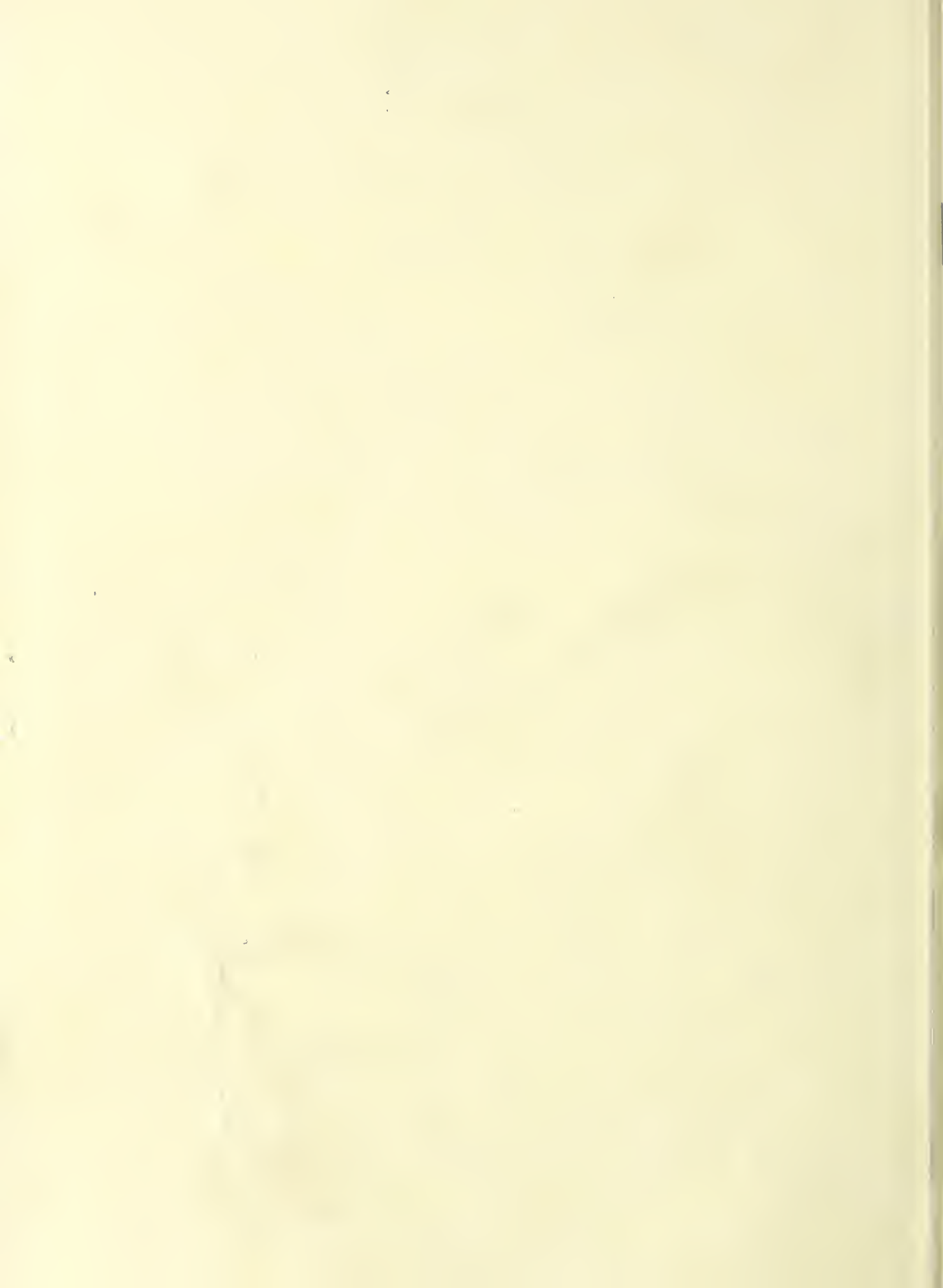


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FRUIT SITUATION



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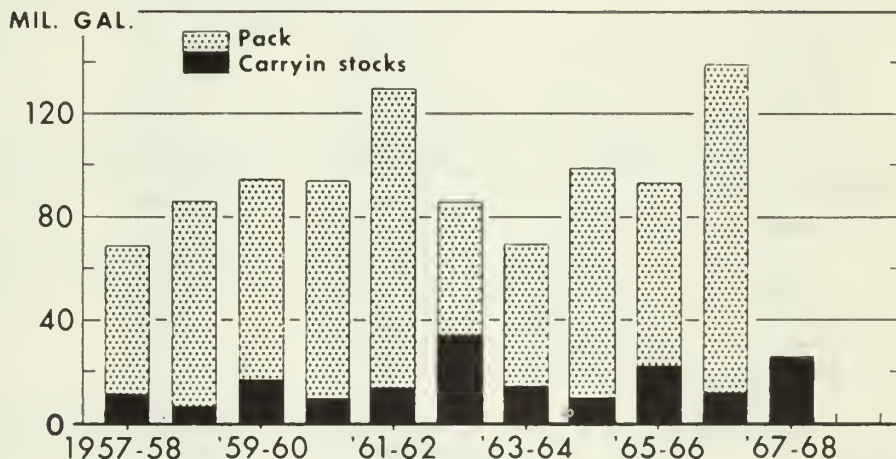
JANUARY 1968

The record-large 1966/67 orange crop prompted a heavy pack of frozen concentrated orange juice in Florida. So despite strong movement, carryin at the start of the 1967/68 season was more than twice as large as a year earlier.

Florida orange output this season is expected to be about a third smaller than last season's. The anticipated reduction in the frozen concentrate pack is likely to offset the higher carryin, and result in smaller total supplies for the 1967/68 season.

FROZEN CONCENTRATED ORANGE JUICE

Total Florida Supplies*



* 42' BRIX THROUGH 1964-65; 45' THEREAFTER; EXCLUDES IMPORTS.

FLORIDA CANNERS ASSOCIATION DATA

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. ERS 5413-67 (10) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

IN THIS ISSUE

Fruit Prospects, First Half of 1968

Geographic Importance of Fruit, 1966

Published Four Times a Year

ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE • U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Table 1.--Citrus fruits: Production, average 1961-65, annual 1965, 1966 and indicated 1967

Crop and State	Average 1961-65	1965	1966	Indicated 1967
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	boxes 1/	boxes 1/	boxes 1/	boxes 1/
Oranges:				
Early, Midseason and Navel varieties: 2/				
California	13,740	18,700	17,400	10,000
Florida, all	45,620	51,500	78,200	54,400
Temple	3,660	4,500	5,000	4,400
Other	41,960	47,000	73,200	50,000
Texas	655	880	1,700	1,000
Arizona	3/768	960	860	900
Louisiana	59	4/	4/	4/
Total	60,842	72,040	98,160	66,300
Valencia:				
California	15,960	17,800	20,000	12,000
Florida	40,940	48,900	66,300	44,000
Texas	297	420	1,100	700
Arizona	1,240	1,460	3,050	2,800
Total	58,437	68,580	90,450	59,500
All oranges:				
California	29,700	36,500	37,400	22,000
Florida	86,560	100,400	144,500	98,400
Texas	952	1,300	2,800	1,700
Arizona	3/2,008	2,420	3,910	3,700
Louisiana	59	4/	4/	4/
Total all oranges	119,279	140,620	188,610	125,800
Grapefruit:				
Florida, all	31,620	34,900	43,600	32,500
Seedless	21,780	23,700	30,100	22,500
Pink	8,420	9,300	11,500	9,000
White	13,360	14,400	18,600	13,500
Other	9,840	11,200	13,500	10,000
Texas	1,814	3,800	5,600	2,000
Arizona	2,720	3,050	1,680	3,000
California, all	3,764	4,950	5,000	4,400
Desert Valleys	2,104	2,750	2,700	2,600
Other areas	1,660	2,200	2,300	1,800
Total grapefruit	39,918	46,700	55,880	41,900
Lemons:				
California	14,380	13,800	15,300	13,500
Arizona	1,370	1,970	2,810	3,000
Total lemons	15,750	15,770	18,110	16,500
Limes:				
Florida	433	415	420	600
Tangelos:				
Florida	970	1,200	1,800	1,900
Tangerines:				
Florida	3,420	3,600	5,600	3,500
Arizona	5/160	180	200	200
California	302	350	600	700
Total tangerines	3,786	4,130	6,400	4,400

Season begins with bloom of year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year. Includes quantities not harvested, or harvested but not utilized on account of economic conditions, and quantities donated to charity. 1/ Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows: Oranges-California and Arizona, 75 lbs.; other States, 90 lbs.; Grapefruit-California Desert Valleys and Arizona, 64 lbs.; Other California areas, 67 lbs.; Florida, 85 lbs.; Texas, 80 lbs.; Lemons, 76 lbs.; Limes, 80 lbs.; Tangelos, 90 lbs.; and Tangerines-California and Arizona, 75 lbs.; Florida, 95 lbs. 2/ Navel and Miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and Midseason varieties in Florida and Texas. All varieties in Louisiana. Includes small quantities of tangerines in Florida and Louisiana. 3/ Includes small quantities of tangerines prior to the 1964-65 season. 4/ Production too small to warrant quantitative estimate. 5/ 1964-65 average.

THE FRUIT SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, January 24, 1968

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SUMMARY *

Total supplies of fresh and processed fruits are expected to be considerably below a year earlier during the first half of 1968. Markets for most fruits strengthened during the final quarter of 1967. In January 1968, fruit prices were generally well above a year-earlier levels and are expected to continue higher for the next several months.

