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FRUIT SITUATION



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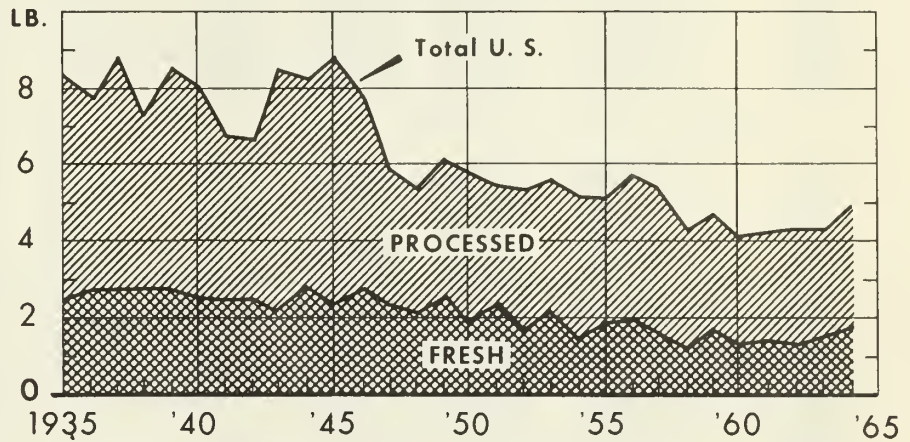
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JUNE 1965

Per capita consumption of plums and prunes (fresh equivalent basis) during recent years has been about one-half that of the late 1930's. Declines have been substantial in both fresh and processed forms. Among processed items, a drastic drop in dried prunes (excluding prunes used for juice) has been only partially offset by a sharp increase in juice made from dried prunes.

PLUM AND PRUNE CONSUMPTION PER PERSON

Fresh Equivalent Basis



1964 PRELIMINARY.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG, ERS 3716-65 (6) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

IN THIS ISSUE

- 1965 Deciduous Fruit Prospects
- Processed Noncitrus Fruit Review
- Plum and Prune Industry Trends

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Table 1.--Plums and prunes: Production, United States, 1935-64

Year	California			Mich- igan	Pacific Northwest			Total 3 States
	Fresh plums 1/	Dried prunes			Idaho	Wash- ington	Oregon	
		Fresh basis	Dried basis 2/					
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	
1935	48,000	645,000	258,000	5,700	22,600	45,200	139,600	207,400
1936	64,000	397,500	159,000	3,900	13,200	24,700	133,000	170,900
1937	66,000	622,500	249,000	5,100	12,700	18,600	60,700	92,000
1938	63,000	720,000	288,000	2,500	15,200	25,700	92,700	133,600
1939	71,000	462,500	185,000	5,600	23,500	32,900	154,300	210,700
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1940	69,000	460,000	184,000	5,000	21,500	18,900	42,700	83,100
1941	71,000	470,000	188,000	5,900	21,000	22,300	69,400	112,700
1942	72,000	430,000	172,000	4,200	18,200	23,500	70,500	112,200
1943	76,000	490,000	196,000	2,500	7,800	23,000	104,000	134,800
1944	92,000	397,500	159,000	4,500	23,300	25,800	60,400	109,500
1945	71,000	565,000	226,000	1,700	28,200	26,000	92,100	146,300
1946	100,000	535,000	214,000	6,000	22,400	29,100	101,100	152,600
1947	74,000	500,000	200,000	5,200	37,000	23,100	34,400	94,500
1948	67,000	455,000	182,000	4,800	20,800	19,000	48,800	88,600
1949	90,000	377,500	151,000	7,500	27,100	23,700	107,700	158,500
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1950	77,000	372,500	149,000	6,500	10,000	13,600	22,300	45,900
1951	97,000	442,500	177,000	4,600	22,600	12,700	59,800	95,100
1952	53,000	337,500	135,000	7,500	24,800	17,100	45,100	87,000
1953	84,000	365,000	146,000	6,700	20,900	22,100	48,400	91,400
1954	71,000	447,500	179,000	6,300	12,700	15,100	42,500	70,300
1955	86,000	327,500	131,000	5,200	22,200	25,000	52,600	99,800
1956	100,000	482,500	193,000	4,900	25,500	17,500	59,000	102,000
1957	81,000	412,500	165,000	7,300	22,000	16,000	34,000	72,000
1958	61,000	240,000	96,000	7,800	19,100	13,500	19,700	52,300
1959	93,000	347,500	139,000	6,800	22,600	22,500	44,000	89,100
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1960	82,000	347,500	139,000	7,000	10,600	10,100	4,000	24,700
1961	87,000	347,500	139,000	7,700	20,500	19,200	28,000	67,700
1962	84,000	370,000	148,000	6,500	16,700	21,600	48,000	86,300
1963	106,000	332,500	133,000	8,700	19,000	16,300	6,300	41,600
1964 3/	116,000	450,000	180,000	11,500	23,500	23,600	24,500	71,600

1/ Includes fresh prunes.

2/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds fresh to 1 pound dried.

3/ Preliminary.

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 T H E F R U I T S I T U A T I O N
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Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, June 22, 1965

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SUMMARY

Deciduous fruit production prospects for 1965 were generally good in mid-June. Prospects were better than a year earlier for peaches in the Southern States and some fruits in California. But they were poorer for most Pacific Northwest fruits and some North Central and Northeastern fruits. Packers' carryover stocks of canned and frozen deciduous fruits were substantially larger this spring than a year earlier, so total fruit supplies are likely to be up this summer and fall. Consumer demand for fresh and processed fruit continues strong. Grower prices for some fruits that will be light in supply, such as Bartlett pears and sweet cherries, can be expected to exceed 1964 prices. But price prospects are less favorable for other fruits of which expected production is up.

Fruit and tree nut crops expected to be larger in 1965 than in 1964 are peaches, apricots, plums, dried prunes, and almonds. Crops expected to be smaller are apples, pears, sweet cherries, sour cherries, nectarines, and California walnuts. The 1965 strawberry crop, much of which already has been harvested, also is smaller. Prospects for the new grape crop vary: In California, weather conditions have been favorable for development of the crop; in New York and Ohio, prospects are good to excellent; and in Washington, the crop has been damaged by spring frosts. Perhaps the most significant contrasts in prospective 1965 production are the expected record-large peach crop and the lightest Bartlett pear crop in many years.

Canners' stocks of most canned fruits at the start of the new season for processing noncitrus fruits are moderately to substantially larger than a year earlier. Stocks of 13 important items on April 1, 1965, were up 35 percent. Since then, heavy movement of some items, especially pears and fruit cocktail, probably cut much of the difference from a year earlier. Output of these 2 items in 1965-66 probably will be down considerably because of the light Bartlett pear crop. But heavy packs of other major items appear likely. On June 1, 1965, cold storage holdings of frozen deciduous fruits and berries were 53 percent above a year earlier.

As of early June, development of the new (1965-66) citrus crop was generally good. But, there was some concern in Florida because of scanty rainfall during spring. This required widespread irrigation to help maintain groves. Since early June, however, beneficial rains have occurred, improving the outlook for the new crop. As of early June, the new crop in Texas was making normal progress, and in California fruit set was good.

Harvest of the 1964-65 Florida orange and grapefruit crop was rapid this spring, and by mid-June it was practically completed. Small quantities may still be available after July 1. Supplies of California Valencia oranges for harvest after July 1 are expected to be moderately larger than a year ago, and those of lemons a little larger. Grower prices for these 2 fruits will be seasonally high during summer, but those for oranges may not average as high as last summer. Continued high lemon prices appear probable. The 1964-65 U. S. citrus crop is estimated to be 23 percent above the preceding crop.

To June 1 of the 1964-65 season, both fresh and processing usages of oranges and grapefruit have been larger, those of lemons smaller, than a year earlier. In Florida, output of principal frozen and canned citrus products has been up sharply. The pack of frozen orange concentrate (almost completed) is about two-thirds larger than a year ago. With some increases in carryover stocks last fall, packers' supplies of major items have been much above 1963-64. Movement has been up considerably, aided by reduced prices since early in the season. Even so, packers' stocks of this item and other major products are currently much larger than a year ago.

PEACHES

Increased U. S. Production Expected in 1965

The 1965 U. S. peach crop was forecast, as of June 1, at 83.5 million bushels, 12 percent above 1964 and 11 percent above the 1959-63 average. A tripling of production in the 9 Southern peach States over last year's light output is largely responsible for the increase in 1965. Moreover, the new crop in California, the leading peach State, is expected to be a little larger than last year. Prospective production is down in the Pacific Northwest and New England, due mainly to cold weather last winter. The peach crop is practically a failure in Washington. In most other areas, production is not expected to differ greatly from last year (table 25).

Southern States Peach Production
Rebounds to Normal Level

Peach production in the 9 Southern States this year was expected as of June 1 to total 17.5 million bushels, about 3 times the light 1964 volume, which was cut deeply by a severe late-March freeze. But heavy rains since June 1 may affect the final outturn. The 1965 crop is 4 percent above average. Most of the increase this year is in South Carolina, Georgia, North Carolina, and Alabama. Since most of the Southern States' peaches are marketed for fresh use, the large increase in the current crop points to substantially larger supplies of fresh peaches from these States during June and July than in those months of 1964. California also is an important shipper of fresh peaches, usually starting in May and ending in September.

Another Large Crop of
California Clingstone Peaches

California clingstone peach production this year was estimated, as of June 1, at 37.5 million bushels (900,000 tons), 3 percent above last year and 34 percent above average. As usual, the June 1 estimate makes no allowance for any elimination of the crop through a "green drop" program, should it be instituted later under the State's Marketing Order for these peaches.

In order to deal adequately with the problems of marketing this year's anticipated large crop of California clingstones, approval is now being sought for the operation of a joint canner-producer marketing order. Under the proposed order, orderly disposition of the 1965 crop will be approached by both traditional and new techniques. The principal new feature of the joint order is a set time period for open market purchases. All unsold tonnage will be placed in a stabilization pool administered by the Cling Peach Advisory Board. The portion of the crop determined to be in excess of canners' requirements can be eliminated by green drop and cannery diversion.

The 1965 California freestone crop was estimated at 13.5 million bushels, slightly below 1964 but 5 percent above average. Fresh use and canning regularly account for most of the freestones, but some are dried and frozen. Excluding California clingstones, prospective 1965 U. S. peach production totals about 46 million bushels, 20 percent above 1964. The fresh market is the principal outlet for these peaches, but some are processed.

Some Peach Use and
Price Prospects

Early-season supplies of peaches are expected to be much larger this year than last, mainly because of the larger crop in the 9 Southern States. But late-season supplies (late August and September) probably will be lighter than last year if the expected reductions in the Pacific Northwest, New England, and a few other States materialize. This could contribute to somewhat lower early-season prices and perhaps to somewhat higher late-season prices than last year. However, California shipping point prices for the light marketings in early June were somewhat above a year earlier.

Adequate supplies of California clingstones for canning separately and as an ingredient of fruit cocktail are expected. But the much lighter crop of Bartlett pears, which are also used extensively in fruit cocktail, may reduce the requirement for peaches, assuming about the usual composition of fruits in the cocktail mixture. Movement of canned peaches and fruit cocktail to domestic and export markets has been good in 1964-65. Even though season-end stocks are up from a year ago, heavy usage of peaches for canning can be expected. Processing accounted for about 64 percent of the marketings of the 1964 U. S. peach crop.

NECTARINES

California nectarine production in 1965 was estimated, as of June 1, at 73,000 tons, 3 percent below 1964 but 49 percent above the 1959-63 average. Fresh-market shipment started in late May. It normally ends in September. Most of the annual production is marketed for fresh use, but some is canned. In 1964, fresh sales comprised about 98 percent of the total marketed. Shipping point prices in early June averaged somewhat above corresponding prices in 1964. The season average price per ton received by growers for the 1964 crop was \$94.50, nearly the same as for the lighter 1963 crop.

APRICOTS

California Production Up

The 1965 crop of apricots in California, Washington, and Utah is expected to total 231,100 tons, 3 percent above 1964 and 12 percent above the 1959-63 average. The California crop, estimated at 230,000 tons, is 11 percent above last year and 19 percent above average. But expected production in Washington (600 tons) and Utah (500 tons) is down sharply from 1964 because of spring frosts and freezes (table 26).

California apricots started ripening about a week later than last year, resulting in delayed harvest and market movement. Although light picking of the new crop was done in late May, volume harvest and shipment did not gain momentum until mid-June. New York and Chicago auction prices for sales in early June were considerably above a year earlier, when marketings were much larger.

Both increased fresh market shipments and usage by processors can be expected from the heavier California crop. The greater part of this State's production is regularly processed, mostly canned, but some is also dried and frozen. Increases this year appear most probable in use for canning and drying. The much lighter Washington and Utah crops point to greatly reduced fresh market shipments (as well as decreased use for processing) from these States, beginning in July.

CHERRIES

Sweet Cherry Production Down
Sharply From Large 1964 Crop

U. S. sweet cherry production in 1965 is estimated at 88,600 tons, 26 percent below the heavy 1964 crop but 2 percent above the 1959-63 average. Most of this year's reduction occurs in Washington and Oregon where severe freezes last winter reduced prospects for the new crops, but the weather was less unfavorable for the California crop. Increased production is expected in Michigan, placing this State second only to California this year. For these 4 States, expected production and percentage changes from last year are: California, 29,000 tons, down 5 percent; Oregon, 22,000 tons, down 15 percent; Washington, 3,000 tons, down 86 percent; but Michigan, 23,000 tons, up 5 percent (table 33).

In California, which regularly leads other States in starting harvest and shipping to fresh markets, cool spring weather slowed maturity of the crop. As a result, the new season got underway a week or more later than in 1964. Fresh market shipments were light until late May, then picked up in volume. The reduced 1965 U. S. crop of sweet cherries probably will result not only in decreased shipments to fresh markets but also in lighter usage for canning and brining, the 2 principal forms of usage by processors.

Lighter Sour Cherry Crop

The 1965 U.S. sour cherry crop is expected to total 184,500 tons, 33 percent below the record 1964 crop of 274,240 tons but 36 percent above the 1959-63 average of 135,484 tons. The above estimate for the 1965 crop is based on crop conditions in the Great Lakes States on June 15 and in other States on June 1. The estimate for 1965 production in Michigan, the leader by far in sour cherry production, is for 120,000 tons, 37 percent below the 190,000 tons in 1964. An estimated 41,100 tons of the 1964 Michigan crop were not harvested because of low prices and inadequate facilities to handle such a large crop.

The 1965 crop in the Great Lakes States (Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and Ohio) is estimated at 177,900 tons, 32 percent below 1964. Production in the Western States (Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Utah, and Colorado) is expected to be 6,600 tons, 39 percent smaller than last year (table 33).

Usage by canners and freezers has accounted for most of the sour cherries produced in recent years. Eventually these cherries are used in pies and other bakery goods. Since season-end stocks of canned and frozen sour cherries held by packers are much larger than a year ago, the usual requirements of the trade can be met by decreased packs from the lighter 1965 crop. (tables 13 and 22).

PEARS

Unusually Light Pear Crop
in Prospect for 1965

The 1965 U. S. pear crop of 18.3 million bushels, as forecast June 1, will be much smaller than the large 1964 crop and also moderately smaller than the short 1963 crop if the current forecast materializes. The prospective crop is 39 percent under 1964 and 30 percent below the 1959-63 average. Sharp cuts in California and Washington account for most of the reductions from last year. In California, cold weather during the bloom period resulted in greatly reduced fruit set. In Washington, freezes in March and May were mainly responsible for the poor prospect (table 30).

Prospective pear production in California, Oregon, and Washington, which usually grow about 88 percent of the U. S. crop, is 15.6 million bushels (382,100 tons), 41 percent below 1964 and 33 percent below average. The reduction is in Bartletts, of which production is forecast at 10.2 million bushels (247,500 tons), down 52 percent from last year. Estimated production of other varieties is 5.4 million bushels (134,600 tons), up 2 percent. Bartlett prospects are down in all 3 states, with the heaviest reduction in California. Oregon accounts for the prospective increase in varieties other than the Bartlett.

Estimated 1965 production in other than 3 Pacific Coast States totals 2.7 million bushels, 24 percent under last year and 12 percent below average. In Michigan, the leader among these States, prospective production of 1.3 million bushels is down 32 percent from last year's large crop.

Some Implications of the
Prospective Light Pear Crop

Principal outlets for Pacific Coast Bartletts are the fresh market and canning. For other varieties, the principal outlet is the fresh market, although most of the California Hardy variety is canned as an ingredient of fruit cocktail. This variety comprised about 15 percent of Pacific Coast "other" pears in 1964. Harvest of the new crop regularly starts with California Bartletts in early July. The expected light crop of Bartletts will mean both reduced fresh market shipments during summer and fall and reduced supplies for canning, both as straight packs and in fruit cocktail. But supplies of other varieties, especially winter pears, during fall and winter may be about as large as in that period of 1964-65. Decreased supplies of Bartletts in fall would tend to hasten market movement of other varieties such as the Bosc and D'Anjou. Price prospects for the expected short pear crop appear much better than prices received for last year's heavier crop.

1964-Crop Pears

The 1964 U. S. pear crop was 30 million bushels, 55 percent above the short 1963 crop and 15 percent above the 1959-63 average. Production by States did not differ significantly from average, except for moderate increases in

California and Washington. In the 3 Pacific Coast States, production of Bartletts was much above 1963 and that of other varieties was moderately above. Although cold storage stocks of about 2 million bushels on January 1, 1965, were 10 percent above a year earlier, they moved out well during winter and early spring, leaving much lighter supplies than in June 1964.

Both grower and terminal-auction prices for pears averaged somewhat lower last winter than a year earlier. During this spring, however, prices increased substantially to levels much above a year earlier, when prices of the 1963 crop were declining under the weight of heavy late-season supplies. Grower prices per bushel for the entire 1964 U. S. pear crop averaged \$2.26, which may be compared with \$2.73 for the small 1963 crop.

Of the 29.2 million bushels of 1964-crop pears marketed, processing accounted for 65 percent and fresh sales (including exports) for the other 35 percent. Exports of fresh pears during July 1964-April 1965 were about 1.1 million bushels, 52 percent above a year earlier.

