TFS-187

JUNE 1973

FRUIT Situation

ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

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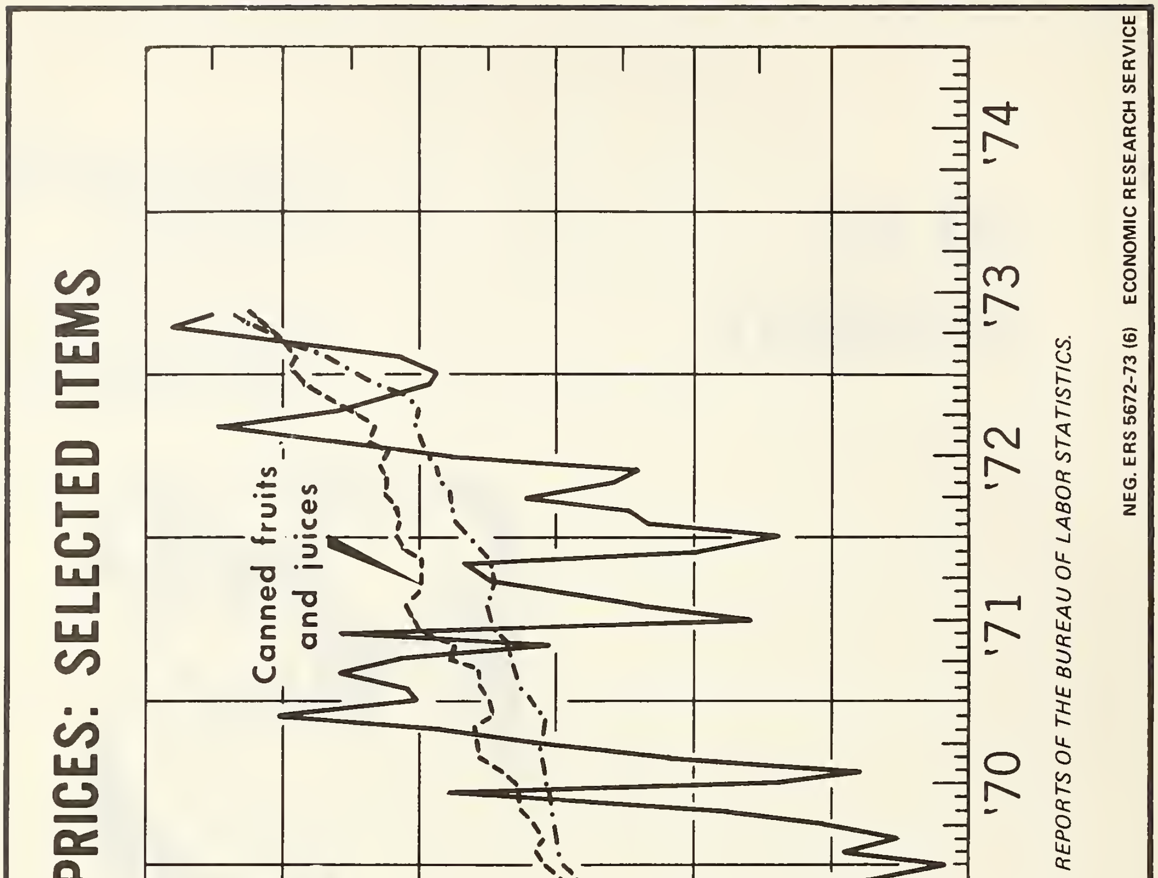
WHOLESALE PRICES: SELECTED ITEMS
% OF 1967
130
120
110
100
90
80
1967
'68
'69
'70
'71
'72
'73
'74
Fresh fruits
Canned fruits and juices
All commodities
DATA COMPILED FROM REPORTS OF THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

THE FRUIT SITUATION

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SUMMARY

Total fruit supplies will be more generous this summer than last year. Prospective production for earlier harvested noncitrus fruit is a tenth or more above reduced 1972 levels, but still below both 1970 and 1971. Remaining citrus supplies are also larger than a year ago.

Deciduous Fruit

There are sharply larger crops of sweet cherries and West Coast Bartlett pears, but the smallest tart cherry crop since 1963. Crops of strawberries, nectarines, and peaches are at moderate levels. A sharply larger apricot crop will be canned, replenishing severely depleted stocks. Early indications point to a large western apple crop, and much larger California grape output. The California prune crop is double 1972's output.

Wholesale prices for nearly all deciduous fruits—fresh, canned, and frozen—have been substantially higher than a year ago. Although crop indications suggest more adequate supplies for 1973, no surplus is in prospect and, except for 1 or 2 items, the probability of substantially lower prices is small. Inventories of processed deciduous fruit need to be rebuilt, not only to meet strong domestic demand, but also to fulfill export demand which appears to be better than in most recent years for raisins, prunes, cling peaches, and other canned fruits. Strong demand, a later season, and inflationary pressures kept fresh fruit prices received by growers in mid-June above 1972 digures, despite larger total supplies expected.

Citrus Fruit

As of early June, approximately 79 percent of the 1972/73 citrus crop had been marketed, and quantities remaining to be harvested this summer are substantially above a year ago. The large orange crop, a slightly later season, and limited labor availability are prolonging the season.

U.S. on-tree returns for oranges to growers each month this season except October have averaged much below the high levels of 1971/72. Returns for grapefruit had been near year-earlier levels until April when prices dropped substantially, and in May were 30 percent below a year ago. On-tree returns are likely to advance seasonally for both oranges and grapefruit. F.o.b. prices

for oranges will hold firm through the summer, and grapefruit prices will likely hold below year-earlier levels. With more lemons remaining for harvest as of June 1, on-tree lemon returns are likely to advance seasonally but will remain below the high levels of a year earlier.

Reflecting record citrus production, output of most processed citrus items has increased materially. Florida's pack of frozen concentrated orange juice through early June exceeded last season's total record output of 134 million gallons. However, the pack of canned grapefruit products has been down moderately so far this season.

Except during a 6-week special promotion, f.o.b. Florida prices of frozen concentrated orange juice have been steady since July 1971. Prices of canned single-strength orange juice were reduced early in the season, but restored in the spring. Current prices are the same as a year earlier. Prices of canned single-strenth grapefruit juice are approximately 6 percent below a year ago. Movement of most processed orange items has been larger, but shipments of canned grapefruit items have lagged last season's pace.

In early June, stocks of most canned and frozen citrus products were larger than a year ago. However, chilled citrus juice inventories were smaller.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK

NON-CITRUS FRUIT

Larger supplies of fresh fruit will meet strong retail demand this summer. Current indications point to about a tenth more early fruit than the short crops of 1972. Nonetheless, this is not enough to cause widespread price breaks this year when demand is so strong for nearly all foods. Supplies of these early fruit crops, while larger than last year, are moderately below both 1970 and 1971. There are generous supplies of sweet cherries, nectarines, and Bartlett pears, but a small crop of tart cherries. Strawberries, and peaches are at moderate levels. The first estimates of the 2 major crops—apples and grapes—will be carried officially in the July Crop Production Report. Early trade observations suggest a larger California grape production than last season. West Coast apples are in good condition, but Eastern and Midwestern States experienced some cold weather damage.

U.S. fruit production for selected crops: 1971, 1972, and indicated 1973

Crop	1971	1972	1973
	1,000 tons	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*
Apricots	150	127	157
Cherries, sweet	140	95	142
Cherries, tart	139	135	83
Nectarines	69	86	85
Peaches	1,431	1,207	1,286
Bartlett pears (West Coast)	496	436	521
Strawberries	260	229	229
Total	2,685	2,315	2,503

A Few More Peaches

Excluding the California cling crop, U.S. production is forecast 7 percent larger than the small 1972 crop, but still the marketable supply of fresh peaches in 1973 will be one of the smallest of recent years. Peach production is a fifth less than 1971.

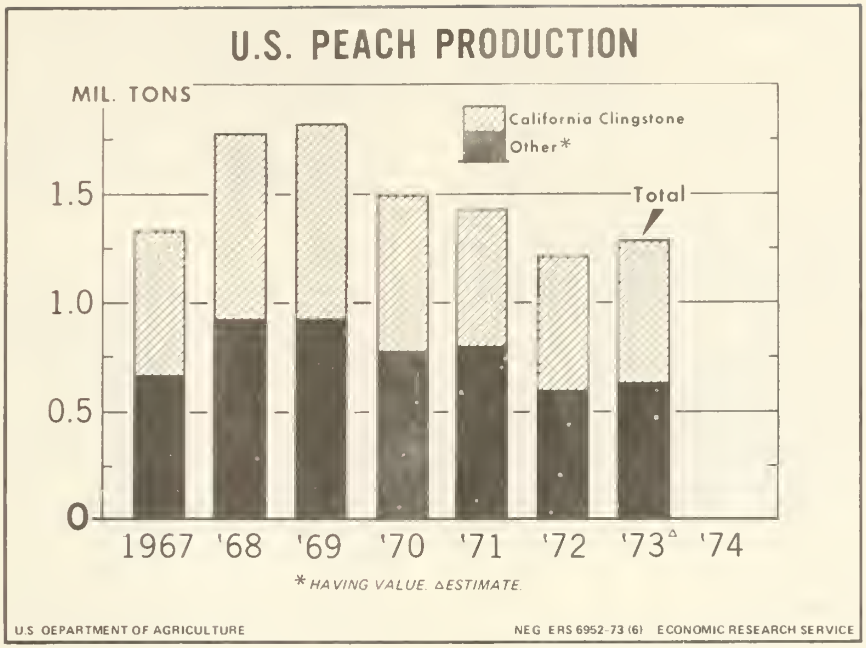
The marketing pattern on the East Coast will be markedly different this season because the early States of Georgia and South Carolina combined have a smaller crop to market through June and July, while total August shipments, mostly from New Jersey (more and Pennsylvania (less) likely, will be larger than last year. Other Southern States, especially Texas, Arkansas, and Alabama, have smaller crops which will affect supplies early in the shipping season.

In the Midwest, production is above last year because Michigan's frost damaged crop is enough larger than 1972 to offset reduced prospects elsewhere in that section of the country. But, Midwestern production for 1973 still is less than half the 1971 figure.

The California freestone crop of 370 million pounds is moderately larger than a year earlier but substanitally less than 1971. Elsewhere in the West, the crop size is spotty, with a near failure in Idaho, mixed prospects in Utah, average in Oregon, but good crops likely in Washington and Colorado. In total, 18 percent more fresh peaches are expected from this region this season.

Early June prices were mixed relative to a year earlier. In the South, prices were lower because of the earliness of the season, and also because South Georgia had a larger share of the crop in that State, and fruit from that section was well-sized. Crop damage in Georgia was heaviest in northern sections. California grower prices were moderately higher in mid-June this year.

Average prices for peaches will probably hold fairly close to the high levels of last year through the first half of the shipping season. With heavier supplies from some important late States, late August and September prices may not reach the unusually high levels attained last season. Nonetheless, fresh peach prices will average high relative to most recent seasons as the total crop of freestones is on the small side, and smaller than in most years except 1972.

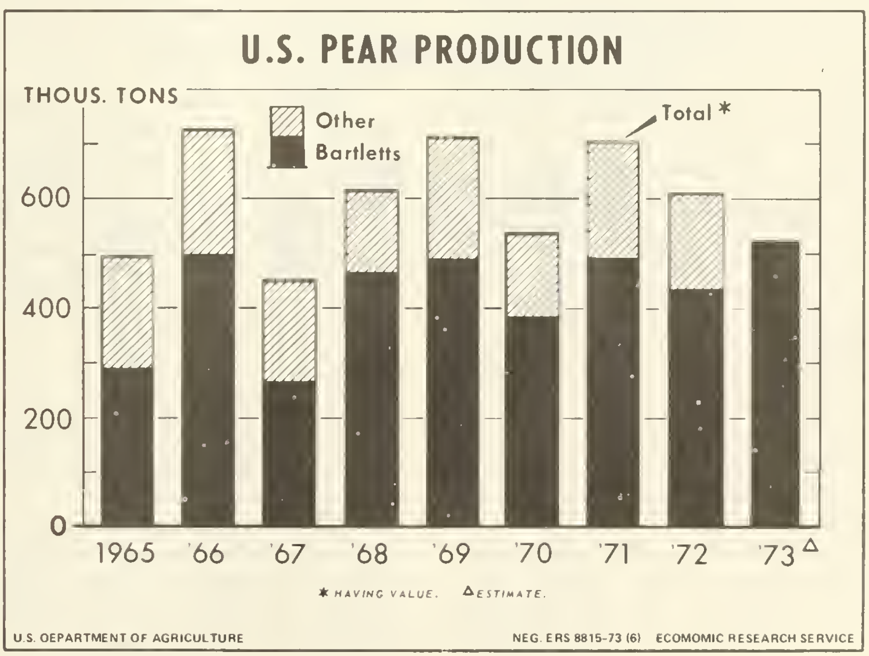


The California cling peach crop is 9 percent more than a year earlier and 5 percent above 1971. This larger crop is expected to be readily absorbed this season.

Larger Bartlett Pear Crop

The West Coast Bartlett pear crop promises to be more generous this season, with production forecast 19 percent larger than last year and 5 percent above the utilized production in 1971. All three Pacific Coast States expect larger crops. Mid-July harvest is expected in California. In Oregon, the Medford section has a good crop, but freezing temperatures damaged the crop in the Hood River area. With no winter damage and a heavy set in Washington, a fifth-larger crop is developing.

Prices to growers this season will be strengthened by strong demand for fresh fruit, but the size of the Bartlett crop does suggest some reduction from last year's generally high fresh market returns. The 1972 average



auction price at New York for Bartletts was $8.05 per box, last topped in 1965.

Canning Bartlett pear prices (plant-door basis per ton) in 1972 were $119, a dollar per tons less than the average of the previous 8 seasons. Cannery demand this year probably will be moderately stronger than last season.

In response to these price differences, more Bartletts have been moving through fresh market channels in the past two seasons. Canners and other processors now use about three-fourths of the total output of Bartletts from the West Coast States.

With short supplies and a strong demand for fresh fruit the early part c^f 1973, imports the first 4 months of this year were sharply larger than a year ago. Australian shipments accounted for nearly two-thirds of the total, and South Africa was the other principal supplier.

