FRUIT SITUATION

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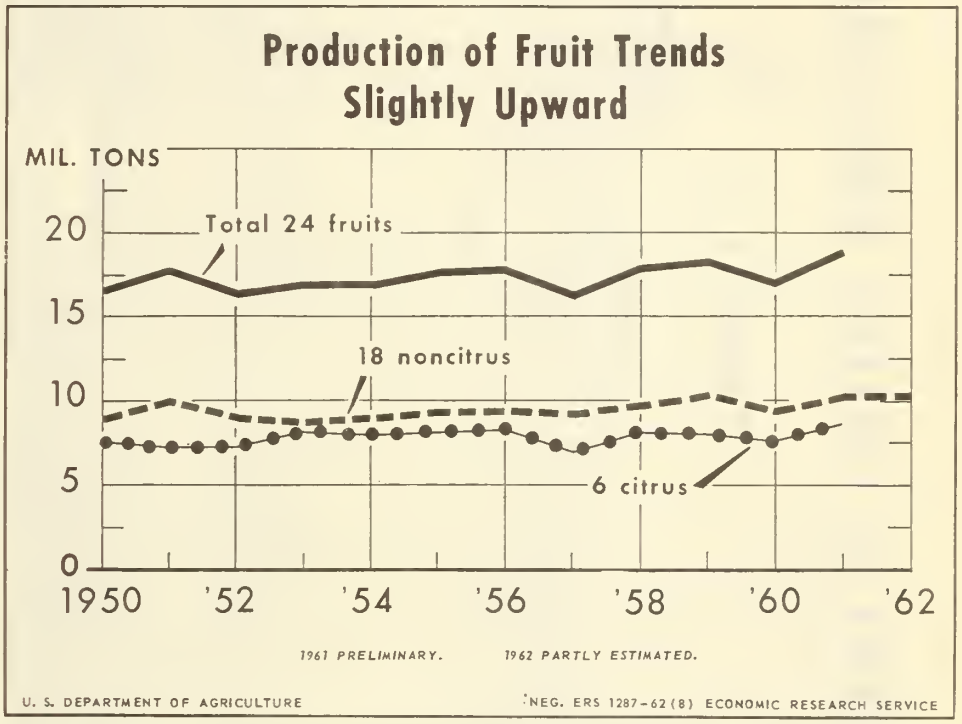
Since 1950, total production of fruit in the United States has trended slowly upward. Small increases occurred in both citrus and noncitrus fruits. But production of noncitrus continued to exceed that of citrus.



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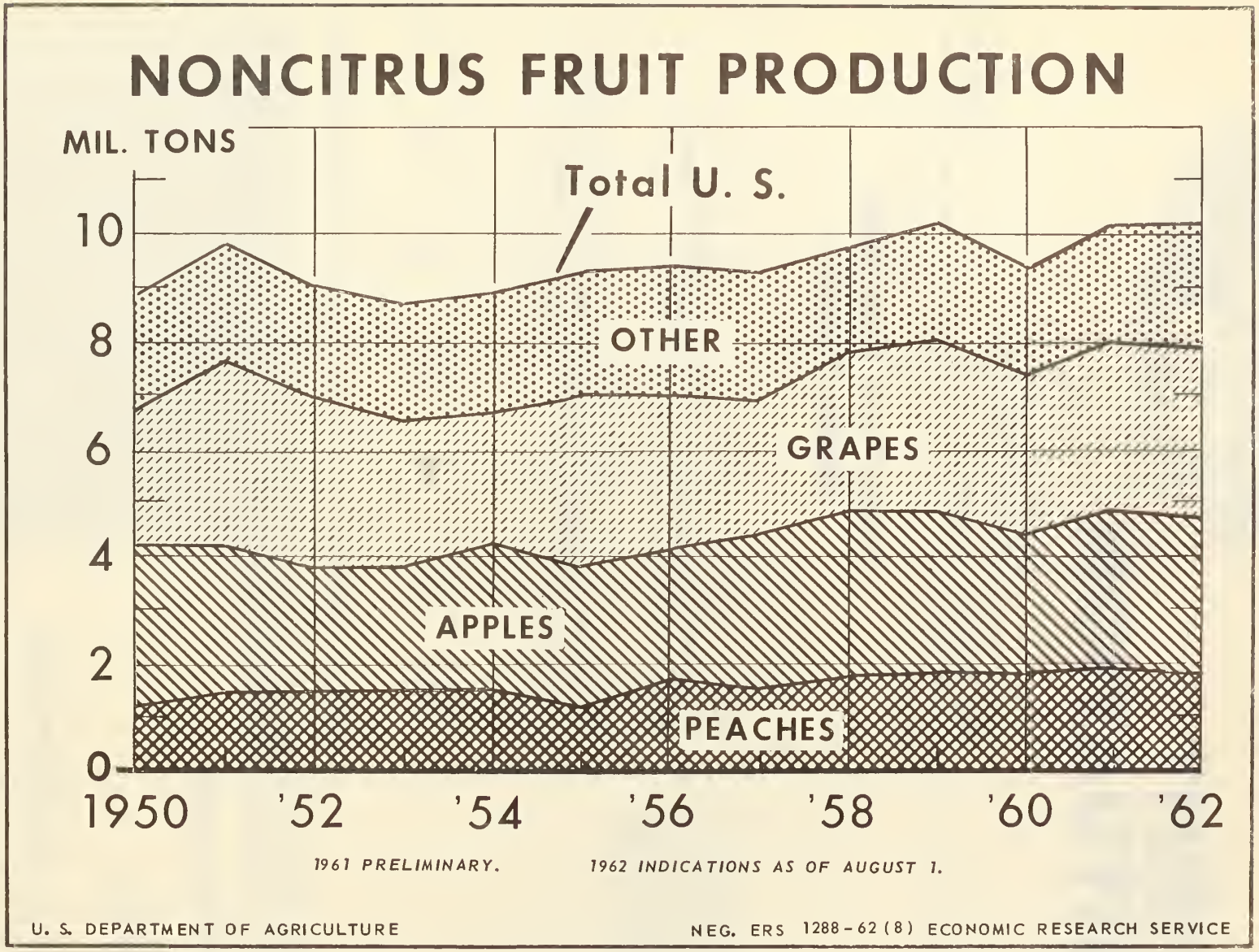

Grapes, apples, and peaches comprised from 75 to 80 percent of noncitrus fruit production since 1950. Increases in peaches and apples made up much of the gain in output over the same period.

THE FRUIT SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, August 24, 1962

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SUMMARY

Supplies of fresh market deciduous fruits from September to early fall are expected to be about as large as in this period of 1961. In contrast, supplies of fresh citrus will be both seasonally light and smaller than a year earlier. In mid-August, grower prices for seasonally large supplies of deciduous fruits generally were below the levels of a year ago. Grower prices for oranges then also tended to be lower than a year ago, but those for lemons above. Prices for 1962-crop deciduous fruits for processing are quite variable this year, ranging from much higher than in 1961 for California apricots to much lower for Michigan sour cherries, in general reflecting opposite changes in size of crop and carryover stocks of processed items.

The 1962 crop of deciduous fruits is expected to be about as large as the heavy 1961 crop and 5 percent above the 1951-60 average. Important fruits of which 1962 production is above 1961 are pears, sour cherries, sweet cherries, Pacific Northwest prunes, grapes, cranberries, and California dried prunes. Crops below 1961 are apples, peaches, plums, apricots, and strawberries. Dry weather during July and early August retarded sizing of fruit but hastened maturity in some of the Eastern and Central States. By mid-August, processing of some fruits, especially apricots and cherries, had been practically completed; of peaches and pears was well underway; and of apples and grapes was mostly ahead.

The almond, filbert, and pecan crops this year each are expected to be much smaller than the respective 1961 crops. In contrast, the 1962 walnut crop is expected to be up sharply. Prospective production of these 4 edible tree nuts in 1962 totals about 30 percent smaller than in 1961. Stocks of tree nuts are indicated to be somewhat larger than a year ago.

As of early August, Florida citrus groves were in good condition, with 1962-63 crop fruit showing excellent sizing; and in southern California, oranges were making good growth under normal conditions. But prospects for new-crop lemons in California were below last year. In other States, prospects were much less favorable than a year ago. Oranges and grapefruit from the new crop in Florida should become available in volume in October, and oranges and lemons from California in November.

In mid-August, remaining supplies of California oranges and lemons from the 1961-62 crop were somewhat smaller than a year earlier. Light shipments of oranges and grapefruit from the 1961-62 Florida crop continued to be made. Florida packers' stocks of frozen orange concentrate from the record 1961-62 pack were much larger than a year ago, those of canned citrus juices were moderately larger.

The 1962-63 pack of canned deciduous fruits probably will be about as large as the record 1961-62 pack. Heavy output of frozen deciduous fruits and berries is expected, but probably will not be up to the record volume in 1961. Dried fruit production probably will be down somewhat this year from last.

APPLES

Lighter Apple Crop in 1962

The 1962 commercial apple crop was estimated, as of August 1, at 122.6 million bushels, 3 percent smaller than the heavy 1961 crop but 11 percent larger than the 1951-60 average. Decreases in the Eastern and Central States should more than offset an increase in the Western States. Prospective 1962 production and changes from 1961, by regions, are approximately as follows: Eastern, 61.3 million bushels, down 8 percent; Central, 25.7 million, down 9 percent; and Western, 35.6 million, up 11 percent. However, production in the Eastern and Central States is above average, and in the Western States it is below. Geographically, distribution of the 1962 crop is closer to average than the 1961 crop.