APPLES

New Crop Prospect Less Favorable Than a Year Ago

Apple production prospects for 1965, as of June 1, were for a commercial crop smaller than last year but slightly above the 1959-63 average. In the Eastern States, prospects were for a crop larger than both last year and average. But in the Central and Western regions, production was expected to be smaller than last year. June is an especially critical month in the development of the new crop, as affected by the "June drop" and weather conditions such as hail, winds, drouth, and other adversities. The first official forecast of the 1965 crop will be made as of July 1 and released July 9 in the crop report.

1964-65 Apple Supplies and Prices

Cold Storage stocks of apples on June 1, 1965, were about 3.5 million bushels, 48 percent above a year earlier and 72 percent above the 1959-63 average on that date. Not quite half of the current June 1 stocks were in controlled atmosphere storage, in which apples hold their condition into late spring and summer. More apples than last year probably will be on hand July 1 for early summer marketing. The 1964 commercial apple crop was about 140 million bushels, the largest in the last quarter century.

Grower prices for apples (national average basis) averaged somewhat higher during most months last fall and winter than in those months of 1963-64. Moreover, prices advanced moderately from last fall until early this spring. But apple movement to the trade has been slower since January 1, 1965, than a year earlier, leaving heavier late-season stocks. As a result, prices during May and early June fell below a year earlier. In Washington State, where most of the late-season apples were stored, shipping-point prices for the better grades and preferred sizes of Red Delicious and Winesaps also declined to levels considerably below a year earlier.

Usage of 1964 Apple Crop

Increased use of 1964-crop apples for canning and freezing is indicated by figures on output of canned applesauce and slices and frozen apples and applesauce. Complete data on usage of the crop will be released July 1 by the Statistical Reporting Service.

U.S. exports of fresh apples during July 1964-April 1965 were about 4 million boxes (48 pounds), slightly above a year earlier. As usual, Western Europe and Canada were important destinations. Total exports in 1963-64 were about 4.2 million bushels, 3.4 percent of production.

PLUMS AND PRUNES

California Plum Crop Again Large

The 1965 crop of fresh plums in California was estimated, as of June 1, at 125,000 tons, 8 percent above the record 1964 crop and 38 percent above the 1959-63 average. This is the third consecutive crop to be substantially above average, a result of heavy plantings in the past decade and generally favorable weather. Light picking of the new crop started in late May, and by mid-June fresh market shipments were increasing rapidly. California shipping-point prices for early-season marketings of the Beauty plum averaged somewhat higher than last year. In early June, prospects for the Michigan crop (mostly the Stanley variety, a prune-type plum) were not quite so favorable as a year ago.

Prune Production Prospects
Up From Last Year

Prospective production of California prunes for drying is 185,000 tons (dried basis), 3 percent above 1964 and 33 percent above the 1959-63 average. Because of unfavorable early season weather, production prospects for the Pacific Northwest prune crop are less favorable than a year ago, when the crop totaled 71,600 tons (fresh basis). The first estimate of the new crop in the Pacific Northwest will appear in the July crop report.

STRAWBERRIES

Total Production Down
Substantially From 1964

The 1965 commercial strawberry crop in the United States was estimated, as of June 1, at approximately 447 million pounds, 19 percent below 1964 and 10 percent below the 1959-63 average. The decrease this year from last results from a reduction of 8 percent in acreage for harvest and a decline of 12 percent in yield per acre (table 32). Unfavorable weather beginning last fall was mainly responsible for the reduction in yield.

Production is smaller this year than last by 12 percent in the mid-spring States and by 29 percent in the late-spring States, the 2 seasonal

groups that regularly account for most of the annual output. Moreover, it is down from last year in all States, except Florida (winter crop); Maryland, North Carolina, Kentucky, and Tennessee (mid-spring); and Pennsylvania (late-spring). Production is down moderately to considerably in the 4 leading States: California (16 percent), Oregon (42 percent), Washington (43 percent), and Michigan (7 percent). Reductions in the Pacific Coast States, which grow most of the strawberries that are processed, point to a decreased frozen pack this year. Although most of the Oregon and Washington production is regularly processed, substantial quantities of the California and Michigan crops are also marketed for fresh use.

Strawberry Prices

National average f.o.b. prices for fresh market strawberries were moderately higher this May than last. In mid-June, prices at shipping points in various States averaged around year-earlier levels. In California, season-opening prices for strawberries for freezing also averaged somewhat higher than last year. Such higher prices together with difficulty in getting berries picked uniformly for fresh market shipment resulted in larger deliveries than otherwise to freezers.

CITRUS FRUIT CROP PROSPECTS FOR 1965-66

In early June, prospects for the 1965-66 citrus crop were generally favorable. In Florida, where spring rainfall had been sparse, irrigation was widespread to help maintain groves. New-crop fruit set was holding well and droppage was critical only in non-irrigated groves where little or no rainfall had occurred. But beneficial rains fell the second and third weeks of June, improving the outlook for the new crop.

Bearing acreage of California grapefruit and Naval oranges will be above that of 1964-65, but that of Valencia oranges is expected to be down a little. In early June, fruit set was good.

In Texas, the new crop was making normal progress. Fruit was sizing well and trees were in good condition.

ORANGES

Increased Supplies of California Valencia Oranges This Summer

By mid-June, most of the 1964-65 Florida orange crop had been harvested. Processing was nearly completed, and light picking, mainly for fresh use, was expected to continue into July. The crop turned out somewhat larger than seemed likely last winter.

Harvest of California Valencias is now well underway and will continue, as usual, into fall. Prospective supplies are moderately larger than a year ago, partly because harvest of these oranges was slow in attaining volume. In the disposition of California Valencias, the fresh market is emphasized, but processing accounts for a substantial volume.

The 1964-65 U.S. orange crop was estimated, as of June 1, at 121 million boxes, 31 percent above 1963-64 but a little below average. The 1964-65 total included about 40 million boxes of Florida Valencias, 31 percent above last season, and 17 million boxes of California Valencias, up 2 percent (table 34).

Orange Prices

Prices for the 1964-65 orange crop have held up remarkably well in view of the sharp increase in production. Grower prices on a national average basis were considerably lower each month since last fall than in the same months of 1963-64. Contributing to the relatively high 1964-65 prices were the facts of low stocks of processed items held by packers last fall and good consumer demand for fresh and processed citrus. Another matter was the expectation earlier in the season that the Florida crop would be smaller than the volume finally harvested.

This summer, prices for fresh oranges, principally California Valencias, may not average as high as last summer, partly because of increased fresh orange supplies and partly because frozen and canned orange juice supplies are up substantially and retail prices are down noticeably. In mid-June, California shipping-point prices for some grades and sizes were above, and for others below year-earlier levels.

Orange Usage by Processors Up Sharply in 1964-65

Fresh use to June 1 of the 1964-65 U.S. orange crop was moderately larger than like use a year earlier of the smaller 1963-64 crop. In Florida, fresh use was up considerably, but in California-Arizona it was down a little. Also in Florida, which accounts for most of the oranges processed, mainly as frozen concentrated juice, use by processors was up substantially. Moreover, yield of 4-to-1 frozen concentrated juice per box of oranges was up a little to a new high of more than 1.6 gallons. In California-Arizona, use by processors was down somewhat.

U.S. Orange Exports

In the 1964-65 season, the export market continued as an important outlet for fresh oranges. However, U.S. exports of oranges (including some tangerines) during November-April totaled about 2.4 million boxes, 9 percent below a year earlier. Total exports during November 1963-October 1964 were 5.1 million boxes. Canada was the principal destination in both seasons.

GRAPEFRUIT

Summer Supplies of Fresh
Grapefruit Will Be Light as Usual

The 1964-65 season for harvesting and handling Florida grapefruit was practically ended by mid-June. However, light supplies, partly Indian River fruit, remained. Movement of this fruit, mainly to fresh markets, probably will continue into July. The remaining light supplies of California grapefruit probably will continue well through summer.

Grapefruit production in the United States in 1964-65 totaled about 40.3 million boxes, 18 percent above 1963-64 but 2 percent below the 1958-62 average. Increases in Florida and Texas much more than offset decreases in California and Arizona. The 1964-65 crop in Florida, the leader by far in grapefruit production, was about 31.8 million boxes, 21 percent above 1963-64 but a little below average.

Grapefruit Prices Continue
Below Year-earlier Levels

Since early in the 1964-65 season, both shipping point and terminal auction prices for fresh Florida grapefruit have averaged somewhat below year-earlier levels. Likewise, packinghouse door prices for grapefruit for processing have been down somewhat. These lower prices are results mainly of the larger 1964-65 crop. Prices for the seasonally light supplies (mostly from California) this summer also may remain below a year earlier. Usually prices are the highest of the year in summer.

1964-65 Florida Grapefruit Usage:
Up Moderately for Fresh,
Up Considerably for Processing

Usage of 1964-65 crop Florida grapefruit for fresh market shipment has been moderately larger than like usage of the 1963-64 crop. Usage for processing has been up substantially. But both fresh and processing usage of California-Arizona grapefruit has been smaller, due to lighter production. Fresh marketings include exports, which totaled 1.7 million boxes during September 1964-April 1965. This was an increase of 4 percent over a year earlier.

LEMONS AND LIMES

Processed Volume Down, Remaining
Lemon Supplies Larger
Than a Year Ago

Remaining supplies of lemons from the 1964-65 crop were moderately larger in mid-June than a year earlier from the heavier 1963-64 crop. The 1964-65 U. S. crop was estimated, as of June 1, at 14.6 million boxes,

23 percent below 1963-64 and 8 percent below the 1958-62 average. Production is down this season from last in both California and Arizona.

Sales of lemons during the 1964-65 season have been marked by substantially higher prices than in 1963-64, when the crop was larger. Each month so far of the current season packinghouse door prices for lemons have averaged much above corresponding 1963-64 prices. In mid-June, California shipping-point prices for top grades and preferred sizes also averaged considerably above year-earlier levels.

U. S. exports of fresh lemons and limes (mostly lemons) during November 1964-April 1965 were about 0.8 million boxes, 10 percent below a year earlier. Total exports in 1963-64 were approximately 2.9 million boxes, 15 percent of the crop.

Record Production of Florida
Limes Expected in 1965-66

The 1965-66 Florida lime crop was forecast, as of June 1, at 640,000 boxes, a new record and 14 percent above 1964-65. Harvest is now underway and will be seasonally heavy during summer. In May 1965, packinghouse door prices for fresh limes averaged much below a year earlier. They are usually the lowest of the year during summer and early fall. Most of the annual lime production is normally marketed for fresh use although in recent years substantial quantities have been processed.

TREE NUTS

California's 1965 almond crop was forecast, as of June 1, at 74,000 tons, 2 percent above 1964 and 19 percent above the 1959-63 average. In early June, average size of nuts was large and the set per tree was lighter than a year earlier.

During August 1964-April 1965, U. S. exports of shelled almonds were about 7,715 tons, 9 percent smaller than a year earlier. Exports totaled about 9,180 tons during the entire season beginning August 1963. Western Europe was the principal destination. In addition, small quantities of unshelled walnuts were exported each season.

The 1965 California walnut crop was forecast at 83,000 tons, 4 percent under 1964 but 20 percent above average. Growing conditions for the new crop have been good.

PROCESSED NONCITRUS FRUIT

Key Points for 1965-66

The following points are of special significance as the season for processing 1965-crop noncitrus fruits is starting.

1. Cannery and freezer stocks are up sharply from year-earlier levels.

2. Prices for various processed items are lower than a year ago.
3. In prospect are lighter crops of Bartlett pears, sweet cherries, sour cherries, and strawberries, which are normally processed in considerable volume. But larger crops of peaches, apricots, plums, and dried prunes are expected.
4. Continued strong demand for fruit, supported by rising consumer income, is expected.
5. Sharply increased supplies and lower prices for frozen and canned citrus juices are expected to continue in the 1964-65 season.
6. The 1965 season canned and frozen packs may be under the record 1964 output and with the increased carryin, stocks will provide sufficient supplies for domestic consumption and export, and leave an adequate carry-over at the end of the 1965-66 season.

1964 Tonnage Processed
Set New Record

Usage of 1964-crop noncitrus fruits for processing (Mainland United States) set a record of about 6.9 million tons, 7 percent above 1963. However, the 1964 tonnage processed as a percentage of total marketings was about 63 percent, the same as in 1963, when the crop was smaller. This high percentage for these 2 years may be compared with the average for 1935-39 of 50 percent. The total production and major uses of noncitrus fruit crops, 1935-64, are shown in table 10.

Production and use data individually for apples, peaches, pears, apricots, sweet cherries, sour (red tart) cherries, plums, and prunes, 1960-64, are presented in table 11. For the same fruits, figures on use as percentages of total sales are given in table 12. The table shows figures separately for each principal form of processing -- canned, dried, frozen, and other -- also for fresh sales. Quantities processed were moderately to much larger in 1964 than in 1963. For 7 of the 8 fruits (apples excluded for want of complete data), the 1964 tonnage processed was about 2.5 million tons,

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: This issue of the Fruit Situation presents the :
: group of special tables on processed noncitrus fruits :
: that was introduced in the June 1964 issue as an :
: aid to the fruit industry and others in planning their :
: operations for the new season. In the current issue, :
: the tables include data for an additional year, some :
: new items, and other improvements to make them more :
: useful. :
:

30 percent above 1963. Also, available data point to a substantial increase for apples in 1964. The above 8 fruits account for most of the annual output of canned fruits. In contrast to the above increases, usage of grapes for processing in 1964 (not shown in the above tables) was over 2.9 million tons, down 8 percent.

Canners' Stocks up Sharply
From Record 1964-65 Pack

Figures on canners' packs, shipments, and stocks of 13 important canned fruits, 1960-64 seasons, are shown in table 13. The 1964-65 packs of all items, except apple slices, freestone peaches, and pineapples, were larger than the respective 1963-64 packs. Record large packs of applesauce, fruit cocktail, California clingstone peaches, and pears were canned in 1964-65. Increases also were substantial for apricots, sweet cherries, and purple plums. Total 1964-65 U. S. output of canned fruits (including items not shown in table 13) probably was about 121 million equivalent cases of 24 No. 2½ cans, a record high and about 21 percent above 1963-64.

The large increase in the 1964-65 U. S. pack of canned fruits much more than offset a moderate reduction in canners' carryin stocks, resulting in a sharp increase in canners' supplies for 1964-65. Although shipments from canners have been up substantially, stocks this spring were much larger than a year earlier. Canners' stocks of 13 items in table 13 were about 40 million cases (24-2½'s) on April 1, 1965, about 35 percent above a year earlier. As usual, stocks have been reduced further during April and May, but as of June 1 undoubtedly continued much above a year earlier.

The 1964-65 packs of important canned fruits by size of containers -- that is, retail and institutional -- were not significantly different percentage-wise from the packs of immediately preceding years (table 14). Moreover, retail sizes predominated for most items; the exceptions were apples, red tart cherries, and mixed fruits.

Increased U. S. Canned Fruit
Exports in 1964-65

U. S. exports of important canned fruits by areas of destination, 1957-63 seasons, are shown in table 15. Exports of peaches and fruit cocktail, the leaders, have trended sharply upward in recent years. During June 1964-April 1965, exports of major canned items and increases over a year earlier were: Peaches, 4.9 million cases (24-2½'s), up 8 percent; fruit cocktail, 3.4 million cases, up 24 percent; and pineapple, 1.9 million cases, up 2 percent.

Prices for Fruit for
Processing Generally Lower
in 1964 Than in 1963

Season average prices for deciduous fruits for processing, 1960-64, are shown in table 16. Prices for most fruits averaged lower in 1964 than in

1963, mainly because of larger crops. Important exceptions were California apricots for drying, Pacific Northwest sweet cherries for canning, California peaches for canning and freezing, and peaches from some other States for canning. Prices for 1964-crop Appalachian area apples for canning also were down somewhat.

Retail Prices for Processed Fruits

Average retail prices for various canned fruits and frozen fruit juices were moderately to considerably lower in April 1965 than a year earlier, result of increased supplies (table 18). Retail prices for selected fresh fruits are shown in table 17.

Canned Noncitrus Fruit Juices

Pineapple juice leads all other noncitrus juices in annual volume canned. The Hawaiian pack of canned single-strength pineapple juice during June 1964-April 1965 was 12.6 million equivalent cases of 24 No. 2 cans, 7 percent below a year earlier. Cannery stocks on May 1, 1965, were about 2.8 million cases, up 6 percent. Production of canned and frozen concentrated pineapple juice was over 1.1 million cases, 16 percent below a year earlier. Stocks were about 0.4 million cases, up 17 percent (table 20). U. S. exports of pineapple juice (concentrated and single-strength) during June 1964-April 1965 were about 3.4 million gallons, 5 percent under a year earlier. Figures on 1964-65 output of other noncitrus juices (apple, grape, prune, and fruit nectars) are not yet available.

Dried Fruit Production and Exports

The 1965 production of California dried prunes was forecast, as of June 1, at 185,000 tons, 3 percent above the heavy 1964 tonnage and 33 percent above the 1959-63 average. As of early June, production prospects for other California fruits, except Bartlett pears and apples, were fairly favorable. California accounts for most of the annual output of dried fruits although Washington in some years exceeds in apples.

The dried fruit pack of 1964-65 was approximately 415,000 tons (processed weight), 7 percent above 1963-64. A sharp increase in prune production was mainly responsible for the increase in 1964-65. Total raisin output was down, but the marketable tonnage was larger than in 1963-64, when a considerable tonnage of rain-damaged raisins was diverted to non-food uses. The above figures basis processed weight exclude prunes used for juice and substandard figs. They also allow for removal of stems and moisture standardization.

U. S. exports of dried prunes during September 1964-April 1965 were about 38,600 tons, 23 percent above the same period of 1963-64 (table 8). But exports of raisins were about 42,100 tons, down 6 percent (table 19). During July 1964-April 1965, exports of apricots were about 1,260 tons, 43 percent above a year earlier. Canada, Western Europe, and Japan were principal destinations.