More Plums and Apricots, About the Same for Nectarines

The 1973 California *plum* crop of 105,000 tons is 9 percent more than the quantity used last year. Nearly all plums are eaten fresh. Last year's near-average crop brought a record high price of $248 per ton for all uses with this crop valued at nearly $24 million. Early-June 1973 shipping point prices began at higher levels than last year for the early varieties, but prices have been moving downward with increasing volume.

The California *nectarine* crop is only 1 percent smaller than last year's record, but due to a later season early shipping-point quotations show prices sharply higher than early-June 1972. Prices received by growers for this increasingly popular fruit have advanced sharply since the early 1960's. The 1972 average first delivery price was nearly 9 cents per pound, or $176 per ton.

The 1973 *apricot* crop of 157,000 tons is forecast nearly a fourth more than the quantity used last year. Utah and Washington are expected to contribute 7,000 tons to this total, much more than last year; the balance will come from California. Despite the much larger crop, California fresh market shipping point prices in mid-June were sharply above a year earlier. Processing demand this season will be very strong as there are practically no canned stocks to carry into the new season.

Apples—The 1972 marketing season is just about over for one of the smaller crops of recent years. Cold storage holdings at the end of May were more than a third less than a year before, and two-thirds of the remaining supplies were under controlled atmosphere storage.

U.S. average prices received by growers for fresh market fruit have been sharply above a year ago, and well above all other recent seasons.

Season end prices of Eastern Controlled Atmosphere McIntosh and Red Delicious in 36-lb. containers were $1.25 to $1.75 higher than a year ago. Controlled atmosphere shipments of Red and Golden Delicious from Washington State were sold for $1.50-$5.00 more than a year ago with the Golden Delicious especially scarce at $10.00-$11.00 per box. Light supplies on the U.S. market are proving attractive for fresh apple imports. Australian shipments of the Granny Smith variety began in early May. Argentina does not have apples to export this season due to crop failure.

Cherries

Total U.S. *sweet* cherry production is forecast at 142,060 tons, nearly one-half more than the small 1972 crop. Pacific Coast States account for 93 percent of the Western crop this season. The Washington crop is forecast at a record 42,000 tons up sharply from last year. Both California and Oregon have large crops to move, too.

Due to larger output, prices early in the season are substantially lower than a year earlier when the crop was short.

The *tart* cherry crop in Michigan, the leading State, has suffered frost damage holding U.S. production 48 percent below the relatively large 1972 crop. Total production in Michigan is forecast at 50,000 tons, down 60 percent from a year ago. Spring frosts and wet weather during pollination have also contributed to a smaller crop from other Great Lakes States. Thus, total tart cherry production in the 5 Great Lakes States, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin for this season is forecast 50 percent less than last season. Utah and Oregon tonnages are back to more normal levels this year.

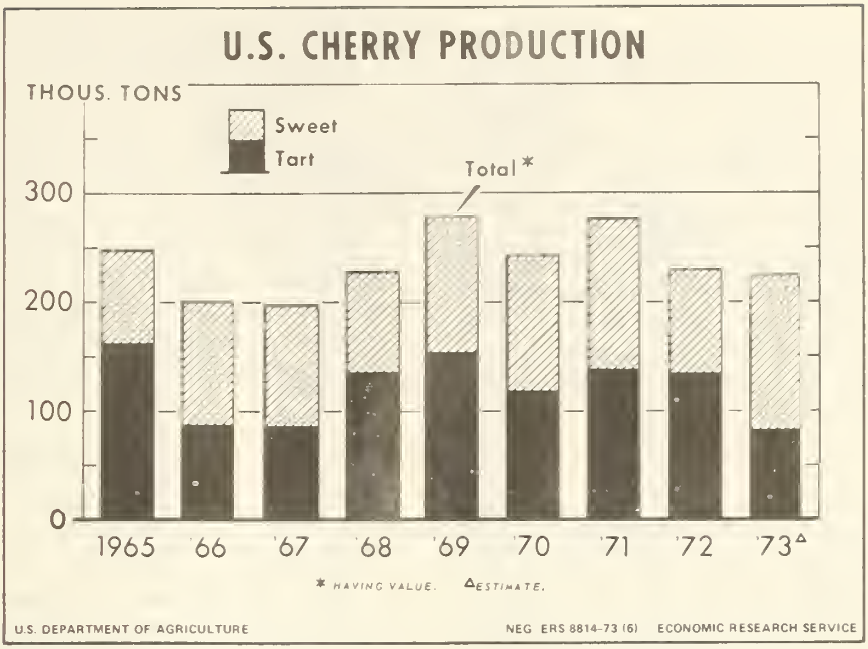
Approximately 97 percent of the 1972 tart cherry crop was processed, a slightly larger proportion than 1971. More than 62 percent of sales went to freezers last season. Canning—including small quantities used for juice, jam, jelly and brining—accounted for more than one-third of sales. Only about 3 percent of the crop was sold fresh.

Season-end stocks of both frozen and canned tart cherries are down sharply from a year earlier. Since substantial increases would have been required to restore supplies to adequate levels for normal consumption and provide for usual stocks at the end of the season, it is unlikely that the 1973 pack from the current light crop will meet the usual trade requirements. Thus, continued relatively high grower prices could be expected.

Strawberries

U.S. spring strawberry production has been estimated at 4.4 million hundredweight, the same as a year earlier. California, which accounts for nearly two-thirds of this total, expects 4 percent more.

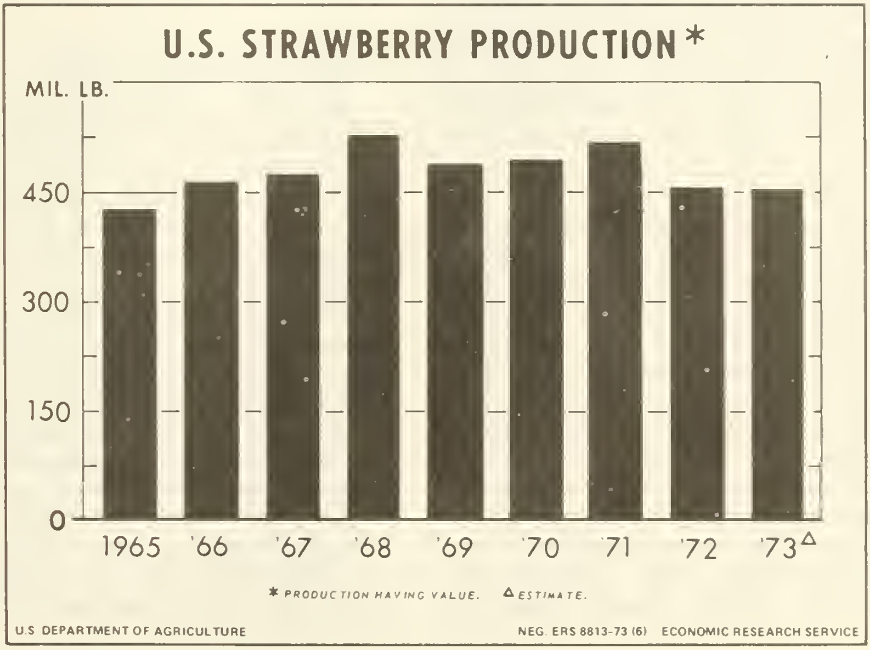
Total strawberry production was rather constant until 1972, when the crop dropped to the lowest level in more than a decade. The portion of the crop used for freezing has fallen rather steadily since 1956. Fresh market poundage used peaked in 1971. Per capita fresh



consumption was well maintained prior to the 1972 season, but smaller 1972 and 1973 crops have brought on a decline. Mexican imports of fresh strawberries have supplemented domestic supplies. Most of these Mexican imports reach the U.S. before the heaviest shipping period begins in California. These imports in 1972 equaled 15 percent of domestic output moving through fresh market channels, roughly the same share as in other most recent years. Sharply increased yields, especially from California, have helped keep domestic production competitive thus far.

U.S. Strawberry imports

Year	Fresh		Frozen	
	Jan.–Apr.	Jan.-Dec.	Jan.-Apr.	Jan.-Dec.
	Million pounds	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*
1969	35.8	46.5	45.8	93.0
1970	40.0	51.1	55.2	109.7
1971	41.5	51.3	36.9	84.6
1972	36.7	43.2	36.7	85.2
1973	31.5		52.3	



Grapes

The first official estimate of the California 1973 crop will be available July 10, with the total grape crop released August 9. Grower and trade observations indicate a crop much above last year's abbreviated supply. The production of California raisins last year was so small that the carryover will be almost non-existent and trade requirements in 1973 are expected to be heavy. Prices for raisins exceeded $540 per ton last year. Vintners are also looking for large supplies as demand for table wines continues very strong. The 1972 average price paid growers for California wine varieties was a record $216 per ton. Price levels for 1973 likely will be higher than in most recent years.

Bananas

Imports of bananas during January-April 1973 were the largest in recent years, up 7 percent from a year ago. U.S. average retail prices were slightly below a year earlier during this spring. Compared with retail prices of other fruits, banana prices have remained quite stable. Annual per capita banana consumption has remained approximately 18 pounds in recent years and continues to lead all other fresh fruits nationally.

TREE NUTS

Commercial users of tree nuts are biding their time, hoping that 1973/74 supplies will be more plentiful than 1972/73. Even though the 1972 almond and walnut crops were relatively large by historical standards, they were markedly lighter than the large 1971 output. In addition, the short pecan crop and reduced import activity have kept supplies much tighter this season.

The 1973 California *almond* crop has been forecast at 133,000 tons (in shell), 6 percent above 1972 but 1 percent below 1971. Larger average sizes are reported this season. Demand is strong in both export and domestic outlets. Old crop stocks are practically exhausted and the 1973 Italian and Spanish crops have been damaged by cold weather. European trade demand is likely to be relatively heavy as a result.

Domestic movement of the smaller 1972/73 supply to June 1 was 3 percent larger than a year earlier, according to the Almond Control Board. Export movement was down moderately. The increased domestic movement for 1972/73 reflects the rapidly growing demand of recent years. The first forecast for 1973/74 suggest another season of relatively tight supplies. Trade sources indicate smaller 1973 crops in both Spain and Italy.

Movement of *walnuts* have been less with higher prices this season. California shippers had largely withdrawn from the market by late May. The in-shell crop of 115,900 tons compares with the record quantity available in the 1971/72 marketing season, but large by the standards of recent years. Imports were up substantially, but they contribute only a nominal share of the total supply. The August 1 carryover will probably be the lowest in years.

In-shell *pecan* stocks on June 1 were sharply smaller than a year earlier and moderately less than on June 1, 1971. The 1972 crop was one of the smallest in recent years. Few sizable unsold lots remained by late May, and the market has been inactive in recent weeks.

Imports of nuts for the July 1972-April 1973 period lagged substantially behind a year earlier. Sharply reduced shipments of cashews to this country were the principal change. Brazil and filbert imports were larger, but quantities of pistachios were smaller.

CITRUS FRUIT

Oranges

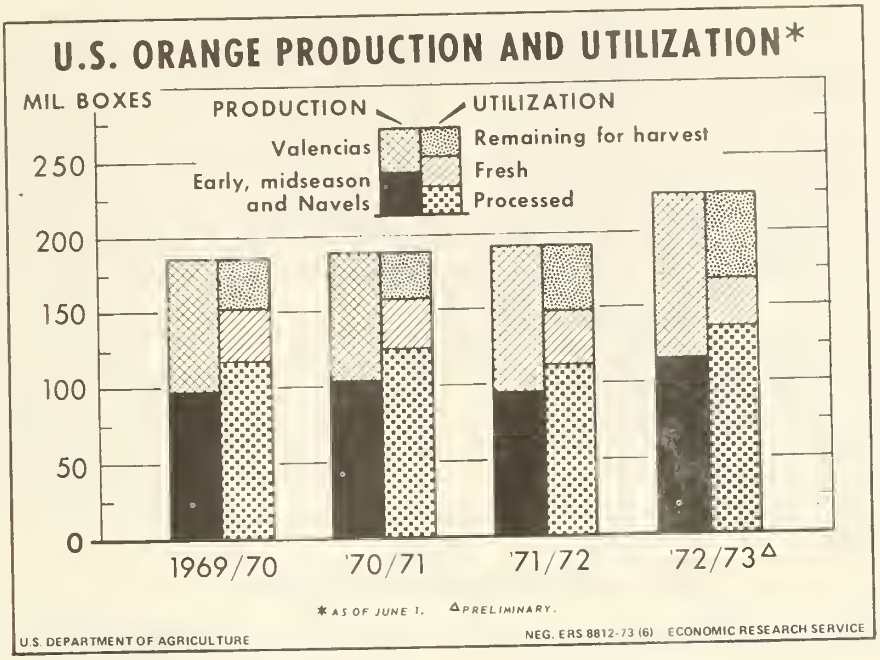
Summer Supplies Much Larger

Valencia orange supplies this summer are much larger than a year earlier. Harvest of Florida oranges normally is completed by mid-June, but a larger crop and limited labor availability are prolonging the harvest this season. Florida Valencias remaining for harvest in mid-June represented about 15 percent of the Florida crop—more than double a year earlier. Harvest is expected to extend into early July. Most of the remaining fruit will be used for processing. Harvest of California Valencias, which will furnish the bulk of summer fresh market volume, will continue into fall. In Texas, picking of Valencia oranges was still active in the Lower Rio Grande Valley on June 1, but Arizona harvest was virtually complete. For the United States, on June 1, there were nearly 30 percent more oranges remaining for harvest than last season.

Processing Usage Up Substantially

The total 1972/73 orange crop was estimated at 225 million boxes—as of June 1—18 percent above last year's record. Oranges used for processing totaled 136.6 million boxes as of June 1, compared with 113 million by the same time last season. And total orange sales to fresh outlets were 32 million boxex—8 percent less than a year ago.

With substantially larger Florida orange output, much more of this crop was used for processing than a year earlier. As of mid-June processors' use of all types of 1972/73 crop Florida oranges was approximately 16 percent more than in the corresponding period a year ago. Because of freeze damage in December 1972, a larger proportion of California navel crop was diverted to processing outlets. But the volume of California Valencias moving to fresh market so far has been substantially above a year earlier. There were moderately smaller quantities of California Valencias remaining to be marketed.



