekly shipments during May continued to lag behind a year earlier. But in early June, shipments increased considerably as harvest of the larger crop mounted and surpassed those of last year. Prices for the Tartarian variety on the New York and Chicago auctions during May fluctuated around the levels of a year earlier. Shipments of the Bing variety in early June increased, and prices for this variety for the week ending June 10 averaged considerably under the unusually high prices of a year earlier. Demand for sweet cherries both for fresh market use and for processing is expected to be strong this year.

Increased Pack of Canned
Sweet Cherries in Prospect

Some increase over the light 1959 pack of canned sweet cherries is expected this year in view of the unusually light stocks in canners' hands on April 1, 1960 and the heavier cherry crop this year, especially in California. On April 1, 1960, canners' stocks of sweet cherries were about 217,000 cases (basis 24-2½'s), 47 percent below a year earlier. The 1959 pack was 670,000 cases, 30 percent below the 1958 pack and the smallest since 1947. This pack plus a carryover of 294,000 cases held by canners on June 1, 1959 gave a supply in canners' hands of 964,000 cases, down 15 percent from 1958-59. Shipments from canners to the trade from June 1, 1959 to April 1, 1960 were 747,000 cases, 3 percent larger than in the same period of 1958-59. Supplies will continue light until cherries from the 1960 pack become available.

Because of lighter crops in the Pacific Northwest, use of sweet cherries for brining may not be as heavy as in 1959, when about 39,307 tons were brined, nearly 4 times the tonnage that was canned. Brined cherries are made primarily into maraschino and glacé cherries. Much less sweet cherries are used for freezing than for brining and canning. In 1959, output of frozen sweet cherries was about 1.8 million pounds, 70 percent smaller than in 1958.

Sour Cherries

Production of sour cherries in the Great Lakes States has trended upward over the past decade, and in 1959 these States produced 128,750 tons, 94 percent of the total crop. The first official forecast of the 1960 crop in these States is to be released June 21.

The 1960 crop of sour cherries in the Western States (Montana, Idaho, Colorado, Utah, Washington and Oregon) was estimated as of June 1 at 5,960 tons, 28 percent under the 1959 crop and 43 percent below average. A small increase in Washington is much more than offset by reductions in other States, where unfavorable spring weather cut the crops. Harvest of sour cherries usually starts in late June or early July. Demand for sour cherries, most of which are canned or frozen, is expected to be good this year.

Sour Cherry Stocks:

Canned Up, Frozen Down

Packers' stocks of canned red, sour, pitted cherries on May 1, 1960 were approximately 550,000 cases (basis 24-2½'s), twice those of a year earlier. The 1959 pack was nearly 3 million cases, 52 percent above the 1958 pack. Carryover stocks on June 1, 1959 also were up, giving a supply in canners' hands in 1959-60 that was about half again as large as in 1958-59. Movement also was up sharply, but not enough to lower stocks by May 1 to the relatively low level of May 1, 1959.

Stocks of frozen cherries (mostly sour) in cold storage on June 1, 1960 were about 14 million pounds, 52 percent below a year earlier. These lighter stocks were the result of sharply increased movement from the heavier 1959-60 supply in freezers hands. The 1959 pack of frozen sour cherries was approximately 107 million pounds, 25 percent above the relatively light 1958 pack.

PEARS

Prospective Crop Smaller Than 1959 Crop

The 1960 crop of pears in the United States was estimated as of June 1 at 28.4 million bushels, 6 percent smaller than the 1959 crop and 5 percent below the 1949-58 average. The reduction from 1959 is mostly in Washington

and Oregon, where cold, wet weather during April and May was unfavorable for development of the crop. Prospective production is also smaller in Michigan, the most important pear State outside of the Pacific Coast States.

Total production of pears in 1960 in California, Oregon and Washington, the 3 principal pear-producing States, is expected to be about 25.1 million bushels (611,500 tons), 5 percent under 1959 and 4 percent below average. In these 3 States, the prospective Bartlett crop of 460,000 tons is down 6 percent from 1959, and that of 151,500 tons of other pears, mostly winter varieties, is down 3 percent. The 1960 California crop of 370,000 tons of Bartletts is up 1 percent from 1959 and that of 38,000 tons of other pears is down 3 percent. In Oregon and Washington the Bartlett crops of 45,000 tons in each State are down 18 and 35 percent, respectively. Moreover, in these two States, the crops of 77,500 and 36,000 tons of other varieties are down 6 percent and up 6 percent, respectively. Total production of pears in other than the 3 Pacific Coast States in 1960 is expected to be about 3.3 million bushels, 10 percent under 1959 and 12 percent below average.

Strong Demand in Prospect For Pears

Fresh market shipments of 1960-crop Bartletts probably will start with light movement from California in early July, a few days later than in 1959, and from Oregon and Washington in August. The season for canning usually starts a little later than that for fresh market fruit. Demand for pears in all outlets this summer is expected to be stronger than that for the 1959 crop.

The season for 1959 crop pears is finishing stronger this spring than was the case for 1958-crop pears. During May 1960, auction sales of D'Anjou pears were lighter and prices were higher than a year earlier. Moreover, weekly-average prices increased sharply during May 1960 in contrast to a moderate decline in May 1959.

Increased Movement of Canned Pears in 1959-60

Canners shipped about 7.7 million cases (basis 24-2½'s), of canned pears to the trade during June 1, 1959 to April 1, 1960, 10 percent more than in the same period of 1958-59. During January-March 1960 shipments were up 16 percent. These shipments came from a 1959-60 supply of 11.6 million cases in canners' hands, 12 percent larger than a year earlier. The 1959 pack was a new record of 9.5 million cases, 20 percent above the 1958 pack. Canners' stocks on April 1, 1960 were about 3.9 million cases, 13 percent larger than a year earlier, but a little smaller than 2 and 3 years earlier. As usual, these stocks will be reduced substantially before supplies become available from the 1960 pack, which is likely to be smaller than the 1959 record.

In 1959-60, California production of dried pears was about 1,900 tons (processed weight), 79 percent larger than the relatively light output in 1958-59.

Exports of Fresh Pears Up Sharply in 1959-60

Exports of fresh pears during July 1959 to April 1960 were equivalent to approximately 1.6 million bushels, 64 percent larger than in the same period of 1958-59. The increase occurred during July-January of 1959-60. Beginning February, exports have been lighter than in the same months of 1959.

As usual, relatively small quantities of pears were imported during the first half of 1960, when domestic supplies were becoming seasonally light. They arrived mostly from Argentina, some from Chile.

APPLES

Prospects For 1960 Crop

The first official forecast of the 1960 apple crop will be made as of July 1 and released July 11. Available indications on June 1 pointed to production in the Eastern States below 1959 but above average, in the Central States above both last year and average, and in the Western States a little above last year and close to average. For the country as a whole, prospects were for a commercial crop about the same as in 1959 and well above the 1949-58 average. As always, final production will be conditioned by the extent of drop during June and by subsequent growing and harvesting conditions, especially the weather.

Season For 1959-Crop Apples Nearing End

The marketing season for 1959-crop apples is expected to be substantially completed by July 1. This is in contrast to a year ago, when 1958-crop apples continued to be marketed well into the summer. Cold storage stocks of apples on January 1, 1960 were about 11 percent smaller than a year earlier. Much of the reduction was in Washington, which stores a large part of the crop for sale during the fall and after the first of the year. Moreover, movement from controlled atmosphere storage, mostly in the Eastern and Central States, started earlier this season than last. Prices received by growers for fresh apples, on a national-average basis, were substantially higher each month since October 1959 than in the same months of 1958-59. In late May, and early June shipping-point prices for Washington Winesaps of good quality and condition averaged about twice prices of a year earlier. The 1959 commercial apple crop was approximately 118 million bushels, 7 percent below the 1958 crop but 9 percent above the 1948-57 average.

Sharp Increase in Exports
Of Fresh Apples in 1959-60

During July 1959 to April 1960, exports of fresh apples were equivalent to approximately 3.5 million bushels, 67 percent larger than in the same period of 1958-59. Exports were particularly heavy during December, January and February. Important destinations were Canada and western Europe, where the 1959 crop was considerably smaller than the large 1958 crop. Imports of apples during July 1959-April 1960 were about 0.7 million bushels, down 36 percent from a year earlier.

Heavy Movement of Canned
Applesauce in 1959-60

The 1959-60 pack of canned apples was 4 million cases (basis 6-10's), 11 percent larger than the corresponding pack in 1958-59. The carryover of canners on September 1, 1959 was about 0.9 million cases, 19 percent smaller than a year earlier. Taken together the above two items made a supply in canners' hands of 4.9 million cases, up 4 percent. Shipments during September 1959-April 1960 were 2.7 million cases, down 8 percent. This left canners' stocks on May 1, 1960 of 2.2 million cases, 24 percent larger than a year earlier. These stocks were equivalent to about 2 million cases of 24 No. 2½ cans.

The pack of canned applesauce in 1959-60 was approximately 17.2 million actual cases. This is equivalent to 11.4 million cases of 24 No. 2½ cans, 9 percent larger than the comparable pack in 1958-59. Canners' stocks on September 1, 1959 were about 2 million actual cases, 9 percent above a year earlier. These stocks plus the above pack gave a supply in canners' hands of about 19.2 million actual cases, up 8 percent. Movement from canners during September 1, 1959-May 1, 1960 was over 12.1 million cases, 2 percent larger than in the same 8 months of 1958-59. The net result was that canners' stocks on May 1, 1960 were 7 million actual cases, 18 percent larger than a year earlier. The May 1, 1960 stocks were the equivalent of about 4.7 million cases of 24 No. 2½ cans.

The May 1 stocks of both canned apples and applesauce will be reduced substantially before supplies from the 1960-61 packs become available. Carry-over stocks next summer probably will be down to a good working basis.

Reduced Stocks of Frozen Apples

Output of frozen apple slices and applesauce (mostly the former) in 1959-60 was approximately 72 million pounds, 7 percent larger than in 1958-59. Stocks in cold storage on June 1, 1960 were about 42 million pounds, down 8 percent from a year earlier.

