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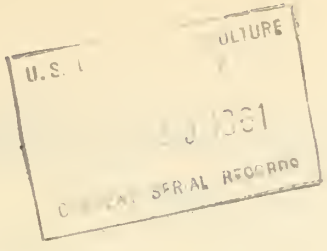


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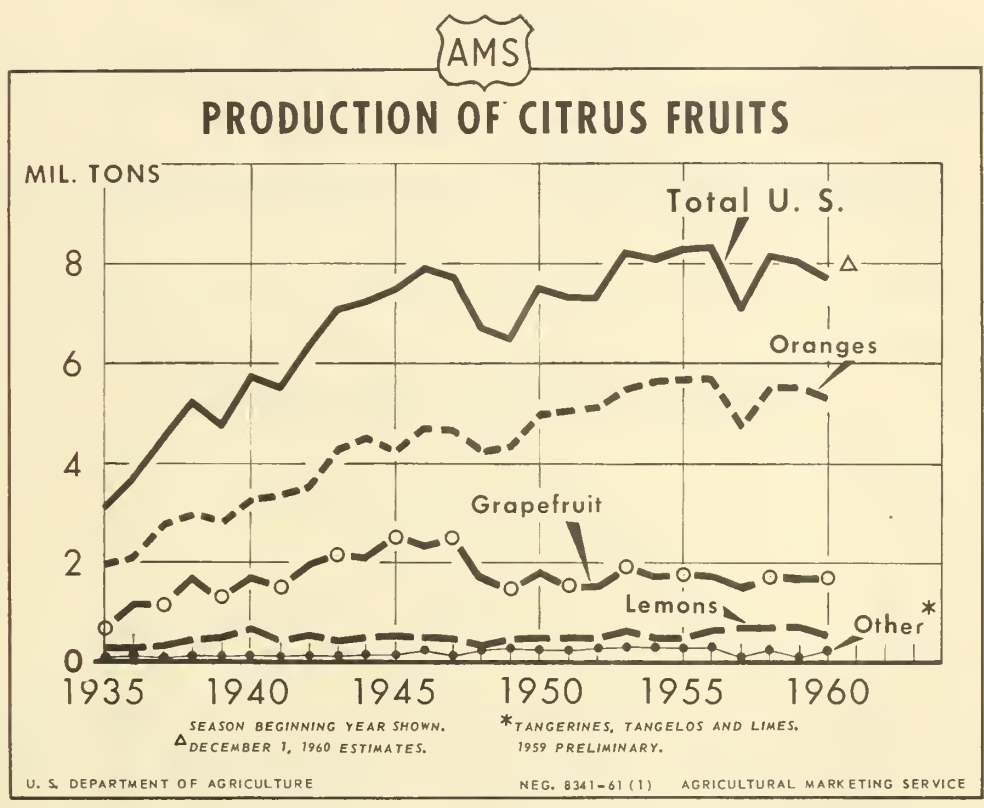
# FRUIT SITUATION

January 1961  
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In this issue:  
Trends in Citrus Production and use

TFS-138



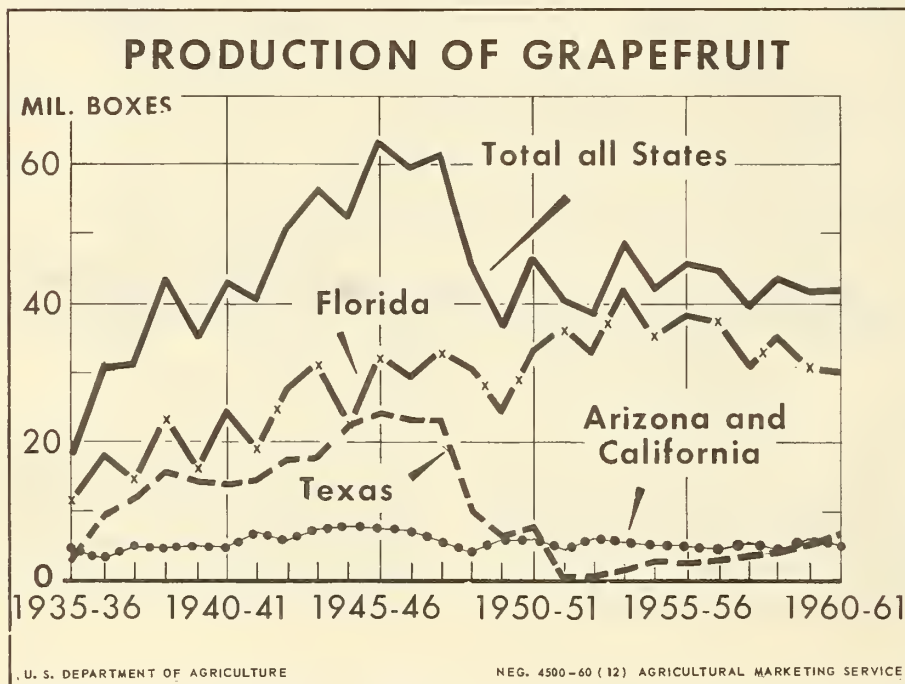
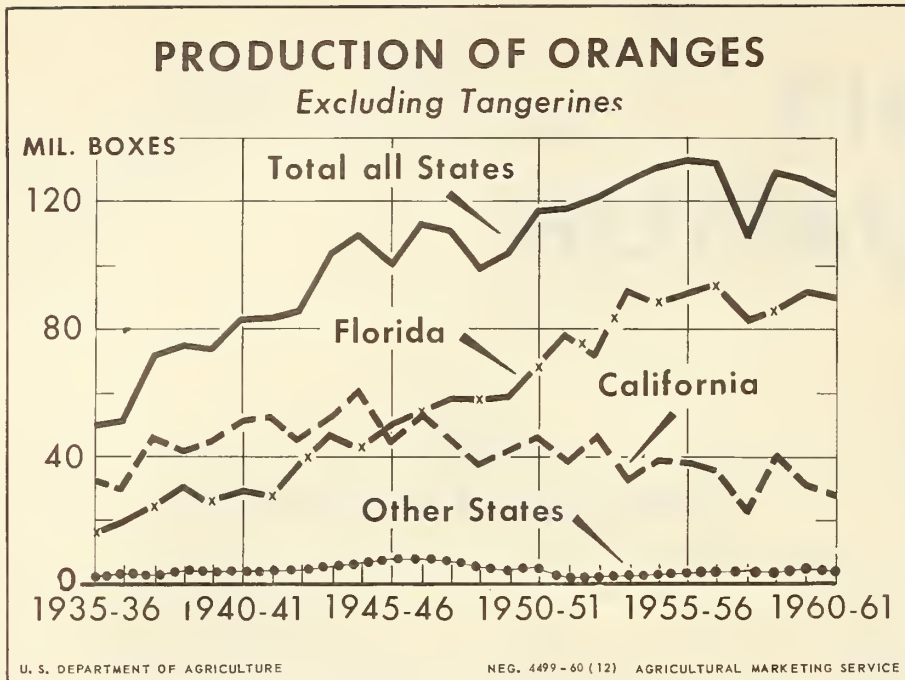
Production of oranges and grapefruit trended sharply upward from 1935-36 to 1946-47. Thereafter, production of oranges increased at a slower rate, mainly because of declin-

ing production in California, while that of grapefruit dropped to a lower level, largely due to loss of trees in Texas. But total production of citrus fruits more than doubled since 1935-36.



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Orange production in California increased from 1935-36 to 1944-45, then declined. But production in Florida trended upward since 1935-36, and over the 25-year period increased from a volume about half to about 3 times that in California. Grapefruit production in Florida also

trended upward since 1935-36. But production in Texas increased to 1947-48, dropped sharply following the freezes of 1949 and 1951, then increased slowly. In 1959-60, Florida grew 75 percent of all oranges and also 75 percent of all grapefruit.

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 T H E F R U I T S I T U A T I O N  
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Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, January 25, 1961

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SUMMARY

Grower prices for most fresh fruits in early January averaged somewhat above those of January 1960, and are expected to continue this winter above year-earlier levels. Exceptions were tangerines, for which prices were lower, and pears, for which prices were not greatly different from a year ago. On January 1, stocks of frozen and canned citrus products held by packers were much smaller than a year earlier. Partly because of this, demand for citrus for processing is expected to give strong support to citrus prices.

Supplies of most fresh citrus fruits are somewhat larger than a year ago because of delayed early-season marketings. Supplies of pears also are larger because of light fall marketings, especially exports, but they are smaller than usual for this time of year. The supply of apples is moderately smaller than a year ago because of the lighter 1960 crop and heavy early-season use.



The 1960-61 orange crop is about 5 percent smaller than the 1959-60 crop and 1 percent below the 1949-58 average. Production of early, midseason, and Navel oranges is down about 6 percent from 1959-60, that of Valencias is down 5 percent. Use of the early and midseason orange crop in Florida was delayed last fall and marketings continued light during November and December. Main reasons: Losses due to the September hurricane and poor sizing and slow maturity of the fruit due to subsequent dry weather. Results: Higher prices than otherwise might have prevailed; larger current supplies of the crop; and lighter packers' stocks of processed items than a year earlier.

Production of grapefruit in 1960-61 is about the same as in 1959-60 but 2 percent below average. As with oranges and for much the same reasons, utilization of the Florida grapefruit crop was off to a slow start. Likewise, prices have remained higher, remaining supplies larger and stocks of processed items smaller than a year ago.

The 1960-61 lemon crop is about 17 percent smaller than the record 1959-60 crop but 5 percent above average. Though remaining supplies are moderately smaller than a year ago, they are expected to be adequate for the usual needs. Since fresh use does not vary greatly from year to year, the smaller crop should result in a decreased volume of lemons processed. In recent weeks, prices for fresh lemons on the principal auctions have averaged somewhat above a year earlier.

Cold-storage stocks of apples were substantially smaller on January 1, 1961, than a year earlier, reflecting the lighter 1960 crop. Stocks were much smaller in Washington, the leading apple State, and in nearly all other States that usually carry heavy stocks into the new year. Early-season movement to domestic fresh markets and processors has been good, though exports have been somewhat lighter than a year ago. Most of the remaining stocks of apples will go to domestic fresh markets, where demand continues strong. Each month so far of the 1960-61 season, grower prices for apples, on a national-average basis, have averaged above comparable prices in 1959-60. Since October, which often is the seasonal low month, prices have increased moderately.

Stocks of pears in coldstorage on January 1, 1961, were somewhat larger than a year earlier, but much smaller than two years earlier and moderately below average. The larger stocks were due mainly to a heavy reduction in exports last fall from those of the fall of 1959. But movement to domestic markets has been good. On the principal auctions, prices for winter pears declined a little during November and December, but in early January 1961, they appeared to have stabilized at levels not greatly different from the same time in 1960.

The 1960 packs of most types of processed fruits were smaller than the 1959 packs. Because of reductions in raisins and dried prunes, total output of dried fruits in 1960 probably was moderately smaller than in 1959 but much above 1958. Partial data indicate that the packs of canned fruits and fruit juices in 1960 also were somewhat smaller than in 1959. However, the 1960 packs of canned peaches and fruit cocktail set new records. Output of frozen deciduous

fruits may be somewhat above 1959, that of frozen juices down. Year-end stocks of frozen deciduous fruits were a little larger than on January 1, 1960, and stocks of some canned fruits also were up. But stocks of frozen and canned citrus juices were smaller.

## ORANGES

### Decreased Production of All Seasonal Groups of Oranges

Total U. S. production of oranges in 1960-61 was estimated as of January 1 at approximately 120 million boxes, 5 percent smaller than in 1959-60 and 1 percent below the 1949-58 average. Production declined during the fall in Florida because of slow maturity, continued droppage of the fruit following the September hurricane and poor sizing. The early, midseason, and Navel crop is now estimated at about 61 million boxes, down 6 percent from 1959-60 and 3 percent below average. The Valencia crop, comprising the "late" oranges, is expected to be 59 million boxes, down 5 percent from 1959-60 and about the same as average. Although total production is smaller than in 1959-60 in Florida and California, the prospective California Valencia crop, which provides most of the fresh market oranges in summer, is a little larger than the light 1959-60 crop. In Florida, the prospective Valencia crop is down 8 percent from 1959-60. Total production of oranges is up moderately in Texas, where output is again trending upward.