Citrus crop—Utilization to June 1

Crop	Utilization			Remaining for harvest
	Fresh	Processed	Total	
	Thousand boxes	*Thousand boxes*	*Thousand boxes*	*Thousand boxes*
		1971/72		
Oranges	34,450	113,061	147,511	43,589
Grapefruit	24,517	35,573	60,090	4,050
Lemons	7,676	6,146	13,822	2,858
		1972/73		
Oranges	31,551	136,553	168,104	56,796
Grapefruit	24,148	34,722	58,870	6,530
Lemons	8,661	9,832	18,493	3,207

On-Tree Returns Mixed

On-tree returns to growers for the record-large Florida orange crop this season have consistently averaged much below the high levels of 1971/72. In May, Florida on-tree returns for processing oranges averaged $1.60 per box compared with $2.13 a year earlier. Florida on-tree returns for fresh market were below year-earlier levels until March, when prices moved up. Then in May, average on-tree returns for fresh market turned downward again to levels approximately 15 percent below a year ago.

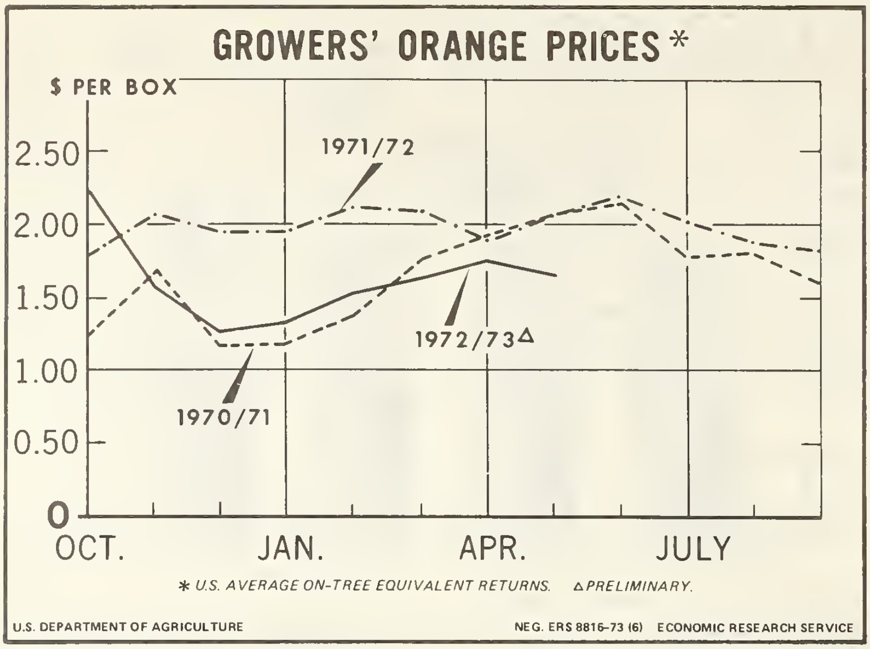
California fresh orange prices, in contrast, have remained substantially above the relatively low year-ealier levels since January. The smaller navel crop was chiefly responsible. Supplies of navels available for fresh sales were further reduced by diversion of freeze-damaged fruit to processing. Despite a moderately larger Valencia crop, early season prices were considerably higher than a year ago. F.o.b. packed fresh California Valencias were $7.30 a box in April compared with $5.80 a year earlier. Prices declined to $6.95 in May, but are expected to hold firm through the summer. Likewise, Arizona prices, following the California pattern, have been sharply above last year[s depressed levels. With larger supplies, Texas orange on-tree returns to growers have been sharply below year-earlier levels.

With a mixed pattern of orange price movement among States U.S. orange on-tree returns to growers each month this season except October have averaged much below the high levels of the 1971/72 season.

Export Down, Imports Up

Exports of fresh oranges and tangerines during the first half of 1972/73 season totaled nearly 4 million boxes, 12 percent less than during the same month of 1971/72. Canada bought about two-thirds of the total. Shipments to European countries, continuing downward, decreased sharply from 205,000 boxes to only 5,000 during the same period. Exports to the rest of the world were down only slightly.

Imports of fresh oranges during the 6 months ending in April 1973 totaled 1.1 million boxes up about 60 percent from last season. Mexico contributed most of the increase. Imports from Israel were also up substantially.



Grapefruit

Harvest Nearing Completion

The grapefruit harvest was nearing completion by mid-June and most fruit remaining were in California and Arizona. As of June 1, approximately 6.5 million boxes of grapefruit, a tenth of the crop, remained for marketing. This was 60 percent more than remained a year earlier. Due to a larger crop from Texas, the 1972/73 grapefruit crop, estimated at 65.4 million boxes, was slightly above the previous season's record. Florida accounted for about 70 percent of the crop compared to 73 percent last season. However, Texas moved up from 14 to 18 percent of the crop. California declined from 9 to 8 percent, but Arizona's share remained unchanged at 4 percent. Through June 1, processing took 59 percent of U.S. grapefruit harvest—almost the same as a year earlier. About two-thirds of Florida's grapefruit sales were processed. More of the larger Texas crop went for processing use, absorbing 44 percent of the crop compared with 38 percent last season. As usual, most shipments from California and Arizona went to fresh market.

Prices Lower

U.S. on-tree returns to growers for fresh market grapefruit were moderately above those of a year earlier until April when prices dropped substantially. May prices advanced seasonally but still remained around a fifth below a year ago. Demand for fresh grapefruit appears to be lagging behind the pace of last season. Total fresh grapefruit unloads in 41 major markets through mid-June this season were 5 percent less than a year earlier.

On-tree returns to growers for processing grapefruit followed a different pattern. Except in March, on-tree returns for processing grapefruit were slightly to moderately below a year earlier. May prices were approximately 15 percent below a year ago, probably reflecting heavy inventories of canned and frozen concentrated grapefruit juice on hand at the beginning of the season and some slackening demand for canned grapefruit products.

Grapefruit processing is virtually finished for this season and most remaining supplies will be marketed fresh. With remaining supplies considerably larger grapefruit prices will increase seasonally but will likely stay below year-earlier levels.

Exports Up Substantially

Fresh grapefruit exports during September-April this season rose to a record of 3.8 million boxes, for the period up 18 percent from a year ago. The recent devaluation of the dollar and the liberalization of import restrictions by Japan have been chiefly responsible.

Canada normally takes most of the exports, but received only a third this September-April. The decrease in exports to Canada—from 1.7 to 1.4 million boxes—was more than offset by increases to Japan, from 1.2 to 1.8 million boxes. Exports to the European Community, although relatively small, were up two-thirds from a year ago.

Lemons

More Lemons to be Harvested

The 1972/73 crop of lemons in California and Arizona was estimated a record 21.7 million boxes, 30 percent more than last season. California production was up a fourth, and Arizona's crop was up over half. California will continue harvesting into late summer, but the Arizona crop has moved to market. By June 1, approximately 3.2 million boxes remained, compared with 2.9 million boxes a year earlier.

Normally, more lemons go for fresh use than for processing, but so far this season, fresh lemons have taken a smaller share of the total crop. Total fresh shipments have been larger, but processing use has been almost 60 percent higher than a year ago. Freeze damage last winter forced diversion to processing outlets.

Prices Lower

For most of the season, the record lemon crop kept average on-tree returns to growers substantially below a year earlier. May on-tree returns to growers for fresh lemons in California were $4.74 per box compared with $6.18 a year earlier. With more lemons remaining for harvest this summer, prices are expected to remain below the high levels of a year ago but are likely to advance seasonally. Strong export demand is expected to lend strength to grower prices this summer.

Exports Up Sharply

In the first 6 months of the 1972/73 season (November-April) fresh lemon exports totaled 2.6 million boxes, 50 percent above a year earlier. Increased shipments were reported to all areas, with the European market having the largest percentage increase.

PROCESSED NON-CITRUS FRUIT

Larger Canned Fruit Packs Needed

The carryover of 1972 canned non-citrus fruit this summer is the smallest of recent record. By April 1, stocks of 14 items were only 30 million cases, more than a fourth below a year earlier, and a third less than 1971. Unless 1973 packs are above average size, the supply position for the 1973/74 season would still be moderately tight. Demand for canned fruit was exceptional in the recently ended marketing season, but actual disappearance was probably pinched moderately by the developing tighter supply pattern.

Stocks of *canned apple slices* on May 1 were nearly 40 percent less than a year earlier. Relatively heavy shipments have been made from a 16 percent smaller total supply. With these small stocks, processors will be looking for larger quantities of fruit to slice. Stocks of the more important *sauce* pack were about a third smaller than a year ago, as the 1972/73 pack was sharply less. Trade movement has reflected this smaller total supply but shipments to date have been moderately less than in either of the two previous marketing seasons.

To meet a growing domestic demand for *apple juice*, the 1972/73 pack to March 1 was moderately larger than a year earlier. But a lagging movement, probably temporary, pushed March 1 stocks 7 percent above a year earlier. With strong demand for all fruit items, apple juice prices are firm to strong. U.S. apple juice imports from Europe have been sharply lower this season due to smaller crops over there.

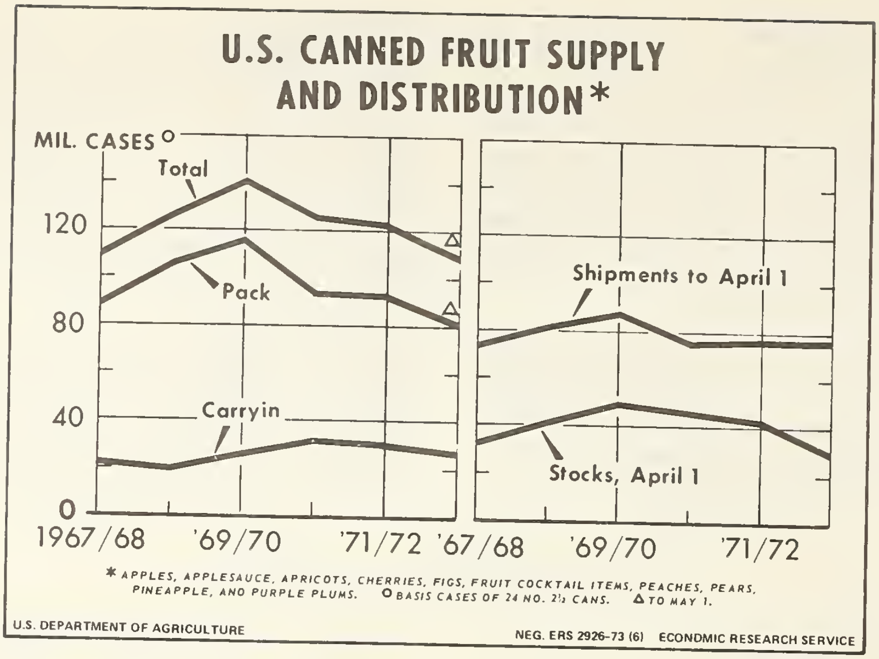
Canned *fruit cocktail* stocks are sharply below the previous two seasons, and the smallest since the mid-1960's. Shipments for the 1972/73 season have exceeded the previous 2 years but are well short of the 1969/70 record. Export movement has increased sharply this season with Canada and West Germany the major customers. A substantially larger 1973 pack would be needed to rebuild stocks to levels of other marketing seasons.

Stocks of canned *cling peaches* are now the smallest in years, the result of heavier movement from one of the smallest packs in recent years. Most of this added movement has been to the domestic market, but exports to Japan and West Germany have increased markedly. Shipments to Canada this past season have been moderately higher, too. Total exports of cling peaches to May 1, 1973, were 2.6 million cases, 6 percent above a year earlier. As with other canned fruits, wholesale prices have advanced recently, reflecting tight supplies and the small carryover prospects. With tonnage of the cling crop forecast 9 percent larger than a year earlier, the 1973/74 canned cling supply will at least be moderately larger than the reduced supply of 1972/73.

Supplies of old pack canned *freestone peaches* were virtually non-existent by the June 1 carryover date. With fresh market demand continuing strong and with a larger West Coast crop expected, it is difficult to estimate how large the 1973 canned pack will be. Furthermore, market demand for canned freestones has slackened considerably in recent years. Annual packs have trended downward since the early 1960's, despite a larger market for fruit in the United States.

Current canned *pear stocks* are moderate, but well below the relatively large quantity on hand a year ago. With another large Bartlett crop in prospect, the 1973/74 supply is likely to be ample, including adequate supplies for fruit cocktail.

The small supply of canned *apricots* for 1972/73 was the result of a light pack and a very low carryover. April 1 stocks were about a third smaller than the limited quantity on hand a year earlier. The almost negligible carryover into 1973/74 is the smallest since 1959/60. The market could readily handle a larger pack this



season to build up depleted supplies. But present crop prospects do not suggest that even the increased raw product tonnage will be large enough to boost 1973/74 movement, and at the same time build up inventories to the levels of most recent pack seasons.

With short supplies of other canned fruits, the larger 1972 *tart cherry* pack moved so well that the July 1973 carryover was negligible. Furthermore, the 1972/73 supply was large enough to permit the heaviest shipments since the middle 1960's, a time when supplies were excessive. Several frosts have reduced the Lake States tart cherry crop to little more than half the generous 1972 figure. Supplies for 1973/74 will probably be inadequate for normal trade movement.

A larger pack of *sweet cherries* is expected to replenish depleted stocks from the 1972 pack, the smallest in recent history.

The total pack of canned *pineapple* by U.S. firms for the first 11 months of the 1972/73 season was reported at 15.4 million cases (24/2½ basis], 4 percent below the comparable period last year. Imports of canned pineapple in calendar year 1972 totaled 249 million pounds (or about 5.5 million cases 24/2½'s). Stocks of Hawaiian pineapple were down substantially from a year earlier, but still larger than most years in the late 1960's. Exports of canned pineapple totaled 1.4 million cases for 11 months of the 1972/73 season. This was substantially larger than a year earlier. USDA purchased 26.5 million pounds of canned pineapple in calendar 1972 under Section 6.

Dried Fruit

The raisin carryover at the end of 1972/73 market season will be the smallest of record. Production in 1972 was down to 105,000 tons. Exports from September 1 to April 1 at 18.2 thousand tons were only about one-third those of the comparable period a year earlier. All shipments this season have been on a free-tonnage basis, since no reserve pool has operated. Pinched by the tight supply situation, domestic shipments between September 1 and May 1 have amounted to 83,600 tons, 17 percent less than a year earlier. No significant relief can be expected until early fall when the new crop is ready for sale.

While the 1973 grape crop is expected to be larger than the unusually light production a year earlier, raisins will again be competing with wineries, which expect to draw heavily from Thompson and certain other varieties. Export demand for U.S. raisins from the 1973 crop is expected to be strong since Southern Hemisphere production was short, and stocks in foreign hands are negligible. One further consideration—the devalued dollar may give U.S. raisin exports an additional edge in the world market.