PLUMS AND PRUNES

California Plum Crop
Moderately Below 1959
But of average Size

The 1960 crop of fresh plums in California was estimated as of June 1 at 80,000 tons, down 14 percent from 1959 but the same as the 1949-58 average. Although the bloom was good, some of the orchards have a light set of plums, especially the Santa Rosa variety. Harvest of the California crop usually starts in May and extends into late summer. In Michigan, which also produces substantial quantities of fresh plums, harvest starts a few weeks later. The June 1 condition of the Michigan crop was not quite as good as in 1959, when an above-average crop of 6,700 tons was produced. The first official estimate for the 1960 crop in this State will be released July 11. Most of the California and Michigan plums are used fresh, and relatively small quantities are processed, chiefly by canning.

Movement of plums from California to fresh markets started near the end of May, a few days later than in 1959. Prices for early-season sales on the Chicago auction averaged considerably higher than in 1959. Demand for fresh market plums is expected to remain good this season.

Dried Prune Production In California
Expected to be a Little Smaller Than
in 1959 and Moderately Below Average

California dried prune production in 1960 was estimated as of June 1 at 133,000 tons, 4 percent smaller than in 1959 and 13 percent below the 1949-58 average. In recent years, relatively small quantities of dried prunes also have been produced in Oregon--output in 1959 was 5,150 tons.

The first official estimate of the 1960 crop in the 3 Pacific Northwest States will be released July 11. The June 1 condition of the 1960 crop in these 3 States was much below that in 1959. Most of the 1959 prunes in Washington and Idaho were used fresh. In Oregon, about 40 percent of the 1959 crop was dried, and 42 percent canned. Only a minor part was used fresh.

Increased Stocks
Of Canned Plums

Output of canned plums in the United States in 1959 totaled approximately 1.77 million cases (24-2½'s), 34 percent larger than 1958. About 1.7 million cases of the 1959 pack were purple plums (prunes), canned mostly in the Pacific Northwest. Figures on movement and stocks are available only for purple plums. Carryover stocks on June 1, 1959 were up 32 percent and the 1959 pack was up 34 percent, resulting in total supplies in canners hands in the 1959-60 marketing season of nearly 2 million cases, up 34 percent over 1958-59. Shipments to April 1, 1960 were about 1.4 million cases, up 37 percent, leaving stocks on that date of about 0.56 million cases, up 25 percent.

STRAWBERRIES

Reduced Production of
Strawberries in 1960

Total production of strawberries in commercial areas in 1960 was estimated as of June 1 at 443 million pounds, 7 percent smaller than in 1959 and slightly below the 1949-58 average. The reduction from 1959 is the result of smaller acreage and lighter yields, especially in the mid-spring and late spring States. Reductions are the largest in the heavy-producing States of California, Oregon, and Washington. Production is also down substantially in Arkansas. But it is up moderately in Tennessee, Michigan, and New York, and up considerably in New Jersey.

Most of the strawberries that are processed are grown in the Pacific Coast States, though in recent years substantial quantities of the berries grown in Tennessee, Arkansas and Michigan also have been processed. The heavy reductions in the Pacific Coast States may result in some decrease in output of frozen strawberries this year.

Strawberry Prices

During late winter and early spring, harvest and shipment of strawberries to fresh markets was hampered by cool, wet weather. Because of the relatively light supplies, prices received by growers tended to average above comparable prices in 1959.

In California in early May, season-opening prices for strawberries for freezing were reported generally at 11 cents a pound (some at 12 cents), 1 cent under a year earlier. Prices increased generally to 13 cents a pound by mid-May, and to 15 cents in early June, about 1 cent above a year earlier. Demand for strawberries for freezing is expected to be stronger this year than in 1959.

Lighter Season-End
Stocks of Frozen Strawberries

Movement of the 1959 pack of frozen strawberries from cold storage has been good, and carryover stocks on May 1, 1960 were only 85 million pounds, 5 percent under a year earlier. As movement of 1960-crop berries to freezers became seasonally heavy during May, cold-storage stocks increased and by June 1 were approximately 89 million pounds, 5 percent smaller than a year earlier. Stocks usually reach a high point on August 1 or September 1, then decline. The 1959 pack of frozen strawberries was 248 million pounds, 5 percent smaller than the 1958 pack.

ORANGES

Lighter Supplies of
Fresh Oranges in
Prospect for Summer

Most of the fresh market oranges this summer as usual will be California Valencias, of which remaining supplies in early June were much smaller than a year earlier. The 1959-60 crop of California Valencias was 19 million boxes, 18 percent below the near-average crop in 1958-59. Utilization of California Valencias to June 4 of the 1959-60 season was about the same as a year earlier, leaving about 14 million boxes. These oranges will go to export as well as domestic fresh markets and some will be processed.

Although the heavy movement of Florida Valencias was over by mid-June, a few probably will be marketed after that time. As usually occurs in summer when domestic supplies are seasonally light, relatively small imports may be received, some of which may be made into chilled juice. The 1959-60 crop of Florida Valencias was 43.5 million boxes, 12 percent larger than the 1958-59 crop and 31 percent above average. Total production of oranges in the United States in 1959-60 was 129 million boxes, about the same as in 1958-59 but 9 percent above average.

Prices For California Oranges
Higher, For Florida Oranges
Lower, This Spring Than Last

Grower prices for the larger 1959-60 crop of Florida oranges, both for fresh market shipment and for processing, continued lower during the first half of 1960 than a year earlier. However, during May, prices increased somewhat as the Valencia crop reached greater maturity, especially for making frozen concentrate, giving rise to stronger competition between uses for fresh market and for processing. Although prices this spring have averaged somewhat under those of 1 and 2 years earlier, they have been well above the levels of the season preceding the 1957-58 freezes that halted the rising trend in production.

Auction market prices for the lighter sales of California oranges continued higher this spring than a year earlier.

Fresh Use of Florida Oranges
Up Sharply in 1959-60

Use of Florida Valencia oranges for processing was heavy during late April, May, and early June. By June 10 of the 1959-60 season, 69.5 million boxes of all varieties, 77 percent of the total utilization, had been processed. The total processed was about 3 percent more than to the same time in 1958-59. The above figure includes about 49.6 million boxes made into frozen orange concentrate to June 3, about 0.3 million boxes less than a year earlier. Total fresh use of Florida oranges to June 10 was about 20.9 million boxes, 20 percent larger than a year earlier. As usual, most of the oranges

harvested in other States were used fresh. Use for processing in Texas was about double such use in 1958-59 but it still was very small compared with Florida's total.

Increased Exports of
Processed Oranges in 1959-60

During November 1959-April 1960, exports of fresh oranges (including tangerines) were equivalent to approximately 3 million boxes, 5 percent less than in the same months of 1958-59. Exports of canned single-strength orange juice were about 5.5 million gallons, up 20 percent; those of frozen concentrated orange juice were about 2.3 million gallons, up 30 percent; and those of canned concentrated orange juice were 0.4 million gallons, up 62 percent. Exports of canned single-strength blended orange and grapefruit juice were about 1.7 million gallons, up 9 percent. In contrast, imports of fresh oranges during the same months were the equivalent of about 119,000 boxes, 52 percent smaller than in the same period of 1958-59.

GRAPEFRUIT

Summer Supplies of Fresh
Grapefruit Lighter Than Usual

Supplies of fresh grapefruit during summer always are seasonally light. This summer they are expected to be smaller than usual because of the early end of the season for Florida grapefruit and the reduced crop of California summer grapefruit. Usually, relatively light imports are received in late summer preceding volume movement from the new crop in Florida. Production of grapefruit in the United States in 1959-60 was about 41 million boxes, 6 percent smaller than in 1958-59 and 4 percent below average.

Florida Grapefruit Prices
Higher This Spring Than Last

The market for Florida grapefruit during the first half of 1960 has been marked by lighter supplies than a year earlier and by steady to rising prices at shipping points. This was in contrast to the first half of 1959, when supplies were larger and prices tended to decline. Prices in the winter and spring of 1960 surpassed those of a year earlier, and in May, as the season was nearing the end, averaged considerably higher than in May 1959.

More Than Half of Florida
Grapefruit Crop Used Fresh

Total fresh use of Florida grapefruit to June 10 of the 1959-60 season was approximately 16.2 million boxes, 53 percent of total utilization to that date, which included nearly all of the crop. Fresh use was slightly

larger than that to the same time last year from the larger 1958-59 crop. Use of 1959-60 crop grapefruit for processing was about 14.2 million boxes, 23 percent smaller than a year earlier. In other States, most of the 1959-60 crop grapefruit was used fresh. In Texas, both fresh and processing use were up as a result of the heavier 1959-60 crop.

Exports of Canned
Sections Up, of Other
Processed Items Down.

Exports of fresh grapefruit during November 1959-April 1960 were the equivalent of about 1.3 million boxes, about the same as in the same period of 1958-59. Exports of canned grapefruit sections were about 206,000 cases (24-2's), $3\frac{1}{2}$ times those of a year earlier. Various other items were exported in smaller volume than in 1958-59, as follows: Canned single-strength grapefruit juice, 2.7 million gallons, down 9 percent; frozen concentrated grapefruit juice, 73,000 gallons, down 4 percent; and canned concentrated grapefruit juice, 68,000 gallons, down 52 percent.

LEMONS AND LIMES

1959-60 Lemon Crop Up,
Prices Generally Down

Supplies of fresh lemons are expected to continue adequate for the usual market requirements this summer, even though remaining supplies from the record 1959-60 crop are somewhat smaller than a year ago. The 1959-60 crop in California was estimated as of June 1 at 17 million boxes, the same as the large 1958-59 crop; the crop in Arizona was estimated at 0.9 million boxes, more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the 1958-59 crop, and this increase accounts for the heavier total this season. Lemons matured earlier than usual the past winter and spring, resulting in increased early-season harvest. Both fresh use and use by processors are up so far this season. Grower prices for lemons this winter and spring generally have averaged somewhat under comparable prices in 1959.