Although 1962 crops are below 1961 in most of the heavy-producing Eastern States, the Virginia crop is expected to be a little above the 1961 crop. Dry weather during summer has retarded development of the crop, especially size of apples, in some of the Eastern and Central States. This also may hasten maturity. Growing conditions have been quite variable in the Western States, though more favorable than last year. In some producing areas, harvest is expected to start a few days to a week later than in 1961.

Market and Price Factors

Consumer demand for fresh and processed apples is expected to be at least as good this fall and winter as a year earlier. Demand for apples for processing, especially canning, should be strong, perhaps better than last year. Use of apples for canning may be close to that of last year, even though production of some varieties preferred for this use is down. Export prospects are not yet clear.

From September through the following June, attention centers on fall and winter apples, which usually make up about 95 percent of the U. S. crop. These are the apples that comprise the bulk processed, shipped to fresh markets at the time of harvest, or stored for domestic use or export throughout the marketing season. Since the final outturn of fall and winter varieties is influenced by growing and harvesting conditions until fall, the size of crop and volume available for marketing remains somewhat uncertain until fall. Even so, it now seems that supplies from September onward will be smaller than a year ago.

Apples from the 1961 crop continued to be marketed during July and early August. At the same time, summer varieties from the 1962 crop were being marketed. The latter generally go to nearby fresh markets, though some are shipped to more distant distribution centers. In California, the Gravenstein, the leading summer apple, is now used mostly for canning, though in earlier years substantial quantities of this apple reached Eastern terminal markets. Fresh market summer apples comprise numerous varieties, are sold under a wide range of qualities and sizes, and go to many local as well as more distant markets. Hence, grower prices also cover a wide range. In July, grower prices for apples, on a national average basis, were $2.41 per bushel, much lower than a year earlier.

Another Large Pack of Canned Applesauce Expected

Early season prospects point to a large pack of canned applesauce in the 1962-63 season. It could match the record 1961-62 pack of approximately 12.6 million cases (basis 24 No. $2\frac{1}{2}$ cans). The 1961-62 pack moved well into distribution channels, leaving current stocks well below year-earlier levels. These two factors plus a large apple crop are important conditions favoring another large pack.

In contrast, the new pack of canned apple slices may not be quite up to the large 1961-62 pack of about 3.7 million cases (24-$2\frac{1}{2}$'s). Although movement was up moderately, it was not enough to offset a substantial increase in supplies. So canners' stocks on August 1, 1962, were about 7 percent above a year earlier.

Increased Exports, Reduced Imports, of Fresh Apples in 1961-62

Exports of fresh apples during July 1961-June 1962 were the equivalent of approximately 4.7 million bushels, 76 percent larger than in 1960-61. This

volume comprised about 4 percent of the large 1961 crop. Much of the increase went to Western Europe, as a result of reduced production in that area in 1961. As usual, a substantial volume went to Canada. At the same time, the United States received apples from Canada, as is customary. A relatively small volume also was received from Argentina and New Zealand. Total imports during 1961-62 were approximately 0.87 million bushels, 13 percent smaller than in 1960-61.

Canada's 1962 Apple Crop Expected Smaller Than 1961 Crop

Production of apples in Canada in 1962 is expected to be about 15.7 million bushels, 5 percent smaller than in 1961 but about 5 percent above 1960. The province of British Columbia leads in production with 5.4 million bushels, 25 percent above 1961. Prospective production in other provinces and changes from 1961 are: Ontario, 4 million bushels, down 27 percent; Quebec, 3.6 million, up 16 percent; Nova Scotia, 2.3 million, down 27 percent; and New Brunswick, 0.4 million, down 24 percent. Combined production in British Columbia and Nova Scotia, which usually grow more apples than are used in the two provinces, is about 3 percent above 1961. The extra production is shipped to other provinces or exported. The above figures on Canada's 1962 apple crop comprise the first estimates of the new crop released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on August 1. As in the United States, such early season estimates are subject to revision on the basis of progress of the crop and final outturn at harvest.

PEARS

Pear Production Up 5 Percent in 1962

Total production of pears in the United States in 1962 was estimated, as of August 1, at approximately 28.4 million bushels, 5 percent larger than in 1961. In California, Oregon, and Washington, which together have 25.6 million bushels (90 percent of the U. S. crop), production is up about 6.5 percent. But in all other States combined, the crop of 2.8 million bushels is down 8 percent. In Michigan and New York, the leading States in this group, production is 10 percent below last year.

The 1962 crop of pears in the 3 Pacific Coast States consists of 482,500 tons of Bartletts, 7 percent larger than in 1961, and 142,000 tons of other varieties (mostly winter pears), up 5 percent. The increase in Bartletts is in California and Oregon, where production is up 10 and 17 percent, respectively. In contrast, the Washington Bartlett crop is down 11 percent. The net increase in Pacific Coast Bartletts is especially noteworthy, because this variety comprises by far most of the pears that are canned. Use of Bartletts marketed from the 1961 crop was: Canned, 74 percent; fresh sales, 24 percent; and dried, 2 percent.

Production of Pacific Coast pears other than Bartletts is moderately smaller this year than last in Washington and California, but up substantially in Oregon. This group of pears includes such varieties as the Hardy, Bosc, D'Anjou, Comice, Nelis, and Easter. Most of the Hardy are canned as an ingredient of fruit cocktail. Most of the production of the other varieties is shipped to fresh markets, including export outlets, from fall through the next spring.

Heavier Fresh Market Shipments, Lower Auction Prices, Than a Year Ago

Harvest of California Bartlett pears started in early July, about the same time as last year. Shipments to fresh markets increased rapidly and, during late July and early August, weekly movement was considerably heavier than a year earlier. The volume sold on the principal auctions during the third week of July was about as large as a year earlier, and prices averaged the same as a year ago. But prices declined in following weeks, as the volume of sales increased rapidly in contrast to a slow increase last year. For the week ending August 17, prices averaged $4.88 per box, 26 percent below a year earlier, when prices were the highest in several years.

Increased Pack of Canned Pears Expected in 1962

Use of Pacific Coast Bartletts for canning is expected to be somewhat larger this year than the relatively heavy tonnage last year. Movement to canneries usually starts in California in July, and in Oregon and Washington in August. In California, cannery prices for Bartletts this year are reported to be moderately below the relatively high prices last year, when the crop was lighter.

The 1962 pack of canned pears is expected to be moderately larger than the heavy 1961 pack of about 9.1 million cases (basis 24-2½'s). On June 1, 1962, stocks held by canners were 3.1 million cases, 21 percent above a year earlier. An increase of about 4 percent in movement from canners to the trade to June 1 of the 1961-62 season was not enough to offset an increase of 8 percent in canners' hands. Wholesale distributors' stocks of canned pears on June 1, 1962, were about 1.2 million actual cases, 3 percent above a year earlier.

Increased Foreign Trade in 1961-62

Exports of fresh pears during July 1961-June 1962 were the equivalent of approximately 1.4 million bushels, 29 percent larger than a year earlier. Imports of fresh pears were about 357,000 bushels, up 93 percent. Exports were stimulated by stronger demand from Western Europe, and imports were attracted by increased prices in the United States. The imports came mostly from Argentina and Chile during the first half of 1962.

PEACHES

Decreased Production of Peaches in 1962

Total production of peaches in the United States in 1962 was estimated, as of August 1, at 75 million bushels, 4 percent below 1961 but 14 percent above the 1951-60 average. The decrease this year is in States other than California, which has about 55 percent of the U. S. crop. The California crop of clingstone peaches, 28.3 million bushels, is 2 percent larger than the 1961 crop and 23 percent above average. This State's freestone crop, 12.9 million bushels, is 3 percent above last year and 11 percent above average. Nearly all of the California clingstones and a substantial part of the freestones are used for canning. A large part of the freestones also are used fresh and some are dried and frozen. In other States, most of the production is used fresh, but an increasing percentage has been processed, mostly canned, in the past decade. Excluding California clingstones, U. S. production of peaches totals 46.7 million bushels, 7 percent below 1961 but 10 percent above average.

The 1962 crop of peaches in the 9 Southern peach States was about 14.9 million bushels, 20 percent below last year but 26 percent above average. These States ship to fresh markets mainly from May through August. In other States that usually ship in seasonally heavy volume during August and September, production is down this year from last in the North Central States, especially Michigan. In these States, warm, dry weather hastened maturity, resulting in extensive shipments in July. In most New England States and Western States, production is somewhat larger than last year. The net effect of these developments is that fresh market supplies during September probably will be at least as large as in the same month last year.

Prices for Peaches

Shipping-point prices for fresh market peaches during July generally averaged above year-earlier levels. In early August, as shipments from some Southern States continued heavy and movement from more northerly States increased, prices generally declined to levels below a year earlier. Some increase in prices may occur in September, as supplies diminish seasonally. But prices then probably will not reach the relatively high levels of late summer last year. In California, cannery prices for freestone peaches are reported to be substantially the same as last year, but those for clingstones somewhat lower.

Heavy Pack of Canned Peaches in Prospect for 1962

Use of peaches for processing will be large in 1962. The 1962 pack of canned clingstone peaches in California is expected to be somewhat larger than the heavy 1961 pack of 22.9 million cases (basis 24-2½'s). But the new pack of freestone peaches in the United States may be a little below the large 1961 pack of about 7.8 million cases. Total output of canned peaches probably will be a little larger than the total pack of 30.7 million cases last year.

Canned peaches moved well from canners to the trade in the 1961-62 season. Movement to last June 1 was about 7 percent larger than comparable movement in 1960-61, and canners' stocks were down to 5.3 million cases, 7 percent below a year earlier. Wholesale distributors' stocks of canned peaches on June 1 were about 3.2 million actual cases, up 7 percent.