### Orange Prices Continue Much Higher Than a Year Ago

Because of light supplies and continuing good demand for oranges, both shipping-point and terminal auction prices for Florida and California fresh market oranges averaged considerably higher during fall and early winter than in this period of 1959-60. In Florida, where the season for making frozen concentrate started in early December, prices have consistently averaged much above a year earlier through early January 1961. In view of the lighter total orange output and relatively low stocks of frozen concentrate, which moved unusually well into consumption in 1959-60, demand for Florida oranges for concentrate is expected to continue strong. This together with favorable fresh market demand points to continuing high prices for oranges in both fresh market and processing outlets this winter and spring. Prospects for exports are not as good as a year ago, because of the increased U. S. prices.

### Movement of Florida Oranges To Processors Now Seasonally Heavy

Early-season movement of Florida oranges both to fresh markets and processors has lagged behind a year ago as a result of the lack of sufficient ripe fruit. The volume of available oranges was cut, not only by losses due to the September hurricane and slow maturity, but also by subsequent dry weather, which contributed to an increased percentage of small-sized fruit. By January 14



of the 1960-61 season, fresh use of Florida oranges was about 6.3 million boxes, 28 percent below a year earlier. Use by processors was about 17 million boxes, down 23 percent. As a result, remaining supplies were about 64.2 million boxes, 6 percent larger than a year earlier. This increase will soon vanish as processing of the early and mid-season crop, now heavy into frozen concentrate, will be substantially completed in February. The Valencia crop, as previously noted, is moderately smaller than in 1959-60.

Use of this season's California-Arizona Navel and miscellaneous varieties of oranges to January 14 also was much smaller than a year earlier, the result largely of a lighter crop. As usual, most of these oranges were used fresh. In Texas, early-season sales were about the same as a year ago.

Orange Exports in 1959-60:

Decreased Fresh, Increased  
Processed

Total exports of fresh oranges (including tangerines) during November 1959 - October 1960 were the equivalent of approximately 5.8 million boxes, 14 percent smaller than in 1958-59. A factor in this reduction was the light 1959-60 California Valencia crop at increased prices. Exports of important canned and frozen orange juices in 1959-60 were as follows: Canned single-strength orange juice, 9.7 million gallons, up 26 percent; canned concentrated (hot-pack) orange juice, 0.7 million gallons, up 29 percent; and frozen concentrated orange juice, 4.7 million gallons, up 30 percent. Total exports of fresh and processed oranges in 1959-60 were the equivalent of about 12.7 million boxes, 10 percent of the crop. Exports of fresh oranges in November 1960 were about one-fourth the light volume in November 1959. Imports of fresh oranges in 1959-60 were about 0.2 million boxes, 65 percent below 1958-59.

Tangerines and Tangelos

The 1960-61 crop of Florida tangerines, at 4.2 million boxes, is 50 percent larger than the short 1959-60 crop but 7 percent below average. As with Florida oranges, the tangerine crop was late in reaching maturity last fall. Even so, shipments to fresh markets have exceeded those of a year ago. Fresh use to January 14 of the 1960-61 season was about 2.4 million boxes, up 18 percent from last season. Movement to processors was about 0.7 million boxes, 34 percent above a year earlier. Remaining supplies on January 14 were much larger than the light volume a year earlier. Except early in the season, both shipping-point and terminal auction prices have averaged below those of 1959-60 and probably will continue below in view of the much heavier remaining supplies.

Production of Florida tangelos in 1960-61 is about 0.5 million boxes, 9 percent smaller than in 1959-60 but 66 percent above average. Commercial production of this relatively new citrus fruit, a tangerine-grapefruit hybrid, has increased considerably over the last few years. Most of the tangelos, which are harvested during fall and winter, are used fresh. In most weeks so far in the 1960-61 season, terminal auction prices have averaged above comparable prices in 1959-60.



## GRAPEFRUIT

1960-61 Crop Is About the Same  
Size as the Below-Average  
1959-60 Crop

The estimated 1960-61 U. S. grapefruit crop of about 42 million boxes is about the same as the 1959-60 crop but 2 percent under the 1949-58 average. In Florida, the leading producing State, the crop of 30 million boxes is about 2 percent below 1959-60 and 13 percent smaller than average. A small increase in the seeded varieties is more than offset by a moderate decrease in seedless grapefruit. However, production of pink seedless is 7.5 million boxes this season compared with 6.7 million in 1959-60. In Texas, where production of grapefruit, as of oranges, once more is trending upward, the 1960-61 crop of 6.7 million boxes is 29 percent larger than last year's crop.

Prices for Florida Grapefruit  
Continue Above 1959-60 Levels

Both shipping-point and terminal auction prices for Florida grapefruit started the 1960-61 season at levels much above early-season prices in 1959-60, when sales were heavier. Though prices declined as usual with increasing shipments, they remained moderately above comparable 1959-60 prices. At shipping points in Florida, prices this season for pink seedless averaged below prices for white seedless. But prices for the pink seedless usually averaged above those for seeded varieties. Since early November, when the volume of sales became seasonally large, prices for all major types have held fairly steady. No great change in prices is expected this winter in view of only a moderate increase in remaining supplies over a year ago, anticipated strong demand for processing to build up the current low stocks of processed items, good consumer demand for fresh grapefruit, and generally increased prices for various other fresh and processed fruits.

Prices for Texas grapefruit early last fall also averaged above comparable 1959-60 prices. But with the larger Texas crop this season, prices in recent weeks have averaged about the same as a year earlier.

Decreased Early-Season Use of  
Florida Grapefruit, Increased  
Remaining Supplies

Because of the slow start of the 1960-61 season for Florida grapefruit, total use of the new crop to January 14, 1961 was much smaller than comparable use in 1959-60. Moreover, output of processed items was down, and packers' stocks of processed items fell somewhat below the levels of a year earlier. Fresh use of Florida grapefruit to January 14 of the 1960-61 season was about 5.7 million boxes, 28 percent below a year earlier. Use by processors was about 3.8 million boxes, down 38 percent. As a result, remaining supplies on January 14, 1961 were about 20.5 million boxes, about 4 million boxes or 25 percent larger than a year earlier.

Early-season use of Texas grapefruit was a little larger in 1960-61 than in 1959-60. But because of the 29-percent larger 1960-61 crop, remaining supplies on January 14 were up moderately.

Decreased Exports of Most  
Grapefruit Items in 1959-60

Exports of fresh grapefruit during November 1959-October 1960 were the equivalent of approximately 2 million boxes, 10 percent smaller than in 1958-59. Exports of various grapefruit juices in 1959-60 were as follows: Canned single-strength juice, 4.7 million gallons, down 12 percent; canned concentrated (hot-pack) juice, 0.14 million gallons, down 28 percent; and frozen concentrated juice, 0.13 million gallons, down 17 percent. In contrast, exports of canned grapefruit sections were about 0.4 million cases (24-2's), up 30 percent.

LEMONS

The 1960-61 lemon crop in California and Arizona is expected to total 15.1 million boxes, 17 percent smaller than the record 1959-60 crop but 5 percent above the 1949-58 average. Of the 1960-61 crop, 14.5 million boxes are being produced in California and 0.6 million in Arizona. The crops in both States this season are down substantially from 1959-60 because of light sets and droppage of small fruit.

In early January, harvest of the Arizona crop was well advanced and that of California was increasing after a slow start. Remaining supplies, nearly all in California, were moderately smaller than the heavy supplies a year earlier. But they are expected to be adequate for the usual needs. For the 1960-61 season, fresh use probably will be about the same as in 1959-60, but use by processors is expected to be down as a result of the smaller crop. Although fresh market shipments in recent weeks have been about as large as usual, use by processors has been relatively light.

During the past fall, prices at shipping points averaged considerably above those of 1959. In recent weeks, prices on the principal auctions have averaged somewhat above a year earlier.

Exports of lemons and limes (mostly lemons) during November 1959-October 1960 were the equivalent of approximately 2.4 million boxes, 23 percent above 1958-59. During November 1960, when the shift was made from 1959-60 crop California lemons to the 1960-61 crop, exports were down moderately from November 1959.

## APPLES

Stocks on January 1, 1961 Much  
Smaller Than a Year Earlier

Stocks of apples in cold storage on January 1, 1961, were about 28 million bushels, 16 percent smaller than a year earlier, according to the Cold Storage Report of the USDA. Stocks were lighter in nearly all heavy-producing apple States because of the decreased 1960 crop and heavy early-season movement to fresh markets and processors. Of the stocks on January 1, 1961, about 37 percent were in Washington, 18 percent in New York, 9 percent in Virginia, 8 percent in Michigan, 7 percent in New England, and 7 percent in California.

Market and Price Factors  
Continue Good

The heavy early-season movement of apples has left supplies for marketing during the first half of 1961 much smaller than those of a year earlier. Most of the remaining supplies will go to fresh markets, including export-trade. Fresh market demand in the United States continues good. This outweighs the effect of prospects for somewhat lighter exports because of larger supplies in some importing countries and smaller supplies at higher prices in the United States than in 1959-60. Hence, it should be possible again to complete marketing of the crop in the spring, well ahead of any large supplies from the next crop.

Grower prices for fresh market apples, on a national-average basis, have averaged higher each month so far of the 1960-61 season than corresponding prices in 1959-60. Moreover, shipping-point prices for most varieties and styles of pack also have averaged above comparable 1959-60 prices. Prices have increased moderately since October, which often is the seasonal low month. To conclude, market and price factors for apples during the remainder of the 1960-61 season continue more favorable than a year ago.

Decreased Exports in 1960-61

Exports of fresh apples during July-November 1960 were the equivalent of about 1 million bushels, 10 percent smaller than in the same months of 1959. Of the above exports, about one-half went to Canada, always a good customer for United States apples. In turn, the United States imports substantial quantities from Canada. During July 1959-June 1960, total exports of apples were about 3.7 million bushels, 3 percent of the 1959 crop. Imports were about 0.7 million bushels, down 39 percent from 1958-59.

1960-61 Pack of Canned Apple-  
sauce Up, Canned Apples Down

The pack of canned applesauce during September-December 1960 was about 16.9 million actual cases, 3 percent larger than in the same months of 1959. Including an 8-percent increase in carryover in canners' hands on September 1,



total supplies to January 1, 1961, were a little more than 3 percent above comparable supplies in 1959. Shipments from canners to the trade during September-December were a little above those in the same period of 1959. So canners' stocks on January 1, 1961, were about 12.7 million actual cases, the equivalent of 8.6 million cases of 24 No. 2½ cans, 5 percent above a year earlier.

During September-December 1960, the pack of canned apples was about 3.1 million cases (basis 6-10's), 16 percent smaller than in the same period of 1959. Stocks of canners on September 1, 1960, were about the same as a year earlier. The combined pack and stocks gave a supply in canners' hands about 13 percent lighter than for September-December 1959. With movement from canners down 3 percent, canners' stocks on January 1, 1961, were about 2.4 million cases (6-10's), 18 percent below a year earlier.

Each season, most of the canning of applesauce and apples is done before January 1, with some light canning usually extending into the following spring. Canners' stocks of both canned apples and applesauce build up from late summer until winter, then decrease until the start of the new canning season the following summer. This is somewhat different from most other deciduous fruits, which have a relatively short canning period and a peak in stocks in summer or early fall.

#### Decreased Production in 1960 in All Areas and for All Varietal Groups

Production of apples in commercial areas in 1960 totaled 106.4 million bushels, 13 percent smaller than in 1959 and 5 percent below the 1949-58 average. Production by areas in 1960 was as follows: Eastern, 49.8 million bushels, down 15 percent from 1959; Central, 21.3 million, down 8 percent; and Western, 35.3 million, down 11 percent. Washington, with 22 million bushels, was, as usual, the leading State.