Sharp Increase in
Exports of Fresh Lemons

During November 1959-April 1960, exports of fresh lemons and limes (mostly lemons) were the equivalent of about 1.1 million boxes, 57 percent larger than in the same period of 1958-59. Imports of concentrated lemon juice were about 136,000 gallons (single-strength basis) compared with 404,000 gallons in the same months of 1958-59. In 1958-59, when imports were about 1.7 million gallons, receipts were the heaviest during the spring and summer months.

Increased Production of Florida
Limes Expected in 1960-61

The 1960-61 crop of limes in Florida was forecast as of June 1 at 340,000 boxes, 13 percent larger than the 1959-60 crop and 6 percent above average. The prospective increase in 1960-61 denotes further recovery from the light 1958-59 crop, which was down as a result of the 1957-58 winter freezes. Although the season for Florida limes starts April 1 and ends the following March 31, most of the crop is harvested during June-October.

TREE NUTS

The 1960 walnut crop in California is forecast at 69,000 tons, 18 percent above the light 1959 crop and about equal to the 1949-58 average. In Oregon the June 1 condition of walnuts was considerably below last year and the lowest since 1956. The Oregon crop in 1959 was 4,200 tons.

The June 1 condition for California almonds at 67 percent was down sharply from last years' 98 percent, but it was still above average. The 1959 crop in California was a record 82,000 tons. On June 1, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced that the "salable" percentage for California almonds was increased from 70 to 75 percent, and the "surplus" percentage reduced from 30 to 25 for the 1959-60 crop year. This action will augment current salable supplies and provide a larger carryout of small almonds for use in the 1960-61 season, when they are expected to be in less abundant supply than now.

Prospects for filberts in Oregon and Washington are not as good as a year ago based on the June 1 condition of the crop. In 1959, these two States produced a total of 9,410 tons.

DRIED FRUIT

Prospects Generally
Favorable For Dried
Fruit Production in 1960-61

The 1960 California dried prune crop, the first of the new-season dried fruits for which official estimates are made, was forecast as of June 1 at 133,000 tons (dry basis), 4 percent under the 1959 tonnage and 13 percent below the 1949-58 average. California not only grows most of the prunes that are dried in the United States but it also produces nearly all of the other dried fruits. The principal exceptions in recent years were relatively small quantities of prunes in Oregon and apples in Washington and New York. The June 1 condition of each of the varietal groups -- raisin, wine, table -- of the California grape crop was below 1959 though above average. This points to probable large supplies for drying into raisins. Raisins and prunes comprise by far the major part of dried fruit output. In California, the prospective crops of apricots, peaches and pears, which are dried in relatively

minor quantities, are large again and well above average. Hence, it appears that total production of dried fruits in the 1960-61 season will be relatively large again. But figures on output of individual dried fruits will remain uncertain until the season is further advanced.

Increased 1959-60 Pack of
Dried Fruits, Heavier Exports
Of Prunes and Raisins

The total pack of dried fruits (excluding prunes used for juice and sub-standard figs) in the 1959-60 season was a little under 400,000 tons (processed weight), about a third larger than the 1958-59 pack of approximately 300,000 tons. The total pack is somewhat below early-season estimates, mainly because of a downward revision in production of raisins. Even so, the pack of about 206,000 tons of raisins is about a third larger than the 1958-59 pack. The 1959-60 pack of prunes (excluding those used for juice) was about 110,000 tons, up sharply from 1958-59. Output of dried apricots, peaches and pears also was up in 1959-60. Final figures on the 1959-60 packs of some of the minor items will not be available until later in the season. Exports of both dried prunes and raisins have been up substantially as a result of the increased output in 1959-60. During September 1959-April 1960, exports of prunes were about 34,000 tons, up 40 percent over the same period of 1958-59. Exports of raisins were about 36,000 tons, up 82 percent.

CANNED FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

Movement Up From Record
1959-60 Pack of Canned
Fruits, But Stocks Larger

Although movement of most canned fruits from canners to the trade was larger to April 1 of the 1959-60 season than comparable movement in 1958-59, canners' stocks of most items were up on April 1, 1960 because of record production in 1959-60. On April 1, 1960, combined stocks of 9 canned fruit items (apples, applesauce, apricots, RSP cherries, fruit cocktail including fruits for salad and mixed fruits, peaches, pears, sweet cherries and purple plums) held by canners were about 22 percent larger than stocks a year earlier, 7 percent above 2 years earlier, but 3 percent below 3 years earlier. On April 1, 1960, stocks of all items, except sweet cherries, were larger than a year earlier.

Canners' stocks of canned apples, applesauce and RSP (red, sour, pitted) cherries are reported more frequently than those of other fruits. On May 1, 1960, such stocks of the above 3 items were larger than a year earlier by 24, 23, and 107 percent, respectively. Stocks of these and the other canned fruits will be reduced as usual before they increase again from the new packs this summer.

Wholesale distributors' stocks of canned apples, applesauce, apricots, RSP cherries, fruit cocktail, etc., peaches and pears combined were about the same on April 1, 1960 as a year earlier. Those of apples, applesauce and peaches were down while those of other items were up. Stocks held by wholesale distributors usually do not change greatly from month to month.

Record Pack of Canned
Fruits in 1959-60

The 1959-60 pack of canned fruits in mainland United States was approximately 88 million cases (basis 24 No. 2½ cans), according to nearly complete data on the packs of individual items. This sets a new record, about one-sixth above the 1958-59 pack. The packs of five items--applesauce, cranberry sauce, fruit cocktail, etc., peaches and pears--set new records. Other packs that were up in 1959-60 were apples, apricots and plums. The sweet cherry and fig packs were down. For detailed figures on packs and stocks of canned fruits and fruit juices, see table 8.

Decreased Packs of Florida
Canned Citrus Sections
and Salad in 1959-60

The 1959-60 pack of canned grapefruit sections in Florida, which was completed in early April, was approximately 4 million cases (24-2's), 12 percent smaller than the 1958-59 pack. Carryover stocks last fall were considerably above the relatively light stocks of a year earlier, so total supplies in canners' hands in 1959-60 were almost as large as in 1958-59. Movement has been up 7 percent, leaving stocks on June 4, 1960 of about 1.9 million cases, down 9 percent from a year earlier. The 1959-60 pack of canned citrus salad was about 524,000 cases, down 11 percent. Carryover stocks were up sharply last fall and movement this season has been about as large as in 1958-59. The net result is that canners' stocks on June 4, 1960 were about 465,000 cases, up 13 percent.

Increased Packs, Larger
Stocks of Florida Canned
Citrus Juices

The Florida pack of canned single-strength citrus juices (oranges, grapefruit, blended orange and grapefruit, and tangerine) to June 4, of the 1959-60 season totaled approximately 28.9 million cases (24-2's), 5 percent larger than output to the same time last year. Carryover stocks last fall were about 3.3 million cases, up 40 percent over a year earlier. This made supplies in canners' hands of about 32.2 million cases, up 7 percent. Movement was about 21.6 million cases, up 2 percent. This left stocks in canners' hands on June 4, 1960 of about 10.6 million cases, up 20 percent. The Florida pack was practically completed by June 4, so the current stocks will be reduced substantially by the time canned juices from the new packs become available next fall.

Among individual canned single-strength citrus juices in Florida in 1959-60, the packs of orange juice and blended orange and grapefruit juice were up moderately from 1958-59, that of grapefruit juice was down moderately and that of tangerine juice down sharply. Cannery stocks of these 4 juices on June 4, 1960 and their relation to a year earlier were as follows: Orange 4.7 million cases, up 33 percent; grapefruit, 4.1 million cases, up 15 percent; blend, 1.7 million cases, up 27 percent; and tangerine, 0.1 million cases, down 68 percent.

The 1959-60 pack of Florida canned (hot-pack) concentrated orange juice was about 379,000 gallons, 31 percent smaller than the 1958-59 pack. The pack of canned concentrated grapefruit juice was about 27,000 gallons, only one-sixth as much as in 1958-59. Data on stocks of these two juices are not available.

Texas Pack of Canned Citrus Juices Increases Sharply in 1959-60

In Texas, approximately 2 million cases (24-2's) of single-strength citrus juices were canned in 1959-60. This is about 50 percent larger than the 1958-59 pack and about double the 1957-58 pack. Most of the juice each season was grapefruit. Figures on stocks of recent date are not available.

Although substantial quantities of California lemons and minor quantities of oranges and grapefruit have been processed so far in 1959-60, figures on packs and stocks will not be available until later. California and Arizona produce practically all of the lemons that are processed, but only small percentages of the oranges and grapefruit.

FROZEN FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

Deciduous Fruits and Berries

The new season for freezing deciduous fruits and berries usually starts with the freezing of strawberries. In California, the leader in volume frozen, early-season movement to freezers was about as large as in 1959. This State, Oregon and Washington produce most of the strawberries that are frozen. But with substantial reductions in the crops in these 3 States this year, it remains doubtful whether the total pack this year will match the decreased 1959 pack. Since the period of heavy-volume freezing of most items is still ahead, the packs will remain uncertain until later.

Total production of frozen deciduous fruits and berries in 1959 was approximately 618 million pounds, 1 percent larger than in 1958 but 11 percent smaller than the record in 1956. Among leading items in 1959, the pack of 248 million pounds of strawberries was down 5 percent from 1958. But that of 107 million pounds of RSP cherries was up 25 percent. (For detailed figures on packs and stocks of frozen fruits and fruit juices, see table 7).

Lighter Stocks of Frozen
Fruits on June 1, 1960
Than a Year Earlier

Cold storage holdings of frozen deciduous fruits and berries (excluding juices) totaled 251 million pounds on June 1, 1960, 12 percent smaller than a year earlier. Stocks of frozen strawberries, the leading item, were about 89 million pounds, 5 million pounds or 5 percent smaller than a year earlier. However, stocks of this item increased 4 million pounds during May, compared with 5 million in May 1959, as movement to freezers was seasonally heavy. The June 1, 1960 stocks of all other important items were smaller not only than a year earlier but also than a month earlier. Total stocks decreased 21 million pounds during May 1960, compared with the decrease of 20 million in May 1959. Total stocks increase during summer as freezing of the various fruits and berries from the new crops attains large volume.