Citrus: This season's U.S. citrus crop is expected to be 30 percent smaller than the record-large 1966/67 output. Florida limes and tangelos are the only items to evade the general reductions.

Unfavorable weather conditions are responsible for the reduced prospects this year. The set of Florida citrus was limited by a February frost and spring drought in 1967. Texas crop potential was slashed in the fall by Hurricane Beulah. Unfavorable spring weather affected fruit set in California, and a mid-December freeze further reduced that state's crop. Only Arizona expects a larger citrus output than last season.

Because of earlier maturity than in 1966/67 in Florida and Texas, a larger part of this season's production had been harvested by January 1 than a year earlier.

By the end of December, Florida packers had processed considerably more frozen orange concentrate than they had during the early part of the preceding season. As packing got underway, carryover stocks of processed citrus items were sharply above a year earlier, and by year's end, stocks of most items continued higher. Nevertheless, price advances were common during the final quarter of 1967, reflecting the reduction in total season supplies.

In early January, f.o.b. prices for fresh fruit and delivered prices for fruit for processing were sharply above a year earlier. This relationship is expected to continue through the first half of 1968.

Noncitrus Fruit: Total noncitrus fruit production in 1967 was 16 percent below both 1966 and the 1961-65 average. Most deciduous fruits shared in the reduction, and there was a general increase in price levels.

As 1968 began, cold storage stocks of fresh fruits were about a fifth below a year earlier. Apple stocks were 17

*The summary of this report was released on January 24, 1968.

percent smaller than a year earlier, while those of pears were down 19 percent. Storage holdings of fresh grapes were the smallest in many years. Except for some types of apples in the East, shipping point prices for all three fresh fruits were considerably higher than a year earlier in early January.

Reduced supplies of processed non-citrus fruit reflect the sharply lower 1967 crops. Although pack of canned non-citrus fruit is not complete for 1967/68, it is expected to be substantially smaller than in the preceding season. Of the 4 leading noncitrus fruits canned on the mainland, packs of peaches, pears and fruit cocktail were sharply smaller than in 1966; output of applesauce, still being packed, is expected to be larger. Wholesale prices for canned noncitrus fruits advanced substantially during the summer and fall of 1967. And in view of the current supply situation, prices are expected to continue relatively high until mid-year.

Year-end stocks of frozen fruits and berries were 18 percent below a year earlier. Holdings of strawberries, the leading frozen fruit, were down 6 percent, reflecting a reduction in the 1967 pack.

Despite large carryover stocks of dried fruits at the beginning of the season, supplies are now below those of a year ago, principally because of a sharp reduction in 1967 output of raisins.

ORANGES

Crop a Third Smaller than in 1966/67

As of January 1, the 1967/68 U.S. orange crop was estimated at 125.8 million boxes. This is a third below the record crop of 1966/67, but 5 percent above the preceding 5-year average (Table 1). Florida expects about one-third less oranges than last season. Crops in California and Texas are down about 40 percent, while Arizona's output is slightly smaller than in 1966/67.

Florida's crop has a much lighter set than last year's, due to a February 1967 frost and severe spring drought. California oranges also had a light set because of cold, wet weather during bloom; a freeze in December further reduced potential output. Heavy damage from Hurricane Beulah's winds and flooding last fall is reflected in the short Texas tonnage.

In spite of the sharp crop reduction, earlier maturing fruit enabled Florida growers to move about the same quantity of new-crop oranges to market by the end of December, 1967 as they had a year earlier. Sales to both fresh market and processing outlets were made at a rate about equal to the preceding season, and at much higher prices.

Market Much Stronger than Year Ago

In contrast to 1966/67, f.o.b. prices early this season increased as harvest progressed. In mid-January, packed fresh oranges in Florida were being quoted at \$2.50 and higher for 4/5 bushels containers of U.S. No.1 fruit. This was about \$1 higher than a year earlier. Recent prices for Florida oranges delivered for processing have also been sharply above those of a year earlier.

Unlike the Florida crop, California fruit has been slow to color and size. Harvest started much slower than in the preceding season. Through the end of December, fresh market shipments of 1967/68 crop western oranges were more than a third below a year earlier. Since the start of the season, prices for the restricted volume of Navels have been substantially above those of a year earlier.

In view of the sharp reduction in output and the active movement of Florida oranges to date, fresh market prices through the winter and spring will likely remain substantially above those of 1967.

Foreign Trade in Oranges

Heavy domestic supplies at attractive prices led to exports of about 8.2

million boxes of fresh oranges and tangerines in 1966/67. This was nearly a fifth more than exported during the 1965/66 season and 60 percent above the average of the preceding 5 years. Most went to Canada and Western Europe.

Fresh orange imports fell more than 50 percent in 1966/67--to 319,000 boxes--the lowest level since 1961/62.

Prospects are not promising for expanding net exports of fresh oranges in 1967/68. Shorter domestic supplies and higher prices reduce export incentive. And the large supplies in the Mediterranean area will provide strong competition in the Western European market. Recent currency devaluation in Spain and Israel will increase the competitive edge of these important suppliers.

GRAPEFRUIT

Production Off

Estimated at 41.9 million boxes as of January 1, the 1967/68 U.S. grapefruit crop is a fourth smaller than last season's.

In Florida, the principal grapefruit producing state, production of both seedless and seeded varieties are estimated to be down about in proportion with the national average.

The Texas crop was hard hit by Hurricane Beulah. The anticipated 2 million box crop is far short of last season's 5.6 million box output. California production, at 4.4 million boxes, is expected to be 12 percent smaller than in 1966/67. Only Arizona anticipates a crop increase.

Volume Moving Well

Despite the substantially reduced supply, fresh market movement of grapefruit through December was about equal to a year earlier. Earlier maturity in Florida and the larger Arizona crop were largely responsible. But even in Texas, where the crop is expected to total less

than a third of last season, early-season movement was strong.

Prices fluctuated somewhat early in the season, but held steady from mid-November through mid-January at levels sharply above a year earlier. In mid-January, f.o.b. prices for Florida grapefruit for fresh market were running 30-50 percent higher than a year earlier.

1966/67 Exports Hard to Match

Last season the U.S. exported more than 3.4 million boxes of fresh grapefruit in the September 1966-August 1967 period. This was an unusually large volume--about a third more than in the preceding season. About three-fourths of 1966/67 exports moved to Canada--most of the rest went to Western Europe.

Early 1967/68 exports (September-November) were running about 12 percent below the same months a year ago. Export opportunities for fresh grapefruit were enhanced by the opening of the United Kingdom market during the months of December-February. Prior to this season, imports of U.S. grapefruit were prohibited during these months. However, the recent devaluation of the Pound in Great Britain and simultaneous devaluation in Israel--a supplier of increasing importance to Western Europe--may largely negate effects of the earlier removal of U.K. import restrictions.

Tangerine Supplies Down

The 1967/68 tangerine crop is expected to total 4.4 million boxes. This is a third less than last season, but substantially above average. Florida--which accounted for about 90 percent of the U.S. tangerine crop last season--is responsible for the entire reduction from 1966/67; output there is expected to be down 38 percent.

Through early January, shipments of Florida tangerines to fresh markets were running sharply behind a year earlier. The lighter volume consistently returned much higher prices than last season's burdensome crop. In 1966/67, about 1.5

million boxes of the 5.6 million box Florida tangerine crop were not marketed because of economic reasons.

The shipping season for tangerines is already past peak. Florida volume normally is heaviest during the holiday season, then drops sharply in January.

Tangelos and Exception--Crop Larger

The unfavorable weather which hurt most Florida citrus in 1967 did not curtail the State's upward trend in tangelo production. The 1967/68 crop was estimated on January 1 to be moderately larger than in the preceding season. The tangelo marketing season normally extends from October through February. But most of the crop is shipped during November and December. Early volume this season returned prices below those of a year earlier. But this relationship reversed in mid-November, and prices were much higher than last season during the period of peak movement. Through December, tangelo shipments totaled considerably more than during the same period of the 1966/67 season.

LEMONS

Crop Above Average but Smaller than Last Season's

As of January 1, California-Arizona lemon production was estimated at 16.5 million boxes. This is 9 percent below last season but 5 percent larger than the preceding 5-year average. California's crop is estimated to be 12 percent smaller than in 1966/67. Arizona's output, already largely marketed, is moderately larger than last season. But Arizona produces less than a fifth of the U.S. lemon crop. Through the end of December, fresh market shipments of new-crop lemons were ahead of a year ago; utilization for processing was about the same. Thus remaining supplies appear to be substantially smaller than at this time last year.

To date, utilization of lemons has been about equally divided between fresh market and processing use. On-tree lemon

prices for both fresh use and processing have averaged above a year earlier in every month since last July. Correspondingly, fresh market prices for western lemons have been consistently higher all season. In mid-January f.o.b. shipping point prices were about a fifth higher than a year earlier.

Export Market

U.S. exports of lemons and limes (mostly lemons) totaled about 3.4 million boxes in 1966/67 (November-October). This was a little larger than the quantity exported in 1965/66 and substantially more than in any of the preceding 5 years. The export market has become an increasingly important outlet for U.S. lemons--absorbing nearly a fifth of last season's production. Japan has become our leading foreign outlet for fresh lemons, and despite the ample availability of Italian lemons, the U.S. continues to do well in Western European markets.