Production by broad variety groups in 1960 was as follows: Winter varieties, 91.8 million bushels, 86 percent of the crop; fall apples, 10.4 million bushels, 10 percent; and summer varieties, 4.2 million bushels, 4 percent. The volume in each varietal group was smaller in 1960 than in 1959 by the following percentages: Winter, 11 percent; fall, 19 percent; and summer, 21 percent. In 1960, the leading apple again was the Delicious, a winter variety, of which production was 24.4 million bushels. McIntosh, also a winter variety, was second with 13.5 million bushels. The 1960 crop of each variety was smaller than in 1959, except for the Golden Delicious (7.2 million bushels), which was up 12 percent, and the Black Twig (0.3 million bushels), up 6 percent.



## PEARS

Heavier Year-End Stocks

Cold-storage stocks of pears on January 1, 1961, were down to about 1.7 million boxes and lugs, according to the Cold Storage Report of the USDA. This was 7 percent above stocks on January 1, 1960 but 12 percent smaller than the 1955-59 average for January 1. Most of the pears in storage were fall and winter varieties in Oregon, Washington and California, as usual. The D'Anjou variety led by far all others in storage. Other varieties included the Bosc, Nelis, Comice and Easter.

Recent Prices at  
Year-Earlier Levels

Terminal auction prices for all winter pears combined have declined a little since early November. In early January, they averaged about the same as the relatively high prices of a year earlier. At shipping points in Washington, prices for the D'Anjou variety, which will comprise most of the sales during the first half of 1961, were a little below a year earlier. In view of the relatively light remaining supplies, and expected good demand, prices this winter should continue at relatively high levels.

Smaller Pear Crop in 1960

Total production of pears in the United States in 1960 was about 26.1 million bushels, 14 percent smaller than in 1959 and 13 percent below the 1949-58 average. As usual, most of the crop -- 87 percent in 1960 -- was grown in California, Oregon, and Washington. Of the total of 552,400 tons in these 3 States, about 414,000 tons were Bartletts, down 16 percent from 1959, and 138,400 tons were other varieties, down 11 percent.

Decreased Exports in 1960-61

Exports of pears during July-November 1960 were about 0.7 million bushels, 37 percent smaller than in the same months of 1959. In the 1959-60 season, total exports were about 1.6 million bushels. This figure includes about 1.1 million bushels of Pacific Coast winter pears, 17 percent of production.

Lighter Pack, Decreased Supplies  
of Canned Pears in 1960-61

The 1960 pack of canned pears was about 8.4 million cases (24-2½'s), 11 percent below the 1959 pack. Carryover stocks of canners on June 1, 1960, were 2.3 million cases, 10 percent above a year earlier. The net result is that supplies in canners' hands for the 1960-61 season are about 7 percent lighter than in 1959-60. Total movement from canners to the trade in the last season was about 9.3 million cases. A movement of this size in 1960-61 would mean a substantial reduction in carryover stocks on June 1, 1961. Stocks of wholesale distributors on June 1, 1960, were only moderately larger than a year earlier, far from enough to offset the reduction in canners' supplies.

## STRAWBERRIES

Increased Production in  
Prospect in Florida This Winter

The 1961 Florida winter crop of strawberries was estimated as of January 1 at 8 million pounds, 12 percent larger than the 1960 crop but 5 percent smaller than the 1950-59 average. Acreage of Florida's winter crop this year is estimated at 2,100 acres, 50 percent larger than last year but 41 percent below average. Growing conditions of the 1961 crop were generally good in early January. Harvest started with light picking at the turn of the year and is expected to be seasonally heavy by late January and through February. The rate of picking and final quantity harvested will depend as usual on weather conditions.

Although Florida strawberries are the first of the new crop to be harvested, they usually comprise only about 2 percent of the commercial crop in the United States. The mid-spring and late spring States grow most of the strawberries that are processed as well as most of those shipped to fresh markets. Prospective acreage for harvest in the spring States in 1961 totals 93,820 acres, close to that of 1960. The first forecast of the crop in the early spring States will be released in the March Crop Report, and of the crop in the mid-spring and late spring States in the May Crop Report. Most of the production in the early spring States is marketed, usually starting in March, for fresh use.

Production Down,  
Prices Up in 1960

The 1960 commercial strawberry crop totaled 469,459,000 pounds, 1 percent under 1959 but 2 percent above the 1950-59 average. Approximately 226,610,000 pounds, or 48 percent, of the 1960 crop was processed. This quantity was about 6 percent smaller than the quantity processed in 1959.

The 1960 season-average price received by growers for strawberries for fresh use was 23.4 cents per pound, 1.1 cents above 1959. For strawberries for processing, the 1960 average was 14.3 cents per pound, up 0.7 cent. The season-average price for the entire 1960 crop was 19.0 cents, 1.1 cents above 1959.

U. S. Strawberry Imports Up

United States imports of frozen strawberries from Mexico totaled 24,576,000 pounds during calendar year 1960, an increase of 10,512,000 pounds over 1959. Mexico accounts for over 95 percent of total U. S. imports of frozen strawberries. Imports of fresh strawberries also increased during 1960, totaling 597,000 pounds compared with 207,000 pounds in 1959.

United States exports of strawberries to Canada during the first nine months of 1960 totaled 17,780,000 pounds for fresh and 3,052,000 pounds for frozen, compared with 19,300,000 and 5,300,000 pounds for all of 1959. Practically all U. S. strawberry exports are to Canada.

## DRIED FRUIT

Decreased 1960-61 Production

Total production of dried fruit in 1960-61 is indicated moderately smaller than in 1959-60 though much larger than the relatively light output in 1958-59. The 1960-61 output of raisins in California was 205,000 tons (natural condition, dried weight), 8 percent smaller than in 1959-60 and 3 percent below the 1949-58 average. Output of dried prunes, second in tonnage only to raisins, also was lighter in 1960-61. Total production in California and Oregon was about 138,210 tons, down 4 percent from 1959-60 and 11 percent from average. Most of the reduction was in Oregon, where the prune crop was unusually small. The 1960-61 production of California dates, 22,700 tons, was down 13 percent from 1959-60, and that of figs, 17,300 tons, was down 9 percent. Figures on output of other fruits that are dried in relatively small quantities are not yet available. There may be some increase in apricots, but decreases in peaches, pears and apples.

On a processed weight basis, which excludes prunes used for juice and substandard figs, the 1960-61 pack of dried fruit probably will slightly exceed 350,000 tons, compared with about 390,000 tons in 1959-60. With increased carryover of dried fruit last summer and a probable small increase in imports, usually mostly dates and figs, total supplies of dried fruit in 1960-61 may not be greatly different from 1959-60. Per capita consumption last season was about 3.2 pounds. Retail prices for dried fruits generally are expected to continue at relatively high levels.

Increased Early-Season Exports  
of Raisins and Dried Prunes

During September-November 1960, exports of raisins were over 27,000 tons, 44 percent larger than in the same months of 1959. Exports of dried prunes were over 18,000 tons, up 3 percent. Total exports of these two items in 1959-60 were about 44,500 tons and 40,700 tons, respectively.

## CANNED FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

Decreased Pack of Canned  
Fruits in 1960-61

The 1960-61 commercial pack of canned fruits in mainland United States probably will be about 3.8 billion pounds, 3 percent below the record 1959-60 pack. This figure is based upon reports covering the major part of the total pack and rough estimates for unreported items. Because the packs of some items turned out larger than seemed likely earlier in the season, the total pack now is expected to be only a little under the volume in 1959-60, which was the equivalent of about 91 million cases of 24 No. 2½ cans.



Important 1960-61 packs of canned fruits for which figures are available are given below, in millions of cases of 24-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 's, with percentage changes from 1959-60 in parentheses. Increased packs include peaches, 30 (+2); fruit cocktail, fruits for salad and mixed fruits combined, 14 (+5); and apricots, 6.1 (+22). Decreased packs include pears, 8.4 (-11); RSP (red, sour, pitted) cherries, 1.6 (-46); sweet cherries, 0.6 (-6); and purple plums, 0.4 (-78). Not yet completed, the 1960-61 pack of canned applesauce is running larger than a year earlier, that of canned apples smaller. The canning of these two items usually continues into late winter or spring. Of the above items, the new packs of canned peaches and fruit cocktail, etc., set new records. (See table 10 for detailed figures on packs and stocks of canned fruits and fruit juices).

Output of Canned  
Grapefruit Sections  
Lagging Behind a Year Ago

The pack of Florida canned grapefruit sections is running late. By January 7 of the 1960-61 season it was about 1.9 million cases (24-2's), 26 percent smaller than a year earlier. Carryover stocks of canners last fall were about 30 percent below a year earlier and movement to January 7, 1961 was down 11 percent. This left canners' stocks of about 1.6 million cases, 34 percent below a year earlier. The 1959-60 pack was about 4 million cases. The canning of citrus salad in Florida had not yet started by January 7, 1961. On that date, canners' stocks were down to 0.2 million cases. The 1959-60 pack was about 0.5 million cases.

Large Supplies of Canned  
Fruits in Prospect for  
First Half of 1961

Canners' stocks of most canned deciduous fruits were somewhat larger on January 1, 1961, than a year earlier, according to partial data. Important exceptions were stocks of canned apples and RSP cherries, which were smaller. In California, the leading deciduous fruit canning State, canners' stocks of 5 items of canned fruits (apricots, sweet cherries, peaches, pears, and fruit cocktail plus fruits for salad and mixed fruits) combined were about 15 percent larger on January 1, 1961 than a year earlier. Deliveries of Hawaiian canned pineapple to the mainland trade are expected to continue large. Total supplies of canned fruits for the first half of 1961 may not be greatly different from the large supplies of this period of 1960. Per capita consumption of canned fruits in recent years ranged from about 22 to 23 pounds.

Decreased Early-Season Pack,  
Reduced Year-End Stocks of  
Florida Canned Citrus Juices

The pack of Florida canned single-strength citrus juices to January 7 of the 1960-61 season was about 9 million cases (24-2's), 33 percent under a year earlier. Output of tangerine juice from this season's larger crop was up considerably. But that of orange, grapefruit, and blended juice was down sharply. Movement of all four items from canners to the trade also was down sharply. These reductions much more than offset a small increase in carryover



last fall. The net result was that canners' stocks of 6.9 million cases on January 7, 1961, were 27 percent below a year earlier. Although canning will continue this winter, emphasis will be on the packing of frozen orange concentrate. The 1959-60 pack of the above four canned juices in Florida was about 29 million cases.

In Texas, the pack of canned single-strength citrus juices to January 7 of the 1960-61 season was the equivalent of about 0.2 million cases of 24 No. 2 cans, about half the pack of a year earlier. The total pack in 1959-60 was approximately 2 million cases (24-2's). Canners' stocks on January 1, 1961 were about 0.5 million cases (basis 24-2's). Figures on stocks a year earlier are not available.

Data on the 1959-60 packs of canned citrus juices in California and Arizona are not available. New-season output in California and Arizona usually does not get well underway until after January 1. But the season total is much smaller than that of Florida.

Total supplies of canned fruit juices for the first half of 1961 probably will be somewhat under this period of 1960. This includes pineapple juice from Hawaii and various deciduous fruit juices, for which data are not yet available. Per capita consumption of all canned fruit juices in recent years has fluctuated around 12 pounds.

#### More USDA Purchases of Canned Fruits

On December 15, 1960, the Department announced the purchase of 387,550 cases, 12 No. 3 cylinder cans per case, of canned grapefruit sections for use in the National School Lunch Program. They were bought from Florida canners with funds (Section 6) appropriated under the National School Lunch Act. Shipments are to be made during the period January 9 through March 4, 1961.