Increased Movement of Frozen
Orange Concentrate in 1959-60

Production of Florida frozen orange concentrate to June 4 of the 1959-60 season was about 75 million gallons, 1 percent smaller than output to the same time in 1958-59 but 31 percent above the reduced pack in 1957-58. Although weekly production in late May and early June was still heavy, the season was nearing the end and is not expected to run as late as in 1959, when it continued into July. The 1958-59 pack in Florida set a record of about 80 million gallons.

Movement of frozen orange concentrate from packers to the trade up to June 4 of the 1959-60 season was about 50 million gallons, 14 percent above comparable movement in 1958-59. This was at a weekly rate of about 1.6 million gallons. Movement to the trade and consumers was facilitated by a special industry program early in the season and by reduced prices at retail. Carry-over stocks of packers on November 1, 1959 were about 21 million gallons, 11 million gallons more than the relatively light stocks a year earlier. On June 4, 1960 stocks were about 46 million gallons, only 4 million gallons (10 percent) larger than a year earlier. Assuming continued heavy weekly movement, stocks by next fall should be down to a good working basis.

Relatively small quantities of frozen orange concentrate also have been produced in California-Arizona in recent years, ranging from about 4.7 million gallons in 1952-53 down to 1.4 million in 1953-54. In 1958-59, output was about 3.7 million gallons. This product in these two States is made from Valencia oranges, for which the harvest season usually extends from March to December. Data on output of frozen citrus products in these States in 1959-60 will not be available until later.

Reduced Output of Frozen
Grapefruit Concentrate

The 1959-60 pack of Florida frozen grapefruit concentrate was about 1.6 million gallons, one-third the output in 1958-59 and one-half that in 1957-58. The carryover on November 1, 1959 was about 2.6 million gallons, more than twice that of a year earlier. Movement to June 4 of the 1959-60 season has been about 2.1 million gallons, down 20 percent from a year earlier. But because of the sharp reduction in the 1959-60 pack, the June 4 stocks of 2.1 million gallons were 38 percent under a year earlier. Output of frozen blended concentrate was about 227,000 gallons, down 64 percent from 1958-59, and that of frozen tangerine concentrate was 320,000 gallons, down 72 percent. Data on movement and stocks of these two items are not available.

Increased Pack of Frozen
Limeade Concentrate in 1959-60

The pack of Florida frozen limeade concentrate during April 1959-March 1960, made from the heavier 1959-60 lime crop, was approximately 937,000 gallons, more than twice the relatively light output in 1958-59. Packers' stocks on April 1, 1960 were about 593,000 gallons, also a little more than twice the stocks of a year earlier. Production of Florida frozen limeade concentrate runs the heaviest during summer and fall.

Increased Use of Florida
Oranges for Chilled Juice

Florida oranges used directly for refrigerated (chilled) single-strength orange juice amounted to approximately 6 million boxes by June 4 of the 1959-60 season. This was about 10 percent larger than comparable use in 1958-59. The above volume of oranges at the same yield of juice per box as for frozen orange concentrate (1.5094 gallons) would make about 144 million quarts of single-strength juice, the form in which it is marketed. Because the yield of juice per box is slightly smaller than in 1958-59, the total output of juice in 1959-60 is up only 9 percent. Use of grapefruit for chilled juice to June 4, 1960 was about 102,000 boxes, 21 percent smaller than a year earlier.

TRENDS IN THE CONSUMPTION OF CITRUS FRUITS 1/

Total Consumption Upward
Basis Fresh Weight Equivalent

Per capita consumption of citrus fruits since 1935 has been marked by both a substantial increase in consumption of all citrus combined and by important shifts among and within the various kinds of fresh and processed citrus.

In 1935-36, per capita consumption of citrus fruits, fresh plus processed on a fresh equivalent basis, was nearly 50 pounds, 28 percent of consumption of all fruits combined. Consumption of citrus fruits reached a high of 95 pounds per person in 1945-46, and stayed close to this level for the next two years. It then declined, as a result of reduced production in Texas, and has been at a level of about 90 pounds in recent years. In 1958-59 it was about 83 pounds, a continuing effect of freeze damage to groves in 1957-58. This was about 42 percent of all fruit. (Cover chart and table 1).

Over the past two decades or so, per capita consumption of oranges (fresh equivalent basis) trended sharply upward, that of grapefruit trended moderately upward until the mid-1940's, then declined, and that of other citrus fruits (lemons, limes, tangerines and tangelos) as a group trended gradually upward. The increase in oranges was perhaps the most striking. In the early years of the period, consumption of oranges comprised about two-fifths of the total; in the later years, it made up about two-thirds. Oranges also have gained relative to grapefruit, which are highly interchangeable in use with oranges, and hence strongly competitive. In 1938-39 per capita consumption of oranges was about 42 pounds, nearly twice that of grapefruit. But by 1956-57, consumption of oranges had increased to about 61 pounds, more than three times that of grapefruit. Underlying these changes were the advent of frozen orange concentrate and reduction in production of Texas grapefruit because of freeze damage to groves.

The rise in per capita consumption of oranges over the past two decades was marked by a major shift from fresh use to use in various processed forms (Inside cover chart and table 2). In 1938-39, per capita consumption of fresh oranges was about 41 pounds, 98 percent of the total, and that of processed oranges (canned juice) was less than 1 pound, fresh equivalent basis. By 1956-57 consumption of fresh oranges had dropped to about 22 pounds, 36 percent of the total, while consumption in various processed forms increased to about 39 pounds. The increase in processed form at first was in canned sections and juice, mostly the latter, then in frozen concentrate, and more recently also in chilled juice. Consumption of both fresh and processed oranges dropped in 1957-58 as a result of the reduced crop, but has since increased somewhat.

1/ By Ben H. Pubols, Statistical and Historical Research Branch, Agricultural Economics Division, Agricultural Marketing Service.

In the early part of the period, per capita consumption of fresh grapefruit was a little larger than that of processed (canned) (Inside cover chart and table 3). In the mid-1940's, consumption of processed grapefruit tended to exceed that of fresh. With the decline in total consumption of grapefruit in the late 1940's, consumption of fresh and processed were about equal; and during the 1950's, that of fresh again became a little larger than that of the processed. Use of frozen and chilled grapefruit juice did not become so popular, like that of orange, to give impetus to use of processed grapefruit. Canned grapefruit sections and juice continued as the principal forms in which processed grapefruit was consumed.

Per capita consumption of fresh lemons did not change greatly during the 1940's, but it declined during the 1950's as consumption of processed items, especially frozen concentrate for lemonade, increased. In recent years, per capita consumption of processed lemons, fresh equivalent basis, was about as large as that of fresh lemons. Most of the limes and tangerines consumed during the past two decades were used fresh. The levels of consumption per person of the fresh fruit did not change greatly over the same years.

Citrus Juice Consumption Basis Single-Strength

Trends and shifts in per capita consumption of canned, frozen and chilled citrus juices are shown in detail in tables 4, 5 and 6. All are on a single-strength basis, the form in which most of them are used. Important features in the consumption of orange and grapefruit juice are summarized in the accompanying chart. The chart depicts the increase and decrease in grapefruit juice, mostly canned; the rise and fall of canned orange juice, peaking in 1947-48, two years later than that of grapefruit; the subsequent rapid growth in use of frozen orange juice; and the more recent introduction and increase in chilled orange juice.

Per capita consumption of canned orange juice was less than 1 pound, single-strength basis, until 1940-41 (table 4), then it increased to a peak of nearly 8 pounds in 1947-48. It then declined as consumption of frozen orange concentrate surged upward, dropping to about 3 pounds in 1958-59. Consumption of frozen orange juice started with a trickle in 1945-46, reached a high point of 15 pounds in 1956-57, then declined abruptly with the freeze damage to the 1957-58 Florida crop. It has since increased. Data on Florida oranges made directly into chilled juice in that State became available for the first time for the 1954-55 crop. Per capita consumption that season was about 1 pound; it has since about doubled. These figures exclude chilled juice otherwise made. Per capita consumption of canned, frozen and chilled orange juice combined reached a high point of about 21 pounds in 1956-57.

The principal form in which grapefruit juice is consumed continues to be canned single-strength juice (table 5). Consumption of frozen and chilled grapefruit juice, unlike that of orange juice, has made little headway so far. Per capita consumption of canned grapefruit juice, all forms, increased rapidly from the mid-1930's to the mid-1940's, reaching a peak of about 6 pounds (single-strength basis) in 1945-46. It has since declined to about 2 pounds. Although consumption of frozen juice has increased slowly over the past decade, it still was less than 1 pound in 1958-59. Per capita consumption of canned, frozen and chilled grapefruit juice combined has been below 3 pounds over the past few years.

Introduced only a decade ago, frozen concentrate for lemonade now leads various other canned and frozen lemon juices in per capita consumption (table 6). But such other forms continue as important outlets for processed lemon juice. Over the past 25 years, per capita consumption of all forms combined has increased from a trace to a little over 1 pound (single-strength basis). Per capita consumption of frozen limeade concentrate, for which figures became available first for 1953-54, has since remained relatively small (table 6).