APPLES

1967 Crop Smallest Since 1960

U.S. commercial apple production fell in 1967 for the third consecutive year. At 5.5 billion pounds, 1967 output was 5 percent smaller than in 1966 and 8 percent below the 1961-65 average.

A drop of more than a half billion pounds in western production was the leading contributor to the overall reduction. But the Central States' crop was also down sharply. In contrast, production in the East was 18 percent larger than in 1966. The gain largely reflected a recovery from the severe drought conditions which prevailed in South Atlantic States in 1966.

In spite of a sharp drop in output, Washington maintained its leadership among apple-producing states with nearly a fourth of the total U.S. crop. New York followed with 17 percent of the total, while Michigan in third place, accounted for about a tenth of the 1967 U.S. output.

Varietal Composition

The relative importance (percentage of U.S. commercial production) of leading varieties has changed considerably in the last 25 years:

Variety	1967	1942
	Percent	Percent
Delicious	27.4	16.9
McIntosh	12.3	10.5
Golden Delicious	11.8	1.8
Rome Beauty	8.2	5.5
Jonathan	5.8	7.6
York Imperial	4.9	6.7
Winesap	4.7	9.4
Others	24.9	41.6

There has been a marked gain in the popularity of Delicious, McIntosh, Golden Delicious, and Rome Beauty. These 4 varieties accounted for nearly 60 percent of 1967 commercial output. Golden Delicious, now third in importance, moved up dramatically from an obscure position 25 years ago.

Table 12 shows the varietal composition of the U.S. commercial apple crops of the last 2 seasons and the 1961-65 average. Few varieties matched average production levels in 1967. Golden Delicious was a notable exception; Delicious output was slightly above average although moderately short of its 1966 volume.

Foreign Trade

U.S. exports of fresh apples during July-November 1967 totaled approximately 46 million pounds. This was 18 percent less than a year earlier and the smallest export volume for the period since the 1962 season.

Excellent market opportunities exist in the United Kingdom and Scandinavia for imported apples. The 1967 U.K.

home crop was particularly short. However, reduced U.S. supplies and accompanying higher prices are discouraging exports. And large crops in France, Italy, Canada, and other world-trade suppliers offer considerable market competition.

During July-November 1967, U.S. imports of fresh apples totaled about 29 million pounds. This was more than twice as much as a year earlier. As usual, most imports came from Canada.

Year-End Stocks Below Year Ago

Cold storage holdings of fresh apples at the end of 1967 totaled 1.4 billion pounds. This was 17 percent below a year earlier and 15 percent less than the 1961-65 average for the date. In line with production, stocks in the Western and Central States were considerably below a year earlier, while those in the East were generally larger. About 39 percent of the year-end stocks were in controlled-atmosphere storage--a much larger proportion than a year earlier.

Prices Up

U.S. grower prices for fresh market apples have been strong since the beginning of the 1967 harvest. In every month, from June through December, they have been 10 to 40 percent above the average prices of corresponding months a year earlier.

In mid-January, 1968, shipping point prices were generally well above those of a year earlier in both the West and Midwest. In the East, most prices were also above those of a year earlier. But some eastern sales, notably certain packs of Golden Delicious, were being made at lower prices. Although production of the Golden Delicious variety was up only moderately from a year earlier on a national basis, output in the East was nearly 60 percent larger than the short 1966 crop.

PEARS

1967 Crop Short

Total 1967 pear production, at about 455,000 tons, was nearly 40 percent smaller than the 1966 crop and 26 percent below average.

The Pacific Coast States accounted for nine-tenths of the 1967 U.S. crop. Output there was nearly 50 percent below the preceding year. California's harvest of 117,000 tons was less than a third of its 1966 production. The severe reduction resulted from an extremely light set. Washington and Oregon also had smaller crops than in 1966, but the reductions were less pronounced.

Michigan and New York, the principal pear producers outside the Pacific Coast States, also had smaller crops than in 1966. Michigan's crop was down 48 percent.

Year-End Stocks Down

Stocks of fresh pears in cold storage at the end of 1967 totaled about 1.8 million boxes. They were about 19 percent below a year earlier and slightly less than the 1961-65 average.

Few Bartletts remained on hand at the close of the year. Holdings were essentially all fall and winter varieties.

Trade Lagging

U.S. exports of fresh pears during July-November, 1967 totaled about 31 million pounds. This was about 30 percent less than during the same months of 1966 and the lightest export movement for the period since 1963.

U.S. imports of fresh pears during July-November totaled 6.2 million pounds--sharply above those of a year earlier. This is normally a period of light imports. Most imported pears usually enter the country during late winter and spring.

Market Conditions

High prices have reflected the supply shortage throughout the current marketing season. Preliminary estimates place the value of the 1967 crop at an average \$158 per ton, compared with \$88.20 in 1966. Value of U.S. production, estimated at \$71 million, would be 12 percent higher than in 1966, despite the sharply smaller volume.

Shipping point prices for winter pears in mid-January continued substantially above those of a year earlier. In view of the reduced inventories on hand, prices are likely to continue higher than a year earlier through the remainder of the marketing season.

GRAPES

1967 Output Small

The 1967 U.S. grape crop totaled 3.0 million tons, almost a fifth below 1966 and the smallest crop since 1957.

In California, which normally accounts for about nine-tenths of U.S. grape output, the reduction was spread through all varietal groups. Production of wine varieties was moderately below 1966. Output of raisin varieties (about 60 percent of the State's grape production), was down about a fourth. Less than half of these were used for raisins in 1967. Production of table varieties was down about a fourth from 1966. Even so, a larger-than-normal proportion of table grapes was used for wine, because many failed to color properly. Approximately 1.4 million tons of 1967-crop California grapes were crushed for wine through the end of December. This was about 8 percent less than a year earlier.

Preliminary estimates placed the value of 1967-crop California grapes at \$63.30 per ton, more than a fourth higher than in the preceding year. Prices for raisin and table varieties were up sharply,

while those for wine varieties were moderately higher than in 1966.

Fresh grape shipments to domestic markets clearly reflected the sharp crop reduction. However, net exports of grapes during the June-November 1967 period were only a little short of a year earlier. Foreign trade in fresh grapes is a relatively minor factor in the U.S. market. In the 1966 marketing season (June 1966-May 1967), about 126 thousand tons of fresh grapes, or about 3 percent of the domestic crop were exported. Most of these moved to Canada. Imports were scarcely more than a tenth as large as exports. Most imports during the summer and fall normally originate in Canada. Southern Hemisphere countries, led by Chile, provide supplies during the late winter and spring.

Year-End Stocks Light

Stocks of fresh grapes in cold storage at the end of 1967 totaled 30 million pounds. This was 76 percent below a year earlier, and the smallest December 31 inventory in many years. Virtually all holdings were in California and were principally of the Emperor variety. Shipping point prices for Emperor grapes in mid-January were well above a year earlier, reflecting the sharply-below-average supply. Although also below a year earlier, stocks of Ribier variety grapes were above average at year end.

STRAWBERRIES

1967 Crop Up

Commercial strawberry production, at 478 million pounds in 1967, was up 3 percent from 1966 and the largest crop since 1964. All of the gain was from fruit grown for fresh market. About 58 percent of the 1967 crop was grown for fresh market. Production for processing was moderately smaller than in 1966. Growers' prices for both fresh and processed uses averaged moderately below those of a year earlier.

U.S. strawberry acreage has trended downward since World War II. The 1967 acreage was 3 percent smaller than in 1966 and less than half that harvested as recently as 1951. Sharply increased yields, however, have offset declining acreage.

California accounted for 44 percent of the 1967 crop. Oregon, in second place, furnished about a fifth of the U.S. output and led all states in production for processing.

Frozen Supplies Down

Preliminary trade estimates place the 1967 frozen strawberry pack at 199 million pounds. This would be 16 percent below a year earlier and 12 percent below the 1961-65 average. On December 31, frozen strawberry holdings were estimated at 146 million pounds, the second smallest quantity on hand for that date since 1954.

Imports Large

The U.S. imported almost 86 million pounds of frozen strawberries in 1966. This was nearly 60 percent more than in 1965, and more than six times the average quantity imported annually during the late 1950's. During the first eleven months of 1967, U.S. imports of frozen strawberries totaled 72 million pounds, 14 percent below the same months of 1966. As usual, virtually all originated in Mexico.

Fresh strawberry imports, also mainly from Mexico, had exceeded 17 million pounds by the end of November, 1967 compared with 13 million pounds for all of 1966.

During the first eleven months of 1967, fresh exports were considerably below a year earlier. In 1966, the U.S. exported nearly 13 million pounds of fresh strawberries.

1968 Prospects

The Florida winter crop, which normally accounts for less than 5 percent of

U.S. production, is estimated at 1.6 million pounds in 1968. This would be 9 percent below last year's output. The reduction is the result of smaller acreage. Yields are expected to be a little higher than in 1967. Florida and Mexico will be the principal sources of fresh supplies through March.

Prospective U.S. acreage for spring harvest in 1968 is estimated at 61,200 acres, 6 percent below 1967 and 17 percent less than the 1962-66 average. Spring harvest usually gets underway in the Gulf Coast States in March. Heaviest volume moves during April, May, and June.

PROCESSED NONCITRUS FRUIT

1967/68 Canned Pack Off Considerably

Current data indicate that the 1967/68 U.S. mainland pack of canned non-citrus fruits will be considerably smaller than in 1966/67. Production of noncitrus fruit crops in 1967 was estimated to be 16 percent less than in 1966, and the aggregate canned pack may be down proportionately. Packs of leading canned fruit items reported to date are shown in table 17.