Output of fruit cocktail items, of which peaches are an important ingredient, this year probably will not be greatly different from the 1961 pack of about 14.8 million cases. Movement of this product during the 1961-62 season was up 12 percent. On June 1, packers' stocks were about 3.8 million cases, 6 percent above those on that date in 1961, and wholesale distributors' stocks were about the same as a year earlier.

CHERRIES

Heavy Crop of Sweet Cherries

The 1962 sweet cherry crop was 109,100 tons, 8 percent larger than the 1961 crop and 24 percent above the 1951-60 average. Crops were larger than last year in all States except Washington and Colorado. Although the Washington crop of 18,900 tons was 11 percent smaller than the 1961 crop, it was 16 percent above average. Production in 1962 in other heavy-producing States was: Oregon, 30,000 tons, 18 percent above 1961; California, 28,500 tons, up 4 percent; and Michigan, 16,500 tons, up 18 percent.

Harvest of the 1962 crop of sweet cherries extended a little further into August this year than last, due primarily to lateness of the crop in Pacific Northwest and Rocky Mountain States. In early August, shipments to fresh markets were mainly from Montana. They were light as the end of the season approached. During early July, when shipments were seasonally heavy, prices for Pacific Northwest Bing and Lambert cherries on the New York and Chicago auctions declined to levels below a year earlier. But as shipments tapered off in late July and early August, prices for some sales advanced to levels above year-earlier prices.

Although the fresh market is still an important outlet for sweet cherries, processing outlets are taking a growing share of the crop. In 1961, canning and brining (the latter leading to maraschino and candied cherries) took 19 and 47 percent, respectively, of all sweet cherries marketed. Heavy movement into these 2 outlets in 1962 is anticipated. But figures are available so far only for California, where the 1962 pack of canned sweet cherries is reported at 229,980 cases (24-2½ basis), 26 percent below the 1961 pack, and that of brined cherries at 8,585 tons, down 27 percent. The U. S. pack of canned sweet cherries in 1961 was about 1,110,000 cases (24-2½'s), the largest since 1955. Movement from canners to the trade was good, and canners' stocks on June 1, 1962, were 341,000 cases, considerably above the unusually small quantity a year earlier.

Record Crop of Sour Cherries

Total production of sour cherries in 1962 is expected to be 180,840 tons, 9 percent above the previous record last year and 43 percent above average. About

two-thirds of the 1962 crop is in Michigan, where the 120,000 tons this year are 34 percent more than last year and 70 percent more than average. Production is up moderately in Pennsylvania, but down substantially in New York, Wisconsin, and Ohio. Production in these 5 Great Lakes States in 1962 totaled 168,200 tons, 93 percent of the U. S. crop. In the Western States, production this year totaled 12,640 tons, 5 percent above last year.

Canning and freezing are the major outlets for sour cherries. Fresh use is relatively small. Delivery of sour cherries to processors in the Great Lakes States started a few days earlier this year than last, and by August 10 total movement was about 11 percent ahead of movement to the same time last year. But in late July and early August, weekly movement had fallen below a year earlier.

Total output of canned sour (red tart) cherries in 1962 is expected to be somewhat larger than the pack of 2,357,000 cases (basis 24-2½'s) in 1961. Stocks held by canners on July 1, 1962, were about 145,000 cases, much larger than the light stocks a year earlier, but considerably smaller than the heavy stocks 2 years earlier. Output of frozen red tart cherries is expected to be large again this year. The 1961 pack was a record 186 million pounds. Stocks of cherries (mostly tart) in cold storage on July 1, 1962, were about 50 million pounds, more than 5 times the relatively light stocks a year earlier. By August 1, stocks had increased to 132 million pounds, about twice a year earlier.

In the Great Lakes area, grower prices for sour cherries for processing are indicated to be much lower than in 1961. Season-average prices per ton received by growers for 1961-crop sour cherries for processing were $166 in Michigan and $168 in New York. A second successive record crop plus substantially increased carryover stocks of canned and frozen cherries undoubtedly had a strong bearing on the prices being lower this year than in 1961.

PLUMS AND PRUNES

Decreased Production of Fresh Plums in 1962

The 1962 crop of fresh plums in California and Michigan totals 85,000 tons, 10 percent smaller than the 1961 crop and 2 percent below the 1951-60 average. Production in California, 80,000 tons, is 8 percent below 1961 and that in Michigan, 5,500 tons, is down 29 percent.

Harvest of the California crop usually starts in late May, that of the Michigan crop in mid-August. Early season shipments from California to fresh markets were somewhat lighter than last year. Since early July, shipments in some weeks have been larger than movement in the same weeks last year. In early July, prices for plums at shipping points in California generally averaged above prices in early July 1961. But with heavier shipments since mid-July, prices generally have averaged below year-earlier levels. Should September supplies be lighter than in 1961, as now seems probable, some increase in prices over recent levels could be expected.

Increased Production of Prunes in the Pacific Northwest

Total production of prunes in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho in 1962 is expected to be 84,500 tons, 25 percent larger than in 1961 and 8 percent above the 1951-60 average. The Oregon crop of 45,000 tons is 61 percent above the small 1961 crop, and the Washington crop of 22,000 tons is 15 percent larger than the above-average crop last year. But the Idaho crop of 17,500 tons is down 15 percent, mainly because of spring frosts and hail. Shipments from the Pacific Northwest to fresh markets usually start in mid-August and continue into October. In addition to the usual heavy fresh market use, substantial quantities in most years also are canned, some are dried, and a few are frozen.

Increased Production of Dried Prunes in 1962

The 1962 dried prune crop in California is expected to be 140,000 tons (dried basis), a little larger than the 1961 crop and 7 percent below average. A heavier output in Oregon over the 2,954 tons (dried weight) last year seems likely in view of the sharp increase in total prune production in that State this year.

California dried prunes marketed in the 1962-63 season must meet minimum standards of size and quality, under Federal marketing agreement and order. Moreover, prunes shipped in consumer-size packages must conform to packaging specifications relating to size of prune (number per pound) and labeling.

Canned Purple Plums

Movement of canned purple plums (prunes) from canners to the trade to June 1 of the 1961-62 season was twice the light movement in the corresponding part of the 1960-61 season. Even so, canners' stocks on June 1 were much heavier than the very light stocks a year earlier. But stocks will be reduced considerably before canned prunes from the new pack become available in late summer. The 1961-62 pack of canned purple plums was approximately 1.6 million cases (24-2½ basis), more than 4 times the light 1960-61 pack but a little below the heavy 1959-60 pack. Another large pack seems likely this year. Most of the pack each year consists of Pacific Northwest fruit.

GRAPES

Increased Production of Grapes in Prospect for 1962

The 1962 crop of grapes in the United States, as estimated August 1, is expected to be 3,174,250 tons, 3 percent larger than the heavy 1961 crop and 7 percent above the 1951-60 average. Prospective production is above average in all heavy-producing States, and it is above 1961 in all such States except New York and Pennsylvania.

In the 2 States, California and Arizona, that grow European-type grapes such as the Thompson Seedless, combined production in 1962 is estimated at 2,885,700 tons, 3 percent above last year and 5 percent larger than average. This tonnage comprises about 91 percent of the entire 1962 grape crop. The Arizona crop of 10,700 is 16 percent larger than the 1961 tonnage, and the California crop of 2,875,000 tons is up 3 percent. The increase in California is due to heavier tonnages of table and wine varieties. Table, 575,000 tons, is up 29 percent; and wine, 550,000 tons, is up 16 percent from 1961. The crop of raisin varieties, 1,750,000 tons, though 7 percent smaller than the 1961 crop, is 10 percent above average.

In States other than California and Arizona, combined production of grapes in 1962 is expected to be 288,550 tons, 3 percent above 1961 and 24 percent larger than average. American-type grapes such as the Concord are grown in these States. Most of these grapes are crushed, mostly for juice and wine, but also for jam and jelly.

Fresh Market Shipments Heavier, Prices Lower, in Mid-August Than a Year Earlier

In mid-August, shipment of California grapes to fresh markets was well underway. Weekly movement was running heavier than a year earlier. Shipping-point prices for such popular varieties as the Thompson Seedless and Red Malaga averaged considerably lower than a year earlier. Fresh use of grapes usually accounts for 16 to 20 percent of the U. S. crop. In 1961, major uses of the 3,092,030-ton crop were: Fresh, 16 percent; crushed for wine, juice, and other products, 53 percent; dried, 30 percent; and canned, 1 percent.

Period of Heavy Use of Grapes for Processing Just Ahead

The drying of California grapes into raisins usually starts in late August but is mostly done in September. Crushing of grapes is usually heavy during September and October. Prices for grapes for these uses will be an important factor in the tonnages dried and crushed.

Concerning grapes for crushing, it has been proposed under the applicable Federal Marketing Order that in the Central Valley the free tonnage available to handlers be limited to 1,167,000 tons (at 22 degrees Balling). This is to restrict the total tonnage for the State to 1,337,000 tons or the equivalent of 1 year's movement of products derived from the crush. In 1961, output of raisins was about 228,000 tons (dried weight).

CRANBERRIES

Record Large Crop in Prospect for 1962

A record large cranberry crop of 1,394,500 barrels (100 pounds each) is forecast for 1962, based on conditions as of August 15. A crop of this size would be 13 percent larger than the 1961 crop, 4 percent above the previous record in 1960 and 30 percent above the 1951-60 average. Prospective production is larger than in 1961 in Massachusetts but smaller in all other States. However, it is above average in all States.

In Massachusetts, the 1962 crop of 740,000 barrels is 57 percent larger than the below-average 1961 crop. Second in production is Wisconsin, where the 1962 crop of 430,000 barrels is 7 percent smaller than the 1961 crop. In other States, production in 1962 and decreases from last year are: New Jersey, 108,000 barrels, 8 percent below 1961; Washington, 82,500 barrels, down 41 percent; and Oregon, 34,000 barrels, down 25 percent.