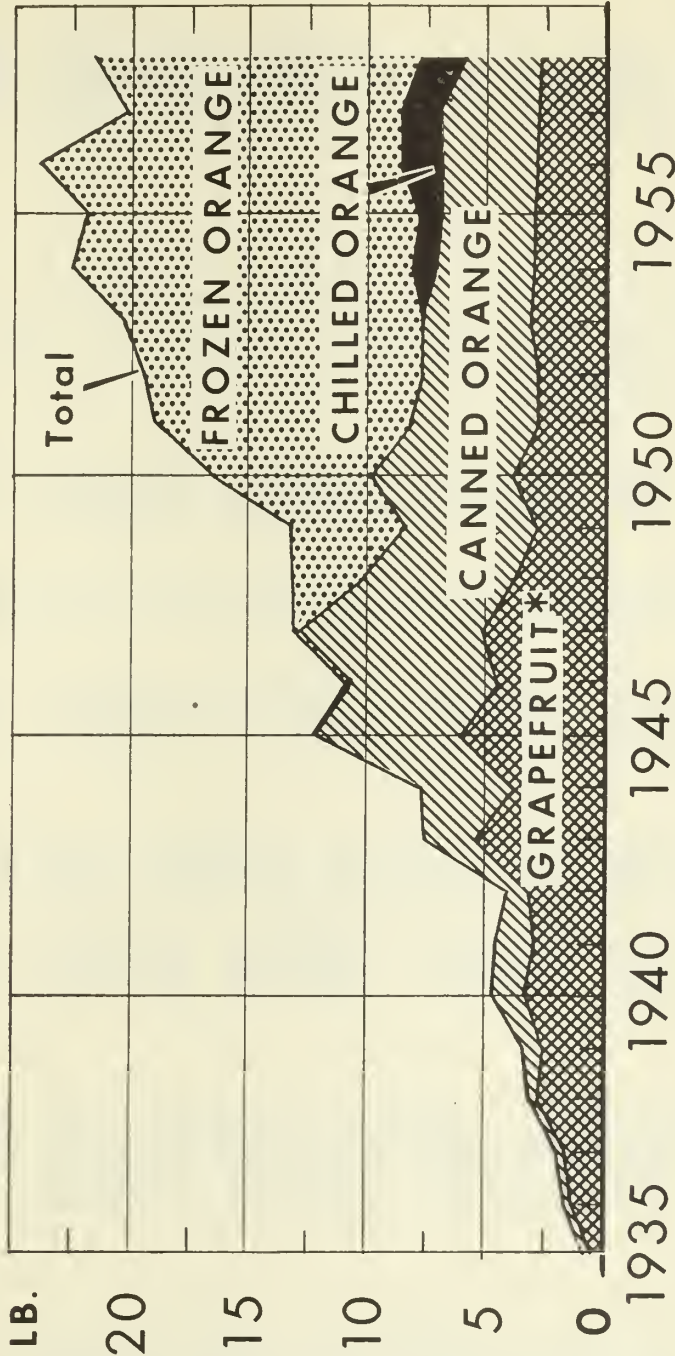
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: The Fruit Situation is issued 4 times a year,
: in January, June, August, and October.
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: The next issue is scheduled for release on
: August 29, 1960.
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ORANGE AND GRAPEFRUIT JUICE CONSUMPTION PER PERSON

Canned, Frozen and Chilled



YEAR BEGINNING NOVEMBER, FROZEN ORANGE JANUARY FOLLOWING YEAR. SINGLE-STRENGTH BASIS
 * MOSTLY CANNED

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 7937-60 (6)

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Per capita consumption of grapefruit juice on a single-strength basis increased from 1935-36 to 1945-46, then declined. Consumption of orange juice trailed that of grapefruit juice until 1945-46. It rose sharply from 1942-43 to 1947-48 as a result of increases in canned juice, then continued upward because of increases in frozen juice. In 1958-59, per capita consumption of canned, frozen, and chilled orange juice combined (single-strength basis) was about 7 times that of the same kinds of grapefruit juice.

Table 1.--Citrus, total: Per capita consumption, by kinds, fresh-weight equivalent, United States, 1938-39 to 1958-59 1/

Year	Oranges	Grape-fruit	Lemons and limes	Tangerines	Tangelos	Total
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1938-39	41.9	22.7	4.4	2.3	---	71.3
1939-40	41.5	19.3	4.7	1.6	---	67.1
1940-41	42.3	23.3	5.1	1.8	---	72.5
1941-42	44.0	22.0	4.7	1.4	---	72.1
1942-43	41.9	21.5	5.3	2.9	---	71.6
1943-44	53.4	28.1	5.3	2.5	---	89.3
1944-45	55.6	24.1	5.9	2.7	---	88.3
1945-46	54.4	32.6	5.6	2.7	---	95.3
1946-47	58.3	28.0	5.4	2.4	---	94.1
1947-48	57.0	28.6	5.3	2.2	---	93.1
1948-49	52.3	22.2	5.3	2.6	---	82.4
1949-50	49.5	16.4	4.8	2.6	---	73.3
1950-51	54.4	20.5	5.5	2.4	---	82.8
1951-52	58.1	17.7	6.2	2.4	---	84.4
1952-53	58.7	17.4	6.8	2.7	---	85.6
1953-54	56.7	19.4	7.5	2.4	---	86.0
1954-55	61.2	19.3	8.3	2.6	---	91.4
1955-56	58.1	19.1	8.3	2.4	0.1	88.0
1956-57	60.7	17.7	8.2	2.5	.1	89.2
1957-58	50.7	17.1	7.0	1.3	.1	76.2
1958-59 2/	55.7	17.1	7.9	2.0	.1	82.8

1/ Civilian consumption. 2/ Preliminary.

Table 2.--Oranges: Per capita consumption, fresh-weight equivalent, United States, 1938-39 to 1958-59 ^{1/}

Year	Used fresh	Canned (hot pack)	Chilled	Frozen juice	Total
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1938-39	41.1	0.8	---	---	41.9
1939-40	39.4	2.1	---	---	41.5
1940-41	38.9	3.4	---	---	42.3
1941-42	39.8	4.2	---	---	44.0
1942-43	39.7	2.2	---	---	41.9
1943-44	47.6	5.8	---	---	53.4
1944-45	45.1	10.5	---	---	55.6
1945-46	37.9	16.2	---	0.3	54.4
1946-47	41.5	16.6	---	.2	58.3
1947-48	35.7	20.8	---	.5	57.0
1948-49	30.7	15.0	---	6.6	52.3
1949-50	26.9	12.5	---	10.1	49.5
1950-51	28.8	11.5	---	14.1	54.4
1951-52	27.9	10.2	---	20.0	58.1
1952-53	27.6	9.2	---	21.9	58.7
1953-54	24.5	8.7	---	23.5	56.7
1954-55	25.1	7.8	1.7	26.6	61.2
1955-56	22.9	7.4	2.0	25.8	58.1
1956-57	21.9	7.4	3.2	28.2	60.7
1957-58	17.8	7.9	3.4	21.6	50.7
1958-59 ^{2/}	20.1	5.4	3.3	26.9	55.7

^{1/} Civilian consumption. ^{2/} Preliminary.

Table 3.--Grapefruit: Per capita consumption, fresh-weight equivalent, United States, 1938-39 to 1958-59 1/

Year	Used fresh	Canned (hot pack)	Chilled	Frozen juice	Total
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1938-39	13.7	9.0	---	---	22.7
1939-40	11.1	8.2	---	---	19.3
1940-41	12.2	11.1	---	---	23.3
1941-42	12.1	9.9	---	---	22.0
1942-43	12.5	9.0	---	---	21.5
1943-44	13.0	15.1	---	---	28.1
1944-45	13.5	10.6	---	---	24.1
1945-46	14.0	18.6	---	---	32.6
1946-47	13.9	14.1	---	---	28.0
1947-48	12.3	16.3	---	---	28.6
1948-49	10.9	11.3	---	---	22.2
1949-50	8.2	7.6	---	0.6	16.4
1950-51	10.3	9.5	---	.7	20.5
1951-52	10.5	6.8	---	.4	17.7
1952-53	9.7	7.1	---	.6	17.4
1953-54	11.0	7.7	---	.7	19.4
1954-55	10.7	7.8	---	.8	19.3
1955-56	10.5	7.3	0.4	.9	19.1
1956-57	9.6	6.4	.4	1.3	17.7
1957-58	8.7	6.7	.4	1.3	17.1
1958-59 <u>2/</u>	9.2	5.5	.5	1.9	17.1

1/ Civilian consumption. 2/ Preliminary.

Table 4.--Orange juice: Per capita consumption, single-strength basis, United States, 1929-58 ^{1/}

Year beginning Nov. 1	Canned (hot-pack)			Frozen ^{2/}			Total canned, chilled and frozen
	Single-strength juice	Concentrate	In blend	Single-strength juice	Concentrate	In blend	
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1929	0.01	---	---	---	---	---	0.01
1930	.02	---	---	---	---	---	.02
1931	.01	---	---	---	---	---	.01
1932	.02	---	---	---	---	---	.02
1933	.07	---	---	---	---	---	.07
1934	.22	---	---	---	---	---	.22
1935	.20	---	0.01	---	---	---	.21
1936	.28	---	.03	---	---	---	.31
1937	.19	---	.06	---	---	---	.25
1938	.23	---	.08	---	---	---	.31
1939	.08	---	.13	---	---	---	.81
1940	.74	0.33	.21	---	---	---	1.28
1941	.94	.43	.24	---	---	---	1.61
1942	.27	.42	.14	---	---	---	.83
1943	1.46	.16	.55	---	---	---	2.17
1944	2.75	.62	.53	---	---	---	3.90
1945	4.15	.71	1.16	---	---	---	6.02
1946	4.11	.97	1.08	---	0.07	---	6.16
1947	5.03	1.62	1.14	---	.04	---	7.79
1948	3.87	1.53	.93	---	.18	---	6.33
1949	3.37	1.72	.50	---	3.03	---	5.59
1950	3.81	1.51	.65	---	4.72	0.07	6.73
1951	3.58	1.33	.47	---	6.63	.09	10.82
1952	3.13	1.27	.43	---	10.75	.06	11.88
1953	3.08	.99	.45	---	11.81	.06	12.72
1954	2.96	.73	.39	---	12.65	.07	14.42
1955	2.42	1.13	.33	---	14.31	.09	13.99
1956	2.45	1.19	.29	---	13.92	.07	15.30
1957	2.66	1.12	.36	---	15.23	.07	11.73
1958 ^{3/}	1.90	1.08	.27	---	11.67	.06	13.79

^{1/} Civilian consumption.
^{2/} Calendar year following that designated.
^{3/} Preliminary.