The 1973 *prune* crop is forecast at more than double the low tonnage of a year earlier. With the prospect of a large crop, the relatively small remaining stocks are being freely offered. The available supply at the beginning of the 1972/73 season was so small that domestic use was severely restricted.

Contract prices for the larger 1973 crop have not been established, but a rerun of $485 per ton price for 1972 is not likely, even though carryover stocks will be very light, and the market will be actively bidding for new supplies.

Frozen Non-Citrus Fruits

The 1972 pack of frozen fruits and berries of 612 million pounds was 8 percent less than the moderate quantity frozen in 1971, and the smallest since 1958. The carryin was also small and total supplies were not adequate to sustain established rates of use. This season pie bakers and institutional users frequently used substitutes, switched to other products, and turned to using imported items in some cases. Stocks of frozen non-citrus fruits and berries on May 31 were 322 million pounds, a tenth less than a year earlier.

Frozen Apples

Despite a record 1972 pack and a large total supply, stocks of frozen apples June 1 were 14 percent smaller than a year earlier. Apple freezers, noting the short supplies of competing pie fruit, were well prepared to achieve record movement this season. With the prospect of a small carryover, apple freezers will be in a position to use at least the same or more raw product again in 1973.

Frozen Peaches

Available supplies of frozen peaches in the 1972/73 sales season were sharply below most recent years. Nevertheless, between July and April, disappearance from this smaller supply was running a fifth larger than the previous season. To illustrate the tight supply position, the remaining supply on April 1 was substantially smaller than the carryover in most recent years. By June 1, stocks were only 11 million pounds. With 2 months of extremely limited supplies, the trade is eagerly awaiting the new pack arrival.

Frozen Strawberries

The domestic supply of frozen strawberries in 1972/73 was the smallest in recent years, the result of the smallest strawberry pack since 1949, when the industry was becoming established.

Imports of frozen berries from Mexico between January and May 1 this year reached 50 million pounds—39 percent more than a year earlier. These are usually shipped in institutional sizes, while the domestic frozen pack tends to run more heavily to consumer sizes.

Following the short 1972 pack, prices for frozen berries rose only gradually during the season, due to price ceiling restrictions and the effect of added imports. Cold storage holdings of frozen strawberries on June 1 were 84 million pounds—a tenth less than last year and 17 percent less than 1971.

The 1973 production of berries on the West Coast where processing is important is slightly larger than a year earlier, suggesting that the pack will not be greatly different this year, and that any increase in supplies may have to come from Mexican sources in the 1973/74 season.

Frozen Cherries

The total supply of frozen cherries for the 1972/73 season was 3 percent larger than a year earlier. With a heavy trade movement, stocks have dropped 22 percent below a year earlier as of June 1. In view of tighter market conditions, the Cherry Administrative Board recommended the release of two-thirds of their reserve holdings and this fruit quickly found buyers. Current prospects suggest that the small carryover and a reduced 1973 crop mean that supplies of frozen tart cherries for 1973/74 will be sharply less than in the season now ending. With only moderately larger supplies of competing fruits, wholesale frozen cherry prices are likely to be checked by price ceiling activity.

The July 1, 1973 carryover of bush berries was the smallest in years, as 1972 packs were generally small. Combined stocks of blueberries, blackberries, and raspberries on May 31 were the lightest in years. Red raspberries had been in short supply for 2 successive seasons. Canes in the Pacific Northwest apparently survived early winter cold, and present prospects suggest a larger 1973 pack. The 1972 blueberry pack was slightly larger than a year earlier, but strong demand has kept prices on a firm basis. Imports of frozen blueberries in early 1973 were double the quantity of a year earlier, but have tapered off since February.

PROCESSED CITRUS

Record Output in 1972/73 Season

Record citrus production means larger packs of citrus products. Output of most processed citrus items in Florida for 1972/73 was substantially larger than a year earlier, though Florida grapefruit processing activity generally declined. Larger carryover may result in an expanded total supply of canned grapefruit juice, too. Data on 1972/73 output of processed citrus items in California and Arizona are not yet available, but movement of oranges and grapefruit to processors has indicated substantial increases in these States. Movement of California-Arizona lemons to processors so far this season has also been sharply above year-earlier levels. Texas packed nearly 9.5 million cases (24/303) of canned citrus products through June 9 this season, up almost one-fourth from last season. Heavier processing activity was due partly to the increase in fruit production, but also reflected freeze damage in the West that resulted in large quantities of fruit being diverted to processing use. Even with generally good demand for processed citrus products, carryover of most processed citrus items is still likely to be above year-earlier levels.

Frozen Concentrates

With a record Florida orange crop and higher juice yield, pack of frozen concentrated orange juice so far this season has been running substantially larger than a year ago. The estimated yield of frozen concentrate per box as of June 1 is 1.33 gallons, up 3 percent from last season. The 1972/73 Florida pack of frozen concentrate to June 9 was 140 million gallons, 26 percent above a year ago. With a relatively large quantity of Florida Valencia oranges remaining for harvest as of mid-June, total output for this season is expected to substantially exceed last season's record pack of 134 million gallons.

Grower prices for Florida oranges used for frozen concentrate this season have averaged sharply below those of a year ago. In early June, spot prices for fruit for frozen concentrate were reported at $2.59 per box, compared with $3.04 a year earlier. However, Florida f.o.b. cannery prices for frozen concentrated orange juice had been steady since July 1971 at $1.88 per dozen 6-ounce can (unadvertised brands). Then in April, Florida citrus packers offered an off-invoice promotion allowance for frozen concentrate shipments made April 16 through May 25. Buyers would receive one case free with the purchase of six cases. The effect of this promotion allowance meant a price reduction from $1.88 to $1.61 per dozen 6-ounce cans. The offer was terminated after May 25 and the effective price moved back to $1.88.

The average retail price of frozen concentrate in selected cities has been steady since September 1971 at about 25 cents per 6-ounce can. Movement since the beginning of the season has been 19 percent above the comparable period of a year ago. Even with good demand, total stocks of frozen concentrate as of June 9 were 84 million gallons, an increase of 23 percent over a year ago. In view of a relatively large quantity of Florida Valencia oranges remaining for harvest, product inventories can be expected to climb still further relative to year-earlier levels before the season ends. However, with continued good demand, the industry appears confident that large inventories will not be burdensome. Frozen orange concentrate is one of the few food items that have not gone up in price this year.

Exports of frozen concentrate orange juice during the first 6 months of the 1972/73 season totaled nearly 4.8 million gallons, one-fifth more than in the prior season. Canada's share declined moderately to account for half of the exports. Europe with a substantial increase moved up to 47 percent of total exports from 41 percent during the corresponding period a year ago. A further increase in exports to Europe is expected as the United Kingdom announced that it is removing the purchase tax on fruit juice effective April 1.

With a slightly smaller Florida grapefruit crop, the current season's pack of frozen concentrated grapefruit juice had reached 10.2 million gallons, slightly less than at the same time last season. Movement of frozen concentrate through June 9 of this season was 4 million gallons compared with 3.5 million gallons during the corresponding period a year earlier. Thus, with substantially larger carryin at the beginning of the season, there were 7.3 million gallons of grapefruit concentrate in inventory as of June 9, 18 percent above a year ago.

Chilled Products

Output of Florida chilled single-strength orange juice to June 9 of 1972/73 season totaled 111 million gallons, 6 percent above a year earlier. However, total quantity packed from fresh oranges was down slightly despite a larger orange crop, 90 million gallons compared with 93 million a year ago. Proportionally, fresh fruit accounted for only 81 percent of total pack compared with 89 percent a year earlier. The remaining quantity was composed of reprocessed bulk single-strength orange juice and reconstituted bulk frozen concentrate, which amounted to 14 million and 8 million gallons respectively. Output from these two items was almost double a year before.

Despite relatively higher retail prices this spring, consumer demand for chilled orange juice continues strong. Total movement through June 9 this season was 86 million gallons, up from 77 million during the same period a year ago.

Although total pack of chilled grapefruit juice was slightly less, total movement was larger through June 9. Florida packers moved 11 million gallons, compared with 10 million during the corresponding period a year ago, leaving slightly smaller stocks on hand as of June 9.

Canned Citrus Product

Total pack of Florida canned citrus products to June 9, with the season nearing its end, was 36 million cases (24-2's), 4 percent below a year earlier, with decreases recorded for each of four items (reconstituted grapefruit juice, single strength grapefruit juice, grapefruit sections, and citrus salad). Movement of canned citrus products has been slightly larger than the corresponding period a year ago, due entirely to a moderate increase in canned single-strength orange juice. Canned single-strength orange juice prices during this season moved down from $4.00 to $3.70 (a dozen of 46 ounces, f.o.b. Florida canneries) in late December 1972. However, price returned to $4.00 in early March, and has remained there, equaling the level of a year ago. Because of slow movement of canned single-strength grapefruit juice, prices dropped from $4.45 to $4.00 and then to $3.75, but returned to $4.00 in mid-June. The price is now only 6 percent below a year ago (dozen 46-ounce, f.o.b. Florida canneries).

With the larger carryover more than offsetting the influences of smaller pack and larger movement, total stocks of Florida canned citrus products on hand as of June 9 stood at 18.5 million cases, 8 percent above year-earlier levels.

USDA Purchases

USDA has made two purchases of canned single-strength orange juice and frozen concentrated orange juice this season, under both Section 6 of the National School Lunch Act and Section 32 of Public Law 74-320. Under the Section 32, the purchases of canned single-strength orange juice on December 22, 1972, and May 21, 1973, totaled 2.04 million cases (dozen No. 3 cylinder). The first purchase under Section 6, amounting to approximately 1.8 million gallons of frozen concentrated orange juice, was announced March 5, 1973. The second purchase under Section 32, amounting to 1.3 million gallons of frozen concentrate, was announced March 21, 1973. Last season, USDA did not buy any processed citrus.

Table 1.—Production and utilization of specified fruits, United States, crops of 1964-72

Commodity and crop year	Production[1]	Utilization[2] Fresh[3]	Processed (fresh equivalent) Canned	Dried	Frozen	Other[4]	Total processed
	Tons	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*
Apples:							
1964	3,120,150	1,784.450	655,400	67,950	99,450	512,900	1,335,700
1965	3,000,500	1,691,300	654,300	92,100	109,100	453,700	1,309,200
1966	2,825,100	1,614,750	521,750	127,200	99,900	461,500	1,210,350
1967	2,702,750	1,589,150	553,400	79,800	129,050	351,350	1,113,600
1968	2,723,200	1,596,650	587,600	86,850	114,150	337,950	1,126,550
1969	3,354,700	1,850,350	699,350	140,100	110,950	553,950	1,504,350
1970	3,128,700	1,765,300	579,150	93,500	89,800	600,950	1,363,400
1971	3,055,050	1,747,650	546,750	48,700	85,150	626,800	1,307,400
1972[5]	2,914,150						
Apricots:							
1964	218,000	20,340	151,760	37,400	8,500	---	197,660
1965	210,940	15,140	156,000	30,800	9,000	---	195,800
1966	192,400	18,530	126,370	39,000	8,500	---	173,870
1967	147,525	11,555	106,270	22,000	7,700	---	135,970
1968	149,280	11,885	106,095	23,100	8,200	---	137,395
1969	230,550	14,800	164,450	41,800	9,500	---	215,750
1970	176,400	16,240	116,060	36,400	7,700	---	160,160
1971	149,550	17,620	99,530	26,000	6,400	---	131,930
1972	127,470	10,050	93,020	18,000	6,400	---	117,420
Cherries, sweet:							
1964	118,135	47,681	16,945	---	---	53,509	70,454
1965	86,780	30,004	13,175	---	---	43,601	56,776
1966	111,050	44,138	12,543	---	---	54,369	66,912
1967	110,153	42,202	14,492	---	---	53,459	67,951
1968	90,810	35,733	11,115	---	---	43,962	55,077
1969	126,960	49,820	19,160	---	---	57,980	77,140
1970	121,530	48,292	11,820	---	---	61,418	73,238
1971	139,990	68,627	12,348	---	---	59,015	71,363
1972	95,040	41,668	8,692	---	---	44,680	53,372
Cherries, tart:							
1964	225,923	8,258	101,031	---	116,634	---	217,665
1965	161,414	6,495	69,918	---	85,001	---	154,919
1966	89,496	6,592	36,738	---	46,166	---	82,904
1967	88,990	4,662	30,374	---	53,954	---	84,328
1968	137,654	5,734	48,411	---	83,509	---	131,920
1969	152,230	5,691	63,357	---	83,182	---	146,539
1970	118,990	6,012	43,358	---	69,620	---	112,978
1971	139,260	5,620	41,280	---	92,360	---	133,640
1972	135,400	4,300	47,990	---	83,110	---	131,100
Peaches:[6]							
1964	1,638,150	575,600	969,800	33,700	53,450	5,600	1,062,550
1965	1,576,150	669,250	823,350	35,300	41,150	7,100	906,900
1966	1,597,200	611,350	914,300	22,000	44,100	5,450	985,850
1967	1,262,650	483,400	706,700	12,750	48,450	11,350	779,250
1968	1,697,700	669,400	937,300	18,300	54,800	17,900	1,028,300
1969	1,707,000	697,950	936,750	28,100	29,950	14,250	1,009,050
1970	1,395,900	597,100	735,600	18,200	36,850	8,150	798,800
1971	1,370,450	605,250	696,400	14,900	40,650	13,250	765,200
1972	1,147,000	454,300	624,800	12,000	32,650	23,250	692,700

Continued

Table 1.—Production and utilization of specified fruits, United States, crops of 1964-72—Continued