The Massachusetts crop is about a week later than usual, but some harvest is expected to begin immediately after Labor Day. Harvest of the New Jersey crop usually begins about the same time but starts somewhat later in other states. (Production figures for 1962 and earlier years are in table 13; utilization figures for the 1960 and 1961 crops are in table 10.)

Cranberries Now Under Marketing Agreement and Order Program

Effective August 15, 1962, cranberries were placed under Federal Marketing Agreement and Order for the first time and joined a large number of other fruits already under this type of program. As announced August 13 by the USDA, the new program covers cranberries grown in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, on Long Island in New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Oregon, and Washington.

The program authorizes limiting the total quantity of cranberries that may be handled by fixing the free and restricted quantities and requiring each handler to withhold the quantity so restricted. Restricted cranberries can be marketed only in outlets that are found to be noncompetitive to the usual markets for fresh and processed cranberries.

BUSH BERRIES

Total production of bush berries (red raspberries, black raspberries, tame blackberries, blueberries, currants, boysenberries, youngberries, and loganberries) in Washington and Oregon in 1962 is expected to be 69.5 million pounds, 8 percent above 1961 and 16 percent larger than the 1951-60 average (table 11). Red raspberries, at 30.1 million pounds, and tame blackberries, at 25.8 million pounds, comprise about 80 percent of total production in these States in 1962.

Reports on acreage, production, and related aspects of bush berries grown in Washington and Oregon have been inaugurated by the Crop Reporting Board this year to join a large family of similar reports on cranberries, strawberries, and various other fruits and tree nuts. A season-end report on bush berries for these States, giving figures on final production, utilization, price and value, is to be issued early in 1963.

The new reports will provide, among other data, figures on fresh use of bush berries. Figures on output of canned and frozen bush berries have been available for many years in reports issued by the National Canners Association and the National Association of Frozen Food Packers. Such figures have been included in data on supply, distribution, and per capita consumption of canned and frozen fruit. Processed bush berries, especially the frozen, are used extensively in the manufacture of jams and preserves and in bakery goods such as pies.

ORANGES

Supplies of Fresh Oranges Lighter Than Usual This Summer

From now until October, most of the fresh market oranges will consist of California Valencias as usual. In mid-August, remaining supplies in California were considerably lighter than a year earlier. Movement from Florida, although extending further into the summer than usual, continued light. Therefore, total fresh market supplies for the rest of this summer not only will be seasonally light but smaller than usual. They will again pick up as oranges from the 1962-63 Florida crop attain volume in October.

The 1961-62 California Valencia crop was about 13 million boxes, 19 percent below the 1960-61 crop and 43 percent under the 1950-59 average. In contrast, the Florida Valencia crop was about 56 million boxes, a new record and 57 percent above the near-average 1960-61 crop. Total production of oranges in 1961-62 was a record 138 million boxes, 18 percent above 1960-61 and 11 percent above average.

Progress of the 1962-63 Orange Crop

In early August, prospects for the 1962-63 crop of early, midseason, and Navel oranges were more favorable than a year ago in Florida and California but less favorable in other States. Because of winter freezes, only negligible production seems likely in Texas and Louisiana. The first official forecast of the 1962-63 orange crop will be released in the October Crop Report.

Prices for Oranges

Prices for California Valencia oranges at shipping points and on the principal auctions have tended to increase since early July. However, shipping-point prices for most sizes of the top grades, the grades shipped to fresh markets, continued below year-earlier levels. Prices for fresh market oranges usually are the highest of the year during summer, when supplies are seasonally light.

Increased Exports of Fresh and Processed Oranges

During November 1961-June 1962, exports of fresh oranges and tangerines (mostly oranges) were the equivalent of about 3.5 million boxes, 2 percent larger than in the same months of 1960-61. Exports of important processed items were: Canned single-strength orange juice, 6.4 million gallons, up 29 percent; canned concentrated juice, 0.86 million gallons, up 18 percent; and frozen concentrate, 3.2 million gallons, up 8 percent. Over the same period of 1961-62, imports of fresh oranges were approximately 0.2 million boxes, down 27 percent.

GRAPEFRUIT

In summer, supplies of fresh market grapefruit are the lightest of the year and come mostly from California. In early August, remaining supplies in California were about as small as a year earlier. These seasonally small supplies usually bring the highest prices of the year.

Total production of grapefruit in 1961-62 was about 42.7 million boxes, not greatly different from 1960-61 or the 1950-59 average.

The August 1 condition of the 1962-63 grapefruit crop was a little better than a year earlier in Florida, but poorer in all other States. Prospects were especially poor in Texas, as a result of the freeze last winter. New-crop Florida grapefruit should become available in volume in October.

Increased Exports of Fresh Grapefruit and Some Processed Items

Exports of fresh grapefruit during November 1961-June 1962 were the equivalent of approximately 2.3 million boxes, 9 percent above a year earlier. Among processed items, exports of canned single-strength juice were about 5.7 million gallons, up 22 percent. Among other items exported in much smaller amount, the volume of frozen concentrated juice was up moderately; that of canned concentrated juice and sections was down considerably.

LEMONS AND LIMES

Sharply increased movement of 1961-62 crop lemons to processors has resulted in remaining supplies in early August being moderately below a year earlier, though adequate for the usual fresh market use. Fresh use has been about as large as a year earlier. The 1961-62 crop was approximately 16.5 million boxes, 15 percent larger than the 1960-61 crop and 10 percent above average. The California 1961-62 crop, which contained more small lemons than usual, matured earlier than the 1960-61 crop. These were factors in the increased volume processed. Growers prices have averaged lower than in the 1960-61 season. But in August, prices for lemons averaged above a year earlier.

Lemons from the 1962-63 crop should become available from Arizona in September and from California, the leading producing State, in November. On August 1, prospects for the new crop in both States was less favorable than a year earlier.

The 1962-63 Florida lime crop is expected to total 400,000 boxes, 18 percent above the 1961-62 crop. Since harvest of the new crop starts in spring, runs heavy from June through October, then declines, much of the new crop already has been harvested. Movement to fresh markets, which takes the major part of the crop, is seasonally heavy during the period when harvest activity is greatest. Grower prices in July averaged a little below prices a year earlier.

During November 1961-June 1962, exports of fresh lemons and limes (mostly lemons) were the equivalent of approximately 1.6 million boxes, 6 percent smaller than in these months of 1960-61.

DRIED FRUIT

Prospects for 1962-63

Early season prospects for output of dried fruits in 1962-63 point to total production a little smaller than the moderate-sized volume in 1961-62. A small increase in production of dried prunes is expected. In California, production is forecast at 140,000 tons (natural condition), 1,000 tons above last year. Heavier output also seems probable in Oregon, where the prune crop is about 61 percent larger than the below-average 1961-62 tonnage. Production of dried prunes in this State last year was 2,954 tons. But in California there may be somewhat less production of raisins than the 228,000 tons in 1961-62. It is still too early for a good indication of raisin output. Output of most dried fruits, produced in much smaller volume than prunes and raisins, also will remain uncertain until the season is more advanced.

Increased Exports of Raisins and Dried Prunes in 1961-62

The pack of dried fruits in 1961-62 was approximately 385,000 tons (revised), 11 percent above the 1960-61 pack. These figures are basis processed

weight and exclude substandard figs and prunes used for juice and concentrate. The pack moved well into trade channels, and stocks this summer may not be greatly different from a year ago. During September 1961-June 1962, exports of raisins were approximately 59,000 tons, 5 percent larger than in the same period of 1960-61. Exports of dried prunes were over 38,000 tons, up 18 percent.

CANNED FRUIT AND FRUIT JUICES

Another Large Pack of Canned Fruits in Prospect

The 1962-63 pack of commercially canned fruit in mainland United States probably will be close to the record 1961-62 pack of approximately 94 million cases of 24 No. $2\frac{1}{2}$ cans. Among items canned in relatively large volume, increases in 1962-63 are likely in clingstone peaches, pears, and red tart cherries; but a decrease is expected in apricots and there may be one in apple slices. Output of fruit cocktail items and applesauce may not be greatly different from the record 1961-62 volume. (See table 9 for figures on recent packs and related stocks).

Canners' Stocks on June 1 Down to Year-Earlier Volume

Movement of canned fruits from increased supplies of canners to the trade was unusually good during the 1961-62 season. Total movement of 9 items (apples, applesauce, apricots, sweet cherries, red tart cherries, peaches, pears, fruit cocktail items, and purple plums) from the beginning of the season to June 1 was about 11 percent above comparable movement in 1960-61. Moreover, movement of each item was up. As a result, canners' stocks of the same 9 items on June 1 were approximately 19.4 million cases (basis 24-$2\frac{1}{2}$'s), about the same as a year earlier. Reduced stocks of apricots, applesauce, and peaches, compared with a year earlier, about offset increases in stocks of other items. Wholesale distributors' stocks of the above 9 items on June 1 were approximately 9.1 million actual cases, 6 percent above a year earlier.

For some deciduous fruits that are canned in volume early in the season, such as apricots and sweet cherries, stocks on June 1 are a good indicator of the carryover into the new season. For other fruits canned in volume later, such as apple slices and applesauce, stocks on June 1 will be reduced further to give a lighter carryover than the June 1 figure. However, monthly figures on stocks during summer are available for only a few items. On July 1, 1962, canners' stocks of red tart cherries were about 145,000 cases, more than twice the light stocks of a year earlier. On August 1, stocks of apple slices were 0.9 million cases (basis 24-$2\frac{1}{2}$'s), 7 percent above a year earlier; those of applesauce were 2.3 million cases, down 13 percent.