Table 5.--Grapefruit juice: Per capita consumption, single-strength basis, United States, 1929-58 1/

Year beginning Nov. 1	Canned (hot-pack)			Frozen 2/			Total chilled juice	Total canned, chilled and frozen
	Single-strength juice	Concentrate:	In blend	Single-strength juice	Concentrate:	In blend		
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1929	0.05	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.05
1930	.11	---	---	---	---	---	---	.11
1931	.11	---	---	---	---	---	---	.11
1932	.16	---	---	---	---	---	---	.16
1933	.21	---	---	---	---	---	---	.21
1934	.62	---	---	---	---	---	---	.62
1935	.56	---	0.01	---	---	---	---	.57
1936	1.29	---	.03	---	---	---	---	1.32
1937	1.55	---	.06	---	---	---	---	1.61
1938	2.61	---	.08	---	---	---	---	2.69
1939	2.34	---	.13	---	---	---	---	2.47
1940	3.08	---	.21	---	---	---	---	3.29
1941	2.63	---	.24	---	---	---	---	2.87
1942	3.03	---	.14	---	---	---	---	3.17
1943	4.80	---	.55	---	---	---	---	5.35
1944	3.19	---	.53	---	---	---	---	3.72
1945	4.93	---	1.16	---	---	---	---	6.09
1946	3.38	---	1.08	---	---	---	---	4.46
1947	3.83	0.09	1.14	---	---	---	---	5.06
1948	2.84	.07	.93	---	---	---	---	3.84
1949	2.02	.08	.50	---	---	0.07	---	2.85
1950	2.73	.12	.65	---	---	.09	---	3.84
1951	2.04	.05	.47	---	---	.06	---	2.76
1952	1.97	.07	.43	---	---	.06	---	2.78
1953	2.28	.06	.45	---	---	.07	---	3.14
1954	2.18	.10	.39	---	---	.09	---	3.04
1955	2.12	.08	.33	---	---	.07	0.06	3.01
1956	1.94	.06	.29	---	---	.07	.05	2.94
1957	1.74	.08	.36	---	---	.06	.04	2.84
1958 4/	1.47	.06	.27	---	---	.07	.03	2.68

1/ Civilian consumption.
 2/ Calendar year following that designated.
 3/ Less than 0.005 pound.
 4/ Preliminary.

Table 6.--Lemon and lime juice: Per capita consumption, single-strength basis, United States, 1934-58 1/

Year beginning Nov. 1 2/	Lemon						Lime	
	Canned (hot-pack)			Frozen 3/			Total canned and frozen	Frozen concentrate
	Single-strength juice 4/	Concentrate	Total	Single-strength juice	Concentrate	Lemonade base		
Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1934	0.01	---	0.01	---	---	---	0.01	---
1935	0.01	---	0.01	---	---	---	0.01	---
1936	0.04	---	0.04	---	---	---	0.04	---
1937	0.05	---	0.05	---	---	---	0.05	---
1938	0.03	---	0.03	---	---	---	0.03	---
1939	0.02	---	0.02	---	---	---	0.02	---
1940	0.04	---	0.04	---	---	---	0.04	---
1941	0.03	---	0.03	---	---	---	0.03	---
1942	0.02	---	0.02	---	---	---	0.02	---
1943	0.03	---	0.03	---	---	---	0.03	---
1944	0.06	---	0.06	---	---	---	0.06	---
1945	0.10	---	0.10	0.01	---	---	0.11	---
1946	0.07	---	0.07	0.01	---	---	0.08	---
1947	0.03	0.17	0.25	0.01	---	---	0.26	---
1948	0.10	0.22	0.32	0.02	---	---	0.34	---
1949	0.07	0.15	0.22	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.28	---
1950	0.08	0.22	0.30	0.03	5/	0.12	0.45	---
1951	0.09	0.23	0.32	0.04	0.07	0.28	0.71	---
1952	0.09	0.28	0.37	0.06	0.14	0.36	0.93	---
1953	0.08	0.29	0.37	0.05	0.21	0.38	1.01	0.11
1954	0.11	0.31	0.42	0.04	0.21	0.38	1.05	0.25
1955	0.09	0.35	0.44	0.05	0.18	0.41	1.08	0.28
1956	0.12	0.39	0.51	0.06	0.25	0.43	1.25	0.14
1957	0.11	0.19	0.30	0.05	0.18	0.53	1.06	0.11
1958 6/	0.10	0.26	0.36	0.04	0.07	0.73	1.20	0.07

1/ Civilian consumption.

2/ Beginning 1952-53, lemon changed to October 1 year.

3/ Calendar year following that designated.

4/ Includes some lime.

5/ Less than 0.005 pound.

6/ Preliminary.

Table 7.--Frozen fruits and fruit juices: Pack and cold-storage holdings, 1958 and 1959 seasons

Commodity	Pack		Stocks		
	1958	1959	May 31 average 1955-59	May 31 1959	May 31 1960
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Apples and applesauce	67,407	72,313	41,377	45,659	42,055
Apricots	6,909	7,510	3,532	3,252	2,935
Blackberries	13,604	15,770	8,099	9,648	6,722
Blueberries	15,982	16,393	10,750	11,602	10,390
Cherries	92,283	109,254	25,460	28,709	13,867
Grapes	20,355	13,237	8,484	7,676	4,339
Peaches	43,478	47,259	19,971	20,775	18,460
Plums and prunes	3,589	2,384	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Raspberries, black	13,104	10,234	1/(15,183	10,255	8,006
Raspberries, red	24,463	24,691	(6,917	3,940
Strawberries	261,529	248,228	98,408	93,761	88,627
Logan, Boysen and similar berries	23,555	16,339	n.a.	8,704	4,733
Orange juice 2/	(See below)	(See below)	404,201	435,581	481,266
Other fruit juices and purees	---	---	139,096	159,900	185,064
Other fruit	24,129	33,964	41,392	39,088	46,571
Total	610,387	617,576	815,953	881,527	916,975
Pack					
Citrus juices (Season beginning Nov. 1)	1957		1958		1959
	1,000 gallons		1,000 gallons		1,000 gallons
Orange					
Concentrated	58,631		83,599		3/71,098
Unconcentrated	---		---		---
Grapefruit					
Concentrated	3,330		4,952		3/1,611
Unconcentrated	---		---		---
Blend					
Concentrated	507		690		227
Lemon					
Concentrated	4/233		2,216		n.a.
Unconcentrated	n.a.		n.a.		n.a.
Lemonade base	4/15,800		12,807		n.a.
Tangerine, concentrated	141		1,152		320
Limeade	438		885		5/255

1/ Not reported separately prior to January 1, 1959.

2/ Single-strength and concentrated, mostly concentrated.

3/ Florida pack to May 28, 1960.

4/ Preliminary from Frozen Food Packers.

5/ Florida pack through April 30, 1960.

n. a. means "not available."

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

Table 9.--Production and utilization of specified fruits, crops of 1958 and 1959

Commodity and crop year	Total production	Production having value 1/	Farm disposition			Utilization of sales (fresh equivalent)							
			For farm home use	Sold	Fresh sales	Canned	Dried	Frozen	Other processed				
	Tons	bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Tons	Tons	Tons
Peaches													
1958	71,069	68,924	2,518	66,406	35,477	28,115	1,254	1,389	171				
1959	74,339	71,605	2,312	69,293	2/33,559	31,776	2,154	1,588	216				
Pears													
1958	28,890	28,846	1,216	27,630	3/12,687	4/14,686	233	---	24				
1959	30,191	30,191	1,138	29,053	3/13,270	4/15,231	416	---	136				
Apricots													
1958	108,000	107,000	2,740	104,260	13,070	71,340	16,100	3,750	---				
1959	229,800	228,800	2,880	225,920	22,600	5/154,520	45,100	3,700	---				
Cherries, sweet													
1958	87,610	87,290	3,325	83,965	29,322	16,150	---	1,550	6/36,943				
1959	78,220	77,820	3,185	74,635	24,548	10,655	---	125	5/39,307				
Cherries, sour													
1958	103,920	103,920	2,430	101,490	6,398	5/47,739	---	46,588	765				
1959	137,030	136,928	2,235	134,693	5,518	5/70,625	---	57,550	1,000				
Nectarines													
1958	34,000	31,000	200	30,800	29,200	---	---	---	1,600				
1959	39,000	39,000	200	38,800	37,600	---	---	---	1,200				
Plums 1/													
1958	68,800	68,800	540	68,260	60,770	5/ 7,490	---	---	---				
1959	99,700	96,700	540	96,160	89,460	5/ 6,700	---	---	---				
Prunes													
1958	292,500	292,500	3,020	289,480	3/31,830	8/14,650	242,800	200	---				
1959	436,400	435,150	4,110	431,040	3/42,140	8/23,900	364,500	500	---				

1/ Differences between total production and production having value are economic abandonment.
 2/ Includes some quantities frozen.
 3/ For some States includes some canned or otherwise processed.
 4/ For some States includes some dried or otherwise processed.
 5/ Includes some quantities used for jelly, jam or otherwise processed.
 6/ Mostly brined but includes small quantities used for juice, wine, brandy, etc.
 7/ Includes small quantities of fresh prunes.
 8/ Includes some frozen and otherwise processed.

Table 10.--Peaches: Production in 9 early States, average 1949-58, annual 1959 and indicated 1960 1/

State	Average 1949-58	1959	Indi- cated 1960	State	Average 1949-58	1959	Indi- cated 1960
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.		1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
North Carolina	1,049	1,250	1,400	Arkansas	1,451	1,925	1,950
South Carolina	3,213	<u>2/</u> 5,500	4,800	Louisiana	75	160	180
Georgia	2,269	<u>2/</u> 3,400	3,500	Oklahoma	244	155	280
Alabama	531	1,000	1,170	Texas	665	1,100	1,500
Mississippi	317	420	420				
				9 States	9,815	14,910	15,200

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.): South Carolina, 150; Georgia, 40.