Commodity and crop year	Production[1]	Utilization[2]					
		Fresh[3]	Processed (fresh equivalent)				
			Canned	Dried	Frozen	Other[4]	Total processed
	Tons	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*
Pears:							
1964	718,565	258,845	450,920	8,800	---	---	459,720
1965	496,225	204,400	290,725	1,100	---	---	291,825
1966	720,915	290,964	421,651	8,300	---	---	429,951
1967	452,780	191,878	259,702	1,200	---	---	260,902
1968	617,680	212,414	402,666	2,600	---	---	405,266
1969	711,570	284,151	423,219	4,200	---	---	427,419
1970	538,780	205,723	329,557	3,500	---	---	333,057
1971	706,920	300,837	401,583	4,500	---	---	406,083
1972	608,330	259,885	343,145	5,300	---	---	348,445
Calif., plums:							
1964	110,000	105,200	4,800	---	---	---	4,800
1965	108,000	102,600	5,400	---	---	---	5,400
1966	86,000	82,400	3,600	---	---	---	3,600
1967	95,000	90,400	4,600	---	---	---	4,600
1968	106,000	100,700	5,300	---	---	---	5,300
1969	67,000	63,600	3,400	---	---	---	3,400
1970	123,000	119,300	3,700	---	---	---	3,700
1971	101,000	98,200	2,800	---	---	---	2,800
1972	96,000	93,300	2,700	---	---	---	2,700
Calif., prunes:							
1964	450,000	---	---	450,000	---	---	450,000
1965	417,500	---	---	417,500	---	---	417,500
1966	330,000	---	---	330,000	---	---	330,000
1967	410,000	---	---	410,000	---	---	410,000
1968	382,500	---	---	382,500	---	---	382,500
1969	364,000	---	---	364,000	---	---	364,000
1970	606,000	---	---	606,000	---	---	606,000
1971	393,000	---	---	393,000	---	---	393,000
1972	214,830	---	---	214,830	---	---	214,830
Other prunes and plums:[7]							
1964	70,688	36,755	27,568	5,475	890	---	33,933
1965	72,574	36,341	29,168	5,700	1,365	---	36,233
1966	66,180	33,720	24,010	7,100	1,350	---	32,460
1967	73,972	34,343	29,829	7,400	2,400	---	39,629
1968	41,280	25,010	14,995	300	975	---	16,270
1969	94,200	43,280	40,600	7,400	2,920	---	50,920
1970	48,350	28,040	15,160	3,950	1,200	---	20,310
1971	65,000	34,280	25,220	5,500	---	---	30,720
1972	41,880	29,040	10,840	2,000	---	---	12,840

[1] Having value. [2] For all items except California plums and prunes, some quantities canned, frozen, or otherwise processed are included in other utilization categories to avoid disclosure of individual operations. [3] Includes home use. [4] *Apples*, mostly crushed for juice, cider and vinegar; *peaches*, used for jams, jellies, etc.; and *cherries*, mostly brined. [5] Preliminary; utilization data available July 2. [6] Production excludes clingstone culls and cannery diversion not sold. [7] Michigan, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

Table 2.—Utilization of specified fruits marketed, by percentage of total crop having value, United States, 1964-72[2]

Commodity and crop year	Fresh[3]	Processed (basis fresh equivalent)					Total
		Canned	Dried	Frozen	Other[4]	Total processed	
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
Apples:							
1964	57.2	21.0	2.2	3.2	16.4	42.8	100.0
1965	56.4	21.8	3.1	3.6	15.1	43.6	100.0
1966	57.2	18.5	4.5	3.5	16.3	42.8	100.0
1967	58.8	20.5	3.0	4.8	12.9	41.2	100.0
1968	58.6	21.6	3.2	4.2	12.4	41.4	100.0
1969	55.2	20.8	4.2	3.3	16.5	44.8	100.0
1970	56.4	18.5	3.0	2.9	19.2	43.6	100.0
1971	57.2	17.9	1.6	2.8	20.5	42.8	100.0
1972[5]							
Apricots:							
1964	9.3	69.6	17.2	3.9	---	90.7	100.0
1965	7.2	73.9	14.6	4.3	---	92.8	100.0
1966	9.6	65.7	20.3	4.4	---	90.4	100.0
1967	7.8	72.1	14.9	5.2	---	92.2	100.0
1968	8.0	71.1	15.4	5.5	---	92.0	100.0
1969	6.4	71.4	18.1	4.1	---	93.6	100.0
1970	9.2	65.8	20.6	4.4	---	90.8	100.0
1971	11.8	66.5	17.4	4.3	---	88.2	100.0
1972	7.9	73.0	14.1	5.0	---	92.1	100.0
Cherries, sweet:							
1964	40.4	14.3	---	---	45.3	59.6	100.0
1965	34.6	15.2	---	---	50.2	65.4	100.0
1966	39.7	11.3	---	---	49.0	60.3	100.0
1967	38.3	13.2	---	---	48.5	61.7	100.0
1968	39.3	12.2	---	---	48.5	60.7	100.0
1969	39.2	15.1	---	---	45.7	60.8	100.0
1970	39.7	9.7	---	---	50.6	60.3	100.0
1971	49.0	8.8	---	---	42.2	51.0	100.0
1972	43.8	9.1	---	---	47.1	56.2	100.0
Cherries, tart:							
1964	3.7	44.7	---	51.6	---	96.3	100.0
1965	4.0	43.3	---	52.7	---	96.0	100.0
1966	7.4	41.0	---	51.6	---	92.6	100.0
1967	5.2	34.1	---	60.7	---	94.8	100.0
1968	4.2	35.2	---	60.6	---	95.8	100.0
1969	3.7	41.6	---	54.7	---	96.3	100.0
1970	5.1	36.4	---	58.5	---	94.9	100.0
1971	4.0	29.6	---	66.4	---	96.0	100.0
1972	3.2	35.4	---	61.4	---	96.8	100.0
Peaches:							
1964	35.1	59.2	2.1	3.3	.3	64.9	100.0
1965	42.5	52.3	2.2	2.6	.4	57.5	100.0
1966	38.3	57.2	1.4	2.8	.3	61.7	100.0
1967	38.3	56.0	1.0	3.8	.9	61.7	100.0
1968	39.4	55.2	1.1	3.2	1.1	60.6	100.0
1969	40.9	54.9	1.6	1.8	.8	59.1	100.0
1970	42.8	52.7	1.3	2.6	.6	57.2	100.0
1971	44.2	50.8	1.1	3.0	.9	55.8	100.0
1972	39.6	54.5	1.0	2.9	2.0	60.4	100.0

Continued

Table 2.—Utilization of specified fruits marketed, by percentage of total crop having value, United States, 1964-72[2] —Continued

Commodity and crop year	Fresh[3]	Processed (basis fresh equivalent)					Total
		Canned	Dried	Frozen	Other[4]	Total processed	
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
Pears:							
1964	36.0	62.8	1.2	---	---	64.0	100.0
1965	41.2	58.6	.2	---	---	58.8	100.0
1966	40.4	58.5	1.1	---	---	59.6	100.0
1967	42.4	57.3	.3	---	---	57.6	100.0
1968	34.4	65.2	.4	---	---	65.6	100.0
1969	39.9	59.5	.6	---	---	60.1	100.0
1970	38.2	61.2	.6	---	---	61.8	100.0
1971	42.6	56.8	.6	---	---	57.4	100.0
1972	42.7	56.4	.9	---	---	57.3	100.0
Calif., plums:							
1964	95.6	4.4	---	---	---	4.4	100.0
1965	95.0	5.0	---	---	---	5.0	100.0
1966	95.8	4.2	---	---	---	4.2	100.0
1967	95.2	4.8	---	---	---	4.8	100.0
1968	95.0	5.0	---	---	---	5.0	100.0
1969	94.9	5.1	---	---	---	5.1	100.0
1970	97.0	3.0	---	---	---	3.0	100.0
1971	97.2	2.8	---	---	---	2.8	100.0
1972	97.2	2.8	---	---	---	2.8	100.0
Calif., prunes:							
1964	---	---	100.0	---	---	100.0	100.0
1965	---	---	100.0	---	---	100.0	100.0
1966	---	---	100.0	---	---	100.0	100.0
1967	---	---	100.0	---	---	100.0	100.0
1968	---	---	100.0	---	---	100.0	100.0
1969	---	---	100.0	---	---	100.0	100.0
1970	---	---	100.0	---	---	100.0	100.0
1971	---	---	100.0	---	---	100.0	100.0
1972	---	---	100.0	---	---	100.0	100.0
Other prunes and plums:[7]							
1964	52.0	39.0	7.7	1.3	---	48.0	100.0
1965	50.1	40.1	7.9	1.9	---	49.9	100.0
1966	51.0	36.3	10.7	2.0	---	49.0	100.0
1967	46.4	40.4	10.0	3.2	---	53.6	100.0
1968	60.6	36.3	.7	2.4	---	39.4	100.0
1969	45.9	43.1	7.9	3.1	---	54.1	100.0
1970	58.0	31.3	8.2	2.5	---	42.0	100.0
1971	52.7	38.8	8.5	---	---	47.3	100.0
1972	69.3	25.9	4.8	---	---	30.7	100.0

Same footnotes as table 1.

Table 3.—Canned noncitrus fruits: Canners' carryin, pack, supplies, shipments and stocks, current season with comparisons

Item and season[1]	Carryin	Pack	Total supply	Shipments beginning season to April 1	April 1 stocks	Shipments, April 1-June 1	June 1 stocks	Season shipments, 12 months
	1,000 equivalent cases, 24 No. 2½'s							
Total—14 items:								
1968/69	19,688	104,986	124,674	81,399	40,734	14,237	29,038	99,335
1969/70	25,339	113,375	138,714	87,262	48,053	13,643	38,331	104,262
1970/71	32,091	93,089	125,180	76,231	45,778	15,291	33,658	95,265
1971/72	29,915	92,092	122,007	76,532	41,921	14,412	30,772	94,427
1972/73[2]	27,373	[3] 80,528	107,901	76,851	29,994			
Apples:								
1968/69	1,051	3,316	4,367	1,974	2,358	474	1,919	3,129
1969/70	1,238	2,877	4,115	1,698	2,357	421	1,996	2,698
1970/71	1,417	2,090	3,507	1,606	1,820	398	1,503	2,476
1971/72	1,031	2,358	3,389	1,746	1,617	351	1,292	2,672
1972/73	717	[3] 2,135	2,852	1,748	1,070			
Applesauce:								
1968/69	2,422	14,119	16,541	8,805	7,593	2,072	5,664	13,848
1969/70	2,693	16,758	19,451	9,256	9,535	2,782	7,413	15,281
1970/71	4,170	14,131	18,301	9,744	8,202	2,254	6,303	15,211
1971/72	3,090	15,005	18,095	9,737	7,737	2,164	5,903	14,768
1972/73	3,327	[3] 11,417	14,744	8,921	5,722			
Apricots:[4]								
1968/69	970	4,513	5,483	3,910	1,573	536	1,037	4,446
1969/70	1,037	5,543	6,580	3,722	2,858	453	2,405	4,175
1970/71	[5] 2,067	3,766	5,833	3,569	2,264	568	1,696	4,137
1971/72	1,696	3,262	4,958	4,023	935	374	561	4,397
1972/73	561	3,041	3,602	2,963	639	341	298	3,304
Cherries, RSP:								
1968/69	25	1,132	1,157	921	236	89	147	1,057
1969/70	100	1,505	1,605	1,278	327	118	209	1,453
1970/71	152	978	1,130	879	251	91	160	1,028
1971/72	102	1,041	1,143	767	376	92	284	900
1972/73	243	1,299	1,542	1,425	117			
Cherries, sweet:								
1968/69	180	531	711	514	197	85	112	599
1969/70	112	947	1,059	622	437	85	352	707
1970/71	[5] 330	663	993	515	478	93	385	608
1971/72	385	536	921	526	395	80	315	606
1972/73	315	393	708	460	248			
Figs:								
1968/69	64	186	250	225	25	9	16	234
1969/70	16	334	350	208	142	26	116	234
1970/71	[5] 78	370	448	198	250	33	217	231
1971/72	217	205	422	167	255	32	223	199
Fruit cocktail:								
1968/69	2,836	16,570	19,406	13,661	5,745	2,429	3,316	16,090
1969/70	3,316	16,686	20,002	13,828	6,174	2,107	4,067	15,935
1970/71	[5] 3,426	13,081	16,507	10,773	5,734	2,281	3,453	13,054
1971/72	3,453	13,334	16,787	10,510	6,277	1,941	4,336	12,451
1972/73	4,336	11,855	16,191	11,251	4,940	2,605	2,335	13,856
Fruit for salad:								
1968/69	192	787	979	637	342	112	230	749
1969/70	230	788	1,018	595	423	83	340	678
1970/71	[5] 299	658	957	617	340	120	220	737
1971/72	220	784	1,004	648	356	131	225	779
1972/73	225	724	949	596	353	141	212	737

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued

Table 3.—Canned noncitrus fruit: Canners' carryin, pack, supplies, shipments and stocks, current season with comparisons—Continued

Item and season[1]	Carryin	Pack	Total supply	Shipments beginning season to April 1	April 1 stocks	Shipments, April 1-June 1	June 1 stocks	Season shipments 12 months
	1,000 equivalent cases, 24 No. 2½'s							
Mixed fruits:								
1968/69	100	520	620	427	193	31	162	458
1969/70	162	728	890	553	337	75	262	628
1970/71	262	548	810	558	252	94	158	652
1971/72	158	695	853	664	189	75	114	739
1972/73	114	752	866	735	131	32	99	767
Peaches, Calif. clingstone:								
1968/69	3,051	29,867	32,918	23,836	9,082	3,445	5,637	27,281
1969/70	5,637	31,479	37,116	26,594	10,522	2,194	8,328	28,788
1970/71	[5] 7,375	24,878	32,253	21,078	11,175	4,412	6,763	25,490
1971/72	6,763	21,839	28.602	20,817	7,785	3,895	3,890	24,712
1972/73	3,890	21,233	25,123	21,246	3,877	2,286	1,591	23,532
Peaches, U.S. freestone:								
1968/69	1,082	5,988	7,070	4,138	2,932	1,033	1,899	5,171
1969/70	1,899	6,060	7,959	5,027	2,932	913	2,019	5,940
1970/71	[5] 1,797	4,663	6,460	4,526	1,934	740	1,194	5,266
1971/72	1,194	3,923	5,117	3,557	1,560	617	943	4,174
1972/73	943	2,783	3,726	3,236	490			
Pears:								
1968/69	1,440	10,262	11,702	7,329	4,373	1,589	2,784	8,918
1969/70	2,784	10,590	13,374	8,383	4,991	2,001	2,990	10,384
1970/71	2,990	8,610	11,600	6,634	4,966	1,597	3,369	8,231
1971/72	3,369	10,309	13,678	8,382	5,296	1,608	3,688	9,990
1972/73	3,688	9,063	12,751	8,325	4,426			
Pineapple:								
1968/69	5,757	16,464	22,221	14,158	5,700	2,199	5,864	16,357
1969/70	5,864	16,871	22,735	13,636	5,898	2,182	6,917	15,818
1970/71	6,811	17,813	24,624	14,393	7,496	2,444	7,787	16,837
1971/72	7,787	17,602	25,389	13,877	8,605	2,890	8,622	16,767
1972/73	8,638	[3] 15,439	24,077	15,297	7,859			
Purple plums, U.S.:								
1968/69	518	731	1,249	864	385	134	251	998
1969/70	251	2,209	2,460	1,340	1,120	203	917	1,543
1970/71	917	840	1,757	1,141	616	166	450	1,307
1971/72	450	1,199	1,649	1,111	538	162	376	1,273
1972/73	376	394	770	648	122			

[1] Season beginning September 1 for apples and applesauce, July 1 for RSP cherries, and June 1 for all other items. [2] Excludes figs. [3] Includes pack of apples, applesauce and pineapple to May 1 only. [4] California only. [5] 1970/71 canners carryin excludes cyclamate packs.