Decreased Stocks of Florida Canned Grapefruit Sections and Citrus Salad

The 1961-62 Florida pack of canned grapefruit sections, now completed, was about 4.2 million cases (24-2's), 3 percent below the 1960-61 pack. With canners' carryover stocks last fall somewhat larger than a year earlier, total supplies in canners' hands for the 1961-62 season were a little larger than in 1960-61. Movement from canners to the trade from October 1, 1961, to August 11, 1962, was 3 percent above movement during the same period in 1960-61. As a result, canners' stocks on August 11 were down to about 1.4 million cases, 5 percent under a year earlier.

Stocks of canned citrus salad (including orange sections) were down to about 239,000 cases, 14 percent below a year earlier. Output in 1961-62 was about 423,000 cases, up 19 percent.

Canning of these items from the new citrus crops in Florida usually does not get well underway until November or later.

Increased Output of Canned Single-Strength Citrus Juices in Florida in 1961-62

Canning of single-strength citrus juices in Florida continued into August this year, whereas last year it was completed in June. By August 11, the 1961-62 Florida pack of orange, grapefruit, blended orange and grapefruit, and tangerine juices totaled about 28 million cases (24-2's), 19 percent above the 1960-61 pack. With carryover stocks up 4 percent last fall from the previous fall, canners' total supplies for the 1961-62 season were about 17 percent above supplies in 1960-61. During October 1, 1961 to August 11, 1962, movement from canners was up 16 percent. Total stocks of these 4 items in canners hands on August 11, 1962, were about 7.5 million cases, 19 percent above a year earlier. These stocks will be reduced substantially by the time canning attains heavy volume next fall.

In 1961-62, as in previous seasons, relatively small quantities of canned (hot-pack) concentrated citrus juices have been packed in Florida. In Texas, 1961-62 output of canned single-strength citrus juices was only 1.3 million cases, down about 39 percent from the 1960-61 total. The 1961-62 pack was cut short by loss of fruit from the freeze last winter. Figures on current stocks of these Florida and Texas citrus items are not available. Moreover, data on packs and stocks of canned citrus juices in California this season are not available.

Canned Fruit for School Lunches Bought by USDA

Purchase of 343,282 cases (6 No. 10 cans per case) of canned red tart pitted cherries for use in the National School Lunch Program was announced

July 27 by USDA. These cherries were bought from canners in Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Utah, Idaho, and Oregon. August 20-September 22 comprises the delivery period. This purchase was the result of offers received in response to USDA's announcement on July 13.

On August 6, the Department invited further bids on canned red tart cherries for use in School Lunches, leading to the purchase of 99,500 cases (6-10's), according to an announcement of August 13. This additional lot, which completed the purchase of canned red tart cherries for School Lunches, brought the total to 442,782 cases. The second purchase was made from canners in Michigan and Oregon. Shipment of this lot is to be made during August 27 through September 22.

Also for the National School Lunch Program, the Department on August 23 announced the purchase of 78,140 cases (6-10's) of canned freestone peaches and 370,552 cases (6-10's) of canned clingstone peaches. They were bought from canners in California. Both kinds of peaches are to be delivered during September 17 through October 20, 1962.

The above cherries and peaches, packed in 1962, were bought with funds appropriated under the National School Lunch Act.

On August 13, USDA announced offers (revised August 23) to buy canned pineapple and on August 16 to buy canned pears for use in School Lunches. Offers of canners to sell must be received by the Department by 9 a.m. (EDT) August 28 in the case of pears, and September 5 for pineapple.

FROZEN FRUIT AND FRUIT JUICES

Record-Large Stocks of Frozen Orange Concentrate

The 1961-62 pack of Florida frozen orange concentrate set a new record of more than 116 million gallons, 38 percent above the previous record of 84 million gallons in 1960-61. Movement from packers to the trade to August 11 of this season was 71.7 million gallons, 15 percent above movement in the corresponding period of 1960-61. The increased movement was facilitated by substantial reductions in retail prices beginning early in the season. Movement slackened somewhat during late spring and early summer, but in most weeks continued above disposal in those weeks of 1961.

The increase in movement from packers was not sufficient to offset the increase in packers' supplies that resulted from both heavier carryover last fall and record output in 1961-62. So packers' stocks of 64.5 million gallons on August 11, 1962, were about 26.6 million gallons (70 percent) larger than a year earlier.

Much of the additional 1961-62 stocks is in bulk containers, used later for repacking in retail-size containers, converting to chilled single-strength juice, or blending with juice made from the new orange crop next season. A considerable amount of the concentrate now in storage was made from Valencia oranges purchased at prices substantially lower than in the 1960-61 season. These characteristics make the current stocks more manageable than otherwise. Even so, the citrus industry and those closely associated with it face the task of accelerating movement into consumption channels so as to minimize carryover stocks into the 1962-63 season. To encourage increased consumption, the Florida Citrus Commission is undertaking a special promotion program.

Other Frozen Citrus Juices

Frozen orange concentrate packed in Florida comprises most of the volume of frozen citrus juices made in the United States. Usually a few million gallons of frozen orange concentrate are made in California-Arizona. Data on output in these 2 States since 1959-60 are not available.

The 1961-62 pack of frozen grapefruit concentrate in Florida was about 3.2 million gallons, 17 percent below 1960-61. Packers' stocks on August 11 were approximately 2.5 million gallons, 10 percent below a year earlier. Other 1961-62 Florida frozen citrus concentrates packed in still smaller volume were tangerine, 1.4 million gallons, up 12 percent; and blend, 258,000 gallons, up 9 percent from a year earlier. Data on stocks of these 2 items are not available.

Florida limeade concentrate is another citrus product packed in relatively small volume. Processing of this item is most active during summer and early fall. The pack from the 1961-62 crop, made during April 1961-March 1962, was approximately 818,000 gallons, 18 percent more than a year earlier. Packers' stocks on June 1, 1962, were about 432,000 gallons, slightly above a year earlier.

Figures on the 1961-62 pack and current stocks of frozen lemonade concentrate in California-Arizona, as of other 1961-62 citrus products, are not available. Since more than twice as many lemons have been processed in these 2 States so far this season than last, total 1961-62 output of frozen lemonade concentrate may exceed the 8.45 million gallons packed in 1960-61.

Deciduous Fruits and Berries

Another large pack of frozen deciduous fruits and berries is expected in 1962. But there is uncertainty whether it will reach the record 1961 pack of 705 million pounds (excluding juices).

The packing of frozen strawberries, the leader among deciduous fruits and berries, was practically completed by July 28 in all States except California, where it usually continues into fall. Deliveries to freezers in 7 States (Calif., Ky., La., Mich., Oreg., Tenn., and Wash.) for which comparable data are available totaled 13 percent larger to July 28, 1962, than movement to the same date in 1961. The increase was mostly in Oregon and Michigan. Deliveries in California were about as large as a year earlier. Total output of frozen strawberries in 1961 was about 223 million pounds.

Production of frozen red tart cherries in the Great Lakes area to August 10 was about 12 percent smaller than output to the same date last year. Volume movement of cherries to freezers occurred earlier this year than last. But weekly deliveries to freezers in late July and early August were somewhat lighter than in the same period of last year. Total output in 1961 was a record 186 million pounds.

The freezing of most berries other than strawberries is now well advanced. But volume freezing of most other fruits is still underway or ahead.

Heavy Movement of Frozen Fruits into Cold Storage During July

Stocks of frozen deciduous fruits and berries in cold storage increased a record 145 million pounds during July, 26 percent above the gain of 115 million pounds in July 1961. Most items increased during July, and the largest gains occurred in cherries, strawberries, red raspberries, and apricots, as harvest of the crops was seasonally active. Cherries, mostly tart varieties, gained 82 million pounds to reach a total of 132 million on August 1, 1962, about twice the quantity a year earlier. Strawberries increased 39 million pounds during July, but the total of 196 million on August 1 was 10 percent below a year earlier. Total stocks of all deciduous fruits and berries in cold storage on August 1 were about 510 million pounds, 6 percent above that date in 1961. The total usually reaches an annual high point in late summer or early fall, then declines.

TREE NUTS

Total production of the 4 major edible tree nuts--almonds, filberts, pecans, and walnuts--in 1962 is expected to be 188,400 tons, 30 percent below the record 1961 tonnage and 9 percent smaller than the 1951-60 average. Heavy decreases in production of almonds, filberts, and pecans much more than offset a large increase in walnuts. Usual starting time of harvest is: Almonds, August; filberts and walnuts, September; and pecans, October.

Prospective production of almonds in California is 46,000 tons, 31 percent below 1961 but 2 percent above average. Nut sizes are expected to be large.

Filbert production in Oregon and Washington is forecast at 8,900 tons, 24 percent below last year but 9 percent larger than average. The crop in each State is much lighter this year than last. Size of nuts is generally good in Oregon and better than last year in Washington.

The 1962 crop of pecans is expected to be much smaller than the record 1961 crop and the smallest since 1946. The 45,300 tons in prospect for this year are 63 percent less than last year and 43 percent less than average. The 1962 crop consists of 20,700 tons of improved varieties, 71 percent lighter than the 1961 crop, and 24,600 tons of wild or seedling pecans, down 53 percent from last year. Production of both types combined is smaller this year than last in all pecan States except Oklahoma and New Mexico.

Total production of walnuts in California and Oregon in 1962 is expected to be 88,200 tons, 31 percent larger than in 1961 and 20 percent above average. The California crop of 84,000 tons is record large, 37 percent heavier than the below-average 1961 crop. In contrast, the Oregon crop of 4,200 tons is 33 percent lighter than the above-average crop last year. Nut sizes are expected to be large in California.