Table 11.--Peaches: Production in 26 late States, average 1949-58, annual 1959 and indicated 1960 1/

State	Average 1949-58	1959	Indi- cated 1960	State	Average 1949-58	1959	Indi- cated 1960
	<u>2/</u> 1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.		<u>2/</u> 1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
New Hampshire	9	10	16	Kentucky	202	150	145
Massachusetts	77	110	120	Tennessee	182	200	190
Rhode Island	14	16	18	Idaho	293	240	220
Connecticut	135	150	160	Colorado	1,672	1,670	560
New York	1,149	1,120	1,050	New Mexico	156	185	35
New Jersey	1,889	2,400	2,300	Utah	498	470	190
Pennsylvania	2,570	2,900	2,900	Washington	1,516	2,260	2,100
Ohio	979	780	1,000	Oregon	432	550	450
Indiana	368	365	390	California			
				Clingstone <u>3/</u>	22,239	<u>4/</u> 25,377	28,752
Illinois	1,091	850	650	Freestone	11,151	13,501	13,543
Michigan	2,908	3,100	3,300				
Missouri	427	250	240	Total	33,390	<u>4/</u> 38,878	42,295
Kansas	122	80	160				
Delaware	111	75	70	26 States	52,703	59,429	61,609
Maryland	458	460	500				
Virginia	1,404	1,500	1,800	9 early States	9,815	14,910	15,200
West Virginia	651	660	750				
				United States	62,528	74,339	76,809

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

2/ Includes Florida prior to 1955.

3/ Mainly for canning.

4/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bu.): California, Clingstone, 1,416.

Table 12.--Cherries: Production by varieties, 12 States, average 1949-58, annual 1959 and indicated 1960 ^{1/}

State	Sweet			Sour			All varieties		
	Average:		Indi-	Average:		Indi-	Average:		Indi-
	1949-58:	1959	cated	1949-58:	1959	cated	1949-58:	1959	cated
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	4,370	6,700	5,100	22,790	18,500	2/	27,160	25,200	2/
Pennsylvania	1,160	1,000	500	9,590	11,500	2/	10,750	12,500	2/
Ohio	355	220	260	1,892	1,350	2/	2,247	1,570	2/
Michigan	9,400	13,500	14,000	69,600	86,000	2/	79,000	99,500	2/
Wisconsin	---	---	---	13,240	11,400	2/	13,240	11,400	2/
Montana	1,331	1,200	1,500	298	380	40	1,629	1,580	1,540
Idaho	2,522	1,280	580	906	850	310	3,428	2,130	890
Colorado	625	620	150	1,722	3/1,350	500	2,347	1,970	650
Utah	3,464	1,600	680	2,095	850	710	5,559	2,450	1,390
Washington	18,920	3/13,700	11,600	2,200	1,450	1,500	21,120	15,150	13,100
Oregon	22,560	24,900	17,500	3,210	3,400	2,900	25,770	28,300	20,400
California	29,590	13,500	31,500	---	---	---	29,590	13,500	31,500
12 States	94,297	78,220	83,370	127,543	137,030	2/	221,840	215,250	2/

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

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

^{3/} Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit: Sweet cherries, Washington, 400 tons; Sour cherries, Colorado, 102 tons.

Table 13.--Apples, western: Weighted average New York auction price per box, specified varieties, all grades, January-May 1959 and 1960

Month	Washington Delicious		Winesap		Yellow Newtown		All leading varieties	
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
January	4.07	5.16	---	4.35	---	---	4.05	5.02
February	4.11	5.26	3.92	4.05	---	5.00	4.05	5.02
March	4.49	5.14	4.11	4.36	---	---	4.41	4.87
April	4.93	4.68	3.91	4.38	---	4.44	4.57	4.56
May	4.87	5.85	3.79	5.33	2.58	5.63	4.20	5.61
Season average through May	4.25	5.19	3.87	4.93	2.58	4.84	4.19	5.03

Compiled from the New York Daily Fruit Reporter.

Table 14.--Apricots, plums and prunes: Condition on June 1, and production, average 1949-58, annual 1959 and indicated 1960

Crop and State	Condition June 1			Production 1/		
	Average 1949-58	1959	1960	Average 1949-58	1959	1960
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Tons	Tons	Tons
Apricots						
California	---	---	---	177,400	210,000	210,000
Washington	---	---	---	12,680	2/13,600	10,000
Utah	---	---	---	5,090	6,200	2,600
Total	---	---	---	195,170	229,800	222,600
Plums						
Michigan	65	71	67	---	---	---
California	---	---	---	80,000	2/ 93,000	80,000
Prunes					Dry Basis 3/	
California	---	---	---	152,200	139,000	133,000
Idaho	75	75	22	---	---	---
Washington	66	78	37	---	---	---
Oregon	58	71	22	---	---	---

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

Table 15.--Miscellaneous fruits and nuts: Condition on June 1, average 1949-58, annual 1959 and 1960

Crop and State	Average	1959	1960	Crop and State	Average	1959	1960
	1949-58				1949-58		
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.		Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Grapes				Other crops			
California				California			
Wine	80	85	82	Figs	82	75	93
Raisin	81	88	84	Almonds	62	98	67
Table	80	89	83	Walnuts 1/	---	---	---
All	81	88	83	Florida			
				Avocados	62	30	54

1/ 1960 walnut production in California indicated to be 69,000 tons as of June 1, compared with 58,500 tons produced in 1959 and 82,200 tons in 1958.

Table 16.--Pears: Production in three Pacific States, average 1949-58, annual 1959 and indicated 1960 1/

State and variety	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960	State and variety	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.		1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Washington				California			
Bartlett	3,758	2,780	1,800	Bartlett	13,430	15,251	15,418
Other	1,595	1,360	1,440	Other	1,762	1,625	1,583
Total	5,353	4,140	3,240	Total	15,193	16,876	17,001
Oregon				3 States			
Bartlett	2,281	2,200	1,800	Bartlett	19,469	20,231	19,018
Other	3,395	3,300	3,100	Other	6,752	6,285	6,123
Total	5,676	5,500	4,900	Total	26,221	26,516	25,141

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

Table 17.--Pears: Total production, by States, average 1949-58, annual 1959 and indicated 1960 1/

State	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960	State	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960
	<u>2/</u> 1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.		<u>2/</u> 1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Connecticut	54	55	35	Mississippi	104	85	90
New York	529	570	500	Arkansas	70	75	90
Pennsylvania	153	110	100	Louisiana	57	50	50
Ohio	118	60	55	Oklahoma	64	60	75
Illinois	131	100	60	Texas	184	270	310
Michigan	989	1,300	1,150	Idaho	86	80	55
Missouri	99	80	70	Colorado	194	190	35
Virginia	58	25	30	Utah	232	140	120
West Virginia	50	55	60				
North Carolina	81	55	80	22 States	3,611	3,675	3,290
Georgia	129	85	80	3 Pacific			
Kentucky	57	30	25	Coast States	26,222	26,516	25,141
Tennessee	88	125	110				
Alabama	84	75	110	United States	2/29,981	30,191	28,431

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Includes Massachusetts, Indiana, Kansas, South Carolina and Florida, for which estimates were discontinued with 1955 crop season.

Table 18.--Strawberries: Production by groups and States, average 1949-58, annual 1959 and indicated 1960

Group and State	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960	Group and State	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>		<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Winter Florida	8,880	3,300	4,200	Mid-spring (continued) California	149,532	170,280	152,100
Early spring Alabama	2,502	1,980	1,995	Group total:	236,415	245,560	226,115
Louisiana	20,236	14,800	14,490	Late spring Maine	1,729	640	1,400
Texas	1,478	1,320	2,450	Massachusetts:	2,357	760	1,600
Group total	24,216	18,100	18,935	Connecticut:	1,817	1,155	1,925
Mid-spring Illinois	4,269	4,600	5,500	New York	14,481	14,280	16,380
Missouri	7,291	6,750	4,860	New Jersey	8,931	9,860	12,540
Kansas	1,188	1,400	1,125	Pennsylvania:	4,115	3,840	3,900
Delaware	716	---	---	Ohio	5,035	4,480	4,950
Maryland	4,397	3,150	3,240	Indiana	4,342	3,240	4,680
Virginia	8,046	7,440	8,500	Michigan	33,431	32,300	35,150
North Carolina	4,390	5,040	3,900	Wisconsin	4,394	3,000	3,190
South Carolina	427	---	---	Iowa	648	---	---
Kentucky	9,406	4,080	4,420	Utah	1,498	1,715	1,000
Tennessee	23,703	20,020	22,010	Washington	32,261	44,800	34,980
Arkansas	18,864	19,000	15,960	Oregon	60,744	89,320	72,000
Oklahoma	4,186	3,800	4,500	Group total:	175,783	209,390	193,695
				All States	445,294	476,350	442,945

Table 19.--Citrus fruits: Total production in equivalent tons, average 1948-57, annual 1958 and 1959

Item	Average 1948-57 (1948-57 bloom)	1958 (1958 bloom)	1959 (1959 bloom)	1959 as a percentage of-	
	<u>tons</u>	<u>tons</u>	<u>tons</u>	Average 1948-57	1958
				<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Oranges	5,095	5,554	5,588	110	101
Tangerines	204	202	126	62	62
Grapefruit	1,676	1,722	1,606	96	93
Lemons	540	685	708	131	103
Limes	13	8	12	92	150
Tangelos	1/13	14	25	192	179
Total	7,541	8,185	8,065	107	99

1/ Short-time average.