The Department on December 22, 1960, announced the purchase of 106,650 cases (6-10's) of canned ripe pitted olives for distribution primarily to school lunch programs. This purchase was made from California canners with Section 32 funds as a surplus removal activity. Shipments are to be made during the period January 16 through March 11, 1961.

Other USDA purchases of canned fruits made earlier in the second half of 1960 for use in school lunches were as follows, in cases of 6 No. 10 cans: Apricots, 323,125 cases; red, tart, pitted cherries, 179,200 cases; peaches, 693,730 cases; and applesauce, 417,000 cases.

## FROZEN FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

Decreased Output in 1960

Total production of frozen fruits and fruit juices in the United States in calendar 1960 probably was moderately smaller than in 1959, the result of reduced output of frozen citrus juices. The 1959 pack was a record of approximately 1.7 billion pounds. On January 1, 1961, total stocks of frozen deciduous fruits (excluding juices) in cold storage were about 3 percent larger than a year earlier. Packers' stocks of most Florida frozen citrus juices were smaller.

Increased 1960 Packs of  
Frozen RSP Cherries and Peaches

Among frozen deciduous fruits and berries packed in 1960, figures are available so far only for RSP (red, sour, pitted) cherries and peaches. The 1960 pack of RSP cherries was about 127 million pounds, 18 percent above the 1959 pack; the pack of peaches was about 66 million pounds, 39 percent above 1959 and second only to the record of 104 million in 1945. Though figures on the pack of frozen strawberries, the leading item, are not yet available, partial data indicate that the 1960 pack may be from 5 to 10 percent under the 1959 pack of 248 million pounds. But with the substantial increases in RSP cherries and peaches, the total pack of frozen deciduous fruits and berries in 1960 may be somewhat above the 618 million pounds in 1959. (See table 11 for figures on packs and stocks).

Decreased Early-Season Pack,  
Reduced Year-End Stocks of  
Florida Frozen Orange Concentrate

The season for freezing orange concentrate got off to a slower start in 1960 than 1959 because Florida oranges last fall matured later than usual. By January 7 of the 1960-61 season, output totaled approximately 11.5 million gallons, 24 percent under a year earlier. With sharply reduced carryover stocks last fall, the light early-season pack and continued heavy movement from packers to the trade, packers' stocks of frozen orange concentrate on January 7, 1961, were only 12.4 million gallons, 44 percent under the heavy stocks of a year earlier. Output is expected to run seasonally heavy this winter and spring. It usually tapers off in May or June and ends in June or early summer. The 1959-60 pack of frozen orange concentrate in Florida was about 78 million gallons, 2 percent below the record 1958-59 pack.

Early-season manufacture of frozen tangerine concentrate in Florida also lagged behind a year ago. But by January 7, 1961, the output of about 0.35 million gallons was 18 percent above 1959-60. Packers' stocks of grapefruit concentrate on January 7, 1961, were about 1.2 million gallons, down 48 percent from a year earlier but approximately the same volume as two years earlier. Packers' stocks of Florida frozen limeade concentrate on December 1, 1960, were about 595,000 gallons, 5 percent below a year earlier. Output of this product usually is seasonally light from December through June, heavy from July through December.

Reduced Early-Season Use of  
Florida Oranges for Chilled Juice

Use of Florida oranges for making chilled juice was about 1.5 million boxes by January 7 of the 1960-61 season, about 5 percent smaller than comparable use in 1959-60. Although off to a slow start, weekly use in December 1960 exceeded that of this month in 1959. About 7.1 million boxes (8 percent) of the 1959-60 Florida orange crop were used for chilled juice. In contrast about 51.8 million boxes (57 percent) were used for frozen concentrate and 11.1 million boxes (12 percent) for canned juice and other products.

Increased Year-End Stocks  
of Frozen Deciduous Fruits

Total stocks of frozen deciduous fruits (excluding juices) in cold storage January 1, 1961, were approximately 480 million pounds, 3 percent above a year earlier. Stocks of the major items in storage on January 1, 1961 were as follows: Strawberries, 159 million pounds, 4 percent below a year earlier; peaches, 57 million, up 42 percent; cherries, 56 million, down 1 percent; and apples, 47 million, down 6 percent. Total stocks decreased about 28 million pounds during December 1960, compared with a decrease of 33 million in December 1959. Stocks will continue to decline until spring, then increase again as freezing of fruit from the 1961 deciduous crop gets well underway.

LIST OF SPECIAL ARTICLES AND FEATURES  
IN  
THE FRUIT SITUATION, 1960

1. Trends in the Consumption of Citrus Fruits.  
The Fruit Situation (TFS-135), June 1960.  
Ben H. Pubols.
2. Trends in Apple Use and Consumption.  
Ben H. Pubols. The Fruit Situation (TFS-136),
3. Per Capita Consumption Tables. Ben H. Pubols.  
The Fruit Situation (TFS-136), August 1960.



TRENDS IN CITRUS PRODUCTION AND USE <sup>1/</sup>

Important developments in the citrus economy of the United States since 1935 include (1) a rising trend in total production, (2) increased dominance of Florida as a producer of oranges and grapefruit, (3) increased emphasis on processing, and (4) shifts in consumption from fresh citrus to processed items, especially frozen orange concentrate.

Citrus Production Has More Than Doubled Since 1935-36

Total production of citrus fruits in the United States increased sharply from about 3 million tons in 1935-36 to nearly 7.9 million in 1946-47, thereafter more slowly to a high of 8.3 million in 1956-57. The next year production was cut severely by freeze damage in Florida and dry weather in California. Though production has rebounded from the dip in 1957-58, it has not yet reached the peak of 1956-57. However, mainly because of heavy plantings in Florida and Texas during the past decade, total production is expected to resume its upward trend and set new records in the 1960's. In 1959-60, production of citrus fruits was 8 million tons, 44 percent of citrus and noncitrus combined (table 1 and cover chart).

Although U. S. production of each of the more important kinds of citrus fruits--oranges, grapefruit, lemons, limes, tangerines and tangelos--has increased since 1935, trends in production differ among them. Production of oranges, the leader in tonnage, trended upward most sharply of the several kinds of citrus, from about 2 million tons in 1935-36 to a level of about 5.6 million in recent years. The slowdown of the past decade or so was due mostly to declining production in California. Production of grapefruit also trended strongly upward from 1935-36 to about 1947-48. It then dropped severely over the next few years because of freeze damage to fruit and destruction of trees in Texas. Recovery has been slow because many newly-planted trees have only recently started to bear and others have not yet started.

Since 1935-36 production of lemons and tangerines more than doubled. Most of the increases occurred during the first 10 years of the period. In recent years, production of lemons has increased considerably, partly because of new lemon groves in Arizona. Production of tangerines has not changed much in level. Production of limes, though small in relation to that of most other citrus fruits, increased sharply since 1935-36. Output of tangelos (a tangerine-grapefruit hybrid), also relatively small in volume, has tended to increase since 1955-56, the first year for which figures are available.

Of the 8 million tons of citrus fruits produced in 1959-60, oranges comprised about 69 percent, grapefruit 20 percent, lemons 9 percent, and tangerines, tangelos and limes combined 2 percent (table 1).

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



Florida Leads in Production  
of Oranges and Grapefruit

Production of oranges in Florida and California, the 2 major producing States, has been marked by divergent trends and the emergence of Florida as the leading producer. In 1935-36 production in California was about 33 million boxes, about twice output in Florida. It increased to a high of about 60 million in 1944-45, then trended slowly downward to less than 40 million in recent years. The decline was due mainly to the removal of orange groves in southern California for use of the land for urban expansion, factories, airfields, highways and the like.

Over the same 25 years, production of oranges in Florida trended upward. It increased sharply in the early 1950's as heavy new plantings, made because of the striking success of frozen concentrate as a new outlet for oranges, started to bear. Production was set back in 1957-58 as a result of freeze damage to fruit and trees. In 1945-46, output in Florida surpassed that in California, and in recent years it has been about 2 to 3 times that of California. (table 2 and inside cover chart).

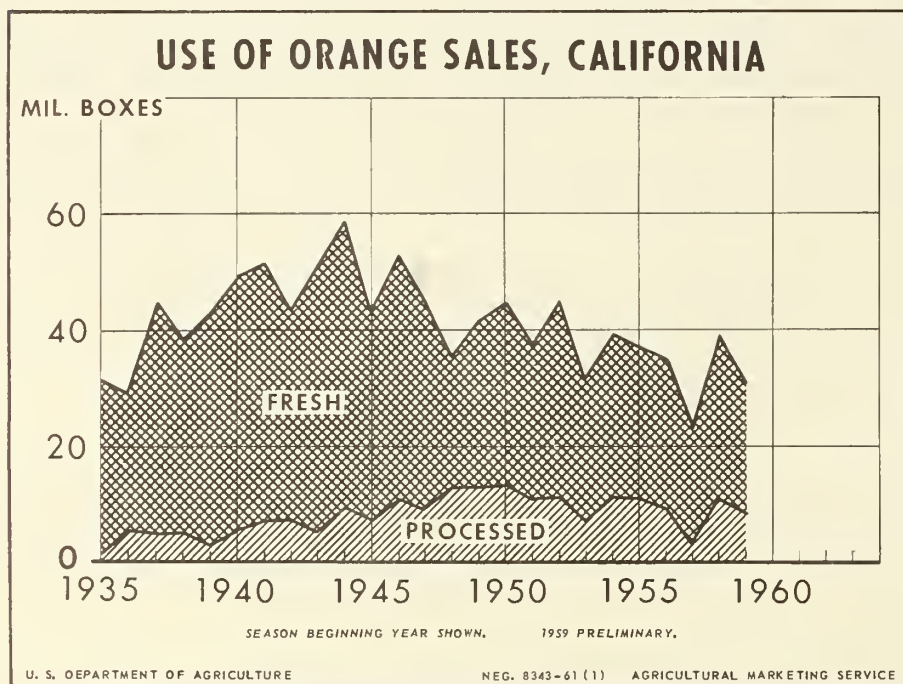
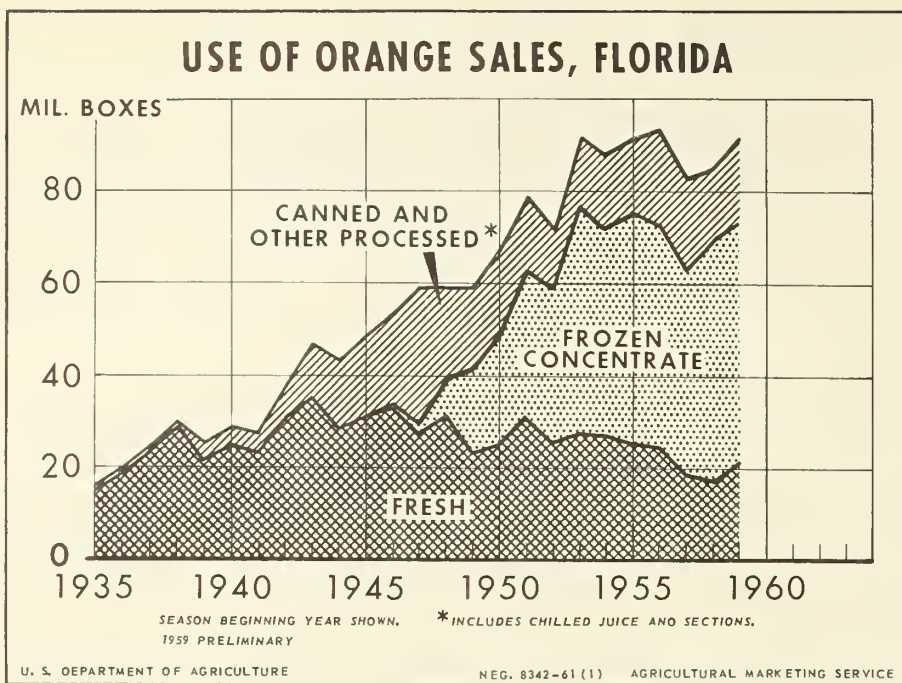
Among other States, production of oranges in Texas trended upward to a high of 5.2 million boxes in 1947-48, then declined abruptly following the freezes of 1948-49 and 1950-51, after which it has increased slowly. Arizona production increased during the late 1930's and early 1940's to a level of about 1.1 million boxes, around which it has fluctuated since. In Louisiana, production has ranged from about 100,000 boxes to 400,000 boxes over the 25 years.