Record Pack of Frozen Deciduous
Fruits and Berries in 1964

The 1964 U. S. pack of frozen deciduous fruits and berries was approximately 795 million pounds, a record high and 28 percent above 1963. The 1964 packs of each of the 4 principal items -- strawberries, red tart (RSP) cherries, apples, and peaches -- were substantially larger than in 1963. Red tart cherries at 203 million pounds in 1964 set a record high. Figures on the packs, movement, and stocks of the above 4 items for the 1960-64 seasons are given in table 22. Detailed figures on the packs and stocks of all items are shown in table 23. On June 1, 1965, cold storage stocks of all frozen deciduous fruits and berries were 321 million pounds, 53 percent above a year earlier and 15 percent above the 1959-63 average for that date.

U. S. Imports of Frozen Strawberries Again Heavy

During January-April 1965, U. S. imports of frozen strawberries, mostly from Mexico, totaled about 28.4 million pounds, 13 percent larger than a year earlier. Total imports in 1964 were approximately 40.8 million pounds.

Increased 1964 Consumption Per Capita
of Processed Noncitrus Fruits

Figures on per capita consumption of fresh and processed noncitrus fruits (fresh equivalent basis), 1950-64, are given in table 21. Both fresh and processed consumption were up in 1964, results of large supplies.

PROCESSED CITRUS FRUIT

Florida Output Up Sharply
in 1964-65 Season

Data on 1964-65 output of processed citrus items are available now only for Florida, the leader by far in manufactured citrus products. This State's pack of major items is much larger than a year ago. For other States, figures on movement to processors indicate some increase in Texas and reductions in California and Arizona. Movement of California-Arizona lemons to processors through June 1 has been less than half the large volume a year ago, when the lemon crop was much larger.

Increased 1964-65 Pack of
Florida Canned Grapefruit Sections

Output of Florida canned grapefruit sections in 1964-65 was about 3.6 million cases (24-2's), 18 percent above 1963-64. With canners' stocks last fall moderately larger than a year earlier, total supplies of canners for 1964-65 have been up considerably. Movement from canners to the trade to June 5 has been about 7 percent above a year earlier. Stocks on that date were about 1.6 million cases, up 36 percent. The 1964-65 Florida pack of canned citrus salad was about 0.3 million cases, one-third below 1964-65. This reduction was offset by increased carryover stocks last fall, and with movement about the

same in both seasons, canners' stocks were about 232,000 cases on June 5 this season, about the same as a year earlier (table 24).

Heavy Current Stocks From
Sharply Increased Packs of
Florida Canned Citrus Juices

Resulting from larger crops, the 1964-65 Florida packs of canned single-strength orange and grapefruit juice were each much above last season. To June 5, output and increases above 1964-65 were: Orange juice, 10.3 million cases (24-2's), up 36 percent; and grapefruit juice, 9.7 million cases, up 92 percent. The net effect of these increases in packs, reductions in carryin stocks last fall, and increased movement was to leave canners' stocks on June 5 as follows: Orange juice, 3.6 million cases, 46 percent above a year earlier; and grapefruit juice, 2.5 million cases, up 61 percent. More complete figures on the packs and stocks of these and other items appear in table 24.

Strong Upward Surge in
Output of Florida Frozen
Concentrated Orange Juice

The Florida pack of frozen concentrated orange juice to June 5, as the season was nearing the end, was 88.6 million gallons. This was 67 percent above output a year earlier and second only to the record 1961-62 pack of 116 million gallons. The strong recovery of Florida orange groves from the 1962 freeze together with more new and young bearing trees producing fruit contributed to the much heavier orange crop this season, making possible the striking gain in 1964-65 output. The large increase in the current pack of frozen orange concentrate much more than offset decreased stocks of packers last fall, which were the lightest in several years. Substantial reductions in prices (packers' and retail) since early in the season have stimulated movement from packers to the trade. More recently, the Florida citrus industry has initiated a marketing program designed to increase consumer purchase of this product. Movement from packers was up 22 percent to June 5 of the current season, and stocks on that date were about 61.7 million gallons, 59 percent above a year earlier (table 23).

The 1964-65 packs of other important Florida frozen citrus concentrates were about as follows: Grapefruit juice, 4 million gallons, 55 percent above 1963-64 and the largest output since 1958-59; and tangerine juice, 1.2 million gallons, up 1 percent. Packers' stocks of grapefruit juice on June 5, 1965, were about 2.5 million gallons, up 67 percent.

Florida Chilled Citrus Products

Chilled (refrigerated) citrus products are exceeded in importance only by frozen concentrates and canned sections and single-strength juices as types of Florida citrus products marketed. By June 5 of the 1964-65 season, output and changes from a year earlier were: Chilled single-strength orange juice, 40.5 million gallons, up 59 percent; single-strength grapefruit juice, 1.2 million gallons, down 16 percent; citrus salad, 4.6 million gallons, down 27 percent; grapefruit sections, 1.7 million gallons, down 11 percent; and orange sections, 0.9 million gallons, down 5 percent.

TRENDS IN THE PLUM AND PRUNE INDUSTRY

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The plum and prune industry, an important segment of the Nation's fruit economy, has undergone various changes during the past 30 years or more. Some of the more significant developments that are of interest to plum and prune growers, processors, handlers, consumers, and others are summarized below.

1. Production--upward trends for California fresh plums and Michigan plums and prunes are expected to continue; downward trend for California dried prunes appears to have halted in view of the sharp production increases in 1964 and 1965; downward trend for Pacific Northwest production also appears to have halted.

2. Varietal Emphasis--in California, new fresh plum varieties are in ascendancy, but Santa Rosas continue to lead, and French Petites continue as principal prune for drying; in the Pacific Northwest, early Italian prunes are increasing relative to predominant Italian variety; and in Michigan, the Stanley is continuing as principal variety.

3. Utilization--in California, fresh use of plums is up with increasing production and is continuing as principal usage; in Michigan, marked shift is occurring from fresh to processed; in Pacific Northwest, both fresh use and processing are down, but fresh is comprising an increasing percentage of the total; increased use of dried prunes for juice is occurring.

4. Consumption--per capita use is down for fresh and most principal forms of processed, except for a sharp increase in juice. Use of all forms combined is down about one-half since 1935.

Nature and Importance
of Plums and Prunes

Commercial plum and prune production in the United States in recent years has accounted for about 5 percent of the tonnage and 7 percent of the value of all U. S. deciduous fruit output. In value of production, this fruit usually has been exceeded only by apples, grapes, peaches, and strawberries.

Plums and prunes are grown to some extent in all States except Alaska. But commercial production is most significant in California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Michigan. California is the leader by far for both fresh plums and dried prunes.

Commercial production of plums and prunes in the United States embraces many varieties of several species of the genus prunus. Approximately 20 to 25 varieties that have been introduced by way of Europe or Japan account for most of the production. Native American varieties are not important commercially in most areas.

By usage common to the industry, the term "plum" is normally applied to relatively soft-fleshed varieties, while the term "prune" is applied to relatively firm-fleshed fruit that can be dried whole without fermenting. Plums are shipped mainly to fresh markets, while prunes are dried, canned, and frozen, but also shipped to fresh markets, depending somewhat upon particular varieties and demand in the several outlets. When purple-skinned varieties--such as the Italian prune--are canned, they are now generally labeled as "purple plums" to help distinguish them from dried prunes that are reconstituted and canned.

Important Varieties by States

In California in recent years, principal varieties of fresh plums (mostly of Japanese origin) have included the Beauty, Burmosa, Santa Rosa, Tragedy, Burbank, Wickson, El Dorado, Duarte, Nubiana, Laroda, Late Santa Rosa, Kelsey, Late Duarte, and President. Marketing seasons for these plums usually start in late May or early June with the Beauty, cover about 3 to 6 weeks for each variety, overlap for one variety and the next, and end in September with the President. The Santa Rosa has led in volume marketed. The French Petite variety (European origin) has accounted for most of the prunes that were dried.

In the Pacific Northwest, the principal varieties have been the Italian (Fellenberg) prune and several early-maturing varieties derived from it--especially the Richards, Demaris, and Wetherspoon. Other important varieties included the French Petite prune and the President plum. These varieties are of European origin. Still others were the Brooks, Parson, and Milton.

In Michigan, the Stanley has accounted for most of the production. Other varieties included the Damson, German, and Santa Rosa.

Production Trends and Prospects

Total plum and prune production in the 5 important commercial States has declined from an average of about 800,000 tons (fresh basis) for 1935-39 to an average of about 530,000 tons for 1960-64, a drop of one-third. Most of the decline during this period was in California prunes used for drying. Total production in the Pacific Northwest also has dropped considerably because of a sharp decline in Oregon and a small decline in Washington, due partly to freezes and shifts to other enterprises. The level of output in Idaho has remained substantially unchanged. In contrast, sharp upward trends have occurred in production of fresh plums in California and of all varieties in Michigan (table 1 and fig. 1).

Over the next few years, production of fresh plums in California can be expected to continue above the level of the early 1960's, assuming generally favorable weather. Increases that might occur probably would be greatest for several of the newer varieties, such as the Laroda and Nubiana. In this State, relatively heavy plantings of the French prune since 1955 point to a probable increase in prunes for drying. Further increases can be expected in Michigan, especially of the predominant Stanley. No great change seems likely in the production level of Pacific Northwest prunes. However, early Italian prunes

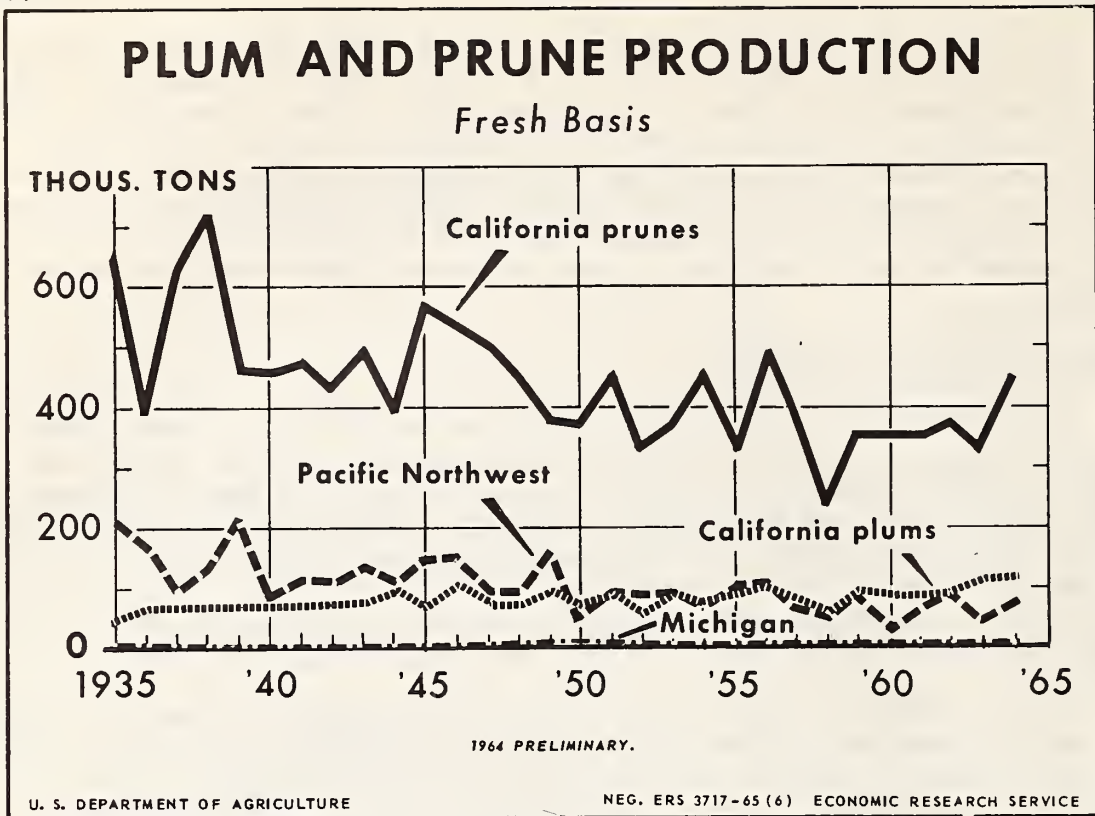


Figure 1

probably will comprise a larger percentage of the Pacific Northwest total. In all States, as always, changing weather from year to year can result in wide swings in annual production.

Trends in Major Uses

Marketings for fresh use and processing have accounted for most of the disposition of the annual plum and prune production. However, in years of unusually heavy crops, substantial quantities were not harvested or were culled excessively from harvested fruit because of relatively low prices. Use of plums and prunes in households on farms where grown has declined drastically because of the large reduction in the number of small farm orchards. Over the past few decades, production per farm has increased but far from enough to offset the effect of the large decrease in farms growing the fruit.

The sharp downward trend since 1935 in California prunes for drying is shown in table 1. Trends in other plums and prunes marketed for fresh use and for processing are shown in tables 2, 3, and 4. Use for processing as a percentage of total sales, by States, 1950-64, is shown in table 5.

With the sharp upward trend in production of California fresh plums, marketings for fresh use also have increased substantially. At the same time, use for processing has increased. But as percentages of total sales, the fresh portion has decreased slightly while the processed has increased a little. Even

so, the fresh volume each year has comprised more than 90 percent of total sales. Usage during 1960-64 averaged about as follows: Fresh, 94 percent; and processed, 6 percent (table 2).

In Michigan, the fresh market has been by far the principal outlet through 1949, when it accounted for a little over 90 percent of sales. Thereafter, fresh use declined rapidly while processing increased sharply. Usage during 1960-64 averaged about as follows: Fresh, 36 percent; and processed, 64 percent (table 3). The sharp increase in processing since 1949 has been in the leading Stanley variety, which is well suited for both processing, especially canning, and the fresh trade.

In the Pacific Northwest, the strong downward trend in prune production, 1935-64, has been accompanied by a sharp decline in the volume processed. Much of the decrease has been in prunes used for drying. There also has been a substantial decrease in use for freezing. Use for canning increased moderately from 1935 to 1946, then declined to 1964, reaching a level somewhat below 1935. Fresh use increased from 1935 to 1945, then also declined to a level somewhat below 1935. But fresh use as a percentage of total sales increased considerably over the entire period. Year-to-year changes among the several uses often were substantial, resulting mainly from changes in size of crop. Usage during 1960-64 averaged about as follows: Fresh, 53 percent; canned, 34 percent; dried, 12 percent; and frozen, 1 percent (table 4). In recent years, most of the Idaho and Washington prunes have been used fresh and canned. The Oregon prunes also have been used mostly fresh and canned, but some have been dried and frozen.

Packs of Important Plum and Prune Products

The U.S. packs of various plum and prune products, 1950-64, are shown in table 6. During this period output of dried prunes (for uses other than manufacture of prune juice) and frozen prunes has declined, that of canned plums and prunes has changed little in level, while that of juice made from dried prunes has increased considerably.

Dried Prunes Have Many Uses

Marketings of California and Oregon dried prunes, 1950-64, are shown in table 7. Use of dried prunes for juice and concentrate has increased substantially since 1950. In recent years, this use has exceeded 41,000 tons, comprising from 28 to 35 percent of the annual sales of processed dried prunes. Most of the remaining whole dried prunes have been sold in domestic and export markets. In the United States, they have reached the consumer mainly as packaged whole dried prunes. But substantial quantities also have been used for products such as canned (dried) prunes, puree for baby food, pitted prunes, powder and low moisture prunes, and prune jam and butter.

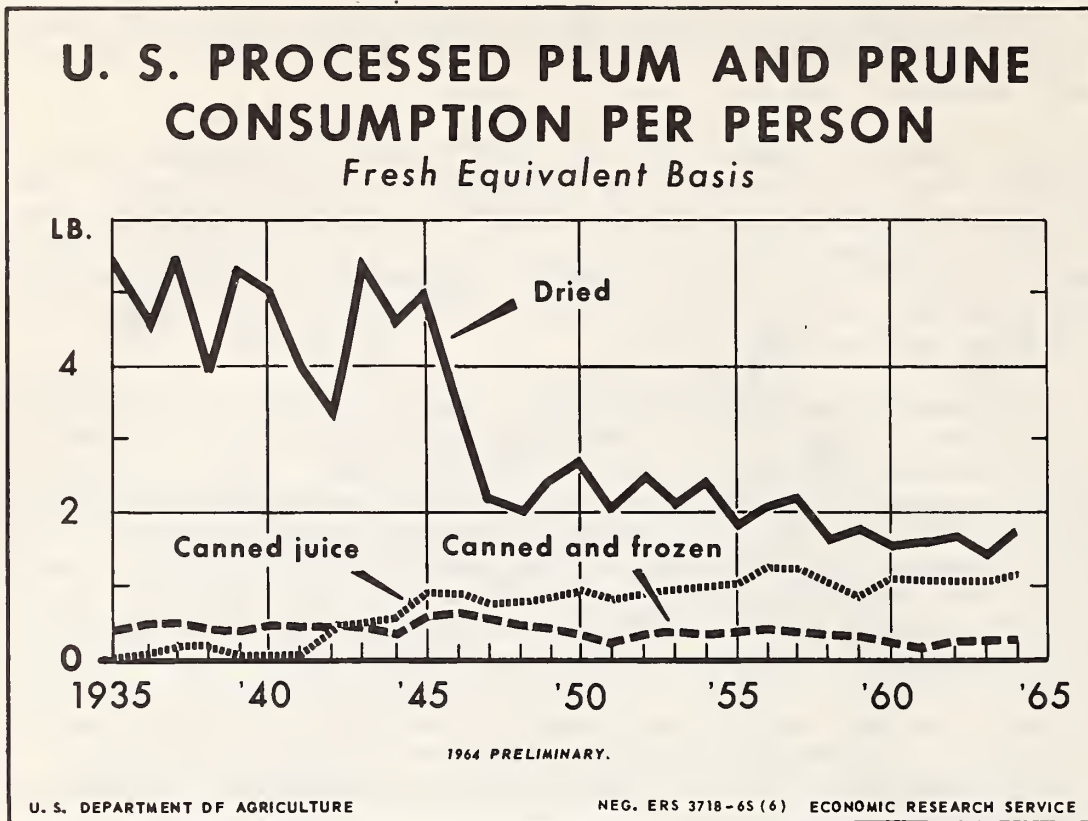


Figure 2

Export Market Is Important Outlet for Dried Prunes

For many years, exports have accounted for a substantial part of U.S. dried prune production. Since 1960, exports have ranged from 37,000 to 44,000 tons, comprising quantities roughly equal to 25 to 30 percent of production. Exports have gone principally to Europe, although the quantity frequently changed considerably from one year to the next. Exports to Canada have been much lighter but steadier. Movement to Japan has trended sharply upward since the mid-1950's, but still is relatively small (table 8).