Table 20.--Citrus fruits: Production, average 1948-57, annual 1957, 1958 and indicated 1959; condition on June 1, average 1949-58, annual 1959 and 1960

Crop and State	Production ^{1/}				Condition June 1 (new crop)		
	Average 1948-57	1957	1958	Indicated 1959	Average 1949-58	1959	1960
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Oranges:							
Early, Midseason, and Navel varieties: ^{2/}							
California	14,684	9,100	16,900	13,200	81	75	77
Florida, all	44,920	52,700	47,100	48,900			
Temple	1,783	1,500	3,000	3,900	---	65	72
Other	43,137	51,200	44,100	45,000	70	55	71
Texas	1,200	1,450	1,650	1,800	54	77	83
Arizona	492	490	270	500	74	82	58
Louisiana	186	205	220	250	62	65	94
Total	60,882	63,345	66,140	64,650	---	---	---
Valencia:							
California	23,697	14,000	23,300	19,000	82	78	81
Florida	33,190	29,800	38,900	43,500	69	64	70
Texas	476	550	650	1,000	50	75	80
Arizona	579	760	340	850	77	85	63
Total	57,942	45,110	63,190	64,350	---	---	---
All oranges:							
California	37,781	23,100	40,200	32,200	82	77	79
Florida	78,110	82,500	86,000	92,400	70	59	71
Texas	1,676	2,000	2,300	2,800	53	76	82
Arizona	1,072	1,250	610	1,350	76	83	61
Louisiana	186	205	220	250	62	65	94
Total all oranges	118,824	109,055	129,330	129,000	76	70	76
Tangerines:							
Florida	4,530	2,100	4,500	2,800	63	51	70
Total oranges and tangerines	123,354	111,155	133,830	131,800	---	---	---
Grapefruit:							
Florida, all	33,970	31,100	35,200	30,500	64	52	68
Seedless	17,870	17,600	19,600	20,000	66	57	68
Other	16,100	13,500	15,600	10,500	62	48	68
Texas	3,800	3,500	4,200	5,500	48	74	80
Arizona	2,604	2,730	1,870	2,500	78	88	71
California, all	2,424	2,400	2,520	2,540	82	74	79
Desert Valleys	919	1,100	620	1,140	82	83	78
Other areas	1,505	1,300	1,900	1,400	82	67	80
Total grapefruit	42,793	39,730	43,790	41,040	60	64	73
Lemons:							
California	13,669	16,900	17,000	17,000	78	77	70
Arizona ^{3/}	---	---	340	900	58	85	50
Total lemons	13,669	16,900	17,340	17,900	---	---	---
Limes:							
Florida ^{4/}	322	350	200	300	76	68	64
Tangelos:							
Florida	5/302	350	300	550	---	60	66

Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year. For oranges harvest in California usually starts in early November of the year shown and continues into November of the following year. In other States harvest of oranges begins about October 1 and ends in early summer. Grapefruit harvest, for the California Desert Valleys and for all other States, begins in the fall and ends by early summer. Harvest of other California grapefruit extends from early summer through September of the year after bloom. California lemons are harvested from November through the following calendar year. Florida limes are picked mostly from April through December. Florida tangelos are harvested largely October through April. For some States in certain years production includes quantities unharvested -- or harvested but not utilized -- on account of economic conditions, and quantities donated to charity.

^{1/} Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows -- Oranges: California and Arizona, 77 lb.; Florida and other States, 90 lb. Tangerines: 90 lb. Grapefruit: California Desert Valleys and Arizona, 65 lb.; other California areas, 68 lb.; Florida and Texas, 80 lb. Lemons: 79 lb. Limes: 80 lb. Tangelos: 90 lb.

^{2/} Navel and Miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and Midseason varieties in Florida and Texas.

^{3/} Production not estimated prior to 1958.

^{4/} June 1 forecast of 1960 Florida limes, 340 thousand boxes.

^{5/} Short-time average.

Table 21.--Grapefruit, Florida: Weighted average auction price per four-fifths bushel, New York and Chicago, January-June 1959 and 1960

Month and week ended	New York						Chicago		
	Seedless		Other		Total		1959	1960	
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960			
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	
Month:									
January	2.46	2.12	---	1.41	2.46	2.12	2.56	2.33	
February	2.27	2.14	1.50	1.53	2.27	2.14	2.54	2.21	
March	2.15	2.16	1.78	1.61	2.15	2.16	2.28	2.28	
April	1.99	2.31	1.54	2.12	1.99	2.31	2.04	2.27	
May	2.03	2.76	2.80	1.80	2.03	2.76	1.93	2.71	
Season average through May	2.16	2.31	1.78	1.74	2.16	2.31	2.36	2.35	
Week ended:									
June 3 1/	1.95	2.96	1.71	---	1.94	2.96	2.18	2.63	

1/ In 1959 week ended June 5.

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

Table 22.--Oranges and lemons: Weighted average auction price per four-fifths bushel for Florida and per half box for California at New York and Chicago, January-June 1959 and 1960

Market and month	Oranges						Lemons, California	
	California Valencias		California Navels		Florida		1959	1960
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960		
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York								
Month:								
January	---	---	3.28	3.72	2.78	2.86	3.42	3.31
February	---	---	3.45	3.87	3.13	2.81	3.31	3.48
March	---	---	3.46	4.30	3.21	2.62	3.71	3.28
April	3.35	3.78	3.64	4.01	3.10	2.35	3.76	3.33
May	3.37	4.47	3.82	5.03	3.61	2.89	3.65	3.18
Season average through May	3.37	4.31	3.61	4.03	3.15	2.64	3.58	3.30
Week ended:								
June 3 1/	3.22	3.59	4.46	---	3.36	2.93	3.50	2.59
Chicago								
Month:								
January	---	---	3.37	3.50	2.68	2.54	3.65	3.40
February	---	---	3.33	3.72	2.99	2.65	3.52	3.74
March	---	2.95	3.01	4.01	2.90	2.73	3.78	3.33
April	3.37	3.73	3.32	4.04	2.69	2.36	3.70	3.13
May	3.31	4.13	3.13	---	3.12	2.75	3.54	3.29
Season average through May	3.32	3.99	3.35	3.82	2.86	2.60	3.66	3.37
Week ended:								
June 3 1/	3.31	3.81	---	---	---	3.08	3.51	3.20

1/ In 1959 week ended June 5.

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

Table 23.--Grapefruit and Lemons: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, January-June 1959 and 1960 ^{1/}

Period	Grapefruit								Lemons	
	1959				1960				1959	1960
	Fla.	Tex.	Calif. Ariz.	Total	Fla.	Tex.	Calif. Ariz.	Total	Calif.	Calif.
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Season through										
January 9	9,681	1230	970	11,881	13,408	1,842	836	16,086	2,515	2,831
January 16	1,099	252	123	1,474	1,162	267	126	1,555	250	280
23	985	264	144	1,393	1,044	239	86	1,369	248	255
30	1,025	230	115	1,370	1,028	236	118	1,382	227	232
February 6	963	164	124	1,251	903	219	122	1,244	235	216
13	1,019	206	111	1,336	944	220	99	1,263	223	306
20	1,072	205	123	1,400	917	231	144	1,292	223	298
27	1,044	145	116	1,305	919	247	185	1,351	234	425
March 5	1,237	137	146	1,520	959	231	100	1,290	261	373
12	1,112	157	117	1,386	1,037	261	177	1,475	308	406
19	807	113	171	1,091	770	245	137	1,152	313	365
26	1,295	128	133	1,556	1,037	203	122	1,362	367	348
April 2	1,065	101	111	1,277	872	165	136	1,173	312	421
9	1,093	84	166	1,343	804	136	201	1,141	389	398
16	1,062	70	131	1,263	752	142	189	1,083	428	402
23	925	52	153	1,130	618	110	139	867	480	530
30	1,067	39	149	1,255	609	101	281	991	578	602
May 7	876	40	168	1,084	618	75	320	1,013	442	662
14	581	25	167	773	434	80	416	930	612	608
21	482	12	204	698	307	56	382	745	645	665
28	521	1	196	718	162	30	324	516	582	480
June 4	434	---	193	627	87	16	246	349	579	389
Season through										
June 4	29,445	3,655	4,031	37,131	29,391	5,352	4,886	39,629	10,451	11,492

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

Table 24.--Oranges (excluding tangerines): Total weekly fresh shipments from producing areas, January-June 1959 and 1960 ^{1/}

Period	1959					1960					
	Calif.	Calif.	Flor.	Ariz.	Ariz.	Calif.	Calif.	Flor.	Ariz.	Ariz.	
	Valencia	Navel & Misc.	Valencia	Texas	Total	Valencia	Navel & Misc.	Valencia	Texas	Total	
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	
Season through											
January	9	---	7,972	10,963	1,087	20,022	---	9,026	13,080	1,240	23,346
Week ended											
January	16	---	1,164	1,006	110	2,280	---	1,066	1,208	92	2,366
	23	---	1,121	1,071	111	2,303	---	1,215	1,147	103	2,465
	30	---	1,148	1,052	87	2,287	---	1,201	1,198	97	2,496
February	6	4	1,238	1,000	74	2,316	---	1,116	1,025	126	2,267
	13	11	1,161	1,083	90	2,345	---	1,108	1,273	123	2,504
	20	14	1,299	965	91	2,369	19	1,235	1,054	87	2,395
	27	26	1,452	833	72	2,383	73	1,195	988	81	2,337
March	5	17	1,435	872	73	2,397	95	1,079	972	82	2,228
	12	50	1,417	754	75	2,296	120	1,101	950	80	2,251
	19	143	1,475	461	59	2,138	179	1,006	812	80	2,077
	26	255	1,460	819	63	2,597	235	781	1,124	76	2,216
April	2	179	1,331	644	54	2,208	363	573	928	66	1,930
	9	390	1,299	576	43	2,308	812	544	908	74	2,338
	16	382	1,205	651	32	2,270	722	302	959	67	2,050
	23	735	1,117	622	30	2,504	662	155	767	44	1,628
	30	1,061	602	698	11	2,372	809	58	665	48	1,580
May	7	1,170	326	468	1	1,965	1,066	30	889	43	2,028
	14	1,259	158	373	2	1,792	1,114	2	858	35	2,009
	21	1,233	65	347	---	1,645	1,033	---	754	21	1,808
	28	1,258	8	303	---	1,569	970	---	567	14	1,551
June	4	1,165	---	269	---	1,434	808	---	348	8	1,164
Season through											
June	4	9,352	28,453	25,830	2,165	65,800	9,080	22,793	32,474	2,687	67,034

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

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