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

Table 4.—Canned fruits: Commercial pack of principal items by size of container, United States, 1968-72

(Basis equivalent cases of 24 No. 2½ cans)

Item and season[1]	Retail sizes[2] Quantity	Retail sizes[2] Percent of pack	Institutional size No. 10 Quantity	Institutional size No. 10 Percent of pack	Total pack
	1,000 cases	*Percent*	*1,000 cases*	*Percent*	*1,000 cases*
Apples:					
1968/69	1,043	31.5	2,273	68.5	3,316
1969/70	760	26.4	2,117	73.6	2,877
1970/71	581	27.8	1,509	72.2	2,090
1971/72	713	30.2	1,645	69.8	2,358
1972/73	620	29.0	1,515	71.0	[3]2,135
Applesauce:					
1968/69	11,542	81.7	2,577	18.3	14,119
1969/70	12,728	76.0	4,030	24.0	16,758
1970/71	11,160	79.0	2,971	21.0	14,131
1971/72	11,687	77.9	3,318	22.1	15,005
1972/73	9,080	79.5	2,337	20.5	[3]11,417
Apricots:[4]					
1968/69	3,020	66.9	1,493	33.1	4,513
1969/70	3,675	66.3	1,868	33.7	5,543
1970/71	2,560	68.0	1,206	32.0	3,766
1971/72	1,938	59.4	1,324	40.6	3,262
1972/73	2,006	66.0	1,035	34.0	3,041
Cherries, R.S.P.:					
1968/69	567	50.1	565	49.9	1,132
1969/70	772	51.3	733	48.7	1,505
1970/71	500	51.1	478	48.9	978
1971/72	519	49.9	522	50.1	1,041
1972/73	444	34.2	855	65.8	1,299
Cherries, sweet:					
1968/69	412	77.6	119	22.4	531
1969/70	745	78.7	202	21.3	947
1970/71	479	72.2	184	27.8	663
1971/72	386	72.0	150	28.0	536
1972/73	299	76.1	94	23.9	393
Cranberry sauce:					
1968/69	3,319	88.1	449	11.9	3,768
1969/70	3,099	88.1	420	11.9	3,519
1970/71	3,454	89.0	427	11.0	3,881
1971/72	3,023	87.5	430	12.5	3,453
1972/73	3,127	89.3	374	10.7	3,501
Pineapple:					
1968/69	12,076	73.3	4,388	26.7	16,464
1969/70	12,396	73.5	4,475	26.5	16,871
1970/71	13,681	76.8	4,132	23.2	17,813
1971/72	13,550	77.0	4,052	23.0	17,602
1972/73	11,253	72.9	4,186	27.1	[3]15,439

Item and season[1]	Retail size[2] Quantity	Retail size[2] Percent of pack	Institutional size No. 10 Quantity	Institutional size No. 10 Percent of pack	Total pack
	1,000 cases	*Percent*	*1,000 cases*	*Percent*	*1,000 cases*
Fruit cocktail:					
1968/69	14,271	86.1	2,299	13.9	16,570
1969/70	13,922	83.4	2,764	16.6	16,686
1970/71	10,997	84.1	2,084	15.9	13,081
1971/72	11,093	83.2	2,241	16.8	13,334
1972/73	9,158	77.2	2,697	22.8	11,855
Fruit for salad:					
1968/69	570	72.4	217	27.6	787
1969/70	573	72.7	215	27.3	788
1970/71	477	72.5	181	27.5	658
1971/72	542	69.1	242	30.9	784
1972/73	486	67.1	238	32.9	724
Mixed fruit:					
1968/69	133	25.6	387	74.4	520
1969/70	177	24.3	551	75.7	728
1970/71	315	57.5	233	42.5	548
1971/72	377	54.2	318	45.8	695
1972/73	364	48.4	388	51.6	752
Peaches, Cal. clingstone:					
1968/69	23,049	77.2	6,818	22.8	29,867
1969/70	24,868	79.0	6,611	21.0	31,479
1970/71	19,940	80.2	4,938	19.8	24,878
1971/72	17,973	82.3	3,866	17.7	21,839
1972/73	16,154	76.1	5,079	23.9	21,233
Peaches, U.S. freestone:					
1968/69	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	5,988
1969/70	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	6,060
1970/71	4,476	96.0	187	4.0	4,663
1971/72	3,704	94.4	219	5.6	3,923
1972/73	2,637	94.8	146	5.2	2,783
Pears:					
1968/69	8,083	78.8	2,179	21.2	10,262
1969/70	7,878	74.4	2,712	25.6	10,590
1970/71	6,760	78.5	1,850	21.5	8,610
1971/72	7,591	73.6	2,718	26.4	10,309
1972/73	7,020	77.5	2,043	22.5	9,063
Purple plums, U.S.:					
1968/69	516	70.6	215	29.4	731
1969/70	1,382	62.6	827	37.4	2,209
1970/71	581	73.7	207	26.3	788
1971/72	699	58.3	500	41.7	1,199
1972/73	218	55.3	176	44.7	394

[1] Season beginning September 1 for apples, applesauce and cranberry sauce, July 1 for RSP cherries, and June 1 for all other items. [2] May include some institutional sizes reported as miscellaneous. [3] Apple, applesauce and pineapple packs to May 1, 1973. [4] California. [5] Data not available.

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

Table 5.—Canned pineapple juice: Canners' carryin, pack, supplies, shipments, and stocks, United States, 1968-72

Item and season[1]	Carryin	Pack	Total supply	Shipments beginning season to April 1	April 1 stocks	Shipments, April-June 1	June 1 stocks	Season shipments, 12 months
	1,000 equivalent cases, 24 No. 2's							
Pineapple juice:								
1968/69	3,670	13,954	17,624	13,736	2,251	1,593	2,295	15,329
1969/70	2,295	15,014	17,309	11,100	3,280	1,592	4,617	12,692
1970/71	4,617	13,704	18,321	11,449	4,940	1,572	5,300	13,021
1971/72	5,300	13,641	18,941	10,600	6,227	2,236	6,105	12,836
1972/73[2]	6,105	11,661	17,766	12,262	4,606			
	1,000 equivalent cases, 6 No. 10's							
Concentrated Pineapple juice:								
1968/69	527	1,359	1,886	1,101	428	277	508	1,378
1969/70[3]	345	1,412	1,757	([4])	444	([4])	473	1,284
1970/71	473	1,661	2,134	1,092	692	263	779	1,355
1971/72	779	1,549	2,328	998	973	205	1,125	1,203
1972/73[2]	1,125	1,028	2,153	1,095	983			

[1] Season beginning June 1. [2] Includes pack to May 1 only. [3] Revised beginning stocks. [4] Not available.

Data from pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii.

Table 6.—Canned fruit juices: Packs of selected items, 1971/72 and earlier seasons

Item	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72
	1,000 equivalent cases 24/2's				
Apri'	8,726	9,365	13,390	14,118	13,696
Blended orange and grapefruit	2,187	2,578	2,419	2,500	1,984
Grapefruit	15,826	20,535	22,124	25,993	26,777
Orange	10,414	13,453	14,296	15,452	13,853

Data from National Canners Association and Texas Canners and Freezers Association.

Table 7.—Frozen fruits: Packers' carryin, pack, supplies, disappearance, and stocks of selected items, United States, 1968-72

Item and season[1]	Carryin	Pack	Total supply	Disappearance to May 31[2]	Stocks, May 31	Total season disappearance
	Million pounds	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*
Total—11 items:						
1968/69	212.1	676.4	888.5	577.1	316.9	633.9
1969/70	254.6	634.3	888.9	551.4	346.9	599.1
1970/71	289.8	581.2	871.0	584.7	277.4	643.2
1971/72	227.8	627.3	855.1	592.4	260.5	646.2
1972/73	208.9	575.8	784.7	577.8	215.7	N.A.
Apples:						
1968/69	34.9	117.2	152.1	59.6	92.5	100.8
1969/70	51.3	122.3	173.6	82.6	91.0	115.5
1970/71	58.1	100.4	158.5	79.0	79.5	118.9
1971/72	39.6	97.0	136.6	74.2	62.4	113.5
1972/73	23.1	130.4	153.5	100.0	53.5	N.A.
Apricots:						
1968/69	3.9	14.3	18.2	13.8	4.4	13.8
1969/70	4.4	17.3	21.7	13.6	8.1	13.6
1970/71	8.1	12.1	20.2	13.2	7.0	13.2
1971/72	7.0	11.0	18.0	14.3	3.7	14.3
1972/73	3.7	15.5	19.2	13.7	5.5	13.7
Cherries:						
1968/69	12.7	142.8	155.5	115.3	40.2	122.0
1969/70	33.5	143.0	176.5	132.0	44.5	138.1
1970/71	38.4	125.4	163.8	134.7	29.1	143.2
1971/72	20.6	162.0	182.6	133.8	48.8	142.9
1972/73	39.7	148.8	188.5	150.6	37.9	N.A.
Grapes:						
1968/69	4.3	21.5	25.8	21.3	4.5	23.5
1969/70	2.3	11.1	13.4	10.6	2.8	12.1
1970/71	1.3	5.2	6.5	2.8	3.7	2.7
1971/72	3.8	5.8	9.6	6.6	3.0	6.3
1972/73	3.3	5.3	8.6	5.5	3.1	N.A.
Peaches:						
1968/69	24.2	82.0	106.2	64.5	41.7	71.1
1969/70	35.1	53.6	88.7	57.3	31.4	60.4
1970/71	28.3	47.5	75.8	52.0	23.8	56.6
1971/72	19.2	59.9	79.1	53.4	25.7	57.0
1972/73	22.1	46.3	68.4	57.3	11.1	N.A.
Strawberries:						
1968/69	81.3	213.3	294.6	200.1	100.0	200.1
1969/70	94.5	178.7	273.2	156.5	126.1	156.5
1970/71	116.7	201.6	318.3	208.0	101.4	208.0
1971/72	110.3	199.4	309.7	214.1	93.4	214.1
1972/73	95.6	146.8	242.4	167.3	83.9	167.3
1973/74	75.1					

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued

Table 7.—Frozen fruits: Packers' carryin, pack, supplies, disappearance, and stocks of selected items, United States, 1968-72—Continued

Item and season[1]	Carryin	Pack	Total supply	Disappearance to May 31[2]	Stocks, May 31	Total season disappearance
	Million pounds	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*
Blackberries:						
1968/69	13.6	22.4	36.0	30.1	5.9	30.3
1969/70	5.7	27.2	32.9	23.7	9.2	24.2
1970/71	8.7	29.2	37.9	27.0	10.9	27.9
1971/72	10.0	27.5	37.5	31.5	6.0	31.9
1972/73	5.6	21.2	26.8	21.8	5.0	N.A.
Blueberries:						
1968/69	19.6	27.8	47.4	30.3	17.1	33.1
1969/70	14.3	37.7	52.0	32.5	19.5	35.4
1970/71	16.6	21.8	38.4	28.7	9.7	31.6
1971/72	6.8	30.4	37.2	27.6	9.6	29.2
1972/73	8.0	30.9	38.9	30.0	8.9	N.A.
Boysenberries:						
1968/69	6.4	9.0	15.4	12.3	3.1	12.3
1969/70	3.1	9.3	12.4	8.9	3.5	8.9
1970/71	3.5	8.5	12.0	9.4	2.6	9.4
1971/72	2.6	6.2	8.8	7.0	1.8	7.0
1972/73	1.8	6.2	8.0	6.8	1.2	6.8
Black Raspberries:						
1968/69	1.5	3.0	4.5	3.0	1.5	2.3
1969/70	2.2	6.4	8.6	7.1	1.5	7.2
1970/71	1.4	4.1	5.5	3.4	2.1	3.9
1971/72	1.6	3.6	5.2	4.0	1.2	4.2
1972/73	1.0	3.9	4.9	4.2	.7	N.A.
Red Raspberries:						
1968/69	9.7	23.1	32.8	26.8	6.0	24.6
1969/70	8.2	27.7	35.9	26.6	9.3	27.2
1970/71	8.7	25.4	34.1	26.5	7.6	27.8
1971/72	6.3	24.5	30.8	25.9	4.9	25.8
1972/73	5.0	20.5	25.5	20.6	4.9	N.A.

[1] Season beginning May 1 for strawberries, June 1 for apricots and boysenberries, September 1 for grapes, October 1 for apples, and July 1 for all other items. [2] Disappearance to April 30 for strawberries. N.A.—Data not available temporarily.

Pack data from American Frozen Food Insittute. Stocks from Statistical Reporting Service.

Table 8.—Frozen concentrated citrus juice: Florida packs and stocks, 1972/73 and earlier seasons

Item	Pack					Packers' stocks		
	Total season		December to June[1]			June 5, 1971	June 3, 1972	June 2, 1973
	1970/71	1971/72	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73			
	1,000 gallons	*1,000 gallons*	*1,000 gallons*	*1,000 gallons*	*1,000 gallons*	*1,000 gallons*	*1,000 gallons*	*1,000 gallons*
Orange[2]	125,187	134,229	115,066	110,891	134,915	65,781	67,869	81,789
Grapefruit ..	6,870	8,798	6,869	8,567	8,519	3,934	6,186	7,355
Blend	18	22	18	22	3	---	---	---
Tangerine ...	1,090	1,220	1,090	1,220	1,072	198	404	379
Limeade	1,648	1,498	[3] 393	[3] 276	N.A.	[4] 555	[4] 619	N.A.

[1] Through date specified in columns headed "Packers' stocks." [2] Includes frozen concentrated orange juice for manufacture. [3] November through May [4] May 31 stocks. N.A.—Data not available temporarily.