Stocks of tree nuts in cold storage June 30, 1961 and 1962, according to the August 1962 Cold Storage Report, were:

	1961	1962
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Almonds in shell	755	1,443
shelled	17,286	20,302
Filberts in shell	380	364
shelled	1,212	1,439
Walnuts (English) in shell	9,727	6,414
shelled	10,783	7,257
Other tree nuts in shell	29,183	76,064
shelled	27,426	28,116
Total in shell	40,045	84,285
shelled	56,707	57,114

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION TABLES

Comprehensive series on per capita consumption of individual and broad groups of fresh and processed fruits and tree nuts are presented in tables 1-7 of this issue of the Fruit Situation, as in the August issues of recent years. Table 1 contains figures on fresh fruit; tables 2-5 figures on processed fruit, basis processed weight; and table 6 figures on fresh and processed fruit combined on a fresh equivalent basis. Table 7 is on edible tree nuts, shelled basis. Many of the series in these tables begin with 1909; all end with 1961, for which the data are preliminary.

Revisions in this set of tables are more extensive than usual. Noteworthy are changes for fresh and dried fruits back to 1954, based on 1959 Census of Agriculture benchmark data. For fresh apples and pears, revisions go back to 1949, as a result of changes in conversion factors relating to weight per box or bushel. For other items, usually only the last few years have been revised.

The Fruit Situation is issued 4 times a year, in January, June, August, and October.

* * *

The next issue is scheduled for release on October 26, 1962.

Table 1.--Fresh fruits: Per capita consumption, farm weight, 1909-61 1/

Year	Citrus fruits						Other fruits															
	Oranges 2/	Tangerines	Lemons	Limes	Grapefruit	Total citrus	Apples 3/	Apricots	Avocados	Bananas	Cherries	Cranberries	Figs	Grapes	Nectarines	Peaches	Pears	Pineapples	Plums and prunes	Strawberries	Total other	Total 3/
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1909	12.6	2/	2.7	---	0.9	16.2	62.2	0.2	---	21.1	2.4	0.7	4/	8.0	---	14.9	4.4	5/0.8	3.1	4.2	59.8	138.2
1910	13.7	2/	3.1	---	1.0	17.8	59.4	.2	---	21.0	2.3	.6	4/	5.3	---	18.5	5.3	5/.8	2.7	4.0	60.7	137.9
1911	15.4	2/	3.3	---	1.1	19.8	73.5	.2	---	23.3	3.4	.5	4/	7.8	---	13.5	5.7	.8	3.8	3.8	62.8	156.1
1912	14.3	2/	3.1	---	1.1	18.5	74.6	.2	---	21.2	3.6	.5	4/	6.7	---	20.3	5.9	.8	3.7	3.7	66.6	159.7
1913	12.0	2/	2.8	---	1.8	16.6	59.3	.2	---	22.8	2.1	.5	4/	4.9	---	15.0	4.9	.9	2.8	3.6	57.7	133.6
1914	18.8	2/	3.2	---	2.1	24.1	71.8	.2	---	22.5	3.5	.7	4/	7.5	---	19.6	5.7	.9	3.9	3.4	67.9	163.8
1915	17.6	2/	3.2	---	2.3	23.1	69.0	.2	---	18.1	3.0	.5	4/	6.3	---	23.8	5.4	.8	3.8	3.3	65.2	157.3
1916	16.5	2/	3.2	---	2.3	22.0	63.9	.2	---	16.4	2.6	.6	4/	5.5	---	12.9	5.0	.6	3.4	3.1	50.3	136.2
1917	17.1	2/	2.5	---	2.4	22.0	56.1	.2	---	16.1	2.1	.3	4/	7.5	---	15.6	5.8	.6	2.9	3.0	54.1	132.2
1918	10.5	2/	2.9	---	3.1	16.5	56.9	.2	---	15.4	2.1	.4	4/	5.3	---	13.1	5.5	.6	3.2	2.8	48.6	122.0
1919	17.0	2/	3.2	4/	3.3	23.5	45.2	.2	---	17.6	1.8	.6	4/	8.2	---	16.3	5.5	.4	2.2	3.5	56.3	125.0
1920	16.7	0.4	3.8	4/	5.1	26.0	63.0	.2	---	18.5	2.7	.4	4/	8.0	---	14.0	6.7	.6	2.1	3.2	56.4	145.4
1921	20.8	.6	3.9	4/	5.2	30.5	36.1	.2	---	20.0	1.2	.4	4/	6.5	---	9.7	4.5	.7	2.4	3.7	49.3	115.9
1922	15.2	.4	3.7	4/	5.3	24.6	57.5	.2	---	20.6	2.5	.5	4/	8.9	---	18.1	7.1	.7	2.5	4.7	65.8	147.9
1923	22.0	.6	3.6	4/	6.3	32.5	54.7	.3	---	19.7	2.3	.6	4/	9.0	---	13.2	6.1	.9	3.7	4.5	60.3	147.5
1924	23.0	.4	3.8	0.1	6.6	33.9	54.1	.2	0.1	20.7	1.9	.5	4/	9.0	---	16.5	6.4	1.0	2.1	4.7	63.1	151.1
1925	17.5	.7	4.0	.1	6.6	28.9	46.3	.2	.1	23.6	1.8	.5	4/	8.3	---	12.7	6.0	1.2	2.5	3.7	60.6	135.8
1926	20.8	.5	4.2	.1	5.8	31.4	62.3	.2	.1	23.0	2.5	.6	4/	9.7	---	18.1	7.8	1.2	3.5	3.9	70.6	164.3
1927	22.1	.7	3.1	4/	6.3	32.2	37.4	.3	4/	24.6	1.4	.4	4/	9.1	---	10.7	5.5	.9	2.8	4.4	60.1	129.7
1928	19.6	.6	3.7	4/	5.6	29.5	48.9	.3	.1	26.4	1.8	.4	4/	10.9	---	16.5	6.8	.8	3.3	4.4	71.7	150.1
1929	27.5	1.1	3.5	4/	7.7	39.8	39.7	.4	.1	25.7	1.3	.4	0.1	9.1	---	13.0	5.7	.9	2.5	4.4	63.6	143.1
1930	19.9	.6	4.1	4/	6.6	31.2	42.1	.4	.1	24.3	1.2	.4	.1	8.7	---	10.3	6.7	1.0	3.8	3.3	60.3	133.6
1931	27.6	1.7	3.5	.1	9.4	42.3	51.7	.5	.1	22.0	1.4	.5	.1	8.4	---	21.5	7.2	1.1	2.8	4.0	69.6	163.6
1932	24.6	1.4	3.2	.1	7.4	36.7	39.2	.5	.1	19.8	1.7	.4	.1	7.8	---	9.3	5.3	.9	2.8	4.3	53.0	128.9
1933	26.6	1.4	3.5	4/	7.9	39.4	40.0	.3	.1	16.3	1.5	.5	.1	6.9	---	10.0	5.1	.6	2.3	4.1	47.8	127.2
1934	27.0	1.4	3.6	.1	7.7	39.8	25.3	.4	.2	19.3	1.2	.3	.1	7.4	---	11.3	6.8	.6	2.9	3.5	54.0	119.1
1935	30.7	1.4	4.1	.1	8.3	44.6	32.9	.4	.1	22.2	1.2	.3	.1	7.4	---	14.5	6.2	.6	2.5	3.5	59.0	136.5
1936	30.1	1.5	4.3	.1	10.2	46.2	27.6	.4	.2	23.6	1.0	.3	.1	6.3	0.1	10.9	6.0	.8	2.7	2.9	55.3	129.1
1937	26.6	2.1	3.4	.1	12.3	44.5	33.6	.5	.2	26.9	1.0	.4	.1	7.4	.1	14.2	6.6	1.0	2.6	3.4	64.4	142.5
1938	33.5	1.6	4.3	.1	9.6	49.1	28.2	.5	.3	24.1	1.0	.3	.1	5.6	.1	13.1	6.4	.9	2.7	2.9	58.0	135.3
1939	41.1	2.3	4.2	.1	13.7	61.4	30.7	.5	.2	22.1	1.2	.4	.1	6.0	.2	15.3	6.5	.9	2.7	3.3	59.4	151.5
1940	39.4	1.6	4.5	.1	11.1	56.7	29.7	.4	.3	20.3	1.1	.3	.1	6.3	.1	13.1	7.1	.8	2.5	3.3	55.7	142.1
1941	38.9	1.8	4.7	.1	12.2	57.7	31.7	.4	.4	19.5	1.1	.4	.1	6.2	.1	18.6	6.4	.8	2.4	3.1	59.5	148.9
1942	39.8	1.4	4.3	.1	12.1	57.7	28.1	.5	.3	9.4	1.1	.3	.1	6.2	.2	14.6	6.7	.4	2.4	3.4	45.6	131.4
1943	39.7	2.9	5.0	.2	12.5	60.3	24.9	.5	.4	8.2	.9	.3	.1	5.6	.2	8.4	5.4	.5	2.2	1.8	34.5	119.7
1944	47.6	2.5	4.9	.2	13.0	68.2	25.5	.9	.3	10.6	1.3	.2	.1	4.9	.2	17.9	7.1	.6	2.7	1.2	48.0	141.7
1945	45.1	2.7	5.1	.2	13.5	66.6	22.9	.7	.4	14.2	1.1	.2	.1	5.6	.2	18.2	7.3	.9	2.3	1.3	52.5	142.0
1946	37.9	2.4	4.7	.1	14.0	59.1	23.0	.8	.3	17.3	1.0	.2	4/	5.7	.2	16.6	6.8	1.2	2.7	1.6	54.4	136.5
1947	41.5	1.9	4.8	.1	13.9	62.2	25.4	.6	.3	20.1	.9	.2	4/	6.6	.2	14.8	5.9	.9	2.3	1.9	54.7	142.3
1948	35.7	1.8	4.5	.1	12.3	54.4	26.3	.6	.3	21.9	.8	.3	.1	5.8	.2	11.3	4.4	.8	2.1	1.8	50.4	131.1
1949	30.7	2.1	4.1	.1	10.9	47.9	24.7	.6	.3	20.5	1.1	.4	.1	5.2	.2	11.6	5.5	.7	2.4	1.6	50.2	122.8
1950	26.9	2.0	4.0	.2	8.2	41.3	22.7	.3	.4	19.1	.8	.4	.1	5.4	.2	7.8	4.1	.8	1.8	1.6	42.8	106.8
1951	28.8	1.9	4.0	.1	10.3	45.1	25.7	.4	.5	18.3	.7	.3	.1	5.9	.1	9.4	4.0	.6	2.3	1.8	44.4	115.2
1952	27.9	2.0	3.9	.1	10.5	44.4	21.6	.4	.5	18.9	.8	.3	4/	6.0	.2	10.7	4.4	.6	1.7	1.6	46.1	112.1
1953	27.6	2.2	3.7	.2	9.7	43.4	20.9	.4	.4	21.7	.7	.3	4/	4.8	.2	10.3	3.9	.6	2.1	1.4	46.8	111.1
1954	24.5	2.0	3.6	.1	11.0	41.2	20.0	.3	.8	20.2	.7	.3	4/	5.1	.2	10.0	3.7	.6	1.4	1.2	44.5	105.7
1955	24.8	2.1	3.4	.2	10.7	41.2	19.6	.4	.4	19.5	.7	.3	4/	5.0	.3	6.1	3.4	.7	1.8	1.2	39.8	100.6
1956	22.6	6/2.0	3.2	.2	10.5	38.5	18.9	.2	.3	20.3	.5	.3	4/	4.7	.2	9.0	3.7	.7	1.9	1.5	43.3	100.7
1957	21.6	6/2.0	3.3	.1	9.5	36.5	19.3	.3	.7	20.2	.6	.3	4/	3.9	.4	8.6	3.7	.6	1.6	1.7	42.6	98.4
1958	17.6	6/1.0	3.0	.2	8.7	30.5	22.6	.2	.7	20.6	.5	.3	4/	4.1	.3	10.5	3.5	.6	1.2	1.5	44.0	97.1
1959	19.8	6/1.5	2.9	.1	9.1	33.4	23.0	.3	.9	22.0	.4	.2	4/	3.9	.4	9.7	3.2	.5	1.7	1.3	44.5	100.9
1960	19.4	6/1.3	2.9	.1	9.6	33.3	20.1	.2	.4	23.2	.4	.3	4/	3.9	.5	9.5	2.6	.5	1.2	1.4	44.1	97.5
1961 7/	16.2	6/1.8	3.0	.1	9.4	30.5	18.6	.2	.6	21.9	.5	.3	4/	3.4	.6	9.5	2.6	.4	1.5	1.6	43.1	92.2