At 26.3 million cases (basis 24/2½'s), the 1967 U.S. peach pack was 27 percent below 1966. The pack of canned pears was down nearly 50 percent. The fruit cocktail pack was down 15 percent. These 3 items account for a 17 million case reduction from 1966 output.

The 1967/68 applesauce pack will likely be larger than last season's. Applesauce canning normally continues into the spring months, and the final pack assessment will not be made until June. Through January 1, 1968, however, the pack of applesauce was 26 percent larger than a year earlier. Last season, more than four-fifths of the applesauce pack had been canned by January 1.

The 1967/68 pack of canned apple slices is also likely to be substantially larger than in 1966/67. More purple plums and sweet cherries were also packed in

1967 than in the preceding season. However, the increases for these relatively minor fruits have only a modest influence on the general supply situation.

Supplies Generally Tight

When the 1967/68 packing season began, canners' stocks of principal canned noncitrus fruits--except for Clingstone peaches and pears--were much below year-earlier levels. The sharp reductions in this season's pack made 1967/68 supplies even tighter.

Complete data on January 1, 1968 canned fruit inventories are not available. However, it appears that aggregate stocks were substantially below a year earlier. A few items, including canned apple products, pineapple, and several less-important canned fruits were in larger supply. But sizable inventory reductions for others--including such heavy volume items as peaches, fruit cocktail, and pears--were more than offsetting.

F.o.b. prices for canned fruits turned up in the spring of 1967. They continued to increase during the summer and fall as supply prospects for the 1967/68 marketing season become more evident. The Bureau of Labor Statistics index of wholesale canned fruit prices, a little below 100 during early 1967 (1957-59=100), had risen to 114.2 by November. Wholesale prices for canned pears in November 1967 averaged 45 percent higher than a year earlier, when available supplies were much larger. While other canned fruits did not record such extreme price gains, increases extended to virtually all items.

Canned Pineapple Items

The pack of Hawaiian pineapple to November 30, was running slightly below a year earlier. Last season, about 70 percent of the pack was canned by the end of November. Stocks on November 30, 1967 were 8.4 million cases (basis 24/2½'s), well above those of a year earlier. Stocks of single strength pineapple juice, at 7.6 million cases (basis 24/2's) were moderately lower. The 1.6 million cases (basis 6/10's) of concentrated pineapple juice on hand were up more than 100 percent.

Canned Fruit Exports Down

Generally shorter supplies, with attendant higher prices have reduced canned fruit export prospects for the 1967/68 season. June-November exports of leading U.S. canned fruits fell sharply below the levels of a year earlier:

Commodity	1967	1966	Change
	Mil. lb	Mil. lb.	Percent
Apricots	1.7	3.9	-56
Cherries	1.9	2.7	-29
Peaches	57.0	146.9	-61
Pears	1.6	4.0	-59
Pineapple	42.1	68.9	-39
Fruit cocktail	46.0	80.9	-43

Dried Fruit Supplies Lighter

Total output of dried fruits in 1967/68 is expected to show a sharp reduction from that of the preceding season. The predominant reason is a 35 percent drop in raisin production--from 280,000 tons in 1966 to 183,000 tons in 1967. Production of prunes was considerably above 1966, but output of dried figs was down sharply in 1967, and the date crop was down slightly.

Inventories of most dried fruits at the beginning of the 1967/68 season were larger than a year earlier. Raisin stocks were heavy--about a fifth larger than a year earlier and several times the average carryin. Prune stocks were also large--slightly above a year earlier. Nevertheless, aggregate supplies of dried fruits are expected to be substantially smaller than in 1966/67, largely because of the sharp drop in raisin output. Supplies of dried prunes appear to be the principal exception--with both carryin and production above last season.

Exports of dried raisins and prunes during 1966/67 fell substantially from the high levels of the preceding season. Raisin exports declined from 71 to 67 thousand

tons while those of prunes fell more sharply--from 64 to 45 thousand tons.

Exports of raisins during September-November 1967 were a fourth larger than in the same period of 1966. Prune exports during the same period were about 9 percent above a year earlier.

Through November of this season, export volume of the less important domestic dried fruits (apples, apricots, dates, peaches, pears, and figs) was running considerably below a year earlier. In 1966/67, however, total export movement of these 6 dried fruits combined was less than 8,000 tons.

1967 Frozen Fruit Output Down from 1966

Current data point to a slight to moderate reduction in the 1967 pack of frozen deciduous fruits and berries.

A preliminary trade report indicated a 1967 frozen strawberry pack of 199 million pounds. This would be 16 percent below that of 1966. The pack of frozen red tart cherries was 9 percent above the short 1966 pack. But at 95 million pounds, it was well below average. The total U.S. pack of frozen peaches was estimated at 72 million pounds in 1967, a tenth larger than a year earlier. These 3 items accounted for about 60 percent of the total frozen pack of deciduous fruits and berries in 1966.

Estimates of other 1967 frozen fruit packs are not yet available. However, end-of-year stocks data indicate a smaller total pack for these items as well.

Total cold storage holdings of frozen fruits on December 31, 1967 were 508 million pounds. They were 8 percent below a year earlier and slightly less than the 1961-65 average for the date (Table 19). Blueberries and peaches were the only major frozen items for which 1967 ending stocks exceeded those of a year earlier. Among the other leading frozen items, comparisons for the same dates were as follows: strawberries--down 6 percent, apples--down 18 percent, and cherries--down 23 percent.

Inventories of frozen fruits will decline from now until late spring, when the new packing season begins. The seasonal high in frozen fruit stocks normally occurs in fall.

PROCESSED CITRUS FRUIT

Florida Frozen Orange Juice Concentrate

As the 1967/68 packing season began, Florida packers' stocks of frozen concentrated orange juice totaled 26.6 million gallons. This was more than twice the quantity on hand a year earlier. With the crop maturing earlier than last season, packing got off to a fast start. Net pack of frozen orange juice concentrate for the 4 weeks ending December 30, 1967 totaled about 9.4 million gallons. This was considerably more than the 6.5 million gallons packed during the comparable period in 1966. Although early-season movement was substantially above that of last season, stocks on hand at the end of December 1967 totaled 29 million gallons, compared with 13 million gallons a year earlier.

The prospective sharp reduction in oranges available for processing during the season has offset the influence of current supplies. F.o.b. product prices have increased several times since 1967/68 citrus harvesting began. Early January delivered prices per box for processing oranges in Florida were twice the depressed levels of a year earlier.

During the record-breaking 1966/67 packing year, f.o.b. prices for frozen concentrated orange juice held up well in early season but broke sharply during the winter. At the end of 1967, f.o.b. prices were running below a year earlier. But with the prospective sharp pack reduction, the current market is firm, and a recurrence of last season's weakness is unlikely. In mid-January, futures market prices for frozen concentrated orange juice were sharply above a year earlier for all delivery months.

Other Frozen Concentrates

The carryover of frozen concentrated grapefruit juice at the start of the 1967/68 packing season was also more than twice that of a year earlier. Unlike orange concentrate, however, early season packing of frozen grapefruit concentrate reflected the reduction in crop size. Through the end of December, the net 1967/68 pack of grapefruit concentrate was about a third lower than the quantity packed during the same period a year earlier. The amount of concentrates packed prior to January 1 normally accounts for only a small portion of the total season pack. Thus, in spite of lagging early-season output, January 1 stocks of grapefruit concentrate were much above a year earlier. But prospects for frozen grapefruit concentrate suggest a sharp reduction in the 1967/68 pack. F.o.b. prices for grapefruit concentrate advanced during the fall and again in early January. In early January, prices for grapefruit delivered to Florida packers for concentrating were more than double those of a year earlier.

Through the end of December 1967, the pack of frozen concentrated tangerine juice was only half of the quantity packed a year earlier. Like last season, no pack of frozen concentrated blended juice from raw fruit was reported during December.

Florida Canned Citrus Juices

Carryover stocks of canned citrus juices at the start of the 1967/68 season totaled 6.6 million cases (basis 24/2's) compared with the 2.4 million cases on hand a year earlier. The beginning inventory of canned grapefruit juice was up about 2.5 million cases. Holdings of canned blend, orange juice, and tangerine juice were also up sharply.

Aggregate early season production (October-December 1967) of canned single strength citrus juices was reported at 7.3 million cases (basis 24/2's). This was a third less than a year earlier.

During the same period, the trade shipped about 6.4 million cases of canned juices, moderately more than during the last quarter of 1966. Thus, by year's end, the influence of the sharply increased juice carryover had been eliminated. Stocks of canned citrus juice on hand totaled 7.3 million cases on December 30, 1967, little more than on the same date a year earlier. Stocks of grapefruit juice were still considerably larger than a year earlier, but those of blend, orange juice, and tangerine juice was smaller.

Prices for citrus for canned juice averaged sharply above those of a year earlier during the early part of the 1967/68 packing season. Correspondingly, f.o.b. prices for canned juice advanced during the fourth quarter of 1967 and at year's end were considerably above those of late 1966.

Canned Citrus Sections and Salad

The market situation for canned citrus sections and salad in early January closely paralleled that for canned citrus juices.

The carryover of canned grapefruit sections (which accounts for the bulk of canned citrus sections and salad production) totaled nearly 900,000 cases as the 1967/68 season began. A year earlier, less than 400,000 cases were on hand. Inventories of canned citrus salad and orange sections were also up sharply.