Compiled from Florida Canners Association reports.

Table 9.—Chilled and canned citrus juices: Florida packs and stocks, 1972/73 and earlier seasons

Item	Pack					Packers' stocks		
	Total season		October to June[1]			June 5, 1971	June 3, 1972	June 2, 1973
	1970/71	1971/72	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73			
	1,000 cases 24/2's	*1,000 cases 24/2's*	*1,000 cases 24/2's*	*1,000 cases 24/2's*	*1,000 cases 24/2's*	*1,000 cases 24/2's*	*1,000 cases 24/2's*	*1,000 cases 24/2's*
Canned:								
Grapefruit sections	3,300	2,574	3,506	2,750	2,687	1,728	1,428	1,204
Orange sections ..	20	8	20	8	18	16	8	15
Citrus salad	214	254	228	269	131	147	199	141
Blended orange and grapefruit juice .	2,186	1,807	2,203	1,806	1,868	891	853	945
Grapefruit juice ..	19,110	20,874	19,327	20,803	18,503	6,758	10,184	10,725
Grapefruit juice, reconstituted ...	1,144	512	818	297	119	332	115	35
Orange juice	11,599	10,800	11,714	10,828	11,635	4,031	4,751	5,497
Tangerine juice ...	35	16	35	16	24	27	7	12
	1,000 gallons	*1,000 gallons*	*1,000 gallons*	*1,000 gallons*	*1,000 gallons*	*1,000 gallons*	*1,000 gallons*	*1,000 gallons*
Chilled:								
Orange juice[2]	102,110	108,756	93,487	89,823	86,807	33,451	32,649	30,022
Grapefruit juice[2] .	10,078	14,723	10,055	14,563	12,777	3,047	6,407	6,117
Grapefruit sections	2,038	1,784	2,038	1,771	2,040	1,208	920	998
Orange sections ..	962	819	939	789	715	902	637	461
Citrus salad	4,535	3,822	4,491	3,651	4,585	2,383	1,522	1,964

[1] Through date specified in columns headed "packers' stocks." [2] Net pack from fresh fruit only.

Compiled from Florida Canners Association reports.

Table 10.—U.S. exports of selected fruits, fresh and canned, by destinations, 1967/68-1971/72 seasons

Item and season[1]	Canada	Europe: United Kingdom	Europe: Common market	Europe: Other	Europe: Total	Other	Total
	1,000 bushels[2]	*1,000 bushels*[2]	*1,000 bushels*[2]	*1,000 bushels*[2]	*1,000 bushels*[2]	*1,000 bushels*[2]	*1,000 bushels*
Fresh fruit:							
Apples:							
1967/68	764	936	64	658	1,658	924	3,346
1968/69	678	149	193	174	516	609	1,803
1969/70	949	311	44	371	726	1,001	2,676
1970/71	1,041	245	4	273	522	835	2,398
1971/72	1,381	292	1	243	536	887	2,804
Pears:							
1967/68	241	177	4	393	574	323	1,138
1968/69	380	2	---	175	177	260	817
1969/70	870	14	10	275	299	342	1,511
1970/71	491	15	2	200	217	213	921
1971/72	697	23	9	234	266	288	1,251
	1,000 equivalent cases 24 No. 2-1/2's						
Canned fruit:							
Peaches:							
1967/68	635	21	764	490	1,275	143	2,053
1968/69	847	4	790	595	1,389	259	2,495
1969/70	1,081	60	2,289	774	3,123	791	4,995
1970/71	1,005	43	1,853	683	2,579	126	3,710
1971/72	909	6	1,044	422	1,472	264	2,645
Fruit cocktail:							
1967/68	612	347	628	329	1,304	210	2,126
1968/69	794	321	656	444	1,421	274	2,489
1969/70	857	181	1,052	480	1,713	236	2,806
1970/71	709	117	513	402	1,032	198	1,939
1971/72	745	73	339	370	782	192	1,719
Pineapple:							
1967/68	201	80	876	266	1,222	53	1,476
1968/69	151	56	771	270	1,097	56	1,304
1969/70	154	88	775	305	1,168	49	1,371
1970/71	124	72	1,190	255	1,517	87	1,728
1971/72	161	100	831	138	1,069	81	1,311
Cherries:							
1967/68	1	8	19	6	33	41	75
1968/69	6	6	5	6	17	47	70
1969/70	5	8	287	7	302	44	351
1970/71	1	6	17	4	27	39	67
1971/72	3	1	16	5	22	39	64
Apricots:							
1967/68	17	3	14	18	35	10	62
1968/69	21	1	8	13	22	11	54
1969/70	62	1	8	15	24	8	94
1970/71	24	([3])	13	9	22	8	54
1971/72	37	1	40	8	49	6	92
Pears:							
1967/68	37	1	4	8	13	25	75
1968/69	38	1	9	11	21	43	102
1969/70	51	1	5	7	13	24	88
1970/71	50	1	156	44	201	24	275
1971/72	36	([3])	131	21	152	31	219

[1] Season beginning July 1 for fresh apples, pears and canned cherries, June 1 for other canned items. [2] Apples, 42 pounds; pears, 45 pounds. [3] Negligible.

Table 11.—U.S. exports of selected dried fruits and tree nuts by destination, 1967/68-1971/72 seasons

Item and season[1]	Canada	Europe				Other	Total
		United Kingdom	Common Market	Other	Total		
	Tons	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*
Prunes:							
1967/68	4,729	6,709	14,933	11,962	33,604	6,552	44,885
1968/69	4,963	5,362	15,958	12,166	33,486	6,196	44,645
1969/70	4,619	5,719	14,670	10,647	31,036	5,042	40,697
1970/71	3,923	4,679	12,476	8,517	25,672	6,239	35,834
1971/72	5,502	5,196	16,274	11,834	33,304	6,502	45,308
Raisins:							
1967/68	6,390	11,264	5,105	16,714	33,083	29,723	69,196
1968/69	5,473	9,518	5,730	17,565	32,813	33,698	71,984
1969/70	6,099	10,340	5,279	15,090	30,709	38,179	74,987
1970/71	6,408	10,163	5,738	11,920	27,821	28,222	62,451
1971/72	6,460	10,442	7,997	15,852	34,291	33,392	74,143
Apricots:							
1967/68	77	5	180	209	394	142	613
1968/69	87	2	155	150	307	66	460
1969/70	105	([2])	244	249	493	95	693
1970/71	62	2	103	171	276	186	524
1971/72	176	4	116	140	260	173	609
Shelled almonds:							
1967/68	1,017	743	1,541	2,037	4,321	4,770	10,108
1968/69	1,036	510	1,193	1,531	3,234	4,006	8,276
1969/70	1,430	1,692	12,553	7,375	21,620	4,504	27,554
1970/71	1,084	1,722	10,493	7,190	19,405	7,284	27,773
1971/72	1,506	3,121	17,842	7,808	28,771	8,493	38,770
Unshelled walnuts:							
1967/68	1,085	23	211	229	463	549	2,097
1968/69	1.136	11	194	408	613	466	2,215
1969/70	1,278	187	464	440	1,091	831	3,200
1970/71	1,295	1,064	1,838	1,093	3,995	1,821	7,111
1971/72	1,509	1,114	5,706	2,672	9,492	2,268	13,269

[1] Season beginning September 1 for prunes and raisins, August 1 for almonds, October 1 for walnuts, and July 1 for apricots.
[2] Negligible.
[2] Negligible.

Table 12.—Fruit for processing: Season average price per ton received by growers for selected fruits, by type of use, principal States, 1968-72[1]

Fruit, use and State	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
	Dollars	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
Apples:					
Canning and freezing:					
New York	74.70	60.00	48.50		
Pennsylvania	72.30	59.40	47.20		
Virginia	74.80	62.60	52.40		
West Virginia	74.30	62.40	50.70		
Michigan	81.80	60.40	49.40		
Washington	72.50	34.40	37.90		
California	74.00	56.20	46.30		
Drying:					
Washington	63.60	33.00	26.60		
California	62.00	50.00	44.00		
Apricots:					
Canning:					
Washington	155.00	---	---	---	---
California	152.00	121.00	70.00	60.60	103.00
Freezing:					
California	152.00	121.00	69.60	63.60	114.00
Drying:					
California (fresh basis)	249.00	185.00	167.00	154.00	121.00
Cherries, tart:					
Processing, all:					
New York	306.00	158.00	155.00	197.00	153.00
Pennsylvania	300.00	145.00	152.00	222.00	118.00
Michigan	300.00	152.00	143.00	197.00	150.00
Wisconsin	300.00	170.00	158.00	210.00	170.00
Washington	416.00	160.00	315.00	([2])	([2])
Cherries, sweet:					
Processing all:					
New York	304.00	195.00	192.00	182.00	184.00
Michigan	335.00	205.00	189.00	182.00	188.00
Canning:					
Washington	478.00	340.00	327.00	226.00	296.00
Oregon	465.00	345.00	370.00	275.00	320.00
California	420.00	410.00	400.00	264.00	339.00
Cherries, sweet, (cont.):					
Brining:					
Washington	480.00	320.00	320.00	250.00	163.00
Oregon	480.00	290.00	300.00	250.00	281.00
California	260.00	275.00	280.00	252.00	315.00
Peaches, clingstone:					
Canning:					
California	76.00	74.00	81.00	79.00	75.00
Peaches, freestone:					
Canning:					
Pennsylvania	77.10	75.20	82.00	89.80	113.00
Michigan	([3])	([3])	([3])	---	97.00
Virginia	72.00	64.00	66.00	78.00	---
Georgia	70.00	68.00	66.00	74.00	78.00
Washington	119.00	---	76.40	71.00	80.00
California	77.00	57.30	48.50	52.90	69.00
Freezing:					
Pennsylvania	83.20	63.20	70.60	87.80	97.40
California	83.40	51.50	50.60	63.90	79.70
Drying:					
California (fresh basis)	111.00	87.50	87.50	87.50	110.00
Pears, Bartlett:					
Canning:					
Washington	124.00	91.00	119.00	84.00	105.00
Oregon	117.00	87.50	105.00	80.00	105.00
California	111.00	90.00	123.00	77.00	109.00
Drying:					
California (fresh basis)	138.00	125.00	143.00	175.00	172.00
Prunes and plums:					
Canning:					
Washington	116.00	54.00	108.00	48.00	100.00
Oregon	106.00	53.70	82.00	48.00	---
Prunes:					
Drying (fresh basis):					
California	120.00	104.00	66.70	95.70	173.00

[1] Prices are basis bulk fruit at first delivery point for all California fruits except prunes and pears for drying. Prices for California prunes and pears for drying and for fruits in other States are equivalent processing plant door returns. [2] Discontinued. [3] Not published to avoid disclosing individual operations.

Data from Statistical Reporting Service.

Table 13.—Fruits, fresh: Average retail prices, selected cities, United States by months, 1968-73

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Cents	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
Apples (pound):												
1968	20.3	21.2	22.2	23.3	24.9	27.0	29.2	29.9	24.6	20.7	20.8	21.9
1969	23.0	23.6	24.3	24.7	25.3	27.3	28.4	28.1	25.7	19.4	18.5	19.0
1970	19.6	19.8	20.4	20.7	21.9	24.3	26.0	26.6	25.1	19.6	19.2	19.9
1971	21.0	21.7	22.5	23.5	24.1	25.4	27.9	28.5	25.7	20.9	20.2	21.0
1972	21.6	22.3	22.7	23.1	24.7	26.6	28.4	29.3	27.4	22.9	22.9	23.8
1973	24.6	25.5	26.2	27.9	30.3							
Bananas (pound):												
1968	13.4	15.2	15.5	15.7	17.3	15.7	16.1	15.8	15.9	16.2	14.7	14.6
1969	15.5	15.8	15.3	15.3	16.1	15.8	16.3	16.3	16.6	16.8	15.7	15.6
1970	15.7	16.1	17.0	16.9	16.9	17.0	15.4	15.7	15.4	16.3	14.7	13.6
1971	13.9	14.9	15.0	15.0	14.7	14.4	15.1	15.5	15.3	15.8	14.6	14.3
1972	14.4	15.6	15.3	17.0	16.2	16.9	16.3	15.6	15.9	15.7	15.5	15.1
1973	15.1	15.7	15.1	16.6	15.6							
Oranges (dozen):												
1968	89.6	91.7	93.5	90.1	92.8	90.3	94.3	103.0	109.3	111.9	106.2	86.0
1969	83.0	82.7	82.9	82.5	82.4	81.9	83.5	86.6	86.2	86.1	86.4	81.6
1970	78.7	80.6	81.2	79.2	80.1	83.6	87.8	90.5	91.9	99.0	94.5	89.7
1971	83.9	86.8	87.7	87.5	91.2	93.8	96.5	101.5	103.7	102.9	99.8	96.3
1972	92.9	91.7	91.2	88.2	88.7	92.7	95.4	101.3	100.6	100.9	97.0	90.0
1973	97.1	97.0	99.8	101.7	103.2							
Grapefruit (each):												
1968	13.8	14.0	14.2	14.9	16.6	17.2	17.5	18.5	18.7	20.4	18.1	15.0
1969	14.0	13.9	13.2	13.2	13.5	14.1	15.3	19.1	20.2	18.0	14.4	13.9
1970	14.1	14.9	14.7	14.9	15.7	18.6	21.1	20.9	20.4	18.6	14.6	13.9
1971	13.8	14.3	14.6	15.9	16.6	20.2	22.7	23.8	23.2	20.8	17.1	16.3
1972	16.3	16.3	16.7	16.4	17.7	19.5	20.5	24.2	24.6	25.2	18.4	17.5
1973	17.2	17.5	17.5	17.3	17.8							
Lemons (pound):												
1968	27.6	27.3	27.0	27.5	27.5	26.7	25.9	26.0	25.9	26.2	27.0	26.0
1969	27.0	28.3	28.2	28.3	28.1	28.5	28.6	29.5	29.5	30.8	31.3	31.8
1970	31.6	31.1	31.5	31.0	30.9	30.3	29.9	30.6	31.2	32.1	32.5	31.9
1971	31.9	32.4	32.5	32.8	32.9	32.9	33.2	32.8	32.7	33.1	33.4	33.8
1972	34.1	34.5	34.6	34.6	34.6	34.4	33.7	34.6	35.1	35.6	35.1	35.1
1973	34.8	35.8	36.4	36.6	36.5							
Grapes (pound):												
1968	---	---	---	---	---	---	50.5	37.4	29.7	31.5	37.5	---
1969	---	---	---	---	---	---	47.7	37.0	34.9	36.2	38.8	---
1970	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	46.0	38.2	42.2	44.0	---
1971	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	59.1	41.9	41.6	48.1	---
1972	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	52.1	51.1	58.8	57.6	---
1973	---	---	---	---	---							
Strawberries (pint):												
1968	---	---	---	43.1	38.1	39.5	---	---	---	---	---	---
1969	---	---	---	47.1	38.5	40.2	---	---	---	---	---	---
1970	---	---	---	---	39.9	41.5	---	---	---	---	---	---
1971	---	---	---	---	44.3	41.9	---	---	---	---	---	---
1972	---	---	---	---	41.8	46.5	---	---	---	---	---	---
1973	---	---	---	---	48.2							