1/ All data on calendar-year basis with exeption of citrus fruits, beginning 1941, which start October or November prior to year indicated. Civilian consumption only, beginning 1941. 2/ Tangerines are included with oranges 1909-19. 3/ Beginning 1934 includes only apples from commercial areas sold and used in farm households. 4/ Less than 0.05 pound. 5/ Estimated. 6/ Tangelos included as follows: 1956-0.1; 1957-0.2; 1958-0.1; 1959-0.1; 1960-0.2; 1961-0.2 pound. 7/ Preliminary.

Table 2.- Canned and chilled fruits: Per capita consumption, 1909-61 1/

Year	Apples and apple-sauce	Apricots	Berries	Cherries	Cranberries	Figs	Salad and cocktail	Peaches (including spiced)	Pears	Pineapple	Plums and prunes	Olives	Citrus segments	Total	Chilled citrus segments 2/
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1909	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	---	3/	---	0.6	0.4	4/0.3	0.1	4/0.2	---	3.0	---
1910	.7	.4	.3	.1	---	3/	---	.9	.4	.5	.1	.2	---	3.6	---
1911	.6	.5	.3	.2	---	3/	---	.8	.4	.6	.1	.4	---	3.9	---
1912	.7	.5	.3	.2	---	3/	---	.8	.5	.8	.1	.3	---	4.2	---
1913	.5	.4	.3	.1	---	3/	---	.9	.5	1.1	.1	.3	---	4.2	---
1914	.7	.6	.4	.2	---	3/	---	1.2	.5	1.7	.1	.3	---	5.7	---
1915	.5	.4	.4	.2	---	3/	---	1.0	.6	2.0	.1	.4	---	5.6	---
1916	1.1	.6	.4	.2	---	3/	---	1.2	.7	2.3	.2	.4	---	7.1	---
1917	1.5	.9	.5	.3	---	3/	---	1.5	.8	1.8	.2	.2	---	7.7	---
1918	1.2	.9	.5	.3	---	3/	---	1.2	.9	2.0	.2	.3	---	7.5	---
1919	1.1	1.8	.7	.4	3/	3/	---	2.1	1.0	1.9	.3	.4	---	9.7	---
1920	.9	.9	.6	.5	3/	3/	---	2.1	1.1	2.8	.2	.3	---	9.4	---
1921	1.0	.7	.6	.2	3/	3/	---	1.9	.4	2.9	.2	.3	3/	8.2	---
1922	.8	.6	.6	.5	3/	3/	---	2.0	.3	2.2	.2	.3	3/	7.5	---
1923	1.1	.5	.6	.6	3/	0.1	0.1	2.4	.4	2.5	.1	.5	0.1	9.0	---
1924	.9	.5	.8	.6	0.1	.1	.2	2.1	.3	2.7	.1	.4	.1	8.9	---
1925	.9	.7	.6	.6	3/	.2	.2	3.2	.6	3.4	.2	.4	.1	11.1	---
1926	.9	.8	.8	.9	.1	.2	.2	3.2	.9	3.2	.2	.4	.2	12.0	---
1927	.8	.7	.7	.4	.1	.2	.3	4.2	.7	3.6	.2	.5	.2	12.6	---
1928	1.0	.8	.7	.7	.1	.2	.3	3.7	.7	3.3	.3	.6	.2	12.6	---
1929	1.1	.8	.7	.7	.1	.1	.4	2.9	.9	3.2	.4	.6	.4	12.3	---
1930	.8	.8	.5	.8	.1	.1	.4	3.2	.9	3.8	.3	.5	.6	12.8	---
1931	.7	.6	.7	.7	.1	.1	.2	2.0	.7	4.1	.3	.5	.2	10.9	---
1932	.8	.6	.3	.7	.1	3/	.3	2.8	.9	2.7	.2	.4	.4	10.2	---
1933	.9	.7	.4	1.0	.1	3/	.5	2.6	1.0	3.5	.4	.4	.3	11.8	---
1934	1.0	.7	.5	.8	.2	.1	.5	2.6	1.0	3.6	.4	.5	.6	12.5	---
1935	1.0	.7	.5	1.0	.2	3/	.7	2.8	1.0	3.9	.6	.5	.5	13.4	---
1936	1.2	1.0	.5	1.1	.3	.1	.9	3.5	1.3	4.9	.7	.5	.7	16.7	---
1937	1.0	1.0	.3	1.0	.3	.1	.9	2.7	1.1	3.5	.6	.4	.6	13.5	---
1938	1.1	1.0	.5	1.0	.4	.1	1.1	3.5	1.2	3.6	.5	.6	.8	15.4	---
1939	1.2	.9	.4	1.2	.5	.1	1.2	3.5	1.1	4.3	.6	.5	.6	16.1	---
1940	1.5	.9	.4	1.4	.6	.1	1.6	4.4	1.5	4.7	.5	.7	.8	19.1	---
1941	1.4	1.0	.5	1.3	.5	.1	1.5	3.3	1.5	4.4	.6	.6	1.1	17.8	---
1942	1.7	1.1	.6	1.1	.6	.3	1.9	4.4	1.3	2.8	.6	.6	.3	17.3	---
1943	1.6	.3	.4	.7	.3	.2	1.3	3.2	1.4	2.0	.6	.6	3/	12.6	
1944	1.0	1.0	.1	.9	.3	.1	1.0	1.3	.4	2.0	.5	.7	3/	9.3	---
1945	1.1	1.3	.1	.8	.5	.3	2.4	4.9	.9	.8	.7	.6	3/	14.4	---
1946	1.4	2.8	.2	1.8	.8	.2	2.7	5.4	1.7	3.4	.7	.7	.5	22.3	---
1947	1.7	.9	.3	1.0	.8	.3	2.1	4.5	1.2	3.3	.6	.7	.8	18.2	---
1948	1.9	1.0	.5	1.2	.4	.1	2.2	4.6	1.2	3.4	.5	.8	1.0	18.8	---
1949	2.1	1.1	.6	1.4	.5	.1	2.3	4.9	1.4	3.4	.5	.5	.9	19.7	---
1950	2.4	1.1	.4	1.8	.7	.1	2.6	5.9	1.6	3.4	.4	.8	.8	22.0	---
1951	2.3	.9	.4	1.4	.8	.2	2.0	4.8	1.2	3.5	.3	.8	.9	19.5	---
1952	2.7	.9	.4	1.5	.8	.2	2.4	5.1	1.7	3.3	.4	.9	.7	21.0	---
1953	2.4	1.1	.4	1.5	.8	.1	2.1	5.3	1.7	3.6	.5	.9	.9	21.3	---
1954	2.5	1.0	.4	1.4	.8	.1	2.1	5.6	1.7	3.4	.4	.7	1.0	21.1	---
1955	2.8	1.1	.3	1.5	.9	.1	2.4	5.5	1.9	3.5	.5	.9	1.2	22.6	---
1956	3.1	1.1	.3	1.2	.9	.1	2.6	5.3	1.6	3.4	.5	.6	1.1	21.8	0.2
1957	3.1	1.0	.3	1.3	.8	.1	2.6	5.8	1.8	3.4	.5	.9	.8	22.4	.3
1958	3.3	.9	.3	1.3	.9	.1	2.6	5.8	2.0	3.3	.4	.8	1.1	22.8	.2
1959	3.2	.9	.3	1.3	.8	.1	2.7	5.9	1.9	3.3	.3	.8	.8	22.3	.2
1960	3.4	1.1	.2	1.1	.7	.1	2.7	6.1	2.0	3.4	.3	.8	1.0	22.9	.4
1961 5/	3.6	1.2	.2	1.1	1.0	.1	2.8	6.2	1.8	3.4	.2	1.0	.9	23.5	.4

1/ Data on pack year, 1909-42; calendar-year basis, 1943 to date. Civiliam consumption only, beginning 1941. 2/ Produced commercially in Florida. 3/ Less than 0.05 pound. 4/ Estimated. 5/ Preliminary.