Movement of these items during the October-December 1967 period was about the same as a year earlier. But lighter early-season packing had about offset the higher beginning inventories by the end of December. At the end of the year, stocks of grapefruit sections were slightly below year-earlier inventories. Holdings of canned citrus salad and orange sections, both relatively minor in importance, were above a year earlier. Prices for canned grapefruit sections advanced during the last quarter of 1967, and were substantially above a year earlier in early January, 1968.

Florida Chilled Citrus Products

Output of 1967/68 pack chilled Florida orange juice to December 30 totaled 19 million gallons--more than a tenth above a year earlier. Of this total, 13.1 million gallons were processed from fruit--the remainder was reprocessed from pasteurized orange juice and frozen concentrate.

The early season pack of chilled grapefruit juice, at 1.1 million gallons during the October-December period, was about a third above a year earlier. About four-fifths of the early-season pack was processed from fresh fruit. In spite of the smaller crop, fresh fruit utilization was larger than during a year earlier.

Production of other chilled items during the October-December period, and changes from a year earlier were: citrus salad, 1.5 million gallons--down 23 percent; grapefruit salad, 1.3 million gallons--down 19 percent; and orange sections 119,000 gallons--35 percent

In 1966/67, production of chilled orange and grapefruit juices increased sharply, continuing a strong upward trend. Output of sections and salad were off slightly from the preceding season.

Export Volume Large Last Season

U.S. exports of citrus juices made strong gains during the 1966/67 season. Principal citrus juice exports, November through October were:

Commodity	: 1966/67	: 1965/66
	: <u>Mil. gal.</u>	: <u>Mil. gal.</u>
<u>Canned Juice</u>		
Grapefruit s.s.	: 5.4	: 3.1
Grapefruit conc.	: .2	: .2
Orange s.s.	: 11.1	: 6.3
Orange conc.	: 1.0	: .8
Blend	: 1.5	: 1.2
<u>Frozen Juice</u>		
Grapefruit conc.	: .3 ¹	: .3
Orange conc.	: 4.4	: 3.1

The U.S. will be hard-pressed this season to match the exceptional 1966/67 volume of citrus juice exports. However, considerable efforts are being made to hold the markets gained in 1966/67.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF FRUIT AND NUT PRODUCTION, 1966

Data on 1966 production and value of fruits and tree nuts grown in the 48 contiguous states are included in tables 2 to 5 of this issue.

In 1966, the 48 states produced about 22 million tons of fruits, valued at approximately \$1.5 billion. Citrus accounted for about 30 percent of the total value of all fruit. Crop values

of apples, grapes, and peaches led among noncitrus fruits. Edible tree nut production, at nearly 275,000 tons, was valued at \$147 million.

California accounted for about 38 percent of 1966 U.S. production of fruits and tree nuts and 47 percent of the value of these crops. Florida, dominant in citrus output, exceeded California in total fruit tonnage, but the State's crop had less total value--16 percent of the U.S. total. Washington, an important producer of deciduous fruits, was a distant third.

Data on production, value, and average prices of individual fruit and nut commodities are shown for recent years on tables 6 and 7.

:		:
:	The next issue of the <u>Fruit Situation</u> is	:
:	scheduled to be available July 1, 1968.	:
:		:
:	The summary is scheduled to be released to	:
:	the press immediately after the Outlook and	:
:	Situation Board meeting June 25, 1968.	:
:		:

Table 3.—Fruits and edible tree nuts: Value of production, by States, United States, 1966 ^{1/}

State	Noncitrus fruits					Citrus fruits					Total all fruits					Tree nuts					Total all fruits and tree nuts				
	Apples	Grapes	Peaches	Pears	Strawberries	Other ^{2/}	Total noncitrus fruits	Oranges	Grapefruit	Lemons	Other ^{3/}	Total citrus	Value	Per cent of U.S.	Pecans	Other ^{4/}	Total tree nuts	Value	Per cent of U.S.	Total all fruits	Value	Per cent of U.S.	Total all fruits and tree nuts	Value	Per cent of U.S.
	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	Per cent	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	Per cent	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	Per cent	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	Per cent
Maine	3,552	---	---	---	383	---	3,935	---	---	---	---	3,935	0.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,935	0.2	---
N. H.	2,979	---	110	---	---	---	3,089	---	---	---	---	3,089	0.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,089	0.2	---
Vt.	2,883	---	---	---	---	---	2,883	---	---	---	---	2,883	0.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,883	0.2	---
Mass.	5,178	---	473	---	519	11,981	18,151	1.8	---	---	---	18,151	1.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	18,151	1.1	---
R. I.	382	---	69	---	---	---	461	5/	---	---	---	461	5/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	461	2/	---
Conn.	2,824	---	667	378	393	4,262	4,262	4	---	---	---	4,262	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,262	3	---
N. Y.	37,105	15,444	1,665	1,978	2,284	3,017	61,473	6.0	---	---	---	61,473	4.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	61,473	3.8	---
N. J.	4,727	139	6,360	---	2,700	2,106	16,252	1.6	---	---	---	16,252	1.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	16,252	1.0	---
Pa.	13,398	4,366	4,849	440	1,518	2,231	26,742	2.6	---	---	---	26,742	1.8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	26,742	1.7	---
Ohio	4,801	2,108	500	---	1,023	279	8,711	0.8	---	---	---	8,711	0.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,711	0.5	---
Ind.	3,151	---	854	---	936	---	4,941	0.5	---	---	---	4,941	0.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,941	0.3	---
Ill.	4,041	---	1,553	---	780	---	6,374	0.6	---	---	---	6,374	0.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,374	0.4	---
Mich.	25,350	4,312	3,850	2,198	5,067	21,326	62,103	6.0	---	---	---	62,103	4.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	62,103	3.8	---
Misc.	2,955	---	---	---	1,181	9,682	13,818	1.3	---	---	---	13,818	0.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	13,818	0.8	---
Minn.	1,321	---	---	---	---	---	1,321	0.1	---	---	---	1,321	0.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,321	0.1	---
Iowa	768	30	---	---	---	---	798	0.1	---	---	---	798	0.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	798	0.1	---
Mo.	2,309	377	840	---	464	---	3,990	0.4	---	---	---	3,990	0.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,990	0.3	---
Kans.	324	---	74	---	---	---	398	0.0	---	---	---	398	0.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	398	0.0	---
Del.	402	---	237	---	---	---	649	5/	---	---	---	649	5/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	649	5/	---
Md.	2,025	---	600	---	645	---	3,470	0.3	---	---	---	3,470	0.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,470	0.2	---
Va.	8,637	---	---	---	1,084	---	11,280	1.1	---	---	---	11,280	0.8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	11,280	0.7	---
N. Va.	5,331	---	705	---	---	---	6,036	0.6	---	---	---	6,036	0.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,036	0.4	---
N. C.	4,368	278	5,360	---	2,658	---	12,854	1.2	---	---	---	12,854	0.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	12,854	0.8	---
S. C.	212	426	23,100	---	---	---	23,738	2.3	---	---	---	23,738	1.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	23,738	1.5	---
Ga.	---	207	9,863	---	---	---	10,070	1.0	---	---	---	10,070	0.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,070	0.7	---
Fla.	---	---	---	---	6,865	1,299	8,164	0.8	182,787	51,278	15,112	249,177	55.5	17.4	1,060	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	257,341	15.9	---
Ky.	505	---	704	---	818	---	2,027	0.2	---	---	---	2,027	0.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,027	0.1	---
Tenn.	310	---	476	---	1,922	---	2,708	0.3	---	---	---	2,708	0.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,708	0.2	---
Ala.	---	---	2,228	---	340	---	2,568	0.2	---	---	---	2,568	0.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,568	0.2	---
Miss.	---	---	848	---	---	---	848	0.1	---	---	---	848	0.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	848	0.1	---
Ark.	---	726	2,755	---	1,856	---	5,708	0.5	---	---	---	5,708	0.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,708	0.4	---
La.	---	---	---	---	4,011	---	4,746	0.4	---	---	---	4,746	0.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,746	0.3	---
Okla.	---	---	596	---	716	---	1,312	0.1	---	---	---	1,312	0.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,312	0.1	---
Tex.	---	---	2,205	---	170	528	2,983	0.3	3,537	6,210	9,747	12,690	0.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	12,690	0.9	---
Mont.	---	---	---	---	823	---	823	0.0	---	---	---	823	0.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	823	0.0	---
Idaho	3,323	---	353	62	2,689	6,427	6,427	0.6	---	---	---	6,427	0.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,427	0.4	---
Calif.	4,080	1,247	13,656	16,825	16,508	52,316	120,793	11.7	---	---	---	120,793	8.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	120,793	8.2	---
Wash.	78,705	4,938	9,497	6,856	16,742	16,742	16,742	5.1	---	---	---	16,742	3.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	16,742	3.5	---
Oreg.	4,080	---	---	---	---	---	4,080	0.0	---	---	---	4,080	0.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,080	0.0	---
Calif.	17,218	170,471	87,995	34,455	40,725	146,509	499,373	48.4	104,999	10,051	50,949	2,358	168,357	37.5	667,430	45.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	94,231	63.9	761,961
U.S.	251,318	207,038	169,798	63,705	103,047	236,343	1,031,249	100.0	300,744	70,143	59,351	18,506	448,744	100.0	1,479,993	100.0	46,752	100,611	147,363	100.0	1,627,356	100.0	1,627,356	100.0	

^{1/} Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.