The U. S. 1959-60 orange crop of about 127 million boxes (5.5 million tons) was made up as follows (weight basis): Florida, 75 percent; California, 22 percent; and other States combined (Texas, Arizona and Louisiana), 3 percent.

Production of grapefruit in Florida, the leading producer, trended sharply upward from about 12 million boxes in 1935-36 to a peak of 42 million in 1953-54, after which it has declined somewhat. The lighter crops of recent years are partly the result of the freeze of 1957-58. Production may not change greatly over the next few years. (table 3 and inside cover chart).

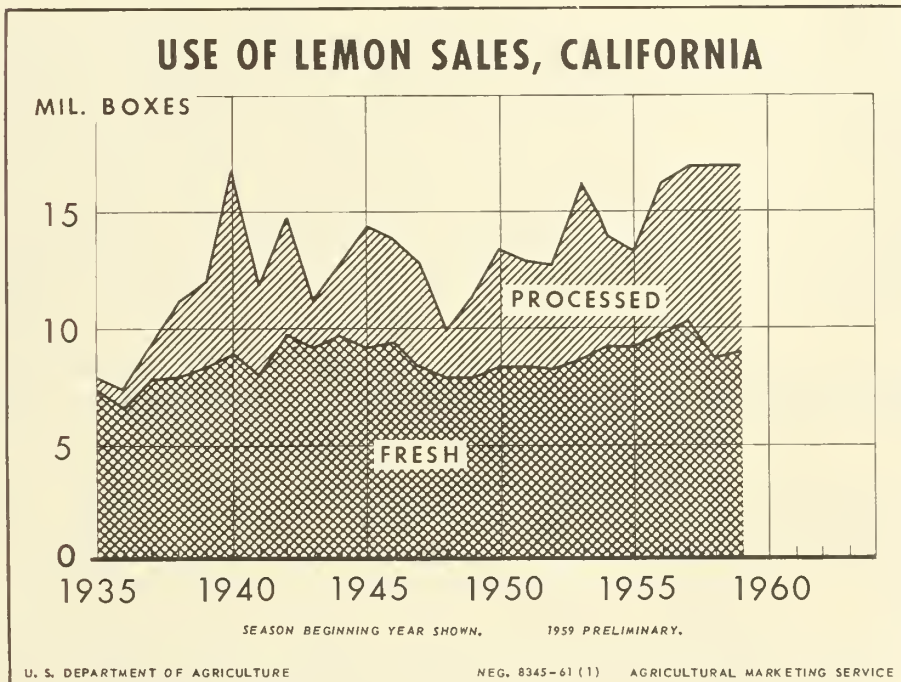
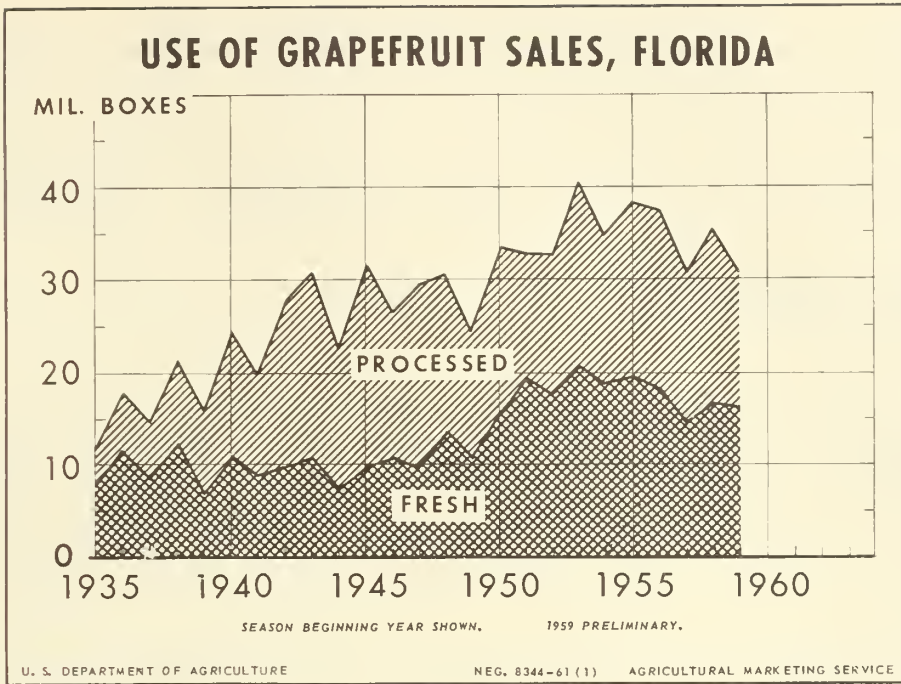
During 1935-36 through 1947-48, production of grapefruit in Texas, like that in Florida, trended upward but in lighter volume. Texas crops dropped sharply due to the freezes of 1948-49 and 1950-51, of which the latter killed most of the trees. It was down to a low of about 200,000 boxes in 1951-52. Since then it has increased slowly as new trees started to bear, and was about 5 million boxes in 1959-60.

Grapefruit production in both Arizona and California increased slightly from the mid-1930's to the mid-1940's, then declined a little over the next few years. For the past decade it has fluctuated around a level of 2.5 million boxes in each State. Hence, Florida has been the major producer of grapefruit since



Most of the Florida and California oranges marketed in 1935-36 were sold for fresh use. Fresh sales increased until about the mid-1940's, then declined. In Florida, sales for processing, mostly as canned juice, increased slowly to about 1943-44. Thereafter, as emphasis shifted to frozen concentrate, sales for this

use increased rapidly. In California, sales for processing increased slowly until about 1950-51, then tended to decline. In 1959-60, sales for processing accounted for 77 percent of total sales of Florida oranges, but only for 27 percent of total sales of California oranges.



From 1935-36 to the late 1940's, sales of Florida grapefruit for fresh use did not change greatly in volume, but sales for processing increased considerably. During the 1950's, in contrast, marketings for fresh use increased substantially as supplies from

Texas were unusually light, but sales for processing leveled off. California lemons for fresh use showed no marked trend since 1935-36, while processing increased substantially. In recent years, about as many grapefruit and lemons were used fresh as were processed.



the late 1940's. However, the increases in this State during the 1950's were much more than offset by the losses in Texas. So total U. S. production during the 1950's continued considerably below the peaks of the 1940's.

The U. S. total of about 42 million boxes (1.6 million tons) of grapefruit in 1959-60 was composed as follows (basis weight): Florida, 75 percent; Texas, 13 percent; and Arizona and California combined, 12 percent.

Use for Processing, Especially  
of Oranges, Sharply Upward  
in Last Decade

From 1935-36 to the mid-1940's as total production of citrus fruit increased sharply, both the volume used fresh and the volume processed also mounted rapidly. But in following years, use for processing continued to increase while fresh use declined. In 1935-36, about 9 percent of total production was processed, and by 1959-60 the percentage processed had increased to 57 percent. Trends in use of individual kinds of citrus fruits varied over the years. But for the most important kinds, both the volume and the percentage of the crop processed increased. Of the 1959-60 U. S. crops of the several kinds of citrus fruits, processors used the following percentages: Oranges, 64 percent; grapefruit, 42; lemons, 48; tangerines, 19; tangelos, 16; and limes, 38 percent (table 13).

Trends in the use of citrus marketed are shown separately for oranges in Florida and California, grapefruit in Florida and lemons in California in tables 4-7 and the accompanying set of 4 charts. In Florida, fresh sales of oranges increased from about 16 million boxes in 1935-36 to 35 million in 1943-44, then declined to 21 million in 1959-60. Over the same 25 years, use for processing increased from about 200,000 boxes in 1935-36 to 70 million in 1959-60. Since the late 1940's, most of the increase went into frozen concentrate. This use accounted for 57 percent of the total sales of the 1959-60 Florida orange crop. Other processing accounted for 20 percent; fresh use accounted for 23 percent. As between (1) early and midseason oranges and (2) Valencia oranges, trends in use were similar. Of the total of 70 million boxes of Florida oranges processed in 1959-60, about 37 million were early and midseason varieties and 33 million were Valencias.

In California, fresh sales of oranges also increased from 1935-36 to the mid-1940's, then declined. But unlike Florida, fresh use continued to exceed use for processing. Fresh sales in California increased from about 30 million boxes in 1935-36 to a high of 49 million in 1944-45, then declined to 22 million in 1959-60. Processing increased from about 2 million boxes in 1935-36 to a high of more than 13 million in 1950-51, then trended slowly downward to 8 million in 1959-60. In the latter year, processing comprised 27 percent of total sales. In California, frozen concentrate has not provided a large alternative outlet, as in Florida, to increase use for processing. Most of the California Navel and miscellaneous varieties of oranges continue to be used fresh. Although use of Valencias for processing trended upward until 1950-51, it has since declined. Of the California oranges processed in 1959-60 about 80 percent were Valencias.





Table 1.--Citrus fruits: Production by kinds,  
United States, 1935-60

Season	Oranges <u>1/</u>	Grape- fruit	Lemons	Limes	Tange- rines	Tangelos	Total
	<u>1,000 tons</u>	<u>1,000 tons</u>	<u>1,000 tons</u>	<u>1,000 tons</u>	<u>1,000 tons</u>	<u>1,000 tons</u>	<u>1,000 tons</u>
1935-36	1,919	693	296	<u>2/</u>	94	---	3,002
1936-37	2,019	1,197	288	2	135	---	3,641
1937-38	2,776	1,198	354	3	104	---	4,435
1938-39	2,962	1,698	422	4	153	---	5,239
1939-40	2,850	1,359	455	4	108	---	4,776
1940-41	3,213	1,669	655	3	122	---	5,662
1941-42	3,394	1,564	463	6	94	---	5,521
1942-43	3,539	1,979	588	7	189	---	6,302
1943-44	4,293	2,191	436	8	162	---	7,090
1944-45	4,514	2,034	496	10	180	---	7,234
1945-46	4,213	2,485	571	8	189	---	7,466
1946-47	4,767	2,330	545	7	212	---	7,861
1947-48	4,670	2,427	508	7	180	---	7,792
1948-49	4,242	1,793	395	8	198	---	6,636
1949-50	4,379	1,517	449	10	225	---	6,480
1950-51	4,958	1,821	531	11	216	---	7,537
1951-52	5,060	1,590	506	10	202	---	7,368
1952-53	5,103	1,496	497	13	220	---	7,329
1953-54	5,445	1,898	637	15	225	---	8,220
1954-55	5,616	1,653	553	15	229	---	8,066
1955-56	5,697	1,781	523	16	212	---	8,229
1956-57	5,694	1,759	640	16	216	14	8,339
1957-58	4,753	1,554	668	14	95	16	7,100
1958-59	5,543	1,722	685	8	202	14	8,174
1959-60 <u>3/</u>	5,495	1,623	720	13	126	25	8,002
1960-61 <u>4/</u>	5,210	1,636	597	12	189	22	7,666

1/ Excluding tangerines.

2/ Less than 50,000 tons.

3/ Preliminary.

4/ January 1, 1961 estimates.