Plum and Prune Consumption Per Capita: Juice Up, Other Items Down, Total Down

Per capita consumption of fresh and processed plums and prunes, fresh equivalent basis, has declined from about 8 pounds in the late 1930's to a little more than 4 pounds in the early 1960's, a reduction of approximately 50 percent (table 9 and cover chart). Declines have been sharp for both fresh and the dried fruit, the 2 leaders in consumption. Consumption of canned and frozen plums and prunes has decreased less markedly. In contrast, consumption of juice, made from dried prunes, has increased many times to become a principal form of use (fig. 2).

In recent years, fresh plums and prunes have made up about a third, and the processed fruit about two-thirds, of total plum and prune consumption (fresh weight equivalent). The total of slightly more than 4 pounds per capita has comprised about 2 percent of all fruit consumed. Detailed series on per capita consumption of processed plums and prunes on a product weight basis, also of fresh fruit, are published annually in the August issue of the Fruit Situation.

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: The Fruit Situation is published January, :
: June, August, and October. :
: :
: The next issue is scheduled for release :
: August 31, 1965. :
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Table 2 .--Plums (fresh basis): Production and use, California, 1935-64 1/

Year	Production			Farm home use	Total sold	Utilization of sales			
	Total	Having value	Tons			Fresh		Processed <u>2/</u>	
						Quan- tity	Percent- age	Quan- tity	Percent- age
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Percent	Tons	Percent	
1935	48,000	48,000	300	47,700	45,600	95.6	2,100	4.4	
1936	64,000	64,000	300	63,700	62,400	98.0	1,300	2.0	
1937	66,000	66,000	300	65,700	62,700	95.4	3,000	4.6	
1938	63,000	63,000	300	62,700	61,700	98.4	1,000	1.6	
1939	71,000	64,000	300	63,700	62,300	97.8	1,400	2.2	
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
1940	69,000	64,000	300	63,700	62,800	98.6	900	1.4	
1941	71,000	66,000	300	65,700	64,000	97.4	1,700	2.6	
1942	72,000	66,000	300	65,700	64,700	98.5	1,000	1.5	
1943	76,000	76,000	300	75,700	68,400	90.4	7,300	9.6	
1944	92,000	90,000	300	89,700	82,000	91.4	7,700	8.6	
1945	71,000	70,000	300	69,700	63,500	91.1	6,200	8.9	
1946	100,000	100,000	300	99,700	92,000	92.3	7,700	7.7	
1947	74,000	74,000	300	73,700	70,900	96.2	2,800	3.8	
1948	67,000	67,000	300	66,700	65,100	97.6	1,600	2.4	
1949	90,000	80,000	300	79,700	77,500	97.2	2,200	2.8	
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
1950	77,000	75,000	300	74,700	73,100	97.9	1,600	2.1	
1951	97,000	94,000	300	93,700	91,000	97.1	2,700	2.9	
1952	53,000	53,000	300	52,700	50,600	96.0	2,100	4.0	
1953	84,000	77,000	300	76,700	75,000	97.8	1,700	2.2	
1954	71,000	67,000	300	66,700	64,200	96.3	2,500	3.7	
1955	86,000	84,000	300	83,700	80,500	96.2	3,200	3.8	
1956	100,000	96,000	300	95,700	91,800	95.9	3,900	4.1	
1957	81,000	78,000	300	77,700	75,100	96.7	2,600	3.3	
1958	61,000	61,000	300	60,700	56,700	93.4	4,000	6.6	
1959	93,000	90,000	300	89,700	85,300	95.1	4,400	4.9	
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
1960	82,000	80,000	200	79,800	76,800	96.2	3,000	3.8	
1961	87,000	85,000	200	84,800	79,900	94.2	4,900	5.8	
1962	84,000	82,000	200	81,800	74,700	91.3	7,100	8.7	
1963	106,000	101,000	200	100,800	95,000	94.2	5,800	5.8	
1964 <u>3/</u>	116,000	111,000	200	110,800	105,000	94.8	5,800	5.2	
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	

1/ Includes fresh prunes.

2/ Mostly canned but includes plums for freezing, jam, jelly, etc.

3/ Preliminary.

Data prepared from noncitrus fruit production and utilization reports, SRS, USDA.

Table 3.--Plums (fresh basis): Production and use, Michigan, 1935-64 1/

Year	Production			Farm home use	Total sold	Utilization of sales			
	Total	Having value	Tons			Fresh		Processed <u>2/</u>	
						Quan- tity	Percent- age	Quan- tity	Percent- age
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Percent	Tons	Percent	
1935	5,700	5,700	980	4,720	4,345	92.1	375	7.9	
1936	3,900	3,900	500	3,400	3,210	94.4	190	5.6	
1937	5,100	5,100	700	4,400	4,140	94.1	260	5.9	
1938	2,500	2,500	300	2,200	2,090	95.0	110	5.0	
1939	5,600	5,600	520	5,080	4,760	93.7	320	6.3	
1940	5,000	5,000	470	4,530	4,230	93.4	300	6.6	
1941	5,900	5,900	450	5,450	5,030	92.3	420	7.7	
1942	4,200	4,200	420	3,780	3,500	92.6	280	7.4	
1943	2,500	2,500	300	2,200	2,150	97.7	50	2.3	
1944	4,500	4,500	540	3,960	3,560	89.9	400	10.1	
1945	1,700	1,700	300	1,400	1,350	96.4	50	3.6	
1946	6,000	6,000	540	5,460	4,110	75.3	1,350	24.7	
1947	5,200	5,200	480	4,720	4,360	92.4	360	7.6	
1948	4,800	4,800	400	4,400	4,105	93.3	295	6.7	
1949	7,500	6,900	700	6,200	5,615	90.6	585	9.4	
1950	6,500	6,500	500	6,000	4,720	78.7	1,280	21.3	
1951	4,600	4,600	400	4,200	2,910	69.3	1,290	30.7	
1952	7,500	7,125	360	6,765	4,935	73.0	1,830	27.0	
1953	6,700	6,700	320	6,380	4,520	70.8	1,860	29.2	
1954	6,300	6,300	280	6,020	3,235	53.7	2,785	46.3	
1955	5,200	5,200	260	4,940	2,560	51.8	2,380	48.2	
1956	4,900	4,900	240	4,660	2,410	51.7	2,250	48.3	
1957	7,300	6,650	240	6,410	3,910	61.0	2,500	39.0	
1958	7,800	7,800	220	7,580	3,950	52.1	3,630	47.9	
1959	6,800	6,800	200	6,600	4,140	62.7	2,460	37.3	
1960	7,000	7,000	200	6,800	2,460	36.2	4,340	63.8	
1961	7,700	7,700	200	7,500	3,170	42.3	4,330	57.7	
1962	6,500	6,500	200	6,300	2,575	40.9	3,725	59.1	
1963	8,700	8,700	200	8,500	2,160	25.4	6,340	74.6	
1964 <u>3/</u>	11,500	11,500	200	11,300	4,085	36.2	7,215	63.8	

1/ Includes fresh prunes.

2/ Mostly canned but includes plums for freezing, jam, jelly, etc.

3/ Preliminary.

Data prepared from noncitrus fruit production and utilization reports, SRS, USDA.

Table 4 .--Prunes (fresh basis): Production and use,
Pacific Northwest, 1935-64 1/

Year	Production				Utilization of sales								
	Total	Having value	Farm home use	Total sold	Fresh 2/		Processed					Total processed	
					Quan- tity	Per- cent- age	Dried	Canned 3/	Frozen	Other	Quan- tity	Per- centage	
Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Per- cent	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Per- cent	
1935	:207,400	197,200	5,500	191,700	47,700	24.9	117,700	26,200	---	100	144,000	75.1	
1936	:170,900	170,400	5,200	165,200	43,300	26.2	92,900	28,900	---	100	121,900	73.8	
1937	: 92,000	87,000	5,100	81,900	33,700	41.1	21,400	26,700	---	100	48,200	58.9	
1938	:133,600	108,000	5,200	102,800	45,700	44.5	43,000	13,900	---	200	57,100	55.5	
1939	:210,700	188,800	5,200	183,600	53,500	29.1	95,300	34,500	---	300	130,100	70.9	
1940	: 83,100	76,600	4,400	72,200	44,700	61.9	8,400	18,800	---	300	27,500	38.1	
1941	:112,700	107,900	5,200	102,700	42,000	40.9	23,700	36,470	130	400	60,700	59.1	
1942	:112,200	97,200	5,700	91,500	50,800	55.5	19,200	19,200	1,900	400	40,700	44.5	
1943	:134,800	129,370	5,500	123,870	37,200	30.0	37,100	35,370	13,000	1,200	86,670	70.0	
1944	:109,500	106,200	5,600	100,600	55,710	55.4	13,340	20,830	8,430	2,290	44,890	44.6	
1945	:146,300	134,600	5,600	129,000	63,800	49.5	24,750	26,700	10,050	3,700	65,200	50.5	
1946	:152,600	148,400	5,800	142,600	49,500	34.7	26,210	57,890	6,210	2,790	93,100	65.3	
1947	: 94,500	91,000	4,600	86,400	57,130	66.1	1,250	26,170	1,250	600	29,270	33.9	
1948	: 88,600	74,900	4,340	70,560	50,430	71.5	4,680	14,350	950	150	20,130	28.5	
1949	:158,500	118,910	5,610	113,300	52,260	46.1	30,200	27,240	3,600	---	61,040	53.9	
1950	: 45,900	45,900	3,380	42,520	22,970	54.0	2,450	14,430	2,670	---	19,550	46.0	
1951	: 95,100	92,500	4,530	87,970	38,210	43.4	13,200	33,670	2,890	---	49,760	56.6	
1952	: 87,000	84,100	4,180	79,920	46,130	57.7	7,500	25,490	800	---	33,790	42.3	
1953	: 91,400	84,250	3,900	80,350	47,420	59.0	8,600	21,730	2,600	---	32,930	41.0	
1954	: 70,300	70,300	3,250	67,050	26,950	40.2	9,900	27,800	2,400	---	40,100	59.8	
1955	: 99,800	96,100	3,200	92,900	49,300	53.1	14,400	28,150	1,050	---	43,600	46.9	
1956	:102,000	102,000	4,210	97,790	43,390	44.4	19,900	32,950	1,550	---	54,400	55.6	
1957	: 72,000	67,000	2,850	64,150	37,890	59.1	9,900	15,660	700	---	26,260	40.9	
1958	: 52,300	52,300	2,110	50,190	31,740	63.2	3,300	14,950	200	---	18,450	36.8	
1959	: 89,100	87,900	3,050	84,850	42,250	49.8	17,500	24,600	500	---	42,600	50.2	
1960	: 24,700	24,475	1,130	23,345	19,290	82.6	700	3,205	150	---	4,055	17.4	
1961	: 67,700	66,700	2,560	64,140	31,720	49.5	9,750	22,020	650	---	32,420	50.5	
1962	: 86,300	84,500	2,800	81,700	34,330	42.0	15,700	30,670	1,000	---	47,370	58.0	
1963	: 41,600	40,660	1,230	39,430	25,380	64.4	455	13,515	80	---	14,050	35.6	
1964 4/	: 71,600	57,988	2,252	55,736	29,553	53.0	5,475	20,433	275	---	26,183	47.0	

1/ Idaho, Washington, and Oregon.

2/ In some years includes minor quantities processed.

3/ In some years, includes minor quantities otherwise processed.

4/ Preliminary.

Data prepared from noncitrus fruit production and utilization reports, SRS, USDA.

Table 5.—Plums and prunes: Use for processing by percentage of total sales, United States, 1950-64

Year	Plums, California and Michigan		Prunes, Pacific Northwest			Prunes, California	
	Calif- ornia	Mich- igan	Idaho	Wash- ington	Oregon	Total 3 States	Calif- ornia
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1950	2.1	21.3	4.3	25.3	77.4	46.0	100.0
1951	2.9	30.7	8.7	30.2	81.2	56.6	100.0
1952	4.0	27.0	7.9	35.5	63.8	42.3	100.0
1953	2.2	29.2	9.3	28.5	61.2	41.0	100.0
1954	3.7	46.3	---	31.4	87.9	59.8	100.0
1955	3.8	48.2	11.2	38.2	65.0	46.9	100.0
1956	4.1	48.3	---	28.7	88.5	55.6	100.0
1957	3.3	39.0	---	20.9	84.6	40.9	100.0
1958	6.6	47.9	---	17.1	87.6	36.8	100.0
1959	4.9	37.3	---	28.4	87.6	50.2	100.0
1960	3.8	63.8	---	17.8	69.1	17.4	100.0
1961	5.8	57.7	17.4	33.3	87.5	50.5	100.0
1962	8.7	59.1	15.7	30.1	84.8	58.0	100.0
1963	5.8	74.6	34.8	45.2	13.8	35.6	100.0
1964 <u>1/</u>	5.2	63.8	44.5	34.0	60.2	47.0	100.0

1/ Preliminary.

Table 6.—Plums and prunes, processed: Packs by kind of product, United States, 1950-64

Year	Canned			Frozen prunes	Dried prunes <u>2/</u>	Prune juice <u>3/</u>
	Purple plums <u>1/</u>	Plums not purple	Total 2 items			
	1,000 cases <u>24-2½'s</u>	1,000 cases <u>24-2½'s</u>	1,000 cases <u>24-2½'s</u>	Million pounds	Million pounds	1,000 cases <u>24-2's</u>
1950	930	96	1,026	5.1	247	(5,400)
1951	2,237	121	2,358	6.8	308	4,800
1952	1,497	126	1,623	3.6	210	5,300
1953	1,288	111	1,399	8.4	230	5,500
1954	1,593	113	1,706	4.5	288	5,500
1955	1,639	59	1,698	3.8	198	6,000
1956	2,193	137	2,300	4.0	311	7,400
1957	978	99	1,077	1.3	262	7,400
1958	1,271	44	1,315	3.6	131	6,600
1959	1,701	66	1,767	2.4	215	5,600
1960	374	40	414	2.1	203	6,800
1961	1,637	68	1,705	2.2	209	6,800
1962	2,060	144	2,204	2.6	226	7,000
1963	1,170	<u>4/</u>	n.a.	<u>5/5</u>	178	7,000
1964 <u>6/</u>	1,497	<u>4/</u>	n.a.	<u>5/1.6</u>	264	n.a.

1/ Packed from fresh prunes mainly in the Pacific Northwest. 2/ Excludes dried prunes used for juice and concentrate. 3/ Water extract of dried prunes, canned and bottled. 4/ Not available due to small number of canners packing this item. 5/ In addition, frozen packs of plums were, in million pounds: 1963, 7.1; 1964, 8.4. 6/ Preliminary.

Source of data: Canned plums and prunes, National Canners Association; frozen prunes and plums, National Association of Frozen Food Packers; dried prunes, derived from noncitrus fruit production and utilization reports, SRS, USDA; and prune juice, Canner/Packer and Western Canner and Packer.

Table 7 .—Dried prunes: Use of dried prunes marketed,
United States, 1950-64

Year	Production sold				Utilization of sales		
	Basis natural condition			Basis processed weight <u>2/</u>	Juice and concentrate <u>3/</u>	Dried prune trade <u>4/</u>	
	California	Oregon	Total States <u>1/</u>				
Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons		
1950-51	148,800	800	149,600	154,088	30,728	123,360	
1951-52	175,800	4,400	180,200	185,606	31,738	153,868	
1952-53	134,800	2,400	137,200	141,316	36,063	105,253	
1953-54	145,800	2,600	148,400	152,852	37,769	115,083	
1954-55	174,300	3,200	177,500	182,825	38,801	144,024	
1955-56	130,800	4,500	135,300	139,359	40,620	98,739	
1956-57	190,800	5,400	196,200	202,086	46,483	155,603	
1957-58	164,800	3,100	167,900	172,937	41,878	131,059	
1958-59	95,800	1,000	96,800	99,704	34,063	65,641	
1959-60	138,800	5,150	143,950	148,268	40,648	107,620	
1960-61	138,900	210	139,110	143,283	41,664	101,619	
1961-62	138,900	2,954	141,854	146,110	41,603	104,507	
1962-63	147,900	4,611	152,511	157,086	44,117	112,969	
1963-64	132,900	147	133,047	137,038	47,904	89,134	
1964-65 <u>5/</u>	179,900	1,660	181,560	187,007	55,000	132,007	

1/ Excludes relatively minor quantities for farm home use; in California, 1950-59, 200 tons annually, thereafter, 100 tons annually.

2/ Natural condition dried weight times 1.03 to allow for net gain due to grading, moisture standardization, and other changes in processing.

3/ Basis industry estimates.

4/ Available as bulk or packaged dried prunes for domestic consumption, export, other uses and carryover.

5/ Preliminary.

Table 8 .—Dried prunes: U. S. exports, by areas of
destination, 1950-63

Season <u>1/</u>	Europe					Japan	Other	Total
	Canada	United Kingdom	Common Market <u>2/</u>	Other	Total			
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1950-51	5,986	9	11,442	6,312	17,763	12	3,454	27,215
1951-52	6,461	3,370	25,217	17,619	46,206	32	6,221	58,920
1952-53	6,633	—	9,570	6,229	15,799	44	3,784	26,260
1953-54	6,236	14,635	8,849	7,562	31,046	33	3,160	40,475
1954-55	7,466	8,009	9,876	9,784	27,669	38	4,419	39,592
1955-56	5,696	10,488	9,004	8,457	27,949	18	4,814	38,477
1956-57	6,513	13,108	23,092	13,390	49,590	84	5,388	61,575
1957-58	6,587	13,357	20,503	15,968	49,828	66	5,083	61,564
1958-59	5,296	6,235	6,280	6,144	18,659	110	2,995	27,060
1959-60	6,051	7,600	11,513	11,997	31,110	143	3,412	40,716
1960-61	5,671	6,549	12,681	9,077	28,307	324	2,698	37,000
1961-62	5,659	10,099	13,381	10,909	34,389	801	3,301	44,150
1962-63	5,824	7,788	12,806	11,799	32,393	602	3,654	42,473
1963-64	5,212	6,345	13,892	9,609	29,846	830	4,193	40,081

1/ Season September 1 to August 31.