^{2/} Apricots, avocados, sweet cherries, tart cherries, cranberries, dates, figs, nectarines, olives, persimmons, pomegranates, plums, and prunes.

^{3/} Tangerines, limes, and tangelos.

^{4/} Almonds, filberts, and walnuts.

^{5/} Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 4.--Fruits and edible tree nuts: Production and value, principal States and United States, 1966 ^{1/}

State	Noncitrus fruits		Citrus fruits		All fruits		Tree nuts		All fruits and nuts	
	Production : tons	Value : 1,000 dol.	Production : tons	Value : 1,000 dol.	Production : tons	Value : 1,000 dol.	Production : tons	Value : 1,000 dol.	Production : tons	Value : 1,000 dol.
California	6,186.5	499,373	2,168.9	168,357	8,355.4	667,730	177.1	94,231	8,532.5	761,961
Florida	16.3	8,164	8,719.8	249,177	8,736.1	257,341	2.0	1,060	8,738.1	258,401
Washington	1,124.8	120,793	---	---	1,124.8	120,793	.5	217	1,125.3	121,010
Michigan	544.5	62,103	---	---	544.5	62,103	---	---	544.5	62,103
New York	643.2	61,473	---	---	643.2	61,473	---	---	643.2	61,473
Oregon	348.4	52,316	---	---	348.4	52,316	15.7	6,163	364.1	58,479
Pennsylvania	260.5	26,742	---	---	260.5	26,742	---	---	260.5	26,742
Other States	1,446.4	200,285	664.5	31,210	2,110.9	231,495	78.8	45,692	2,189.7	277,187
United States	10,570.6	1,031,249	11,553.2	448,744	22,123.8	1,479,993	274.1	147,363	22,397.9	1,627,356

^{1/} Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.

Table 5.--Fruits and edible tree nuts: Production and value, percentage by principal States, United States, 1966 ^{1/}

State	Noncitrus fruits		Citrus fruits		All fruits		Tree nuts		All fruits and nuts	
	Production : Percent	Value : Percent	Production : Percent	Value : Percent	Production : Percent	Value : Percent	Production : Percent	Value : Percent	Production : Percent	Value : Percent
California	58.5	48.4	18.8	37.5	37.7	45.1	64.6	63.9	38.1	46.8
Florida	.1	.8	75.5	55.5	39.5	17.4	.7	.7	39.0	15.9
Washington	10.6	11.7	---	---	5.1	8.2	.2	.1	5.0	7.4
Michigan	5.2	6.0	---	---	2.5	4.2	---	---	2.4	3.8
New York	6.1	6.0	---	---	2.9	4.2	---	---	2.9	3.8
Oregon	3.3	5.1	---	---	1.6	3.5	5.7	4.2	1.6	3.6
Pennsylvania	2.5	2.6	---	---	1.2	1.8	---	---	1.2	1.7
Other States	13.7	19.4	5.7	7.0	9.5	15.6	28.8	31.1	9.8	17.0
United States	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

^{1/} Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.

Table 6.--Fruits and edible tree nuts: Production and value, United States, average 1961-65, crop year 1966-67 ^{1/}

Commodity	Production			Value of production		
	Average	Crop year		Average	Crop year	
	1961-65	1966	1967 ^{2/}	1961-65	1966	1967 ^{2/}
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
NONCITRUS:						
Apples, commercial	2,959	2,876	2,731	247,856	251,318	277,698
Apricots, 3 States	200	194	148	22,466	24,136	22,760
Avocados, 2 States	53	80	4/51	13,884	16,348	5/10,356
Cherries, sweet	98	116	108	29,979	43,183	42,347
Cherries, tart	174	90	83	19,777	24,733	28,814
Cranberries	66	80	71	15,814	24,561	5/22,180
Dates, California	22	21	21	3,127	3,067	3,598
Figs, California	65	68	45	5,295	4,959	5/3,564
Grapes	3,623	3,734	3,007	200,012	207,038	5/215,540
Nectarines	61	68	54	5,828	9,656	8,478
Olives, California	51	63	12	9,581	15,183	5,316
Peaches	1,787	1,702	1,350	147,632	169,798	165,018
Pears	614	749	455	59,697	63,705	71,061
Persimmons	2	2	1	336	292	216
Plums, California	101	95	98	15,622	19,264	21,470
Pomegranates	4	3	2	329	340	268
Prunes, California	384	330	375	42,043	42,900	38,250
Prunes and plums, other States	76	66	70	7,037	7,721	7,886
Strawberries	255	232	239	96,566	103,047	97,021
Total noncitrus	10,595	3/10,569	8,921	942,881	1,031,249	1,041,841
CITRUS:						
Oranges	5,143	8,177	5,468	376,448	300,744	5/208,305
Tangerines	6/176	296	200	6/14,249	12,168	5/11,277
Grapefruit	1,626	2,294	1,700	72,070	70,143	5/53,656
Lemon	599	688	627	47,625	59,351	5/55,889
Limes, Florida	17	17	24	1,777	2,734	2,778
Tangelos, Florida	44	81	86	4,278	3,604	5/4,452
Total Citrus	7,605	11,553	8,105	516,447	448,744	5/336,357
GRAND TOTAL	18,200	3/22,122	17,026	1,459,328	1,479,993	1,378,198
TREE NUTS:						
Almonds, California	64	85	79	39,281	51,911	5/48,190
Filberts, 2 States	8	12	8	3,635	4,780	3,750
Pecans	113	81	104	44,179	46,752	70,786
Walnuts, 2 States	80	96	77	36,541	43,920	41,418
Total tree nuts	265	274	268	123,636	147,363	164,144
Total all fruits and nuts	18,465	3/22,396	17,294	1,582,964	1,627,356	1,542,342

^{1/} Crop year beginning year shown. Does not include Hawaii and Alaska.

^{2/} Preliminary.

^{3/} Due to rounding, totals are not identical in tables 2 and 4.

^{4/} Unofficial approximation--1966 data used for California Spring and Summer crops.

^{5/} Used 1966 price to evaluate production, except California and Arizona grapes, and figs not dried.

^{6/} Includes 1964-65 average only for Arizona.

Table 7.--Fruits and edible tree nuts: Season average price per unit received by growers, average 1961-65 and annual 1966-67 ^{1/}

Commodity	Unit	Average 1961-65	1966	1967 ^{2/}
		<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>
NONCITRUS: ^{3/}				
Apples	Lb.	.0413	.0446	.0509
Apricots	Ton	116.16	125.00	154.00
Avocados	Ton	270.40	204.00	n.a.
Cherries, sweet	Ton	318.00	389.00	395.00
Cherries, tart	Ton	131.80	275.00	348.00
Cranberries	Bbl.	12.24	15.60	n.a.
Dates	Ton	138.60	144.00	173.00
Figs	Ton	80.90	73.00	n.a.
Grapes	Ton	55.78	54.70	n.a.
Nectarines	Ton	97.28	142.00	157.00
Olives	Ton	186.00	241.00	443.00
Peaches	Lb.	.0426	.0527	.0650
Pears	Ton	100.08	88.20	158.00
Persimmons	Ton	150.00	127.00	240.00
Plums	Ton	162.00	224.00	226.00
Pomegranates	Ton	93.60	100.00	122.00
Prunes	Ton	278.00	325.00	255.00
Prunes and plums	Ton	102.08	119.00	114.00
Strawberries	Lb.	.193	.222	.205
CITRUS: ^{4/}				
Oranges	Box	3.29	1.60	n.a.
Tangerines	Box	n.a.	2.48	n.a.
Grapefruit	Box	1.84	1.26	n.a.
Lemons	Box	3.09	3.28	n.a.
Limes	Box	4.12	6.51	4.63
Tangelos	Box	4.53	2.12	n.a.
TREE NUTS:				
Almonds	Ton	611.00	610.00	n.a.
Filberts	Ton	436.00	391.00	500.00
Pecans, all	Lb.	.224	.289	.341
Improved	Lb.	.250	.317	.387
Seedling	Lb.	.202	.260	.308
Walnuts	Ton	454.00	458.00	539.00

^{1/} Does not include Hawaii and Alaska.

^{2/} Preliminary.

^{3/} Fresh fruit prices are equivalent returns at packinghouse door for Washington and Oregon, first delivery point for California, and at point of first sale in all other states. Beginning with 1963, processing fruit prices for all states are equivalent returns at processing plant door.

^{4/} Equivalent packinghouse door returns per box for all uses.

n. a. means "not available".

Table 8.—Citrus fruits: Production, farm disposition, and utilization of sales, United States, crops of 1965-66 and 1966-67 ^{1/}

Crop and season	Total production	Production having value ^{2/}	Farm disposition		Utilization of sales	
			For farm home use	Sold	Fresh sales	Total processed
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
<u>Oranges:</u>						
1965-66	6,036	6,013	45	5,968	1,819	4,149
1966-67	8,174	8,146	45	8,101	2,080	6,021
<u>Tangerines:</u>						
1965-66	191	191	4	187	143	44
1966-67	296	225	4	221	162	59
<u>Grapefruit:</u>						
1965-66	1,894	1,894	11	1,883	909	974
1966-67	2,291	2,283	12	2,271	1,008	1,263
<u>Lemons:</u>						
1965-66	599	599	^{3/}	599	348	251
1966-67	688	688	1	687	365	322
<u>Limes:</u>						
1965-66	17	17	^{3/}	17	11	6
1966-67	17	17	^{3/}	17	11	6
<u>Tangelos:</u>						
1965-66	54	54	1	53	43	10
1966-67	81	76	^{3/}	76	58	18
<u>Total citrus fruits:</u>						
1965-66	8,791	8,768	61	8,707	3,273	5,434
1966-67	11,547	11,435	62	11,373	3,684	7,689

^{1/} 1966-67 preliminary.