Table 2.--Oranges: Production by States, 1935-60

Season	Florida <u>1/</u>	California	Arizona	Texas	Louisiana	Alabama <u>2/</u>	Mississippi <u>2/</u>	Total U.S.
	Mil. boxes	Mil. boxes	Mil. boxes	Mil. boxes	Mil. boxes	Mil. boxes	Mil. boxes	Mil. boxes
1935-36	15.9	32.8	0.2	0.8	0.3	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	50.0
1936-37	19.1	29.8	.2	2.0	.3	0.1	<u>3/</u>	51.5
1937-38	23.9	45.9	.4	1.4	.2	.1	0.1	72.0
1938-39	29.9	41.4	.4	2.8	.4	.1	.1	75.1
1939-40	25.6	44.4	.6	2.4	.2	.1	<u>3/</u>	73.3
1940-41	28.6	50.8	.5	2.6	.3	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	82.8
1941-42	27.2	52.2	.7	2.8	.2	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	83.1
1942-43	37.2	44.3	.7	2.6	.3	---	---	85.1
1943-44	46.2	52.0	1.1	3.6	.2	---	---	103.1
1944-45	42.8	60.5	1.1	4.4	.4	---	---	109.2
1945-46	49.8	44.0	1.2	4.8	.3	---	---	100.1
1946-47	53.7	53.5	1.2	5.0	.4	---	---	113.8
1947-48	58.4	45.8	.8	5.2	.3	---	---	110.5
1948-49	58.3	37.0	.7	3.4	.3	---	---	99.7
1949-50	58.5	41.9	1.0	1.7	.4	---	---	103.5
1950-51	67.3	45.2	1.4	2.7	.3	---	---	116.9
1951-52	78.6	38.4	.8	.3	<u>3/</u>	---	---	118.1
1952-53	72.2	46.0	.9	1.0	.1	---	---	120.2
1953-54	91.3	32.4	1.2	.9	.1	---	---	125.9
1954-55	88.4	39.4	1.1	1.5	.2	---	---	130.6
1955-56	91.0	38.4	1.1	1.6	.2	---	---	132.3
1956-57	93.0	35.9	1.3	1.6	.1	---	---	131.9
1957-58	82.5	23.2	1.3	2.0	.2	---	---	109.2
1958-59	86.0	40.2	.6	2.3	.2	---	---	129.3
1959-60 <u>4/</u>	91.5	30.8	1.5	2.7	.3	---	---	126.8
1960-61 <u>5/</u>	87.5	28.0	1.1	3.1	.3	---	---	120.0

1/ Excluding tangerines. 2/ Beginning 1942-43 Alabama and Mississippi no longer reported. 3/ Less than 50,000 boxes. 4/ Preliminary. 5/ January 1, 1961 estimates.

Table 3.--Grapefruit: Production by States, 1935-60

Season	Florida	Texas	Arizona	California	Total U. S.
	Mil. boxes	Mil. boxes	Mil. boxes	Mil. boxes	Mil. boxes
1935-36	11.5	2.8	1.8	2.3	18.4
1936-37	18.1	9.6	1.4	1.6	30.7
1937-38	14.6	11.8	2.8	1.9	31.1
1938-39	23.3	15.7	2.7	1.9	43.6
1939-40	15.9	14.4	2.9	2.0	35.2
1940-41	24.6	13.7	2.6	2.0	42.9
1941-42	19.2	14.5	3.4	3.2	40.3
1942-43	27.3	17.5	2.6	3.1	50.5
1943-44	31.0	17.7	4.1	3.3	56.1
1944-45	22.3	22.3	3.8	3.8	52.2
1945-46	32.0	24.0	4.1	3.3	63.4
1946-47	29.0	23.3	4.1	3.1	59.5
1947-48	33.0	23.2	3.0	2.4	61.6
1948-49	30.2	11.3	1.8	2.2	45.5
1949-50	24.2	6.4	3.4	2.5	36.5
1950-51	33.2	7.5	3.2	2.7	46.6
1951-52	36.0	.2	2.1	2.2	40.5
1952-53	32.5	.4	3.0	2.5	38.4
1953-54	42.0	1.2	2.7	2.5	48.4
1954-55	34.8	2.5	2.5	2.4	42.2
1955-56	38.3	2.2	2.4	2.5	45.4
1956-57	37.4	2.8	2.2	2.4	44.8
1957-58	31.1	3.5	2.8	2.4	39.8
1958-59	35.2	4.2	1.9	2.5	43.8
1959-60 <u>1/</u>	30.5	5.2	3.2	2.7	41.6
1960-61 <u>2/</u>	30.0	6.7	2.5	2.6	41.8

1/ Preliminary. 2/ January 1, 1961 estimates.



Table 4.--Oranges excluding tangerines: Production and use, Florida, 1935-59

Season	Total produc- tion	Produc- tion having value	Farm- home use	Total sold	Fresh sales	Processed		
						Total	For frozen concentrate	Other 1/
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
1935-36	15,900	15,900	181	15,719	15,506	213	---	---
1936-37	19,100	19,100	218	18,882	18,332	550	---	---
1937-38	23,900	23,900	260	23,640	22,531	1,109	---	---
1938-39	2/29,900	29,893	310	29,583	28,399	1,184	---	---
1939-40	25,600	25,600	250	25,350	21,080	4,270	---	---
1940-41	28,600	28,600	220	28,380	24,372	4,008	---	---
1941-42	27,200	27,200	176	27,024	22,753	4,271	---	---
1942-43	37,200	37,200	209	36,991	30,552	6,439	---	---
1943-44	46,200	46,200	300	45,900	34,889	11,011	---	---
1944-45	42,800	42,800	270	42,530	28,186	14,344	---	---
1945-46	49,800	49,800	300	49,500	30,280	19,220	---	---
1946-47	53,700	52,800	350	52,450	32,564	19,886	466	19,420
1947-48	58,400	58,400	400	58,000	27,579	30,421	1,600	28,821
1948-49	58,300	58,300	400	57,900	31,048	26,852	8,320	18,532
1949-50	58,500	58,500	400	58,100	23,393	34,707	17,797	16,910
1950-51	67,300	67,300	450	66,850	24,935	41,915	23,197	18,718
1951-52	78,600	78,600	450	78,150	30,643	47,507	31,791	15,716
1952-53	72,200	72,200	450	71,750	25,849	45,901	32,876	13,025
1953-54	91,300	91,300	550	90,750	27,846	62,904	48,602	14,302
1954-55	88,400	88,400	550	87,850	27,157	60,693	44,823	15,870
1955-56	91,000	91,000	550	90,450	25,566	64,884	49,446	15,438
1956-57	93,000	93,000	650	92,350	24,116	68,234	48,957	19,277
1957-58	82,500	82,500	550	81,950	18,107	63,843	44,022	19,821
1958-59	86,000	86,000	650	85,350	16,837	68,513	52,757	15,756
1959-60 3/	91,500	91,500	665	90,835	20,765	70,070	51,845	18,225

1/ Canned and chilled juice and sections.

2/ Includes 7,000 boxes diverted from marketing channels by Government purchase program.

3/ Preliminary.

Table 5.--Oranges: Production and use, California, 1935-59

Season	Total production	Production having value	Farm- home use	Sold	Utilization of sales	
					Fresh	Processed
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
1935-36	32,809	32,195	221	31,974	30,246	1,728
1936-37	29,827	28,804	216	28,588	22,590	5,998
1937-38	45,914	44,710	227	44,483	39,797	4,686
1938-39	41,420	38,481	230	38,251	33,395	4,856
1939-40	44,425	43,189	232	42,957	40,024	2,933
1940-41	50,778	49,456	232	49,224	43,423	5,801
1941-42	52,155	51,393	232	51,161	44,020	7,141
1942-43	44,329	43,675	232	43,443	36,015	7,428
1943-44	51,961	51,131	232	50,899	45,234	5,665
1944-45	60,500	58,879	232	58,647	48,928	9,719
1945-46	44,010	43,279	232	43,047	36,022	7,025
1946-47	53,530	52,591	232	52,359	42,069	10,290
1947-48	45,830	44,873	232	44,641	35,443	9,198
1948-49	37,010	36,129	232	35,897	23,463	12,434
1949-50	41,860	40,966	232	40,734	27,558	13,176
1950-51	45,210	44,611	232	44,379	31,075	13,304
1951-52	38,410	37,747	232	37,515	27,233	10,282
1952-53	46,030	45,587	232	45,355	34,455	10,900
1953-54	32,400	31,897	232	31,665	24,973	6,692
1954-55	39,420	38,827	210	38,617	27,816	10,801
1955-56	38,370	37,783	210	37,573	27,400	10,173
1956-57	35,900	35,420	210	35,210	26,430	8,780
1957-58	23,200	22,928	210	22,718	19,463	3,255
1958-59	40,200	39,810	210	39,600	29,130	10,470
1959-60 1/	31,200	30,840	210	30,630	22,414	8,216

1/ Preliminary.

Table 6.--Grapefruit: Production and use, Florida, 1935-59

Season	Total production	Production having value	Farm-home use	Sold	Utilization of sales	
					Fresh	Processed
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
1935-36	11,500	11,500	92	11,408	7,762	3,646
1936-37	18,100	18,100	108	17,992	11,233	6,759
1937-38	14,600	14,600	94	14,506	8,349	6,157
1938-39	1/23,300	21,581	143	21,438	12,226	9,212
1939-40	15,900	15,900	90	15,810	6,998	8,812
1940-41	24,600	24,600	100	24,500	10,624	13,876
1941-42	19,200	19,200	101	19,099	8,956	2/10,143
1942-43	27,300	27,300	113	27,187	9,603	17,584
1943-44	31,000	31,000	118	30,882	10,436	20,446
1944-45	22,300	22,300	105	22,195	7,059	15,136
1945-46	32,000	32,000	140	31,860	9,724	22,136
1946-47	29,000	26,400	120	26,280	10,414	15,866
1947-48	33,000	29,300	140	29,160	9,709	19,451
1948-49	30,200	30,200	140	30,060	13,754	16,306
1949-50	24,200	24,200	140	24,060	10,571	13,489
1950-51	33,200	33,200	150	33,050	15,197	17,853
1951-52	36,000	33,000	150	32,850	19,172	13,678
1952-53	32,500	32,500	160	32,340	17,305	15,035
1953-54	42,000	40,700	160	40,540	20,451	20,089
1954-55	34,800	34,800	160	34,640	18,996	15,644
1955-56	38,300	38,300	160	38,140	19,482	18,658
1956-57	37,400	37,400	160	37,240	18,187	19,053
1957-58	31,100	31,100	160	30,940	14,544	16,396
1958-59	35,200	35,200	160	35,040	16,479	18,561
1959-60 3/	30,500	30,500	160	30,340	16,032	14,308

1/ Includes 1,719,000 boxes diverted from marketing channels by Government purchase program. 2/ Includes 396,000 boxes of Government purchased fruit processed. 3/ Preliminary.

Table 7.--Lemons: Production and use, California, 1935-59

Season	Total production	Production having value	Farm-home use	Sold	Utilization of sales	
					Fresh	Processed
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
1935-36	7,787	7,787	14	7,773	7,422	351
1936-37	7,579	7,579	14	7,565	6,533	1,032
1937-38	9,304	9,304	14	9,290	7,761	1,529
1938-39	11,106	11,106	14	11,092	7,777	3,315
1939-40	11,983	11,983	14	11,969	8,327	3,642
1940-41	1/17,236	16,734	15	16,719	8,863	7,856
1941-42	11,720	11,720	15	11,705	7,870	3,835
1942-43	14,880	14,800	15	14,865	9,640	5,225
1943-44	11,050	11,050	15	11,035	9,264	1,771
1944-45	12,550	12,550	15	12,535	9,635	2,900
1945-46	14,450	14,450	15	14,435	9,114	5,321
1946-47	13,800	13,800	15	13,785	9,371	4,414
1947-48	12,870	12,870	15	12,855	8,469	4,386
1948-49	10,010	10,010	15	9,995	7,780	2,215
1949-50	11,360	11,360	15	11,345	7,811	3,534
1950-51	13,450	13,450	15	13,435	8,333	5,102
1951-52	12,800	12,800	15	12,785	8,378	4,407
1952-53	12,590	12,590	15	12,575	8,232	4,343
1953-54	16,130	16,130	15	16,115	8,526	7,589
1954-55	14,000	14,000	15	13,985	9,190	4,795
1955-56	13,250	13,250	15	13,235	9,058	4,177
1956-57	16,200	16,200	15	16,185	9,640	6,545
1957-58	16,900	16,900	15	16,885	10,180	6,705
1958-59	16,900	16,900	15	16,885	8,610	8,275
1959-60 2/	17,000	17,000	15	16,985	8,970	8,015

1/ Includes 502,000 boxes diverted from marketing channels by government purchase program. 2/ Preliminary.