2/ Belgium-Luxembourg, Netherlands, F. R. of Germany, France, and Italy.

Table 9.--Plums and prunes, fresh-weight equivalent:
Per capita consumption, United States, 1935-64

Year	Fresh	Processed					Total processed	Total fresh and processed
		Canned	Frozen	Dried <u>1/</u>	Juice <u>2/</u>			
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	
1935	2.50	0.33	---	5.40	0.02	5.75	8.25	
1936	2.68	.46	---	4.59	.04	5.09	7.77	
1937	2.66	.50	---	5.44	.18	6.12	8.78	
1938	2.67	.40	---	3.95	.20	4.55	7.22	
1939	2.74	.39	---	5.29	.07	5.75	8.49	
1940	2.50	.43	---	5.04	.06	5.53	8.03	
1941	2.40	.42	<u>3/</u>	4.02	.06	4.50	6.90	
1942	2.41	.45	<u>3/</u>	3.35	.43	4.23	6.64	
1943	2.18	.41	<u>3/</u>	5.38	.46	6.25	8.43	
1944	2.74	.33	<u>3/</u>	4.57	.58	5.48	8.22	
1945	2.35	.48	0.11	4.99	.90	6.48	8.83	
1946	2.73	.55	.08	3.45	.91	4.99	7.72	
1947	2.26	.47	.12	2.18	.76	3.53	5.79	
1948	2.15	.40	.06	2.02	.75	3.23	5.38	
1949	2.43	.39	.02	2.43	.81	3.65	6.08	
1950	1.82	.32	.03	2.67	.94	3.96	5.78	
1951	2.31	.21	.03	2.05	.79	3.08	5.39	
1952	1.68	.30	.04	2.42	.88	3.64	5.32	
1953	2.07	.35	.04	2.10	.95	3.44	5.51	
1954	1.41	.29	.02	2.39	.98	3.68	5.09	
1955	1.85	.34	.03	1.81	1.02	3.20	5.05	
1956	1.90	.37	.03	2.09	1.27	3.76	5.66	
1957	1.58	.36	.01	2.21	1.21	3.79	5.37	
1958	1.22	.30	.01	1.66	1.06	3.03	4.25	
1959	1.66	.25	.08	1.77	.88	2.98	4.64	
1960	1.22	.22	.02	1.53	1.07	2.84	4.06	
1961	1.40	.16	.01	1.59	1.06	2.82	4.22	
1962	1.36	.27	.01	1.69	1.06	3.03	4.39	
1963	1.50	.24	.04	1.45	1.07	2.80	4.30	
1964 <u>4/</u>	1.66	.25	.05	1.73	1.13	3.16	4.82	

1/ All forms of dried prunes except those used for juice; season beginning year shown.

2/ Made from dried prunes.

3/ Separate data not available.

4/ Preliminary.

Table 10.--Total noncitrus fruits: Production and use, United States, 1935-64 1/

Year	Production				Farm home use	Total sold	Utilization of sales			
	Total	Not used	Used	1,000 tons			Fresh <u>2/</u>		Processed	
							1,000 tons	Per-cent	1,000 tons	Per-cent
1935	9,451	227	9,224	555	8,669	4,395	50.7	4,274	49.3	
1936	7,422	31	7,391	382	7,009	3,596	51.3	3,413	48.7	
1937	10,217	339	9,878	521	9,357	4,642	49.6	4,715	50.4	
1938	8,924	370	8,554	433	8,121	3,957	48.7	4,164	51.3	
1939	9,721	448	9,273	469	8,804	4,305	48.9	4,499	51.1	
1940	8,648	203	8,445	423	8,022	4,087	50.9	3,935	49.1	
1941	9,703	166	9,537	477	9,060	4,379	48.3	4,681	51.7	
1942	9,309	289	9,020	439	8,581	4,124	48.1	4,457	51.9	
1943	8,001	22	7,979	275	7,704	2,978	38.7	4,726	61.3	
1944	9,720	125	9,595	428	9,167	4,126	45.0	5,041	55.0	
1945	8,514	75	8,439	323	8,116	3,511	43.3	4,605	56.7	
1946	10,571	27	10,544	380	10,164	4,241	41.7	5,923	58.3	
1947	9,872	156	9,716	357	9,359	4,265	45.6	5,094	54.4	
1948	8,799	84	8,715	297	8,418	3,504	41.6	4,914	58.4	
1949	9,736	564	9,172	305	8,867	4,005	45.2	4,862	54.8	
1950	8,919	152	8,767	255	8,512	3,507	41.2	5,005	58.8	
1951	9,814	320	9,494	269	9,225	3,584	38.9	5,641	61.1	
1952	8,981	52	8,929	250	8,679	3,625	41.8	5,054	58.2	
1953	8,675	46	8,629	218	8,411	3,505	41.7	4,906	58.3	
1954	8,895	54	8,841	196	8,645	3,603	41.7	5,042	58.3	
1955	9,293	112	9,181	128	9,053	3,398	37.5	5,655	62.5	
1956	9,388	98	9,290	161	9,129	3,491	38.2	5,638	61.8	
1957	9,278	124	9,154	146	9,008	3,887	43.2	5,121	56.8	
1958	9,741	120	9,621	145	9,476	4,080	43.1	5,396	56.9	
1959	10,231	154	10,077	130	9,947	4,054	40.8	5,893	59.2	
1960	9,435	77	9,358	120	9,238	3,696	40.0	5,542	60.0	
1961	10,188	168	10,020	113	9,907	3,929	39.7	5,978	60.3	
1962	10,366	146	10,220	104	10,116	3,937	38.9	6,179	61.1	
1963	10,479	158	10,321	95	10,226	3,738	36.6	6,488	63.4	
1964 <u>3/</u>	11,251	215	11,036	97	10,939	4,006	36.6	6,933	63.4	

1/ Apples (commercial crop), apricots, avocados, cherries (RSP and sweet), cranberries, dates, figs, grapes, nectarines, olives, peaches, pears, persimmons, plums, pomegranates, prunes, Florida pineapples, and strawberries.

2/ For 1935-38, includes relatively small quantities of strawberries processed.

3/ Preliminary.

Data prepared from noncitrus fruit production and utilization reports, SRS, USDA.

Table 11.—Production and utilization of specified fruits, United States, crops of 1960-64

Commodity and crop year	Total production	Production having value	Farm home use	Sold	Utilization of sales					
					Fresh sales ^{1/}	Processed (fresh equivalent)				Total processed
						Canned ^{2/}	Dried	Frozen	Other ^{3/}	
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Apples										
1960	108,515	108,415	2,160	106,255	70,164	18,477	2,859	3,873	10,882	36,091
1961	126,565	125,138	2,202	122,936	77,533	22,707	3,853	3,308	15,535	45,403
1962	125,575	125,500	2,132	123,368	76,702	23,020	4,243	3,609	15,794	46,666
1963	125,505	124,780	1,959	122,821	76,492	23,738	3,235	3,493	15,863	46,329
1964 ^{4/}										
Peaches										
1960	74,315	71,753	1,406	70,347	34,772	31,850	1,492	2,080	153	35,575
1961	77,895	73,494	1,354	72,140	35,247	33,637	1,204	1,852	200	36,893
1962	75,509	70,620	1,119	69,501	30,773	35,156	1,717	1,649	206	38,728
1963	73,849	71,084	1,012	70,072	29,213	37,181	1,596	1,880	202	40,859
1964	74,448	70,568	976	69,592	25,314	39,982	1,404	2,228	664	44,278
Pears										
1960	25,621	25,567	729	24,838	9,567	14,905	366	---	---	15,271
1961	27,080	26,966	390	26,576	10,154	16,063	359	---	---	16,422
1962	29,294	29,159	357	28,802	11,604	16,746	452	---	---	17,198
1963	19,378	19,282	347	18,935	7,215	11,532	188	---	---	11,720
1964	29,999	29,566	354	29,212	10,094	18,711	407	---	---	19,118
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Apricots										
1960	243,100	237,570	1,710	235,860	19,560	155,800	53,200	7,300	---	216,300
1961	191,300	172,900	2,210	170,690	18,645	114,245	32,500	5,300	---	152,045
1962	166,200	165,600	1,810	163,790	19,190	110,100	28,900	5,600	---	144,600
1963	200,300	199,650	1,700	197,950	17,650	125,400	47,900	7,000	---	180,300
1964	224,200	222,100	1,900	220,200	22,490	151,810	37,400	8,500	---	197,710
Cherries, sweet										
1960	70,520	69,420	2,418	67,002	23,900	10,590	---	180	32,332	43,102
1961	101,300	100,400	2,730	97,670	32,816	18,516	---	700	45,638	64,854
1962	110,500	108,500	2,745	105,755	38,448	17,470	---	470	49,367	67,307
1963	70,100	69,160	2,350	66,810	32,870	8,790	---	360	24,790	33,940
1964	119,400	117,980	2,610	115,370	45,916	16,945	---	475	52,034	69,454
Cherries, sour										
1960	116,140	116,140	1,453	114,687	5,087	44,332	---	64,168	1,100	109,600
1961	165,370	165,370	1,537	163,833	6,840	62,723	---	93,870	400	156,993
1962	176,740	167,145	1,470	165,675	6,036	84,293	---	73,676	1,670	159,639
1963	81,110	81,090	1,088	80,002	4,092	30,860	---	44,350	700	75,190
1964	274,240	225,692	1,648	224,044	7,709	99,641	---	115,854	840	216,335
Plums										
1960	89,000	87,000	400	86,600	79,260	7,340	---	---	---	7,340
1961	94,700	92,700	400	92,300	83,070	9,230	---	---	---	9,230
1962	90,500	88,500	400	88,100	77,275	10,825	---	---	---	10,825
1963	114,700	109,700	400	109,300	97,160	12,140	---	---	---	12,140
1964	127,500	122,500	400	122,100	109,085	13,015	---	---	---	13,015
Prunes ^{5/}										
1960	372,200	371,975	1,380	370,595	19,290	3,205	347,950	150	---	351,305
1961	415,200	414,200	2,810	411,390	31,720	22,020	357,000	650	---	379,670
1962	456,300	454,500	3,050	451,450	34,330	30,670	385,450	1,000	---	417,120
1963	374,100	373,160	1,480	371,680	25,380	13,515	332,705	80	---	346,300
1964	521,600	507,988	2,502	505,486	29,553	20,433	455,225	275	---	475,933

^{1/} In some years for peaches, pears, and prunes, includes some quantities canned, frozen, or otherwise processed.

^{2/} For some items, includes quantities frozen, dried, used for juice, jams, jellies, brining, or otherwise processed.

^{3/} Apples, mostly crushed for juice, cider and vinegar; peaches, used for jams, jellies, etc; and cherries, mostly brined.

^{4/} Utilization data available July 1.

^{5/} Pacific Northwest and California.

Table 12.—Utilization of specified fruits marketed, by percentage of total sales, United States, 1960-64

Commodity and crop year	Fresh sales	Processed (basis fresh equivalent)				Total processed	Total sales
		Canned	Dried	Frozen	Other		
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Apples							
1960	66.0	17.4	2.7	3.7	10.2	34.0	100.0
1961	63.1	18.5	3.1	2.7	12.6	36.9	100.0
1962	62.2	18.7	3.4	2.9	12.8	37.8	100.0
1963	62.3	19.3	2.6	2.9	12.9	37.7	100.0
1964 ^{1/}							
Peaches							
1960	49.4	45.3	2.1	3.0	.2	50.6	100.0
1961	48.9	46.6	1.7	2.5	.3	51.1	100.0
1962	44.3	50.6	2.4	2.4	.3	55.7	100.0
1963	41.7	53.0	2.3	2.7	.3	58.3	100.0
1964	36.4	57.4	2.0	3.2	1.0	63.6	100.0
Pears							
1960	38.5	60.0	1.5	---	---	61.5	100.0
1961	38.2	60.4	1.4	---	---	61.8	100.0
1962	40.3	58.1	1.6	---	---	59.7	100.0
1963	38.1	60.9	1.0	---	---	61.9	100.0
1964	34.6	64.0	1.4	---	---	65.4	100.0
Apricots							
1960	8.3	66.1	22.5	3.1	---	91.7	100.0
1961	10.9	66.9	19.1	3.1	---	89.1	100.0
1962	11.7	67.2	17.7	3.4	---	88.3	100.0
1963	8.9	63.4	24.2	3.5	---	91.1	100.0
1964	10.2	68.9	17.0	3.9	---	89.8	100.0
Cherries, sweet							
1960	35.7	15.8	---	.3	48.2	64.3	100.0
1961	33.6	19.0	---	.7	46.7	66.4	100.0
1962	36.4	16.5	---	.4	46.7	63.6	100.0
1963	49.2	13.2	---	.5	37.1	50.8	100.0
1964	39.8	14.7	---	.4	45.1	60.2	100.0
Cherries, sour							
1960	4.4	38.6	---	56.0	1.0	95.6	100.0
1961	4.2	38.3	---	57.3	.2	95.8	100.0
1962	3.6	50.9	---	44.5	1.0	96.4	100.0
1963	5.1	38.6	---	55.4	.9	94.9	100.0
1964	3.4	44.5	---	51.7	.4	96.6	100.0
Plums							
1960	91.5	8.5	---	---	---	8.5	100.0
1961	90.0	10.0	---	---	---	10.0	100.0
1962	87.7	12.3	---	---	---	12.3	100.0
1963	88.9	11.1	---	---	---	11.1	100.0
1964	89.3	10.7	---	---	---	10.7	100.0
Prunes ^{2/}							
1960	5.2	.9	93.9	^{3/}	---	94.8	100.0
1961	7.7	5.3	86.8	.2	---	92.3	100.0
1962	7.6	6.8	85.4	.2	---	92.4	100.0
1963	6.8	3.7	89.5	^{3/}	---	93.2	100.0
1964	5.8	4.0	90.1	.1	---	94.2	100.0

^{1/} Utilization data available July 1.^{2/} Pacific Northwest and California.^{3/} Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 13.—Canned Fruits: Canners' carryin, pack, supplies, shipments, and stocks, selected items, United States, 1960-64

(Basis equivalent cases of 24 No. 2½ cans)

Item and season <u>1/</u>	Canners' carryin	Pack	Total supply	Season shipments: to April 1	Canners' stocks, April 1	Shipments: April 1- June 1	Canners' stocks, June 1	Season shipments, 12 months
	<u>cases</u>	<u>cases</u>	<u>cases</u>	<u>cases</u>	<u>cases</u>	<u>cases</u>	<u>cases</u>	<u>cases</u>
Total -- 13 items :								
1960-61 :	16,684	91,103	107,787	69,280	36,194	13,990	24,517	86,561
1961-62 <u>2/</u> :	21,256	95,920	117,176	77,466	37,468	14,884	24,825	95,296
1962-63 :	21,880	98,467	120,347	82,294	34,945	15,565	22,391	101,364
1963-64 :	18,983	90,492	109,475	76,574	30,007	13,326	19,575	93,098
1964-65 <u>3/</u> :	16,377	108,744	125,121	83,733	40,367			
Apples :								
1960-61 :	781	3,060	3,841	2,024	1,802	476	1,341	3,268
1961-62 :	573	3,667	4,240	2,419	1,820	448	1,373	3,569
1962-63 :	671	3,713	4,384	2,238	2,089	541	1,605	3,583
1963-64 :	801	3,737	4,538	2,372	2,105	461	1,705	3,511
1964-65 :	1,027	3,614	4,641	2,413	2,175	613	1,615	
Applesauce :								
1960-61 :	1,439	11,757	13,196	7,035	6,140	1,811	4,350	11,328
1961-62 :	1,868	12,552	14,420	8,344	6,071	2,260	3,816	12,810
1962-63 :	1,610	12,362	13,972	8,216	5,582	2,124	3,535	12,924
1963-64 :	1,048	13,000	14,048	7,940	5,917	2,037	4,071	12,480
1964-65 :	1,568	15,314	16,882	8,999	7,633	2,363	5,520	
Apricots :								
1960-61 :	626	6,144	6,770	4,314	2,456	646	1,810	4,960
1961-62 :	1,810	4,797	6,607	4,727	1,880	676	1,204	5,403
1962-63 :	1,204	4,008	5,212	3,601	1,611	585	1,026	4,186
1963-64 :	1,026	4,051	5,077	3,956	1,121	494	627	4,450
1964-65 :	627	5,196	5,823	4,005	1,818	569	1,249	4,574
Cherries, RSP :								
1960-61 :	223	1,603	1,826	1,571	255	154	101	1,766
1961-62 :	60	2,357	2,417	2,057	360	179	180	2,274
1962-63 :	143	3,182	3,325	2,500	825	414	411	3,031
1963-64 :	294	946	1,240	1,101	139	102	37	1,220
1964-65 :	20	3,564	3,584	2,810	774	250	524	
Cherries, sweet :								
1960-61 :	125	629	754	600	154	75	79	675
1961-62 :	79	1,110	1,189	724	465	124	341	848
1962-63 :	341	1,068	1,409	751	658	145	513	896
1963-64 :	513	503	1,016	720	296	119	177	839
1964-65 :	177	976	1,153	734	419	145	274	879
Pineapple :								
1960-61 :	3,663	15,014	18,677	10,807	5,593	2,877	4,993	13,684
1961-62 :	5,023	15,222	20,245	12,074	5,935	2,792	5,379	14,866
1962-63 :	5,379	15,106	20,485	12,879	4,729	2,680	4,926	15,559
1963-64 :	4,926	14,982	19,908	12,033	5,233	2,388	5,487	14,421
1964-65 <u>3/</u> :	5,487	12,383	17,870	12,488	4,664			

1/ Season beginning September 1 for apples and applesauce, July 1 for RSP cherries, and June 1 for all other items.