Data from Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Table 14.—Fruits, processed: Average retail prices, selected cities, United States, by months, 1968-73

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Cents	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
CANNED FRUIT												
Peaches (No. 2½ can):												
1968	34.0	34.4	34.7	35.1	35.7	35.9	36.2	36.2	35.3	34.7	34.9	35.0
1969	34.9	34.6	34.4	34.2	34.3	34.7	34.6	34.9	34.4	34.2	33.6	33.9
1970	34.1	34.2	34.1	34.2	34.9	35.1	35.6	35.8	35.8	36.0	36.3	35.9
1971	36.2	36.4	36.4	36.8	36.9	36.4	36.9	37.0	37.1	37.0	36.9	36.9
1972	36.8	37.2	37.5	37.6	37.3	37.2	37.7	37.6	37.7	37.7	37.9	38.0
1973	38.1	38.9	39.1	39.4	39.7							
Fruit cocktail (No. 303 can):												
1968	28.2	28.2	28.3	28.3	28.5	28.4	28.4	28.5	28.5	28.1	28.1	28.2
1969	28.0	28.0	27.9	27.9	27.7	27.8	28.0	27.8	27.9	27.6	27.6	27.8
1970	27.5	27.4	27.5	27.8	27.8	27.8	28.2	28.3	28.6	29.2	29.4	29.6
1971	29.9	29.9	30.1	30.5	30.6	30.6	31.0	31.0	31.3	31.2	31.2	31.3
1972	31.5	31.4	31.5	31.7	31.6	31.5	31.5	31.4	31.5	31.6	32.0	32.0
1973	32.4	32.8	33.1	33.5	33.4							
Pears (No. 2½ can):												
1968	53.3	53.6	53.7	54.1	54.3	54.0	54.2	54.3	53.7	52.3	51.8	51.2
1969	51.3	50.9	50.9	50.6	50.4	50.4	50.2	50.3	50.1	49.8	49.4	49.2
1970	48.7	48.5	48.2	48.2	48.6	48.7	49.4	49.7	50.2	50.7	51.3	51.8
1971	52.2	52.6	52.6	52.9	52.9	53.0	53.0	53.2	53.3	53.2	52.9	52.8
1972	52.8	53.0	52.9	53.0	53.0	53.2	53.2	53.4	53.9	54.2	54.5	54.5
1973	54.8	55.0	55.5	55.8	56.1							
CHILLED JUICE												
Orange (quart):												
1968	38.6	39.3	39.7	40.4	41.2	41.3	41.7	42.3	43.5	42.8	42.8	43.1
1969	43.0	43.3	44.4	45.1	44.9	45.2	45.0	45.2	45.3	45.3	45.2	45.0
1970	44.5	44.6	44.6	44.3	44.3	44.0	44.3	44.6	44.2	44.5	44.3	43.9
1971	43.6	42.8	42.8	43.7	44.6	45.2	46.2	46.7	47.1	47.0	47.3	47.5
1972	47.4	47.4	47.4	47.6	47.4	47.4	47.4	47.8	47.2	47.3	47.4	47.6
1973	47.9	48.0	47.8	47.8	47.9							
FROZEN												
Conc. orange juice (6-oz. can):												
1968	19.4	19.9	20.1	20.6	21.0	21.2	21.4	21.4	21.7	22.1	22.3	22.2
1969	22.6	23.1	24.3	24.9	25.3	24.6	24.5	24.4	24.2	23.9	23.7	23.7
1970	23.5	23.5	22.8	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.3	22.4	22.3	21.9	21.8	21.6
1971	21.5	21.6	21.6	22.1	22.3	23.2	23.9	24.5	25.0	25.0	24.9	24.9
1972	24.9	25.0	25.1	25.1	25.0	24.9	25.0	24.9	25.0	24.8	25.0	25.0
1973	25.0	25.1	25.1	25.4	25.1							
Conc. lemonade (6-oz. can):												
1968	12.4	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.4	12.3	11.9	12.1	12.1	12.4	12.4	12.5
1969	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.7	12.6	12.4	12.7	12.8	12.8	12.9	13.0
1970	13.1	13.1	13.2	13.3	13.4	13.2	13.0	13.1	13.0	13.3	13.4	13.6
1971	13.6	13.7	13.7	13.8	13.8	13.9	13.9	14.0	14.1	14.2	14.1	14.3
1972	14.3	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.3	14.3	14.1	14.1	14.3	14.4	14.6	14.6
1973	14.6	14.6	14.7	14.8	14.8							

Data from Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Table 15.—Apples, Yakima Valley, Washington: Monthly average prices per carton, tray pack, extra fancy, 138's and larger, f.o.b. shipping point, 1971/72 and 1972/73[1]

Month	Red delicious				Golden delicious				Winesap	
	Regular storage		C.A. storage		Regular storage		C.A. storage		Regular storage	
	1971/72	1972/73	1971/72	1972/73	1971/72	1972/73	1971/72	1972/73	1971/72	1972/73
	Dollars	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
August	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
September ...	6.69	6.93	---	---	6.61	6.22	---	---	---	---
October	6.59	6.18	---	---	6.43	5.10	---	---	---	---
November ...	6.31	6.61	---	---	5.94	4.86	---	---	5.75	6.00
December ...	5.10	6.97	---	---	5.99	4.75	---	---	5.75	6.14
January	5.75	6.94	---	---	4.76	4.88	---	---	5.72	6.34
February	5.88	6.89	---	---	4.72	5.20	---	---	5.70	6.36
March	5.59	7.08	6.85	7.86	5.14	5.83	---	7.24	5.57	6.33
April	5.67	6.80	6.89	8.01	5.30	6.78	6.56	8.20	5.41	6.30
May	5.47	6.69	6.90	8.10	5.18	7.20	6.50	9.56	5.57	6.52
June	---		7.23		---		5.04		5.68	
July	---		9.28		---		4.28		5.90	

[1] Preliminary January-May 1973.

Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 16.—Barlett pears: Production, 1970-72 and indicated 1973

State	1970[1]	1971[1]	1972[1]	1973
	Tons	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*
Washington	99,800	112,000	99,000	120,000
Oregon	39,000	83,000	51,000	71,000
California ..	245,000	301,000	286,000	330,000
Total	383,800	496,000	436,000	521,000

[1] Excludes unharvested production and excess cullage.

Table 17.—Peaches: Production, 1971, 1972, and indicated 1973

State	1971[1]	1972[1]	1973
	Million pounds	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*
New Hampshire	0.7	0.7	([2])
Massachusetts	4.4	2.7	3.0
Rhode Island	.3	.2	([2])
Connecticut	4.8	2.4	4.5
New York	19.0	17.0	15.0
New Jersey	125.0	25.0	90.0
Pennsylvania	105.0	80.0	78.0
Ohio	28.0	1.0	6.0
Indiana	11.0	.4	3.0
Illinois	23.3	12.0	7.0
Michigan	82.0	10.0	45.0
Missouri	20.1	20.1	8.0
Kansas	6.0	1.7	6.0
Delaware	4.0	1.0	2.9
Maryland	23.0	12.5	14.0
Virginia	38.0	22.0	22.0
West Virginia	26.0	13.0	14.0
North Carolina	35.0	25.0	30.0
South Carolina	290.0	220.0	260.0
Georgia	120.0	190.0	100.0
Kentucky	15.5	5.0	4.0
Tennessee	8.2	8.6	3.5
Alabama	16.0	24.0	14.0
Mississippi	10.4	17.0	10.0
Arkansas	43.0	42.0	36.0
Louisiana	4.0	7.0	6.5
Oklahoma	7.8	6.2	9.2
Texas	5.0	29.0	13.0
Idaho	15.0	2.0	1.0
Colorado	22.9	7.0	39.0
Utah	13.0	1.5	10.0
Washington	40.5	27.5	36.0
Oregon	14.0	4.5	11.0
California freestone	404.0	352.0	370.0
Total U.S.[3]	1,584.9	1,190.0	1,271.6
California clingstone	1,278.0	1,224.0	1,300.0
United States	2,862.9	2,414.0	2,571.6

[1] Excludes unharvested production and excess cullage. [2] Estimates discontinued. [3] Total U.S. except California clingstone.

Table 18.—Cherries: Production by types, 12 States, 1971, 1972, and indicated 1973

State	Sweet			Tart			All varieties		
	1971[1]	1972[1]	1973	1971[1]	1972[1]	1973	1971[1]	1972[1]	1973
	Tons	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*
New York	6,500	4,500	3,000	20,500	14,600	12,000	27,000	19,100	15,000
Pennsylvania	800	190	660	7,600	6,770	5,200	8,400	6,960	5,860
Ohio	---	---	---	500	400	300	500	400	300
Michigan	23,500	28,000	17,000	89,000	107,000	50,000	112,500	135,000	67,000
Wisconsin	---	---	---	8,350	4,580	3,000	8,350	4,580	3,000
5 Great Lake States	30,800	32,690	20,660	125,950	133,350	70,500	156,750	166,040	91,160
Montana	2,840	1,200	1,500	---	---	---	2,840	1,200	1,500
Idaho	2,800	600	1,500	---	---	---	2,800	600	1,500
Colorado	350	150	600	1,610	500	1,400	1,960	650	2,000
Utah	4,600	---	4,800	6,700	650	6,700	11,300	650	11,500
Washington	33,900	21,200	42,000	---	---	---	33,900	21,200	42,000
Oregon	32,700	19,200	36,000	5,000	900	4,000	37,700	20,100	40,000
California	32,000	20,000	35,000	---	---	---	32,000	20,000	35,000
7 Western States	109,190	62,350	121,400	13,310	2,050	12,100	122,500	64,400	133,500
12 States......	139,990	95,040	142,060	139,260	135,400	82,600	279,250	230,440	224,660

[1] Excludes unharvested production and excess cullage.

Table 19.—Strawberries: Production by groups and States, 1971, 1972, and indicated 1973[1]

Season	1971	1972	1973
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
Strawberries:			
Winter:			
Florida	17,600	20,000	18,900
Spring:			
California	303,000	284,700	291,600
Early spring:			
Louisiana	8,100	7,200	6,000
Texas	800	900	(2)
Group total	8,900	8,100	6,000
Mid-spring:			
Illinois	4,200	3,900	3,200
Missouri	2,100	2,100	1,900
Maryland	2,200	1,700	2,200
Virginia	2,100	1,700	1,100
North Carolina	3,400	1,900	6,700
Kentucky	2,800	2,400	2,200
Tennessee	3,200	2,500	1,500
Arkansas	3,500	3,300	2,900
Oklahoma	1,900	2,400	2,500
Group total	25,400	21,900	24,200
Late spring:			
Massachusetts	1,000	1,000	1,100
New York	5,600	3,100	3,100
New Jersey	6,900	4,600	5,000
Pennsylvania	4,700	4,000	4,200
Ohio	5,900	5,600	6,100
Indiana	2,600	2,400	2,000
Michigan	25,000	21,200	18,200
Wisconsin	4,400	3,200	3,500
Washington	26,700	24,300	22,700
Oregon	83,200	54,200	51,200
Group total	166,000	123,600	117,100
All States	520,900	458,300	457,800

[1] Includes processing. [2] Estimate discontinued.

Table 20.—Citrus fruits: Production, 1970/71, 1971/72 and indicated 1972/73[1]

Crop and State	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73
	1,000 boxes[2]	*1,000 boxes*[2]	*1,000 boxes*[2]
Oranges:			
Early, Midseason and Navel varieties:[3]			
California	17,900	22,300	19,000
Florida	82,100	68,800	90,000
Texas	4,000	3,800	5,100
Arizona	760	900	1,100
Total	104,760	95,800	115,200
Valencias:			
California	19,600	21,100	23,000
Florida	60,200	68,200	80,000
Texas	2,200	2,000	2,300
Arizona	2,800	4,000	4,400
Total	84,800	95,300	109,700
All oranges:			
California	37,500	43,400	42,000
Florida	142,300	137,000	170,000
Texas	6,200	5,800	7,400
Arizona	3,560	4,900	5,500
Total oranges	189,560	191,100	224,900
Grapefruit:			
Florida, all	42,900	47,000	46,000
Seedless	31,100	36,100	35,700
Pink	10,900	12,300	12,000
White	20,200	23,800	23,700
Other	11,800	10,900	10,300
Texas	10,100	9,200	11,800
Arizona	2,520	2,540	2,400
California, all	5,040	5,400	5,200
Desert Valleys	3,260	3,200	3,000
Other areas	1,780	2,200	2,200
Total grapefruit	60,560	64,140	65,400
Lemons:			
California	13,300	13,600	16,800
Arizona	3,150	3,080	4,900
Total lemons	16,450	16,680	21,700
Limes:			
Florida	880	1,100	1,100
Tangelos:			
Florida	2,700	3,900	3,500
Tangerines:			
Florida	3,700	3,200	3,000
Arizona	390	570	700
California	1,140	1,260	1,200
Total tangerines	5,230	5,030	4,900
Temples:			
Florida	5,000	5,300	5,100

[1] The crop year begins with bloom of the first year and ends with completion of harvest the following year. [2] Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows: Oranges-California and Arizona, 75 lbs.; other States, 90 lbs.; Grapefruit-California, Desert Valleys, and Arizona, 64 lbs.; other California areas, 67 lbs.; Florida, 85 lbs. and Texas, 80 lbs.; Lemons-76 lbs.; Limes-80 lbs.; Tangelos-90 lbs.; Tangerines-California and Arizona, 75 lbs.; Florida, 95 lbs.; and Temples-90 lbs. [3] Navel and Miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and Midseason varieties in Florida and Texas, including small quantities of tangerines in Texas.

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