Table 8.--Fruits and nuts: Production, United States  
average 1935-39, annual 1955-60

Commodity	Average 1935-39	Crop Year					
		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
<b>NON-CITRUS</b>							
Apples, commercial	3,056	2,572	2,420	2,845	3,039	2,923	2,553
Apricots, 3 States	265	281	196	190	108	230	244
Avocados, 2 States	10	34	27	61	56	73	34
Cherries, sweet	1/ 84	113	68	93	88	78	71
Cherries, sour	1/ 81	150	100	147	104	137	117
Cranberries	31	51	49	52	58	63	67
Dates, California	4	25	19	23	20	26	23
Figs, 2 States	90	2/ 88	2/ 86	2/ 78	2/ 81	2/ 64	2/ 60
Grapes	2,444	3,241	2,912	2,599	3,026	3,139	3,018
Nectarines	3/ 11	24	19	36	34	39	47
Olives, California	31	36	70	37	68	27	70
Peaches	1,355	1,244	1,682	1,476	1,706	1,784	1,769
Pears	708	726	790	774	708	738	637
Persimmons, California	3	2	2	3	2	3	*(2)
Pineapples, Florida	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	5/	5/
Plums, 2 States	67	91	105	88	69	100	92
Pomegranates, California	2	2	3	3	3	3	*(3)
Prunes, California	569	327	482	413	240	348	345
Prunes, Oregon, Idaho and Washington	163	100	102	72	52	89	24
Strawberries	228	226	275	277	267	238	235
Total non-citrus	9,175	9,333	9,407	9,267	9,729	10,102	9,411
<b>CITRUS</b>							
Oranges	2,030	5,697	5,694	4,753	5,554	5,495	5,210
Tangerines	594	212	216	95	202	126	189
Grapefruit	1,229	1,781	1,759	1,554	1,722	1,623	1,636
Lemons 6/	363	523	640	668	685	720	597
Limes, Florida	3	16	16	14	8	13	12
Tangelos	---	11	14	16	14	25	22
Total citrus	4,219	8,240	8,339	7,100	8,185	8,002	7,666
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>							
Including citrus from:							
Bloom of current year	13,394	17,573	17,746	16,367	17,914	18,104	17,077
Bloom of preceding year	13,170	17,399	17,647	17,606	16,829	18,287	17,413
<b>NUTS</b>							
Almonds, California	15	38	58	37	20	83	52
Filberts, 2 States	2	8	3	12	7	10	9
Pecans	46	74	87	71	86	72	91
Walnuts, 2 States	57	77	72	67	89	62	72
Total nuts	120	197	220	187	202	227	224

1/ Average 1938-39.

2/ California production only.

3/ Average 1936-39.

4/ Less than 500 tons.

5/ Discontinued.

6/ Beginning 1958, Arizona included. Prior years, California only.

\* unofficial rough estimate.



Table 9.--Fruits: Season average price per unit received by growers, averages 1935-39, 1947-49, and annual 1955-60

Commodity	Unit	Average					1960 <sup>1/</sup>						
		1935-39	1947-49	1955	1956	1957		1958	1959	Dol.			
Noncitrus													
Apples	Bu.	0.55	1.47	1.61	2.08	1.45	1.44	1.64	1.64	1.44	1.64	1.64	2.06
Apricots	Ton	38.74	76.80	105.00	134.00	107.00	154.00	117.00	117.00	154.00	117.00	117.00	106.00
Avocados	Ton	127.00	371.00	292.00	319.00	174.00	163.00	94.30	94.30	163.00	94.30	94.30	n. a.
Cherries, sweet	Ton	101.54	230.00	220.00	301.00	307.00	296.00	325.00	325.00	296.00	325.00	325.00	372.00
Cherries, sour	Ton	56.48	190.00	118.00	157.00	138.00	166.00	127.00	127.00	166.00	127.00	127.00	157.00
Cranberries	Ebl.	11.06	12.18	10.00	10.40	11.80	12.10	n. a.	n. a.	12.10	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Dates	Ton	112.00	116.33	104.00	105.00	113.00	109.00	128.00	128.00	109.00	128.00	128.00	119.00
Figs	Ton	26.89	54.70	74.60	55.70	64.30	72.80	78.20	78.20	72.80	78.20	78.20	---
Grapes	Ton	17.42	38.33	42.60	51.20	62.30	67.10	54.50	54.50	67.10	54.50	54.50	n. a.
Nectarines	Ton	---	93.20	148.00	181.00	148.00	149.00	115.00	115.00	149.00	115.00	115.00	106.00
Olives	Ton	59.08	161.67	242.00	178.00	236.00	101.00	229.00	229.00	101.00	229.00	229.00	150.00
Peaches	Bu.	.90	1.71	2.18	2.11	2.12	1.91	1.90	1.90	1.91	1.90	1.90	1.83
Pears	Bu.	.60	1.65	1.73	1.90	1.59	1.87	1.73	1.73	1.87	1.73	1.73	2.13
Persimmons	Ton	31.00	68.00	129.00	142.00	66.00	93.00	90.00	90.00	66.00	90.00	90.00	n. a.
Pineapple	Crate	2.14	4.85	6.20	4.50	5.00	6.60	2/	2/	6.60	2/	2/	n. a.
Plums	Ton	46.30	133.33	170.00	143.00	195.00	189.00	151.00	151.00	189.00	151.00	151.00	188.00
Pomegranates	Ton	20.00	36.00	84.00	86.00	64.00	73.00	120.00	120.00	73.00	120.00	120.00	n. a.
Prunes	Ton	41.70	70.53	66.80	78.20	81.90	151.00	133.00	133.00	151.00	133.00	133.00	157.00
Fresh basis, U. S.	Ton	14.29	39.23	40.30	45.00	37.00	88.90	39.40	39.40	88.90	39.40	39.40	---
For canning	Ton	69.24	155.33	276.00	196.00	201.00	390.00	361.00	361.00	390.00	361.00	361.00	385.00
Dried (dried basis)	Lb.	---	---	.200	.178	.145	.160	.179	.179	.160	.179	.179	.190
Strawberries													
Citrus <sup>3/</sup>													
Oranges	Box	1.18	1.82	2.41	2.09	3.06	3.22	2.72	2.72	3.22	2.72	2.72	n. a.
Tangerines	Box	.77	1.57	2.33	2.29	3.20	2.40	3.40	3.40	2.40	3.40	3.40	n. a.
Grapefruit	Box	.56	1.04	.95	1.21	1.42	1.44	1.38	1.38	1.44	1.38	1.38	n. a.
Lemons	Box	2.23	3.40	3.14	2.27	2.19	4/2.07	1.71	1.71	4/2.07	1.71	1.71	n. a.
Limes	Box	3.13	3.42	3.02	4.17	3.10	4.81	3.96	3.96	4.81	3.96	3.96	3.62
Tangelos	Box	---	---	4.07	3.02	4.26	4.16	4.80	4.80	4.16	4.80	4.80	n. a.
Tree Nuts													
Almonds	Ton	285.00	436.67	861.00	804.00	505.00	772.00	466.00	466.00	772.00	466.00	466.00	488.00
Filberts	Ton	240.00	243.33	420.00	510.00	300.00	380.00	376.00	376.00	380.00	376.00	376.00	420.00
Pecans, all	Lb.	.092	.178	.329	.185	.237	.281	.324	.324	.281	.324	.324	.309
Improved	Lb.	.124	.222	.409	.192	.311	.292	.341	.341	.292	.341	.341	.345
Seedling	Lb.	.071	.151	.296	.174	.216	.263	.310	.310	.263	.310	.310	.280
Walnuts	Ton	198.00	384.00	549.00	440.00	425.00	377.00	481.00	481.00	377.00	481.00	481.00	531.00

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>2/</sup> Discontinued.

<sup>3/</sup> Equivalent packing-house-door returns per box for all methods of sale.

<sup>4/</sup> Beginning 1958-59, includes Arizona.

n. a. means "not available."







Table 12.--Citrus fruits: Production, average 1949-58, annual 1958, 1959 and indicated 1960 as of January 1, 1961

Crop and State	Production <sup>1/</sup>			
	Average 1949-58	1958	1959	Indicated 1960
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes
<u>Oranges:</u>				
Early, midseason and Navel varieties: <sup>2/</sup>				
California	14,583	16,900	13,500	10,000
Florida, all	46,430	47,100	49,000	48,500
Temple	1,991	3,000	3,900	3,500
Other	44,439	44,100	45,100	45,000
Texas	1,104	1,650	1,500	1,750
Arizona	474	270	560	400
Louisiana	178	220	260	275
Total	62,770	66,140	64,820	60,925
Valencia:				
California	23,517	23,300	17,300	18,000
Florida	34,450	38,900	42,500	39,000
Texas	462	650	1,200	1,350
Arizona	587	340	940	700
Total	59,016	63,190	61,940	59,050
<u>All oranges:</u>				
California	38,100	40,200	30,800	28,000
Florida	80,880	86,000	91,500	87,500
Texas	1,566	2,300	2,700	3,100
Arizona	1,062	610	1,500	1,100
Louisiana	178	220	260	275
Total all oranges	121,786	129,330	126,760	119,975
<u>Tangerines:</u>				
Florida	4,540	4,500	2,800	4,200
Total, oranges and tangerines	126,326	133,830	129,560	124,175
<u>Grapefruit:</u>				
Florida, all	34,470	35,200	30,500	30,000
Seedless	18,360	19,600	20,100	18,500
Other	16,110	15,600	10,400	11,500
Texas	3,090	4,200	5,200	6,700
Arizona	2,603	1,870	3,220	2,500
California, all	2,462	2,520	2,700	2,600
Desert Valleys	902	620	1,400	1,100
Other areas	1,560	1,900	1,300	1,500
Total grapefruit	42,625	43,790	41,620	41,800
<u>Lemons:</u>				
California	14,358	17,000	17,100	14,500
Arizona <sup>3/</sup>	---	340	1,130	600
Total lemons	14,358	17,340	18,230	15,100
<u>Limes:</u>				
Florida	322	200	320	300
<u>Tangelos:</u>				
Florida	4/301	300	550	500

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

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

<sup>2/</sup> Navel and Miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and Midseason varieties in Florida and Texas. All varieties in Louisiana. For all States, except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines.

<sup>3/</sup> Production not estimated prior to 1958.

<sup>4/</sup> Short-time average.

Table 13.--Citrus fruits: Production, farm disposition, and utilization of sales, United States, crops of 1958-59 and 1959-60

Crop and season	Total production	Production having value <sup>1/</sup>	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>						
1958-59 :	5,554	5,538	41	5,497	1,990	3,507
1959-60 :	5,510	5,496	42	5,454	1,951	3,503
<u>Tangerines:</u>						
1958-59 :	202	194	3	191	119	72
1959-60 :	126	121	3	118	94	24
<u>Grapefruit:</u>						
1958-59 :	1,722	1,722	10	1,712	886	826
1959-60 :	1,626	1,625	11	1,614	927	687
<u>Lemons:</u>						
1958-59 :	681	681	1	680	346	334
1959-60 :	717	717	1	716	371	345
<u>Limes:</u>						
1958-59 :	8	8	<sup>2/</sup>	8	5	3
1959-60 :	13	13	<sup>2/</sup>	13	8	5
<u>Tangelos:</u>						
1958-59 :	14	14	<sup>2/</sup>	14	11	3
1959-60 :	25	25	<sup>2/</sup>	25	21	4
<u>Total citrus fruits:</u>						
1958-59 :	8,181	8,157	55	8,102	3,357	4,745
1959-60 :	8,017	7,997	57	7,940	3,372	4,568

<sup>1/</sup> Differences between production and production having value consist of fruit unharvested for economic reasons, donated to charity, or eliminated from production.