2/ Includes pineapple data for additional concern.

3/ Includes pack of pineapples to May 1 only.

Continued

Table 13.--Canned Fruits: Canners' carryin, pack, supplies, shipments, and stocks, selected items, United States, 1960-64 -- Continued

(Basis equivalent cases of 24 No. 2½ cans)								
Item and season <u>1/</u>	Canners' carryin	Pack	Total supply	Season shipments to April 1	Canners' stocks, April 1	Shipments April 1- June 1	Canners' stocks, June 1	Season shipments, 12 months
	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases
Fruit cocktail								
1960-61	2,192	12,848	15,040	10,221	4,819	1,692	3,127	11,913
1961-62	3,127	13,660	16,787	11,349	5,438	2,040	3,398	13,389
1962-63	3,398	13,771	17,169	12,187	4,982	2,748	2,234	14,935
1963-64	2,234	12,565	14,799	10,959	3,840	1,748	2,092	12,707
1964-65	2,092	16,176	18,268	13,458	4,810	2,417	2,393	15,875
Fruits for salad								
1960-61	337	771	1,108	624	484	132	352	756
1961-62	352	736	1,088	658	430	155	275	813
1962-63	275	832	1,107	699	408	164	244	863
1963-64	244	823	1,067	692	375	137	238	829
1964-65	238	848	1,086	567	519	147	372	714
Mixed fruits								
1960-61	52	361	413	325	88	33	55	358
1961-62	55	401	456	318	138	57	81	375
1962-63	81	457	538	312	226	67	159	379
1963-64	159	353	512	404	108	55	53	459
1964-65	53	554	607	394	213	58	155	452
Peaches, Calif. clingstone								
1960-61	2,650	21,587	24,237	17,476	6,761	3,318	3,443	20,794
1961-62	3,443	22,940	26,383	20,108	6,275	2,893	3,382	23,001
1962-63	3,382	25,574	28,956	22,825	6,131	2,940	3,191	25,765
1963-64	3,191	25,089	28,280	22,233	6,047	3,489	2,558	25,722
1964-65	2,558	30,640	33,198	24,868	8,330	3,139	5,191	28,007
Peaches, U. S. freestone								
1960-61	2,017	8,449	10,466	6,829	3,637	1,377	2,260	8,206
1961-62	2,260	7,751	10,011	6,685	3,326	1,414	1,912	8,099
1962-63	1,912	6,917	8,829	6,283	2,546	1,063	1,483	7,346
1963-64	1,483	7,640	9,123	6,731	2,392	1,087	1,305	7,818
1964-65	1,305	6,611	7,916	4,538	3,378	977	2,401	5,515
Pears								
1960-61	2,303	8,506	10,809	6,891	3,918	1,350	2,568	8,241
1961-62	2,568	9,090	11,658	6,902	4,756	1,654	3,102	8,556
1962-63	3,102	9,417	12,519	8,380	4,139	1,811	2,328	10,191
1963-64	2,328	5,633	7,961	6,328	1,633	976	657	7,304
1964-65	657	11,371	12,028	7,208	4,820	1,978	2,842	9,186
Purple plums, U. S.								
1960-61	276	374	650	563	87	49	38	612
1961-62	38	1,637	1,675	1,101	574	192	382	1,293
1962-63	382	2,060	2,442	1,423	1,019	283	736	1,706
1963-64	736	1,170	1,906	1,105	801	233	568	1,338
1964-65	568	1,497	2,065	1,251	814	252	562	1,503

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

Table 14.—Canned fruits: Commercial pack of principal items by size of containers, United States, 1960-64

(Basis equivalent cases of 24 No. 2½ cans)											
Item and season 1/	Retail sizes		Institutional size		Total pack	Item and season 1/	Retail sizes		Institutional size		Total pack
	No. 2½ and under	Percent	No. 10	Percent			No. 2½ and under	Percent	No. 10	Percent	
	Quantity of pack	of	Quantity of pack	of		Quantity of pack	of	Quantity of pack	of		
	1,000 cases	Per-cent	1,000 cases	Per-cent	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	Per-cent	1,000 cases	Per-cent	1,000 cases	
Apples											
	: Fruit cocktail										
1960-61	808	26.4	2,252	73.6	3,060	1960-61	11,322	88.1	1,526	11.9	12,848
1961-62	918	25.0	2,749	75.0	3,667	1961-62	11,954	87.5	1,706	12.5	13,660
1962-63	881	23.7	2,832	76.3	3,713	1962-63	12,009	87.2	1,762	12.8	13,771
1963-64	953	25.5	2,784	74.5	3,737	1963-64	10,996	87.5	1,569	12.5	12,565
1964-65	885	24.9	2,676	75.1	2/3,561	1964-65	13,675	84.5	2,501	15.5	16,176
Applesauce											
	: Fruit for salad										
1960-61	9,754	83.0	2,003	17.0	11,757	1960-61	647	83.9	124	16.1	771
1961-62	10,089	80.4	2,463	19.6	12,552	1961-62	596	81.0	140	19.0	736
1962-63	10,538	85.2	1,824	14.8	12,362	1962-63	667	80.2	165	19.8	832
1963-64	10,480	80.6	2,520	19.4	13,000	1963-64	670	81.4	153	18.6	823
1964-65	12,076	80.2	2,988	19.8	2/15,064	1964-65	639	75.4	209	24.6	848
Apricots											
	: Mixed fruit										
1960-61	4,261	69.4	1,883	30.6	6,144	1960-61	176	48.8	185	51.2	361
1961-62	3,564	74.3	1,233	25.7	4,797	1961-62	157	39.2	244	60.8	401
1962-63	3,040	75.8	968	24.2	4,008	1962-63	181	39.6	276	60.4	457
1963-64	2,919	72.1	1,132	27.9	4,051	1963-64	150	42.5	203	57.5	353
1964-65	3,495	67.3	1,701	32.7	5,196	1964-65	158	28.5	396	71.5	554
Cherries, R.S.P.											
	: Peaches, Cal. clingstone										
1960-61	747	46.6	856	53.4	1,603	1960-61	17,604	81.5	3,983	18.5	21,587
1961-62	892	37.8	1,465	62.2	2,357	1961-62	18,973	82.7	3,967	17.3	22,940
1962-63	1,183	37.2	1,999	62.8	3,182	1962-63	21,840	85.4	3,734	14.6	25,574
1963-64	448	47.4	498	52.6	946	1963-64	21,213	84.6	3,876	15.4	25,089
1964-65	1,492	41.9	2,072	58.1	3,564	1964-65	25,323	82.6	5,317	17.4	30,640
Cherries, sweet											
	: Peaches, U.S. freestone										
1960-61	499	79.3	130	20.7	629	1960-61	7,790	92.2	659	7.8	8,449
1961-62	821	74.0	289	26.0	1,110	1961-62	7,087	91.4	664	8.6	7,751
1962-63	848	79.4	220	20.6	1,068	1962-63	6,379	92.2	538	7.8	6,917
1963-64	388	77.1	115	22.9	503	1963-64	7,167	93.8	473	6.2	7,640
1964-65	769	78.8	207	21.2	976	1964-65	5,954	90.1	657	9.9	6,611
Cranberry sauce											
	: Pears										
1960-61	1,975	88.7	251	11.3	2,226	1960-61	6,934	81.5	1,572	18.5	8,506
1961-62	3,107	91.8	278	8.2	3,385	1961-62	7,080	77.9	2,010	22.1	9,090
1962-63	2,966	91.5	275	8.5	3,241	1962-63	7,295	77.5	2,122	22.5	9,417
1963-64	3,068	92.8	239	7.2	3,307	1963-64	4,385	77.8	1,248	22.2	5,633
1964-65	2,785	90.0	309	10.0	3,094	1964-65	8,786	77.3	2,585	22.7	11,371
Pineapples											
	: Purple plums, U.S.										
1960-61	10,879	72.5	4,135	27.5	15,014	1960-61	209	55.9	165	44.1	374
1961-62	10,692	70.2	4,530	29.8	15,222	1961-62	1,034	63.2	603	36.8	1,637
1962-63	10,910	72.2	4,196	27.8	15,106	1962-63	1,331	64.6	729	35.4	2,060
1963-64	10,588	70.7	4,394	29.3	14,982	1963-64	808	69.1	362	30.9	1,170
1964-65	8,319	71.3	3,346	28.7	2/11,665	1964-65	1,007	67.3	490	32.7	1,497

1/ Season beginning September 1 for apples, applesauce and cranberry sauce, July 1 for RSP cherries, and June 1 for all other items.

2/ Packs to April 1, 1965.

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

Table 15.--Fruit, fresh and canned: United States exports of selected items, by areas of destination, 1957-63 seasons 1/

Item and season	Canada	Europe				Total	Other	Total
		United Kingdom	Common Market	Other	Total			
	1,000 bushels 2/	1,000 bushels 2/	1,000 bushels 2/	1,000 bushels 2/	1,000 bushels 2/	1,000 bushels 2/	1,000 bushels 2/	1,000 bushels 2/
Fresh fruit:								
Apples:								
1957-58	1,036	405	1,910	960	3,275	870	5,181	2012
1958-59	754	569	14	159	742	852	2,348	1,760
1959-60	960	1,051	477	360	1,888	853	3,701	
1960-61	908	924	24	154	1,102	649	2,659	
1961-62	1,110	1,460	531	935	2,926	655	4,691	
1962-63	592	894	25	693	1,612	699	2,903	
1963-64	594	1,350	321	832	2,503	1,113	4,210	
1964-65								4,600
Pears:								1,850
1957-58	483	127	392	405	924	256	1,683	1,850
1958-59	398	87	50	212	349	256	1,003	
1959-60	589	256	194	330	780	242	1,611	
1960-61	446	124	28	247	399	210	1,055	
1961-62	429	184	165	433	782	155	1,366	
1962-63	460	194	97	438	729	226	1,415	
1963-64	244	58	39	259	356	174	774	
1964-65								1,138
	1,000 cases 3/	1,000 cases 3/	1,000 cases 3/	1,000 cases 3/	1,000 cases 3/	1,000 cases 3/	1,000 cases 3/	1,000 cases 3/
Canned Fruit:								
Peaches:								
1957-58	407	294	295	1,203	1,792	421	2,620	
1958-59	306	417	886	349	1,652	281	2,239	
1959-60	473	897	1,795	62	2,754	279	3,506	
1960-61	613	1,125	1,724	504	3,353	167	4,133	
1961-62	606	1,404	2,413	701	4,518	192	5,316	
1962-63	559	1,128	3,576	930	5,634	250	6,443	
1963-64	655	386	2,636	843	3,865	202	4,722	
Fruit cocktail:								
1957-58	707	51	320	226	597	311	1,615	
1958-59	640	161	254	206	621	299	1,560	
1959-60	753	202	344	237	783	304	1,840	
1960-61	805	392	382	262	1,036	234	2,075	
1961-62	857	830	505	345	1,680	227	2,764	
1962-63	754	997	781	461	2,239	266	3,259	
1963-64	692	892	707	393	1,992	202	2,886	
Pineapple:								
1957-58	438	35	1,434	359	1,828	66	2,332	
1958-59	513	22	1,209	331	1,562	63	2,138	
1959-60	385	14	965	352	1,331	48	1,764	
1960-61	317	36	891	307	1,234	43	1,594	
1961-62	320	103	1,005	411	1,519	47	1,886	
1962-63	302	177	1,274	514	1,965	106	2,373	
1963-64	197	201	1,141	414	1,756	132	2,085	
Apricots:								
1957-58	91	3	190	23	216	37	344	
1958-59	34	4/	53	15	68	24	126	
1959-60	49	5	88	35	128	19	196	
1960-61	56	32	101	31	164	26	246	
1961-62	53	46	214	52	312	22	387	
1962-63	32	14	70	40	124	17	173	
1963-64	48	10	75	31	116	16	180	
Pears:								
1957-58	69	4	21	60	85	162	316	
1958-59	62	8	11	35	54	116	232	
1959-60	97	54	11	42	107	76	280	
1960-61	92	35	13	32	80	40	212	
1961-62	98	31	31	41	103	38	239	
1962-63	91	19	25	61	105	51	247	
1963-64	77	4	6	19	29	36	142	

1/ Season beginning July 1 for fresh apples and pears, June 1 for canned items. 2/ Apples, 48 pounds; pears, 50 pounds.
 3/ Equivalent cases of 24 No. 2½ cans. 4/ Less than 500 cases.

Table 16. Fruit for processing: Season average price per ton received by growers for selected fruits, by type of use, principal States, 1960-64 1/2

Fruit, use, and State	Fruit, use, and State					Fruit, use, and State				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964 1/2	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964 1/2
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Apples:										
Canning and freezing:										
New York	55.80	39.00	45.00	52.00		240.00	280.00	---	230.00	220.00
Pennsylvania	52.20	39.90	41.00	49.00		380.00	298.00	227.00	290.00	265.00
Virginia	58.70	45.80	51.10	59.30		303.00	251.00	233.00	280.00	245.00
West Virginia	57.80	42.50	47.80	58.80						
Michigan	61.20	41.40	51.00	65.40						
Washington	55.10	62.00	53.30	42.10						
California	62.70	60.10	67.60	66.90		55.90	67.50	64.10	71.70	76.50
Drying:										
Washington	39.60	55.80	41.70	27.50						
California	52.10	56.30	56.50	57.50		60.00	56.00	56.70	73.30	74.60
Apricots:										
Canning:										
Washington	75.00	92.00	76.00	91.00	92.00	57.50	54.50	60.00	74.00	60.00
California	87.00	75.60	119.00	94.80	114.00	50.00	41.70	45.00	60.40	69.80
Freezing:										
California	89.00	72.10	124.00	89.50	117.00	50.00	47.90	---	53.30	---
Drying:										
California	138.00	142.00	222.00	196.00	138.00	49.00	49.00	42.50	62.00	62.50
(fresh basis)						40.10	40.20	40.20	58.80	64.10
Cherries, sour:										
Processing, all:										
New York	170.00	168.00	98.50	184.00	98.00	51.40	61.10	70.60	78.60	70.70
Pennsylvania	158.00	164.00	99.00	187.00	100.00					
Ohio	150.00	165.00	100.00	---	100.00	87.00	82.00	57.00	99.00	80.00
Michigan	154.00	166.00	94.00	194.00	101.00	84.00	78.60	55.30	112.00	75.30
Wisconsin	168.00	165.00	88.00	187.00	99.00	78.60	94.30	73.00	127.00	105.00
Washington	140.00	170.00	90.00	171.00	104.00					
Cherries, sweet:										
Processing, all:										
New York	250.00	228.00	190.00	264.00	151.00	98.00	103.00	102.00	150.00	102.00
Michigan	240.00	232.00	216.00	304.00	173.00					
Canning:										
Washington	355.00	345.00	250.00	310.00	315.00	125.00	80.00	39.00	93.00	39.00
Oregon	368.00	338.00	247.00	310.00	310.00	150.00	80.00	40.10	94.90	51.50
California	388.00	348.00	258.00	311.00	316.00	156.00	133.00	113.00	122.00	89.60
(fresh basis)										

1/ Prices generally are basis bulk fruit at first delivery point for California and at packinghouse door for other States for 1960-62; equivalent processing plant door returns for 1963-64.
2/ Apple prices available June 29.

Data from Supplement No. 1, Agricultural Prices, SRS: June 1964, apples; April 1965, other fruits.

Table 17.—Fruits, fresh: Average retail prices, selected cities, United States, by months, 1960-65

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Apples (pound)												
1960	13.6	14.1	14.7	16.1	17.9	21.2	22.5	n.a.	15.4	13.9	14.1	14.7
1961	15.2	15.7	16.6	17.5	19.4	21.8	22.4	21.9	17.6	13.6	13.0	13.0
1962	13.7	14.3	14.8	16.2	17.8	19.9	21.7	21.1	16.0	13.8	14.0	14.0
1963	14.4	15.2	16.0	17.1	18.4	20.5	22.8	22.5	16.8	14.2	14.0	14.0
1964	15.0	15.5	16.1	16.8	17.9	20.2						
1964 1/	15.4	16.0	16.3	17.5	18.9	21.5	22.8	21.9	18.4	14.7	14.2	15.4
1965	15.4	16.5	17.1	17.9								
Bananas (pound)												
1960	17.2	16.5	16.2	15.3	15.3	16.0	14.6	15.4	15.8	16.4	15.5	16.4
1961	16.1	15.8	16.0	15.3	15.3	15.6	16.2	16.1	16.2	15.7	16.1	16.4
1962	15.9	16.2	16.5	16.8	16.5	16.5	15.7	15.9	16.1	16.6	16.7	16.1
1963	17.9	16.8	16.9	16.2	16.5	16.6	15.8	16.2	16.4	16.1	15.6	15.4
1964	15.6	16.6	16.4	17.0	18.1	17.0						
1964 1/	15.4	16.2	16.2	16.7	17.9	16.8	17.0	16.7	16.3	17.1	15.5	15.6
1965	14.8	16.2	15.7	15.9								
Oranges (dozen)												
1960	64.4	63.4	64.9	69.0	69.0	72.4	78.4	82.1	84.4	87.5	87.1	74.4
1961	70.4	73.5	74.9	79.8	78.4	77.5	78.9	81.6	84.7	81.8	75.9	75.5
1962	74.5	77.5	78.8	80.8	76.7	74.5	73.2	79.0	87.1	93.0	83.9	72.9
1963	78.6	85.9	93.4	95.8	99.0	94.5	93.3	92.1	88.9	91.0	89.1	82.8
1964	79.6	79.0	79.3	85.4	84.4	84.0						
1964 1/	78.7	77.8	78.3	83.5	83.5	83.4	88.1	93.8	97.9	104.2	99.5	88.2
1965	78.1	75.2	72.9	72.0								
Grapefruit (each)												
1960	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.5	14.0	15.4	15.8	15.4	17.4	18.9	14.3	13.2
1961	12.5	12.6	12.2	11.9	11.8	12.3	13.9	15.6	16.7	16.7	13.1	12.3
1962	11.9	12.4	12.2	12.7	13.0	13.4	14.3	15.5	16.3	15.6	13.6	12.8
1963	15.6	15.6	15.4	15.8	16.6	19.2	21.2	22.4	21.4	16.3	15.1	14.9
1964	15.2	15.4	15.5	16.4	19.2	20.7						
1964 1/	12.8	13.2	13.5	13.9	15.7	17.2	17.7	17.4	17.9	19.4	14.9	13.6
1965	12.9	12.3	12.2	12.5								
Lemons (pound)												
1960	19.5	19.1	19.0	18.4	18.3	17.9	18.1	18.7	19.8	20.6	21.3	22.7
1961	21.9	21.2	20.9	20.3	20.0	19.4	19.0	18.7	18.7	19.1	19.1	19.6
1962	19.6	19.4	19.1	19.4	19.1	19.1	18.8	19.5	20.5	20.6	23.8	26.4
1963	27.6	26.9	24.7	24.1	23.6	22.6	22.6	22.1	22.0	21.9	21.9	22.0
1964	22.0	21.8	21.0	21.2	20.7	20.0						
1964 1/	21.0	21.1	20.9	21.1	20.9	19.9	19.8	20.2	20.3	22.4	23.3	23.6
1965	24.2	25.1	24.4	24.0								
Grapes (pound)												
1960	—	—	—	—	—	—	32.9	23.5	21.9	24.0	24.8	—
1961	—	—	—	—	—	—	33.4	31.1	23.1	24.6	26.7	—
1962	—	—	—	—	—	—	35.7	25.9	22.6	24.9	—	—
1963	—	—	—	—	—	—	38.0	31.0	24.0	28.1	31.9	—
1964	—	—	—	—	—	—						
1964 1/	—	—	—	—	—	—	44.4	32.5	25.4	27.4	32.5	—
1965	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Strawberries (pint)												
1960	—	—	—	38.5	35.3	29.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
1961	—	—	—	39.7	31.9	29.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
1962	—	—	—	41.9	32.5	29.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
1963	—	—	—	40.0	34.4	31.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
1964	—	—	—	40.2	37.4	32.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
1964 1/	—	—	—	38.5	36.4	31.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
1965	—	—	—	39.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1/ New retail price series beginning January 1964. Old series discontinued June 1964. Data from Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor.

n. a. means "not available."