^{2/} Differences between production and production having value consist of fruit unharvested for economic reasons, donated to charity, or eliminated from production.

^{3/} Negligible.

Table 9.—Citrus processed, Florida crops of 1965-66 and 1966-67

Crop and season	Frozen concentrates	Chilled products		Other processed	Total processed
		Juice	Sections and salads		
	1,000 boxes ^{1/}	1,000 boxes ^{1/}	1,000 boxes ^{1/}	1,000 boxes ^{1/}	1,000 boxes ^{1/}
<u>Oranges:</u> ^{2/}					
1965-66	61,824	12,324	784	8,009	82,941
1966-67	96,763	16,479	807	10,214	124,263
<u>Tangerines:</u>					
1965-66	624	—	—	244	868
1966-67	929	—	—	139	1,068
<u>Grapefruit:</u>					
1965-66	3,992	726	1,636	13,469	19,823
1966-67	5,371	1,167	1,566	18,215	26,319

^{1/} Net weight per box: Oranges, 90 pounds; tangerines, 95 pounds; and grapefruit, 85 pounds.

^{2/} Includes minor quantities of tangelos and murcotts.

Table 10.—Citrus fruits: Total weekly fresh shipments from producing areas, August-January 1966-67 and 1967-68

Week ended:	Oranges						Grapefruit						Lemons		Tangerines			
	1966-67			1967-68			1966-67			1967-68			1966-67		1967-68			
	California-Arizona	Florida	Texas	California-Arizona	Florida	Texas	California-Arizona	Florida	Texas	California-Arizona	Florida	Texas	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars		
August 5	679	---	---	679	969	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	409	441	---	---	
12	714	---	---	714	1,019	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	411	471	---	---	
19	709	---	---	709	915	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	382	398	---	---	
26	710	---	---	710	883	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	436	352	---	---	
September 2	638	---	---	638	784	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	338	294	---	---	
9	631	---	---	631	723	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	382	293	---	---	
16	749	1	---	750	804	3	---	---	---	3	99	---	---	99	378	316	---	
23	855	---	---	855	817	4	---	---	---	10	25	363	---	363	333	254	---	
30	698	---	9	707	799	52	---	---	---	5	239	650	---	650	285	266	2	
October 7	585	---	23	608	696	185	---	---	---	881	924	---	---	854	246	308	2	
14	515	---	91	646	568	225	---	---	---	793	1,049	2	---	921	267	326	12	
21	459	---	286	41	786	490	---	---	---	427	2	919	1,325	846	301	14	23	
28	404	---	490	59	953	414	---	---	---	537	47	998	1,213	723	291	282	15	
November 4	320	82	801	75	1,278	355	---	---	---	576	78	1,009	892	83	1	976	701	93
11	166	465	1,056	76	1,763	265	---	---	---	675	78	1,018	842	114	1	957	762	107
18	179	910	949	72	2,110	188	34	---	---	807	80	1,109	802	141	24	967	878	94
25	83	705	628	61	1,477	48	151	---	---	567	86	892	641	124	68	833	641	117
December 2	32	972	843	95	1,942	---	606	---	---	847	105	1,558	739	187	89	1,015	671	156
9	---	1,585	1,126	119	2,830	---	990	---	---	1,073	149	2,212	833	215	97	1,145	846	211
16	---	1,248	1,591	165	3,004	---	1,206	---	---	1,350	180	2,736	798	206	85	1,089	821	175
23	---	678	795	134	1,607	---	714	---	---	753	159	1,666	470	147	72	689	492	151
30	---	601	402	67	1,070	---	319	---	---	376	98	793	443	152	73	668	364	118
January 6	---	826	485	91	1,402	---	455	---	---	615	69	1,139	710	207	105	1,022	650	126

1/ Interstate shipments only, Consumer and Marketing Service, Growers Administrative Committee.

Table 11.—Apples, commercial crop: Production, average 1961-65, annual 1966 and indicated 1967 ^{1/}

State and area	Average 1961-65	1966	Indicated 1967	State and area	Average 1961-65	1966	Indicated 1967
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.		Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Maine	70.7	63.2	72.0	Wisconsin	65.3	69.4	50.4
New Hampshire	58.5	49.9	56.2	Minnesota	16.4	25.4	12.9
Vermont	42.1	39.0	48.8	Iowa	13.8	13.2	10.3
Massachusetts	108.0	88.0	98.0	Missouri	50.8	48.1	29.8
Rhode Island	7.7	6.7	5.0	Kansas	11.2	8.3	6.8
Connecticut	56.0	44.1	44.9				
New York	923.0	930.0	935.0	N. Central	1,152.8	1,077.4	919.2
New Jersey	121.8	101.5	122.0				
Pennsylvania	460.6	351.0	359.0	Kentucky	17.1	9.2	18.4
				Tennessee	11.4	6.0	7.2
N. Atlantic	1,848.4	1,673.4	1,740.9	Arkansas	7.2	7.5	8.5
Delaware	13.4	9.1	13.5	S. Central	35.8	22.7	34.1
Maryland	67.6	44.0	71.3				
Virginia	466.5	207.0	368.0	Total Central	1,188.6	1,100.1	953.3
West Virginia	237.9	120.6	211.6				
North Carolina	128.8	116.0	165.5	Idaho	61.9	57.6	70.6
South Carolina	2/4.7	4.1	4.8	Colorado	64.8	57.7	21.0
				New Mexico	27.7	43.0	4.3
S. Atlantic	915.1	500.8	834.7	Utah	18.2	13.6	24.0
				Washington	1,200.0	1,590.0	1,300.0
Total Eastern	2,763.5	2,174.2	2,575.6	Oregon	104.2	120.0	129.1
				California	487.8	595.0	384.0
Ohio	140.4	90.0	103.5				
Indiana	79.0	53.2	75.6	Western	1,965.7	2,476.9	1,933.0
Illinois	102.9	94.8	104.9				
Michigan	673.0	675.0	525.0	United States	3,917.8	5,751.2	5,461.9

^{1/} Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in commercial orchards of 100 or more bearing age trees. ^{2/} 1965 only. ^{3/} Average includes States for which estimates have been discontinued.

Table 12.—Apples, commercial crops ^{1/}: Production by varieties, United States, average 1961-65, annual 1966-67

Variety	Average 1961-65	1966	1967	Variety	Average 1961-65	1966	1967
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.		Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Summer:				Winter, cont'd:			
Gravenstein	108.9	151.4	37.3	Cortland	154.7	149.7	148.6
Other summer	109.0	81.6	90.5	Delicious	1,466.8	1,632.0	1,496.5
Total	218.0	233.0	127.8	Golden delicious	466.3	595.1	643.8
				McIntosh	741.0	674.4	670.4
Fall:				Northern Spy	141.0	133.4	142.1
Grimes Golden	45.8	16.7	24.2	R.I. Greening	141.9	153.6	128.1
Jonathan	408.2	401.6	319.1	Rome Beauty	446.1	420.5	445.4
Wealthy	53.1	44.1	36.8	Stayman	312.9	179.3	198.0
Other fall	78.4	60.1	67.1	Winesap	365.3	319.7	258.5
Total	585.5	522.5	447.2	Yellow Newtown ^{2/}	193.5	184.9	182.1
				York Imperial	312.1	199.1	265.6
Winter:				Other winter	239.7	248.5	212.6
Baldwin	90.9	73.0	65.3	Total	5,114.4	4,995.7	4,886.9
Ben Davis and Gano	42.1	32.5	29.9				
				Total all varieties	5,917.8	5,751.2	5,461.9

^{1/} Estimates of commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in commercial orchards of 100 or more bearing age trees. ^{2/} Albemarle Pippin.

Table 13.--Apples, Yakima Valley, Washington: Monthly average prices per carton, tray pack, extra fancy, 138s and larger, f.o.b. shipping point, 1966-67 and 1967-68

Month	Red delicious				Golden delicious				Winesap	
	Regular storage		C. A. Storage 1/		Regular storage		C. A. Storage 1/		1966-67	1967-68
	1966-67	1967-68	1966-67	1967-68	1966-67	1967-68	1966-67	1967-68		
Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	
July	---	---	---	7.09	---	---	---	---	---	4.43
August	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
September	5.52	6.34	---	---	5.55	6.17	---	---	---	---
October	4.47	5.82	---	---	5.02	5.79	---	---	3.90	---
November	4.25	5.84	---	---	4.88	5.64	---	---	3.89	5.02
December	4.33	5.94	---	---	4.72	5.22	---	---	3.99	5.31
January	4.38	---	---	---	4.33	---	---	---	3.92	---
February	4.32	---	---	---	4.09	---	---	---	3.72	---
March	4.48	---	5.53	---	4.27	---	---	---	3.64	---
April	4.72	---	5.39	---	4.67	---	5.50	---	3.56	---
May	4.81	---	5.34	---	4.89	---	5.55	---	3.50	---
June	5.18	---	6.33	---	5.08	---	5.98	---	3.74	---

1/ Controlled atmosphere storage.
Consumer and Marketing Service.