<sup>2/</sup> Negligible.

Table 14.--Citrus processed, Florida, crops of 1958-59 and 1959-60

Crop and season	Concentrates		Chilled products		Other processed	Total processed
	Frozen	Other	Juice	Salads		
	1,000 boxes <sup>1/</sup>	1,000 boxes <sup>1/</sup>	1,000 boxes <sup>1/</sup>	1,000 boxes <sup>1/</sup>	1,000 boxes <sup>1/</sup>	1,000 boxes <sup>1/</sup>
<u>Oranges:</u>						
1958-59 :	52,757	319	6,129	407	9,267	<sup>2/</sup> 68,879
1959-60 :	51,845	112	7,089	680	10,344	70,070
<u>Tangerines:</u>						
1958-59 :	1,021	---	---	---	574	1,595
1959-60 :	312	---	---	---	229	541
<u>Grapefruit:</u>						
1958-59 :	4,443	136	142	745	13,095	18,561
1959-60 :	1,607	7	122	997	11,575	14,308
<u>Tangelos:</u>						
1958-59 :	---	---	---	---	---	60
1959-60 :	---	---	---	---	---	94

<sup>1/</sup> Net weight per box: Oranges, tangerines and tangelos, 90 pounds; grapefruit, 80 pounds.

<sup>2/</sup> Total processed includes oranges (1,000 boxes): Florida, 68,513; from Cuba, 366. Quantities from Cuba could not be identified and deducted from the various utilization categories.

Table 15.--Oranges and lemons: Weighted average auction price per four-fifths bushel for Florida and per half box for California at New York and Chicago, October-January 1959 and 1960

Market and period	Oranges						Lemons	
	California				Florida		California	
	Valencias		Navels					
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:								
Season average through September	3.28	4.07	---	---	---	---	---	---
October	3.36	4.64	---	---	2.42	3.58	---	---
November	4.04	5.36	5.09	5.70	2.54	3.35	3.59	4.91
December	3.99	3.81	3.81	4.08	2.50	3.52	3.68	3.93
Season average through December	3.37	4.29	3.90	4.28	2.52	3.45	3.64	4.37
Week ended:								
January 6	---	---	3.54	4.48	1.88	3.23	4.33	4.05
13	---	---	3.81	4.92	2.62	3.09	3.72	3.66
Chicago:								
Season average through September	3.32	4.07	---	---	---	---	---	---
October	3.52	4.80	---	---	---	---	---	---
November	3.75	4.93	3.84	5.43	2.39	2.79	3.57	5.11
December	---	3.93	3.74	4.23	2.42	3.15	3.61	4.27
Season average through December	3.40	4.25	3.76	4.46	2.41	3.04	3.59	4.60
Week ended:								
January 6	---	---	3.67	4.33	2.43	---	4.05	3.75
13	---	---	3.59	4.65	2.70	2.95	3.42	3.79

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

Table 16.--Grapefruit, Florida: Weighted average auction price per four-fifths bushel, New York and Chicago, October-January 1959 and 1960

Period	New York						Chicago	
	Seedless		Other		Total		Total	
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Season average through September	2.86	---	1.98	---	2.76	---	2.78	---
October	2.19	3.04	1.36	3.44	2.19	3.04	2.16	2.87
November	2.12	2.57	1.67	2.10	2.12	2.57	2.27	2.67
December	2.12	2.41	1.60	1.83	2.12	2.40	2.23	2.58
Season average through December	2.17	2.58	1.81	2.02	2.17	2.58	2.24	2.60
Week ended:								
January 6	2.20	2.61	1.60	2.00	2.19	2.59	2.15	2.69
13	2.40	2.54	---	2.35	2.40	2.54	2.38	2.48

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



Table 17.--Oranges (excluding tangerines): Total weekly fresh shipments from producing areas, by varieties, August-January 1959-60 and 1960-61 <sup>1/</sup>

Period	1959-60					1960-61				
	Calif.- Ariz. Valen- cias	Calif.- Ariz. Navels and Misc.	Flor- ida	Texas <u>2/</u>	Total	Calif.- Ariz. Valen- cias	Calif.- Ariz. Navels and Misc.	Flor- ida	Texas	Total
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Week ended:										
August	13 : 828				828	691				691
	20 : 844				844	612				612
	27 : 878				878	605				605
September	3 : 966				966	639				639
	10 : 916				916	666				666
	17 : 1,052				1,052	688				688
	24 : 1,058				1,058	647				647
October	1 : 942		72		1,014	638				638
	8 : 784		195		979	609				609
	15 : 654		320	84	1,058	559		18	57	638
	22 : 658		420	33	1,111	485		76	60	621
	29 : 590	8	551	66	1,215	397		262	51	710
November	5 : 512	169	667	73	1,421	264	8	377	80	729
	12 : 223	615	893	77	1,808	136	43	610	104	893
	19 : 57	898	1,024	72	2,051	47	355	795	91	1,288
	26 : 8	953	746	64	1,771	---	679	661	72	1,412
December	3 : 6	1,228	988	93	2,315	9	933	775	109	1,826
	10 : 1,633	1,902	131	3,666	7	1,394	1,189	129	2,719	
	17 : 993	2,874	153	4,020	3	1,126	2,017	120	3,266	
	24 : 544	931	107	1,582		649	1,530	205	2,384	
	31 : 831	593	56	1,480		546	559	81	1,186	
January	7 : 1,155	1,184	85	2,424		656	688	81	1,425	

<sup>1/</sup> Total fresh shipments for all items except Texas oranges. Latter represents interstate fresh shipments only. All data subject to revision.

<sup>2/</sup> An additional 144 cars were shipped prior to October 15.

Table 18.--Tangerines, Florida: Total weekly fresh shipments from producing points, November-January 1959 and 1960

Season	October		November				December				January
	29	5	12	19	26	3	10	17	24	31	7
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
1959-60	24	106	280	405	350	527	666	774	230	150	183
1960-61	---	---	4	88	288	478	775	956	787	339	549

Table 19.--Grapefruit and lemons: Total weekly fresh shipments from producing areas, August-January 1959-60 and 1960-61 <sup>1/</sup>

Period	Grapefruit								Lemons	
	1959-60				1960-61				1959	1960
	Flor- ida	Tex- as <sup>2/</sup>	Cal.- Ariz.	Total	Flor- ida	Tex- as	Cal.- Ariz.	Total	Cal.	Cal.
Week ended:	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
August	13		154	154			169	169	453	454
	20		216	216			157	157	575	408
	27		181	181			169	169	508	337
September	3		185	185			127	127	386	316
	10	59	108	167			82	82	344	326
	17	289	48	337			56	56	291	333
	24	593	32	625			40	40	263	282
October	1	877	29	906	8		5	13	222	253
	8	767	18	785	197	33	1	231	182	232
	15	845	111	967	485	97	---	582	181	200
	22	765	63	829	872	141	1	1,014	223	207
	29	868	105	974	790	109	---	899	287	221
November	5	804	134	944	683	159	3	845	235	211
	12	778	129	1,043	889	201	42	1,132	213	207
	19	819	142	1,077	789	182	173	1,144	206	215
	26	718	114	899	623	147	59	829	225	246
December	3	921	156	1,176	668	197	107	972	259	296
	10	1,144	222	1,455	807	216	49	1,072	244	197
	17	1,271	185	1,530	933	184	107	1,224	258	221
	24	567	109	733	798	191	60	1,049	247	269
	31	423	97	603	352	130	61	543	281	295
January	7	993	193	1,304	671	187	87	945	281	326

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

<sup>2/</sup> An additional 82 cars were shipped prior to October 15.

Table 20.--Apples and pears: Weighted average auction price per box, specified varieties and all grades, New York and Chicago, October-January 1959 and 1960

Market and period	Northwestern apples (std. box)				Western pears (std. box)			
	Delicious <sup>1/</sup>		All leading varieties		Bosc		D'Anjou	
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:								
Season average								
through September	4.98	6.33	4.73	6.16	4.87	5.51	5.05	5.23
October	5.30	5.70	5.13	5.53	5.20	5.54	5.12	5.18
November	5.03	5.53	4.96	5.41	5.53	5.70	5.31	5.36
December	5.03	5.78	4.83	5.60	5.31	5.33	5.20	5.07
Season average								
through December	5.07	5.67	4.92	5.51	5.28	5.53	5.23	5.21
Week ended:								
January 6	5.40	5.67	5.20	5.45	5.47	5.16	5.34	5.55
13	5.30	5.90	5.22	5.85	5.51	5.18	5.18	5.91
Chicago:								
Season average								
through September	5.65	5.68	5.38	5.88	---	4.52	---	---
October	5.06	5.23	4.77	5.24	5.48	5.49	5.20	5.74
November	4.84	5.30	4.50	5.13	5.31	5.95	5.25	5.53
December	4.80	5.51	4.53	5.21	4.78	5.02	5.32	5.30
Season average								
through December	4.96	5.38	4.67	5.26	5.20	5.40	5.26	5.46
Week ended:								
January 6	4.90	5.12	4.82	4.88	---	---	5.51	4.39
13	4.75	5.32	4.67	5.31	4.65	---	5.46	5.64

<sup>1/</sup> Washington, mostly Fancy and Extra Fancy Grades.

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

Table 21.--Apples, eastern and midwestern: Wholesale price per bushel, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches minimum size, for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when quoted), New York and Chicago, September-January 1959 and 1960 <sup>1/</sup>

Month and week	New York				Chicago			
	Delicious		McIntosh		Red Delicious		McIntosh	
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
September	2.69	3.83	1.94	2.44	---	---	2.48	3.04
October	2.19	3.68	1.78	2.56	3.29	4.07	2.19	2.55
November	2.33	3.62	1.94	3.02	3.62	4.40	2.20	3.17
December	2.88	3.71	2.00	2.70	---	4.38	<u>2/2.75</u>	3.21
Week ended:								
January 6	2.75	3.37	2.00	2.75	---	4.50	---	3.25
13	---	3.37	2.00	2.65	---	4.60	---	3.25
20	---	3.37	1.88	2.75	---	4.85	---	3.35

<sup>1/</sup> Prices are the representative price for Tuesday of each week.

<sup>2/</sup> One week.



Table 22.--Apples, commercial crop: Production by areas, average 1949-58, annual 1959 and 1960

Area	Average 1949-58	1959	1960	Area	Average 1949-58	1959	1960
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.		1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Eastern States				Central States			
North Atlantic	34,147	39,190	31,880	North Central	19,419	22,152	20,015
South Atlantic	16,504	19,700	17,930	South Central	1,027	960	1,300
Total	1/50,650	58,890	49,810	Total	1/20,447	23,112	21,315
Western States	41,360	39,785	35,255	U. S. total	1/112,456	121,787	106,380

1/ Area total does not agree with sum of Sections due to rounding.

Table 23.--Fresh fruits: Cold-storage holdings December 31, 1960 with comparisons

Group and commodity	Dec. 31 average 1955-59	Dec. 31 1959	Nov. 30 1960	Dec. 31 1960
	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.
Apples				
Total-bushels	32,480	33,586	37,539	28,300
Pears				
Bartletts, boxes, baskets, etc.	10	13	19	4
Bartletts, L. A. lugs	1/	---	2	6
Other varieties, boxes, baskets, etc.	1,744	1,281	1,868	1,422
Other varieties, L. A. lugs	1/	296	378	270
Total-bushels, boxes, baskets, etc.	2/1,926	1,590	2,267	1,702
Grapes				
Total-pounds	69,145	86,152	148,254	83,215
Other fresh fruits				
Total-pounds	4,752	5,961	4,257	6,442

1/ Not reported separately prior to January 31, 1956.

2/ In terms of bushels.



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