Table 18.--Fruits, processed: Average retail prices, selected cities, United States, by months, 1960-65

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
CANNED FRUIT												
Peaches (No. 2½ can)												
1960	33.8	33.5	33.5	33.6	33.6	33.5	33.7	33.9	33.5	33.5	33.6	33.6
1961	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.4	33.2	32.7	32.5	32.6	32.5
1962	32.7	32.7	32.6	32.8	32.9	33.2	33.3	33.1	32.2	32.0	31.8	32.0
1963	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.3	32.6	32.8	33.2	33.5	33.2	33.0	33.2	33.3
1964	33.6	33.7	34.1	34.4	34.6	34.7						
1964 1/	33.0	33.1	33.6	34.0	34.2	34.3	34.2	33.7	32.7	32.1	31.8	31.9
1965	31.9	31.7	31.8	31.8								
Fruit cocktail (No. 303 can)												
1960	26.9	27.0	27.0	26.9	27.0	27.0	27.1	27.1	27.1	27.0	27.0	27.0
1961	26.9	26.8	26.8	26.8	26.7	26.8	26.8	26.7	26.5	26.3	26.2	26.1
1962	26.2	26.1	26.0	26.0	25.9	26.0	25.9	25.9	25.5	25.5	25.4	25.5
1963	25.4	25.3	25.1	25.3	25.2	25.2	25.4	25.8	26.1	26.2	26.5	26.6
1964	27.0	27.1	27.5	27.7	27.7	27.9						
1964 1/	26.9	27.1	27.5	27.7	27.9	28.1	28.1	27.4	27.1	26.8	26.5	26.4
1965	26.3	25.9	25.4	25.3								
FROZEN												
Conc. orange juice (6-oz. can)												
1960	23.1	22.6	22.4	22.2	21.9	22.1	22.0	22.1	22.1	22.7	23.0	23.3
1961	23.3	25.2	25.8	25.9	25.0	24.7	24.4	24.3	24.2	24.2	24.2	24.2
1962	24.1	22.9	22.4	21.2	20.7	20.2	20.1	20.0	19.7	19.8	19.7	19.6
1963	24.7	26.5	27.4	28.4	30.9	31.5	32.2	32.7	32.7	32.7	32.8	32.7
1964	32.7	32.8	32.9	32.7	31.7	31.2						
1964 1/	32.3	32.5	32.4	32.4	31.4	30.6	30.5	30.3	30.3	30.1	29.8	29.6
1965	29.6	26.9	25.8	25.3								
Conc. lemonade (6-oz. can)												
1960	—	—	—	13.9	13.6	13.5	13.3	13.0	13.1	13.3	13.3	13.4
1961	13.5	13.3	13.5	13.7	13.7	13.6	13.6	13.7	13.7	13.8	13.8	13.9
1962	13.9	14.0	14.0	14.0	13.9	13.5	13.2	13.2	13.4	13.5	13.4	13.4
1963	13.7	13.7	13.9	14.0	14.0	14.1	14.4	14.5	14.7	14.6	14.7	14.9
1964	15.0	15.0	14.9	14.9	14.5	13.9						
1964 1/	14.8	14.9	14.8	14.8	14.3	13.6	13.3	13.1	12.9	13.2	13.3	13.4
1965	13.4	13.4	13.5	13.4								

1/ New retail price series beginning January 1964. Old series discontinued June 1964. Data from Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor.

Table 19.--Raisins and almonds: United States exports, by areas of destination, 1957-63 seasons 1/

Item and season	Europe						Other	Total
	Canada	United Kingdom	Common market	Other	Total			
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	
Raisins								
1957-58	9,009	55	3,414	9,458	12,927	5,852	27,788	
1958-59	4,722	2,984	2,324	7,878	13,186	5,328	23,236	
1959-60	8,424	7,938	5,704	14,330	27,972	8,104	44,500	
1960-61	7,756	11,455	8,136	14,724	34,315	19,139	61,210	
1961-62	8,142	11,779	5,077	17,233	34,089	23,145	65,376	
1962-63	6,476	5,444	3,779	10,459	19,682	18,888	45,046	
1963-64	7,151	6,846	4,902	14,232	25,980	22,938	56,069	
Shelled Almonds								
1957-58	485	11	1,923	981	2,915	869	4,269	
1958-59	30	22	221	78	321	611	962	
1959-60	757	1,147	3,526	2,042	6,715	1,430	8,902	
1960-61	350	99	2,407	1,255	3,761	1,252	5,363	
1961-62	512	561	1,337	924	2,822	1,387	4,721	
1962-63	396	3	1,293	1,323	2,619	1,648	4,663	
1963-64	719	1,074	2,914	1,967	5,955	2,510	9,184	

1/ Season beginning September 1 for raisins, August 1 for almonds.

Table 20.--Canned pineapple juice: Canners' carryin, pack, supplies, shipments and stocks, United States, 1960-64

Item and season	Canners' carryin, June 1	Pack	Total supply	Season shipments to April 1	Canners' stocks, April 1	Shipments, April-June	Canners' stocks, June 1	Season shipments, 12 months
	1,000 cases <u>24/2's</u>	1,000 cases <u>24/2's</u>	1,000 cases <u>24/2's</u>	1,000 cases <u>24/2's</u>	1,000 cases <u>24/2's</u>	1,000 cases <u>24/2's</u>	1,000 cases <u>24/2's</u>	1,000 cases <u>24/2's</u>
Pineapple juice								
1960-61	5,198	14,393	19,591	13,058	4,468	2,018	4,604	15,076
1961-62	4,604	15,253	19,857	12,581	4,707	2,917	4,359	15,498
1962-63	4,359	15,263	19,622	13,240	3,176	3,751	2,650	16,991
1963-64	2,650	14,802	17,452	12,406	2,780	1,818	3,228	14,224
1964-65 <u>1/</u>	3,228	12,569	15,797	11,327	3,725	---	---	---
	1,000 cases <u>6/10's</u>	1,000 cases <u>6/10's</u>	1,000 cases <u>6/10's</u>	1,000 cases <u>6/10's</u>	1,000 cases <u>6/10's</u>	1,000 cases <u>6/10's</u>	1,000 cases <u>6/10's</u>	1,000 cases <u>6/10's</u>
Concentrated Pineapple juice:								
1960-61	864	1,033	1,897	720	933	239	938	959
1961-62	938	611	1,549	811	606	202	537	1,013
1962-63	537	985	1,522	826	450	354	342	1,180
1963-64	342	1,541	1,883	1,160	406	337	386	1,497
1964-65 <u>1/</u>	386	1,134	1,520	977	480	---	---	---

1/ Includes pack to May 1 only.

Data from Pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii.

Table 21.--Noncitrus fruit: Consumption per person, United States, 1950-64 1/

Year	Fresh	Processed				Total processed	Total
		Canned	Canned juice	Frozen	Dried		
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1950	67.3	24.8	6.7	2.9	14.6	49.0	116.3
1951	72.3	22.0	7.0	2.7	14.0	45.7	118.0
1952	69.4	23.9	7.7	3.2	13.5	48.3	117.7
1953	65.5	24.0	8.4	3.0	13.4	48.8	114.3
1954	63.2	23.6	7.7	3.1	13.4	47.8	111.0
1955	57.7	25.1	8.0	3.9	13.3	50.3	108.0
1956	59.9	24.4	9.7	4.2	12.7	51.0	110.9
1957	59.7	25.4	10.3	3.8	12.5	52.0	111.7
1958	63.2	25.6	10.8	3.8	11.5	51.7	114.9
1959	63.7	25.3	10.9	3.5	10.9	50.6	114.3
1960	61.4	25.9	11.5	3.7	11.2	52.3	113.7
1961	59.1	26.4	11.2	3.7	10.8	52.1	111.2
1962	56.1	25.8	11.3	3.9	10.9	51.9	108.0
1963	54.0	26.5	13.3	4.0	10.6	54.4	108.4
1964 <u>2/</u>	56.8	26.5	12.4	3.8	10.6	53.3	110.1

1/ Fresh equivalent basis. Basis 50 States beginning 1960.

2/ Preliminary.

Table 22.--Frozen fruits: Packers' carryin, pack, supplies, movement, and stocks of selected items, United States, 1960-64

Item	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Apples <u>1/</u>					
Carryin <u>2/</u>	16.4	20.3	27.5	23.6	25.4
Pack	69.9	80.1	65.9	75.4	86.9
Total supply	86.3	100.4	93.4	99.0	112.3
Movement to April 1	28.0	38.3	25.9	33.4	41.5
Stocks <u>3/</u>					
April 1	58.3	62.1	67.5	65.6	70.8
May 1	49.4	61.3	61.0	61.2	62.6
June 1	43.4	53.6	54.2	53.1	56.5
July 1	37.4	46.7	45.0	44.9	
Cherries					
Carryin <u>2/</u>	10.0	8.8	50.5	40.8	12.1
Pack					
Red tart	129.0	186.4	137.3	81.6	202.5
Sweet	.8	2.2	3.1	1.0	1.6
Total	129.8	188.6	140.4	82.6	204.1
Total supply	139.8	197.4	190.9	123.4	216.2
Movement to April 1	111.3	118.4	113.7	86.7	123.5
Stocks <u>3/</u>					
April 1	28.5	79.0	77.2	36.7	92.7
May 1	20.1	69.6	61.5	26.7	82.6
June 1	14.5	58.5	49.7	17.9	71.0
July 1	8.8	50.5	40.8	12.1	
Peaches					
Carryin <u>2/</u>	11.5	23.3	22.6	15.4	17.6
Pack	72.9	60.8	53.6	65.6	76.3
Total supply	84.4	84.1	76.2	81.0	93.9
Movement to April 1	41.4	40.4	39.5	46.3	44.8
Stocks <u>3/</u>					
April 1	43.0	43.7	36.7	34.7	49.1
May 1	37.5	39.0	29.2	28.9	44.3
June 1	30.3	32.7	25.1	23.1	39.1
July 1	25.2	27.7	18.9	18.4	
Strawberries					
Carryin <u>2/</u>	84.6	89.5	76.6	79.4	61.6
Pack	217.5	222.7	234.6	234.4	252.6
Total supply	302.1	312.2	311.2	313.8	314.2
Movement to April 1	200.6	218.2	211.4	237.1	209.1
Stocks <u>3/</u>					
April 1	101.5	94.0	99.8	76.7	105.1
May 1	89.5	76.6	79.4	61.6	84.7
June 1	99.1	81.4	73.9	56.5	91.1
July 1	195.1	157.2	162.4	127.5	

1/ Includes small quantity of applesauce.

2/ Cold storage stocks -- apples, October 1; cherries, July 1; peaches, August 1; and strawberries, May 1.

3/ Stocks in cold storage.

NOTE: Carryin stocks may include relatively small quantities of the new packs.

Table 23.--Frozen fruits and fruit juices: Pack and cold-storage holdings, 1963 and 1964 seasons

Commodity	Pack		Stocks			
	1963	Preliminary 1964	May 31 average 1959-63	May 31, 1964	May 31, 1965	
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	
Apples and applesauce	75,429	86,893	47,630	53,059	56,492	
Apricots	13,881	16,002	4,462	6,052	7,782	
Cherries	82,686	204,126	33,082	17,883	70,994	
Grapes	15,648	22,722	6,023	4,699	5,172	
Peaches	65,607	76,250	25,473	23,073	39,098	
Plums	7,113	8,448	1/	1/	1/	
Prunes	512	1,635	1/	1/	1/	
Blackberries	20,675	23,851	8,178	3,586	5,181	
Blueberries	25,767	30,574	13,443	9,270	8,523	
Boysenberries	9,521	8,839	5,532	2,569	1,789	
Olallieberries	2,663	311	---	---	---	
Raspberries, black	7,332	5,954	3,014	1,650	2,134	
Raspberries, red	31,441	25,335	8,360	10,432	9,377	
Strawberries	234,440	252,646	87,722	56,532	91,107	
Logan and other berries	3,226	2,897	1/	1/		
All other fruit	23,573	28,671	36,004	20,780	23,650	
Total	619,514	795,154	278,923	209,585	321,299	
Orange juice ^{2/}	(See below)	(See below)	488,826	419,318	627,863	
Other fruit juices and purees	---	---	176,220	183,800	183,591	
Total juices	---	---	665,046	603,118	811,454	
Citrus juices (Season beginning November 1)	Pack		Florida packers' stocks			
	1962	1963	June 6, 1964	June 5, 1965	June 6, 1964	June 5, 1965
	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons
Orange						
Concentrated	3/51,648	3/53,674	52,898	88,591	38,694	61,680
Grapefruit						
Concentrated	3/2,323	3/2,573	2,573	4,000	1,476	2,469
Blend						
Concentrated	53	130	130	70	---	---
Lemon						
Concentrated	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	---	---
Unconcentrated	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	---	---
Lemonade base	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	---	---
Tangerine						
Concentrated	204	1,145	1,145	1,154	---	---
Limeade	546	1,196	214	n.a.	4/251	n.a.

1/ Included with "other fruit." 2/ Single-strength and concentrated, mostly concentrated. 3/ Florida only; data for California not available. 4/ Florida stocks, June 30, 1964.

n. a. means "not available."

Compiled from reports of the National Association of Frozen Food Packers, Florida Canners Association, and USDA Cold Storage Report.

Table 25.--Peaches, production, average 1959-63, annual 1963-64 and indicated 1965 ^{1/}

State	Average 1959-63	1963	1964	Indicated 1965
	1,000 <u>bu.</u>	1,000 <u>bu.</u>	1,000 <u>bu.</u>	1,000 <u>bu.</u>
9 early States				
North Carolina	1,360	1,500	250	1,700
South Carolina	6,740	7,800	1,100	7,500
Georgia	4,940	5,400	1,800	5,000
Alabama	1,130	1,050	300	1,250
Mississippi	290	320	250	250
Arkansas	1,554	1,470	1,100	1,050
Louisiana	140	220	200	120
Oklahoma	144	250	160	175
Texas	602	750	550	460
Total 9 States	16,900	18,760	5,710	17,505
25 late States				
New Hampshire	20	21	25	2
Massachusetts	131	145	155	20
Rhode Island	12	13	12	5
Connecticut	153	145	170	125
New York	647	540	520	360
New Jersey	2,220	2,000	2,500	2,400
Pennsylvania	2,530	2,000	2,800	2,900
Ohio	678	20	800	500
Indiana	276	10	420	250
Illinois	644	100	825	230
Michigan	2,770	2,000	2,900	2,900
Missouri	374	250	550	430
Kansas	109	50	175	140
Delaware	45	45	45	20
Maryland	449	370	480	460
Virginia	1,350	1,000	1,000	1,150
West Virginia	662	450	750	725
Kentucky	205	25	350	250
Tennessee	154	75	220	200
Idaho	197	200	280	240
Colorado	1,328	400	1,200	1,200
Utah	250	130	380	90
Washington	1,920	1,350	1,800	2/
Oregon	434	330	460	360
California				
Clingstone ^{3/}	27,969	30,586	36,253	37,503
Freestone	12,876	12,834	13,668	13,543
Total California	40,845	43,420	49,921	51,046
Total 25 States	58,403	55,089	68,738	66,003
United States	4/75,320	73,849	74,448	83,508

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

^{2/} Negligible.

^{3/} Mainly for canning. Production in tons: Average 1959-63, 671,000; 1963, 734,000; 1964, 870,000; and 1965, 900,000.

Table 26.--Apricots, nectarines, plums and prunes: Production, average 1959-63, annual 1963-64, and indicated 1965 1/

Crop and State	Average	1963	1964	Indicated
	1959-63			1965
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Apricots:				
California	192,800	190,000	208,000	230,000
Washington	10,140	8,600	9,200	600
Utah	3,320	1,700	7,000	500
United States	206,260	200,300	224,200	231,100
Nectarines:				
California	49,000	57,000	75,000	73,000
Plums:				
Michigan	7,340	8,700	11,500	---
California	90,400	106,000	116,000	125,000
Total 2 States	97,740	114,700	127,500	125,000
Prunes:				
Idaho	17,880	19,000	23,500	---
Washington	17,940	16,300	23,600	---
Oregon	26,060	6,300	24,500	---
Total 3 States	61,880	41,600	71,600	---
<u>Dried basis</u>				
California	139,600	133,000	180,000	185,000

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions and excess cullage of harvested fruit.