Table 14.--Pears: Production by States and on Pacific Coast, average 1961-65, annual 1966 and indicated 1967 1/

State	Average	1966	Indicated	Pacific Coast	Average	1966	Indicated
	1961-65		1967		1961-65		1967
	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons
Connecticut	1,782	2,250	1,875	Washington:			
New York	16,800	20,600	17,200	Bartlett	77,980	102,000	91,000
Pennsylvania	3,076	2,750	2,600	Other	36,640	48,000	48,500
Michigan	37,440	34,700	18,000	Total	114,620	150,000	139,500
Texas	1,976	2,500	---	Oregon:			
Idaho	1,800	620	1,800	Bartlett	56,100	71,000	69,000
Colorado	6,024	3,500	1,500	Other	68,340	92,500	82,000
Utah	4,176	4,000	4,500	Total	124,440	163,500	151,000
Washington	114,620	150,000	139,500	California:			
Oregon	124,440	163,500	151,000	Bartlett	273,000	340,000	104,000
California	301,800	365,000	117,000	Other	28,800	25,000	13,000
United States	613,934	749,420	454,975	Total	301,800	365,000	117,000
				3 States:			
				Bartlett	407,080	513,000	264,000
				Other	133,780	165,500	143,500
				Total	540,860	678,500	407,500

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

Table 15.--Fresh fruits: Cold storage holdings January 1, 1968, with comparisons

Group and commodity	Jan. 1, average 1962-66	Jan. 1, 1967	Dec. 1, 1967	Jan. 1, 1968
	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.
Apples:				
Regular storage, pounds	n.a.	1,152,314	1,439,941	864,625
C. A. storage, pounds	n.a.	560,598	556,387	555,197
Total pounds	1,672,436	1,712,912	1,996,328	1,419,822
Pears:				
Bartlett, boxes	13	4	3	3
Bartlett, L. A. lugs	2	33	---	---
Other varieties, boxes	1,536	1,973	2,251	1,536
Other varieties, L. A. lugs	303	261	342	299
Total boxes and L. A. lugs	1,854	2,271	2,596	1,838
Grapes, pounds	79,906	124,115	74,626	30,015
Other fresh fruits, pounds	3,626	6,188	8,292	7,624

n. a. means not available.

Table 16.--Strawberries: Acreage, yield per acre and production, average 1962-66, annual 1967 and indicated 1968 ^{1/}

Season	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1962-66	1967	Indicated 1968 ^{2/}	Average 1962-66	1967	Indicated 1968	Average 1962-66	1967	Indicated 1968
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Winter	2,380	2,000	1,800	8,660	8,800	8,900	20,906	17,600	16,020
Spring	73,920	65,020	61,200	6,510	7,081	---	481,232	460,426	---
Total	76,300	67,020	63,000	6,610	7,133	---	502,138	478,026	---

^{1/} Includes processing.^{2/} 1968 acreage prospective.

Table 17.—Canned fruit: Pack and stocks, 1967 and earlier seasons

Commodity	Pack			Stocks			
	1965	1966	1967 <u>1/</u>	Canners		Distributors	
				Jan. 1, 1967	Jan. 1, 1968	Nov. 1, 1966	Nov. 1, 1967
	1,000 cases <u>24/2½</u>	1,000 cases <u>24/2½</u>	1,000 cases <u>24/2½</u>	1,000 cases <u>24/2½</u>	1,000 cases <u>24/2½</u>	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases
Canned fruits:							
Apples	4,056	3,204	<u>2/2,626</u>	2,001	2,080	472	462
Applesauce	15,947	12,916	<u>2/12,759</u>	8,851	9,680	1,774	1,837
Apricots	5,146	5,018	4,213	<u>3/2,560</u>	<u>3/2,354</u>	n.a.	n.a.
Cherries, tart	2,424	992	784	286	301	310	256
Cherries, sweet	714	607	832	370	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Citrus sections <u>4/</u>	2,973	3,579	<u>5/1,195</u>	1,212	1,248	<u>6/294</u>	<u>6/372</u>
Cranberries	3,351	3,583	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Mixed fruits <u>7/</u>	15,661	17,121	14,319	10,922	9,751	n.a.	n.a.
Peaches:							
Total ex. spiced	29,392	36,194	26,349	16,888	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
California only:							
Clingstone	23,233	30,348	22,566	12,960	9,968	---	---
Freestone	4,073	3,814	3,307	2,854	2,420	---	---
Pears	6,408	11,040	5,718	6,759	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Pineapples (Hawaii)	14,961	16,739	n.a.	6,675	<u>8/8,443</u>	2,090	2,203
Purple plums	1,729	1,488	1,858	1,115	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Pack to Dec. 30, 1967. 3/ Includes California only. 4/ Includes grapefruit sections, citrus salad and orange sections. 5/ Florida pack through December 30, 1967. 6/ Grapefruit sections. 7/ Includes fruit cocktail, fruits for salad and mixed fruits. 8/ December 1, 1967 stocks.
n. a. means "not available."

Canners' stock and pack data from National Canners Association, Florida Canners Association, and Pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii. Wholesale distributors' stocks from Bureau of the Census.

Table 18.—Canned fruit juices: Pack and stocks, 1967 and earlier seasons

Commodity	Pack			Stocks			
	1964	1965	1966	Canners		Distributors	
				Dec. 31, 1966	Dec. 30, 1967	Nov. 1, 1966	Nov. 1, 1967
	1,000 cases <u>24/2</u>	1,000 cases <u>24/2</u>	1,000 cases <u>24/2</u>	1,000 cases <u>24/2</u>	1,000 cases <u>24/2</u>	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases
Canned juices:							
Apple	9,587	9,611	8,889	---	---	---	---
Blended orange and grapefruit	<u>1/2,512</u>	<u>1/2,929</u>	<u>3/3,311</u>	<u>3/733</u>	<u>3/666</u>	360	383
Grapefruit	<u>1/10,924</u>	<u>2/13,809</u>	<u>3/17,844</u>	<u>3/1,934</u>	<u>3/2,640</u>	752	1,054
Orange	<u>1/10,795</u>	<u>1/12,137</u>	<u>3/14,412</u>	<u>3/4,487</u>	<u>3/4,143</u>	701	867
Tangerine and tangerine blends	187	62	156	82	57	n.a.	n.a.
Pineapple (Hawaii), s.s.	13,788	15,354	15,034	<u>4/8,231</u>	<u>4/7,626</u>	1,144	1,134
Pineapple (Hawaii), conc. s.s. basis	9,150	10,035	11,033	<u>4/5,488</u>	<u>4/11,502</u>	n.a.	n.a.

1/ Florida and California-Arizona.
2/ Florida, California-Arizona, and Texas.
3/ Florida.
4/ December 1 stocks.
n. a. means "not available."

Canners' stock and pack from National Canners Association, Florida Canners Association, and Pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii. Wholesale distributors' stocks from Bureau of the Census.

Table 19.—Frozen fruits and berries: Packs and cold storage holdings, 1967 and earlier seasons

Commodity	Pack			Stocks		
	1965	1966	Preliminary 1967	Jan. 1, average 1962-66	Jan. 1, 1967	Jan. 1, 1968
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Apples and applesauce	93,392	94,352	n.a.	58,427	72,774	59,478
Apricots	16,369	16,172	n.a.	12,730	14,762	9,174
Cherries, tart	146,355	87,367	95,380	107,751	64,742	49,823
Cherries, sweet	1,491	3,278	n.a.			
Grapes	18,117	6,712	n.a.	11,298	11,570	8,890
Peaches	59,453	65,190	71,994	54,595	47,984	48,425
Plums	6,091	5,355	n.a.	1/	1/	1/
Prunes	1,178	259	n.a.	1/	1/	1/
Purees, noncitrus	4,214	20,264	n.a.	1/	1/	1/
Blackberries ^{2/}	27,072	25,875	n.a.	17,460	29,720	25,961
Blueberries	27,981	35,403	n.a.	25,217	32,258	36,024
Boysenberries	8,962	9,165	n.a.	8,138	11,753	12,195
Raspberries, black	6,210	3,465	n.a.	3,996	5,678	2,846
Raspberries, red	27,631	31,575	n.a.	21,791	27,463	24,190
Strawberries	191,613	236,492	198,940	144,710	154,752	145,627
Other fruits and berries	17,323	22,646	n.a.	48,661	79,277	85,823
Total	653,452	663,570	n.a.	514,774	552,733	508,456

^{1/} Included with "other fruits and berries."

^{2/} Include olallieberries.

Pack data from the National Association of Frozen Food Packers. Stocks from Statistical Reporting Service.

Table 20.—Frozen concentrated citrus juices: Florida packs and stocks, 1967 and earlier seasons

Citrus juices (Season beginning December)	Pack			Packers' stocks	
	1964	1965	1966	Dec. 31, 1966	Dec. 30, 1967
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>gallons</u>	<u>gallons</u>	<u>gallons</u>	<u>gallons</u>	<u>gallons</u>
Orange	^{1/} 88,869	^{2/} 70,831	^{2/} 127,611	13,047	29,033
Grapefruit	4,000	3,971	5,485	1,160	2,883
Blend	70	50	29	n.a.	n.a.
Tangerine	1,154	715	1,120	623	351
Limeade	656	590	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

^{1/} Basis 42° Brix. ^{2/} Basis 45° Brix.

Compiled from Florida Canners Association reports.

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