Table 27.--Bush berries: Indicated acres for harvest, 1965 with comparisons

Crop and State	1964		A c r e a g e			
	Yield	Pro-	Average	Harvested	For	1965 as
	per acre	duction	1959-63	1964	harvest	percent of
						1964
	Pounds	Thousand	Acres	Acres	Acres	Percent
		pounds				
Red Raspberries:						
Washington	6,000	17,400	2,560	2,900	3,200	110
Oregon	4,800	12,960	---	2,700	3,400	126
Total 2 States	5,421	30,360	---	5,600	6,600	118
Black Raspberries:						
Washington	1,600	256	174	160	140	88
Oregon	1,600	4,160	---	2,600	3,500	135
Total 2 States	1,600	4,416	---	2,760	3,640	132
Tame Blackberries:						
Washington	7,100	4,680	670	660	670	102
Oregon	6,600	23,100	---	3,500	4,200	120
Total 2 States	6,678	27,780	---	4,160	4,870	117
Blueberries:						
Washington	5,400	3,350	580	620	630	102
Currants:						
Washington	5,100	1,224	244	240	240	100
Boysenberries and Youngberries:						
Oregon	3,300	3,795	---	1,150	1,250	109
Loganberries:						
Oregon	4,000	1,680	---	420	420	100

Table 28.--Apples, Yakima Valley, Washington: Monthly average prices per carton, tray pack, Extra Fancy, 138s and larger, f.o.b. shipping point, 1963-64 and 1964-65

Month	Red Delicious				Golden Delicious		Winesap	
	Regular storage		C. A. Storage 1/					
	1963-64	1964-65	1963-64	1964-65	1963-64	1964-65	1963-64	1964-65
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
July	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
August	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
September	4.43	4.32	---	---	---	4.74	---	---
October	3.62	4.25	---	---	4.14	4.75	3.38	3.75
November	3.34	4.25	---	---	3.85	4.78	3.23	3.65
December	3.25	4.25	---	---	3.65	4.88	3.25	3.66
January 2/	3.23	4.16	---	---	3.38	4.92	3.22	3.55
February 2/	3.23	3.97	---	---	3.21	4.98	3.14	3.59
March 2/	4.06	3.96	5.11	4.89	3.92	4.94	3.22	3.46
April 2/	4.64	4.04	5.73	4.86	---	---	3.40	3.25
May 2/	---	---	6.50	4.85	---	---	4.08	3.00
June 2/	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.97	---

1/ Controlled atmosphere storage. 2/ January-June 1965 preliminary.

Data from Market News Branch, Fruit and Vegetable Division, Consumer and Marketing Service.

Table 29.--Apples, western: Weighted average New York auction price per box, specified varieties, all grades, January-May 1964 and 1965

Month	Washington Delicious		Winesap		Rome Beauty		All leading varieties	
	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
January	4.15	5.35	---	---	---	4.42	4.10	5.19
February	4.13	5.23	---	2.47	3.97	4.21	4.06	5.08
March	4.78	5.22	4.24	4.47	3.75	4.27	4.71	5.02
April	5.76	5.44	4.54	4.38	3.61	4.21	5.52	5.23
May	6.63	5.41	4.92	4.02	---	3.48	6.18	4.84
Season average through May	5.09	5.27	4.70	4.13	3.80	4.21	4.75	5.06

Compiled from the New York Daily Fruit Reporter.

Table 30.--Pears: Production by States and on Pacific Coast, average 1959-63, annual 1964 and indicated 1965 1/

State	Average 1959-63	1964	Indi- cated 1965	Pacific Coast	Average 1959-63	1964	Indi- cated 1965
	bu.	bu.	bu.		Tons	Tons	Tons
Connecticut	54	64	50	Washington	75,250	91,500	35,000
New York	655	780	720	Bartlett	33,900	35,500	34,600
Pennsylvania	114	140	115	Other			
Michigan	1,400	1,900	1,300	Total	109,150	127,000	69,600
Texas	120	85	90	Oregon			
Idaho	61	90	80	Bartlett	52,000	58,750	52,500
Colorado	176	200	220	Other	67,450	65,000	75,000
Utah	199	250	100	Total	119,450	123,750	127,500
Washington	4,366	5,080	2,785	California			
Oregon	4,778	4,950	5,100	Bartlett	303,600	364,000	160,000
California	13,984	16,460	7,709	Other	32,000	31,000	25,000
United States	2/26,183	29,999	18,269	Total	335,600	395,000	185,000
				3 States			
				Bartlett	430,850	514,250	247,500
				Other	133,350	131,500	134,600
				Total	564,200	645,750	382,100

1/ Bushels of 48 pounds in California and 50 pounds in other States. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ U. S. total for the 1959-63 average includes production for States no longer estimated.

Table 31.--Tangerines, Florida: Total weekly fresh shipments (excluding express) from producing points, January-March 1964 and 1965 1/

Season	January					February				March			
	2	9	16	23	30	6	13	20	27	6	13	20	27
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
1964	223	164	51	20	11	4	6	6	5	2	5	---	---
1965	189	383	209	64	18	18	14	7	---	---	---	---	---

1/ For week ending date shown.

Table 32.—Strawberries: Production by groups and States, average 1959-63, annual 1964 and indicated 1965 ^{1/}

Group and State	Average	1964	Indi-	Group and State	Average	1964	Indi-
	1959-63		cated		1959-63		cated
	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds		pounds	pounds	pounds
Winter				Mid-spring			
Florida	9,834	20,790	24,480	(continued)			
				California	197,870	228,600	190,900
Early spring				Group total	264,142	275,235	240,950
Alabama	1,917	1,725	1,540				
Louisiana	13,780	15,960	14,280	Late spring			
Texas	2,636	2,380	1,500	Maine	1,482	1,480	960
				Massachusetts	1,355	1,575	1,215
Group total	18,333	20,065	17,320	Connecticut	1,199	1,260	1,015
				New York	10,244	10,730	9,450
Mid-spring							
Illinois	4,536	3,610	3,200	New Jersey	12,838	12,880	12,600
Missouri	3,888	2,695	2,185	Pennsylvania	4,858	5,500	5,750
Kansas	1,119	1,100	675	Ohio	5,090	6,460	5,400
				Indiana	4,688	4,800	4,290
Maryland	3,437	2,520	3,400	Michigan	36,062	40,480	37,800
Virginia	7,204	4,840	4,200				
North Carolina	4,412	5,500	11,520	Wisconsin	4,946	5,600	3,960
				Utah	927	700	336
Kentucky	4,008	3,520	3,840	Washington	45,462	40,920	23,460
Tennessee	18,274	9,450	10,230	Oregon	77,020	100,750	58,500
Arkansas	15,110	10,400	8,400	Group total	206,171	233,135	164,736
Oklahoma	4,284	3,000	2,400	All States	498,481	549,225	447,486

^{1/} For fresh market and processing.Table 33.—Cherries: Production by varieties, 12 States, average 1959-63, annual 1964 and indicated 1965 ^{1/}

State	Sweet			Sour			All varieties		
	Average	1964	Indi-	Average	1964	Indi-	Average	1964	Indi-
	1959-63		cated	1959-63		cated	1959-63		cated
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	4,860	8,200	6,200	20,340	32,000	28,000	25,200	40,200	34,200
Pennsylvania	830	1,400	1,400	10,020	17,500	16,000	10,850	18,900	17,400
Ohio	---	---	---	1,290	2,500	1,900	1,290	2,500	1,900
Michigan	13,660	22,000	23,000	81,900	190,000	120,000	95,560	212,000	143,000
Wisconsin	---	---	---	11,520	21,400	12,000	11,520	21,400	12,000
Montana	1,438	2,300	100	236	500	200	1,674	2,800	300
Idaho	1,710	2,200	1,800	1,032	1,000	1,400	2,742	3,200	3,200
Colorado	536	1,100	1,300	1,226	1,600	1,500	1,762	2,700	2,800
Utah	2,060	3,600	800	2,820	2,100	1,000	4,880	5,700	1,800
Washington	17,320	22,200	3,000	940	740	400	18,260	22,940	3,400
Oregon	22,560	25,900	22,000	4,160	4,900	2,100	26,720	30,800	24,100
California	21,600	30,500	29,000	---	---	---	21,600	30,500	29,000
12 States	3/86,642	119,400	88,600	135,484	274,240	184,500	3/222,126	393,640	273,100

^{1/} For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. ^{2/} Forecast for the 5 Great Lakes States (N. Y., Pa., Ohio, Mich., and Wis.) made as of June 15 and released June 22. ^{3/} Average includes production for States no longer estimated.

Table 34.—Citrus fruits: Production, average 1958-62 annual 1962, 1963 and indicated 1964

Crop and State	Average 1958-62	1962	1963	Indicated 1964
	1,000 boxes 1/	1,000 boxes 1/	1,000 boxes 1/	1,000 boxes 1/
Oranges:				
Early, Midseason and Navel varieties: 2/				
California	11,920	12,600	15,300	15,000
Florida, all	49,900	45,500	27,800	46,200
Temple	3,500	2,000	3,400	3,700
Other	46,400	43,500	24,400	42,500
Texas	1,365	25	150	600
Arizona	510	640	930	700
Louisiana	205	15	15	10
Total	63,900	58,780	44,195	62,510
Valencia:				
California	17,180	16,200	16,700	17,000
Florida	40,520	29,000	30,500	40,000
Texas	803	15	90	300
Arizona	744	920	1,270	1,550
Total	59,247	46,135	48,560	58,850
All oranges:				
California	29,100	28,800	32,000	32,000
Florida	90,420	74,500	58,300	86,200
Texas	2,168	40	240	900
Arizona	1,254	1,560	2,200	2,250
Louisiana	205	15	15	10
Total all oranges	123,147	104,915	92,755	121,360
Grapefruit:				
Florida, all	32,460	30,000	26,300	31,800
Seedless	20,540	20,000	19,700	21,600
Pink	7,220	7,500	7,600	8,600
White	13,320	12,500	12,100	13,000
Other	11,920	10,000	6,600	10,200
Texas	3,794	70	500	2,100
Arizona	2,358	2,170	3,210	2,700
California, all	2,662	2,500	4,200	3,700
Desert Valleys	1,202	1,200	2,500	2,200
Other areas	1,460	1,300	1,700	1,500
Total grapefruit	41,274	34,740	34,210	40,300
Lemons:				
California	15,100	12,500	17,300	13,500
Arizona	808	490	1,740	1,110
Total lemons	15,908	12,990	19,040	14,610
Limes:				
Florida 3/	314	400	450	560
Tangelos:				
Florida	620	750	900	1,000
Tangerines:				
Florida	3,640	2,000	3,600	3,900

Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year. For some States in certain years production includes quantities unharvested—or harvested but not utilized—on account of economic conditions, and quantities donated to charity.

1/ Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows—Oranges: California and Arizona, 75 lb.; Florida and other States, 90 lb. Tangerines: 95 lb. Grapefruit: California Desert Valleys and Arizona, 64 lb.; other California areas, 67 lb.; Florida, 85 lb., and Texas, 80 lb. Lemons: 76 lb. Limes, 80 lb. Tangelos: 90 lb. 2/ 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. 3/ June 1 forecast of 1965 Florida limes, 640 thousand boxes.

Table 35.—Grapefruit, Florida: Weighted average auction price per four-fifths bushel, New York and Chicago, January-June 1964 and 1965

Month and week ended	New York						Chicago		
	Seedless		Other		Total		1964	1965	
	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965			
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	
Month:									
January	2.98	3.12	---	2.93	2.98	3.12	3.54	3.76	
February	2.85	2.85	---	2.33	2.85	2.84	3.20	2.76	
March	2.84	2.61	---	2.60	2.84	2.61	2.85	---	
April	3.25	2.80	3.10	2.42	3.25	2.79	3.13	2.73	
May	3.88	3.34	2.33	2.61	3.87	3.33	3.80	3.26	
Season average through May	3.10	2.94	2.93	2.35	3.10	2.93	3.31	3.06	
Week ended:									
June 4	3.85	3.83	2.73	3.23	3.84	3.83	---	4.00	

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

Table 36.—Oranges and lemons: Weighted average auction price per four-fifths bushel for Florida and per half box for California at New York and Chicago, January-June 1964 and 1965

Market and month	Oranges						Lemons	
	California				Florida		California	
	Valencias		Navels		1964	1965	1964	1965
	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
<u>New York</u>								
Month:								
January	---	---	3.36	3.54	4.48	3.43	3.65	5.19
February	---	---	3.68	3.62	3.71	3.10	3.82	3.98
March	3.15	2.89	4.47	3.64	3.81	2.64	3.80	4.57
April	4.01	3.03	4.65	4.05	3.76	2.70	3.48	4.83
May	4.21	2.86	4.26	3.33	3.97	2.89	3.53	4.63
Season average through May	4.19	2.88	4.11	3.72	3.81	2.97	3.60	4.58
Week ended:								
June 4	3.78	3.45	---	4.39	3.83	3.36	3.42	3.77
<u>Chicago</u>								
Month:								
January	---	---	3.34	3.43	---	3.11	3.68	5.32
February	---	---	3.49	3.42	---	3.33	3.99	4.30
March	---	---	3.94	3.36	---	---	3.93	4.78
April	3.81	3.09	4.11	3.32	---	2.55	3.72	4.51
May	3.52	2.82	2.67	2.98	---	---	3.32	4.58
Season average through May	3.59	2.83	3.78	3.44	4.17	2.56	3.66	4.69
Week ended:								
June 4	3.27	3.52	---	---	---	---	3.23	4.01

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

Table 37.--Grapefruit and lemons: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, January-May 1964 and 1965 1/

Period	Grapefruit								Lemons		
	1964				1965				1964	1965	
	Fla. <u>2/</u>	Tex. <u>2/</u>	Calif.- Ariz.	Total	Fla. <u>2/</u>	Tex. <u>2/</u>	Calif.- Ariz.	Total	Calif.- Ariz.	Calif.- Ariz.	
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	
Season through January	2	12,197	324	1,337	13,858	9,769	1,056	662	11,487	1,941	2,130
Week ended January	9	931	63	173	1,167	935	157	114	1,206	307	257
	16	1,064	59	216	1,339	929	181	97	1,207	249	242
	23	934	52	216	1,202	980	27	176	1,183	245	248
	30	882	28	222	1,132	1,036	100	178	1,314	236	269
February	6	663	20	207	890	873	114	106	1,093	241	182
	13	1,010	20	259	1,289	932	83	154	1,169	329	174
	20	955	14	211	1,180	955	97	131	1,183	280	218
	27	792	2	213	1,007	936	90	136	1,162	353	287
March	6	833	2	217	1,052	1,071	80	209	1,360	307	297
	13	781	4	256	1,041	1,119	65	189	1,373	329	343
	20	726	---	239	965	1,073	37	43	1,153	322	292
	27	687	1	232	920	1,068	29	192	1,289	375	298
April	3	570	---	222	792	990	10	180	1,180	253	268
	10	587	1	253	841	942	16	221	1,179	373	281
	17	471	---	253	724	898	---	184	1,082	435	295
	24	391	---	323	714	750	1	294	1,045	435	393
May	1	288	---	347	635	765	---	175	940	653	495
	8	248	---	441	689	591	---	225	816	575	447
	15	173	---	426	599	355	---	350	705	637	551
	22	103	---	375	478	302	---	465	767	635	570
	29	87	---	334	421	168	---	347	515	699	562
Season through May	29	25,373	590	6,972	32,935	27,437	2,143	4,828	34,408	10,209	9,099

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

2/ Excludes express shipments.

Table 38.--Oranges (excluding tangerines): Total weekly shipments from producing areas, by varieties, January-May 1964 and 1965 ^{1/}

Period	1964					1965				
	Calif.- Ariz. Valen- cias	Calif.- Ariz. Navels and misc.	Fla. <u>2/</u>	Texas <u>2/</u>	Total	Calif.- Ariz. Valen- cias	Calif.- Ariz. Navels and misc.	Fla. <u>2/</u>	Texas <u>2/</u>	Total
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Season through January 2	---	8,101	7,096	172	15,369	---	6,862	8,980	608	16,450
Week ended January 9	2	1,134	488	17	1,641	---	682	755	31	1,468
16	6	1,280	522	18	1,826	---	970	904	33	1,907
23	4	1,211	653	19	1,887	---	1,219	944	43	2,206
30	7	1,402	924	19	2,352	---	1,061	1,016	42	2,119
February 6	19	1,401	452	18	1,890	3	973	963	46	1,985
13	46	1,326	573	10	1,955	3	1,075	897	38	2,013
20	59	1,257	495	9	1,820	17	1,416	801	39	2,273
27	37	1,340	384	2	1,763	38	1,291	678	43	2,050
March 6	47	1,297	467	3	1,814	66	1,434	755	34	2,289
13	55	1,380	504	2	1,941	105	1,477	713	28	2,323
20	100	1,279	449	---	1,828	91	1,337	621	19	2,068
27	134	774	445	---	1,353	114	1,559	595	13	2,281
April 3	206	693	525	---	1,424	136	1,256	644	4	2,040
10	550	655	498	---	1,703	207	733	725	4	1,669
17	673	521	495	---	1,689	340	1,098	608	---	2,046
24	872	297	456	---	1,625	599	1,042	593	---	2,234
May 1	1,068	141	406	---	1,615	789	750	605	---	2,144
8	1,196	70	416	---	1,682	702	487	550	---	1,739
15	1,123	14	375	---	1,512	879	287	500	---	1,666
22	1,169	4	349	---	1,522	1,184	145	435	---	1,764
29	1,028	---	243	---	1,271	1,205	60	330	---	1,595
Season through May 29	8,401	25,577	17,215	289	51,482	6,478	27,214	23,612	1,025	58,329

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

^{2/} Excludes express shipments.

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