Table 3--Canned and chilled fruit juices (excluding frozen): Per capita consumption, 1910-61 1/

Year	Canned														Chilled 2/		
	Citrus juices																
	Orange	Grapefruit	Blended orange and grapefruit	Lemon and lime	Tangerine	Citrus concentrate	Total	Berry	Apple	Fruit nectars	Grape	Pineapple	Prune	Total	Orange	Grapefruit	Total
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1910	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.47	---	---	0.47	---	---	---
1911	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.18	---	---	.18	---	---	---
1912	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.45	---	---	.45	---	---	---
1913	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.34	---	---	.34	---	---	---
1914	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.12	---	---	.12	---	---	---
1915	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.61	---	---	.61	---	---	---
1916	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.44	---	---	.44	---	---	---
1917	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.31	---	---	.31	---	---	---
1918	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.45	---	---	.45	---	---	---
1919	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.28	---	---	.28	---	---	---
1920	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.59	---	---	.59	---	---	---
1921	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.34	---	---	.34	---	---	---
1922	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.16	---	---	.16	---	---	---
1923	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.29	---	---	.29	---	---	---
1924	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.12	---	---	.12	---	---	---
1925	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.16	---	---	.16	---	---	---
1926	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.17	---	---	.17	---	---	---
1927	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.32	---	---	.32	---	---	---
1928	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.13	---	---	.13	---	---	---
1929	---	0.05	---	---	---	---	0.05	---	---	---	.28	---	---	.33	---	---	---
1930	0.01	.05	---	---	---	---	.06	---	---	---	.27	---	---	.33	---	---	---
1931	.02	.11	---	---	---	---	.13	---	---	---	.30	---	---	.43	---	---	---
1932	.01	.11	---	---	---	---	.12	---	---	---	.31	---	---	.43	---	---	---
1933	.02	.16	---	---	---	---	.18	---	---	---	.27	---	---	.45	---	---	---
1934	.07	.21	---	---	---	---	.28	---	---	0.01	.22	---	0.01	.52	---	---	---
1935	.22	.62	---	0.01	---	---	.85	---	---	.01	.29	0.82	.02	1.99	---	---	---
1936	.20	.56	0.02	.01	---	---	.79	---	---	.05	.35	1.17	.04	2.40	---	---	---
1937	.28	1.29	.06	.04	---	---	1.67	---	---	.20	.39	2.05	.18	4.49	---	---	---
1938	.19	1.55	.12	.05	---	---	1.91	---	---	.26	.42	1.85	.20	4.64	---	---	---
1939	.23	2.61	.15	.03	---	---	3.02	---	0.05	.13	.54	2.11	.07	5.92	---	---	---
1940	.68	2.34	.25	.02	---	---	3.29	0.37	.10	.24	.65	2.52	.06	7.23	---	---	---
1941	.74	3.08	.42	.04	---	0.42	4.70	.03	.20	.25	.59	2.67	.06	8.50	---	---	---
1942	.94	2.63	.48	.08	---	.44	4.57	.05	.37	.34	.64	2.14	.43	8.54	---	---	---
1943	.27	3.03	.27	.02	---	.43	4.02	.08	.44	.14	.71	1.58	.46	7.43	---	---	---
1944	1.46	4.80	1.11	.03	---	.19	7.59	.07	.62	.21	.33	.94	.57	10.33	---	---	---
1945	2.75	3.19	1.08	.06	---	.76	7.84	.34	.26	.06	.43	1.12	.89	10.94	---	---	---
1946	4.15	4.93	2.36	.10	0.11	.97	12.62	.86	.35	.19	.49	2.36	.90	17.77	---	---	---
1947	4.11	3.38	2.18	.07	.21	1.09	11.04	.35	.26	.29	.68	2.26	.75	15.63	---	---	---
1948	5.03	3.83	2.28	.08	.16	1.88	13.26	4/	.20	.37	.65	1.85	.74	17.07	---	---	---
1949	3.87	2.84	1.86	.10	.22	1.82	10.71	4/	.47	.55	.57	1.97	.80	15.07	---	---	---
1950	3.37	2.02	1.01	.07	.23	1.95	8.65	4/	.56	.92	.50	1.82	.93	13.36	---	---	---
1951	3.81	2.73	1.30	.08	.20	1.85	9.97	4/	.50	.83	.50	2.24	.78	14.82	---	---	---
1952	3.58	2.04	.95	.09	.15	1.63	8.44	4/	.54	.61	.82	2.49	.87	13.77	---	---	---
1953	3.13	1.97	.86	.09	.13	1.65	7.83	4/	.51	.56	.74	2.97	.94	13.55	---	---	---
1954	3.08	2.28	.89	.08	.10	1.36	7.79	4/	.71	.57	.73	2.38	.97	13.15	---	---	---
1955	2.95	2.18	.78	.11	.09	1.16	7.27	4/	.54	.73	.73	2.60	1.01	12.88	0.94	---	0.94
1956	2.42	2.12	.66	.09	.09	1.58	6.96	4/	.66	1.27	.85	2.86	1.26	13.66	1.05	0.07	1.12
1957	2.45	1.94	.58	.12	.09	1.66	6.84	4/	.68	1.37	.59	2.62	1.20	13.30	1.72	.05	1.77
1958	2.66	1.74	.72	.12	.08	1.62	6.94	4/	.77	1.24	.84	2.27	1.05	13.11	1.60	.04	1.64
1959	1.91	1.56	.49	.15	.08	1.07	5.26	4/	.97	1.38	1.25	1.66	.87	11.58	1.87	.03	1.90
1960	2.13	1.52	.51	.13	.07	1.46	5.82	4/	.90	1.40	1.30	2.13	1.06	12.61	2.11	.03	2.14
1961 5/	1.70	1.40	.45	.16	.06	1.52	5.29	4/	.96	1.29	1.22	2.01	1.01	11.78	1.66	.03	1.69

1/ Civilian consumption beginning 1941. Calendar-year basis except for citrus juices which are on a pack-year basis beginning in November of year prior to that indicated, and grape juice which in the years 1909-33 and 1948 to date begins November prior to year 1961 indicated.

2/ Chilled fruit juice is produced commercially from fresh fruit in Florida; does not include reconstituted frozen juice or fresh juice produced for local sale.

3/ Single-strength equivalent.

4/ Not available.

5/ Preliminary.

Table 4.--Dried fruits: Per capita consumption, pack years, 1909-61 1/

Pack year	Apples	Apricots	Dates 2/	Figs	Peaches	Pears	Prunes 3/	Raisins and currants	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1909	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	4/	1.0	1.7	4.2
1910	.3	.1	.3	.3	.5	4/	.6	1.4	3.5
1911	.3	.1	.2	.3	.3	0.1	1.6	1.4	4.3
1912	.4	.1	.3	.3	.6	4/	1.0	1.8	4.5
1913	.2	.1	.3	.3	.7	4/	.6	1.5	3.7
1914	.1	.2	.2	.3	.6	.1	.8	1.8	4.1
1915	.4	.2	.3	.2	.6	4/	1.5	1.8	5.0
1916	.5	.1	.2	.4	.5	4/	1.4	2.0	5.1
1917	.4	.3	.1	.3	.7	4/	2.1	2.4	6.3
1918	.4	.1	.2	.3	.4	4/	.9	2.1	4.4
1919	.4	.1	.3	.5	.6	.1	2.0	2.9	6.9
1920	.2	.1	.3	.4	.5	.1	1.7	3.4	6.7
1921	.1	.1	.4	.6	.4	4/	1.2	2.7	5.5
1922	.3	.2	.5	.5	.5	.1	1.9	2.6	6.6
1923	.1	.2	.4	.4	.4	4/	1.4	2.6	5.5
1924	.2	.2	.5	.5	.4	.1	1.5	3.0	6.4
1925	.1	.1	.6	.5	.3	.1	1.8	2.8	6.3
1926	.1	.2	.4	.5	.4	.1	1.6	2.8	6.1
1927	.1	.2	.4	.4	.2	.1	2.3	2.6	6.3
1928	.1	.2	.4	.4	.4	.1	1.7	2.9	6.2
1929	.2	.2	.4	.4	.2	.1	1.3	2.5	5.3
1930	.1	.2	.4	.3	.4	0	1.9	2.1	5.4
1931	.1	.3	.4	.2	.2	4/	1.6	1.9	4.7
1932	.1	.3	.4	.3	.3	4/	1.7	2.3	5.4
1933	.1	.3	.4	.3	.3	4/	1.5	2.3	5.2
1934	.1	.2	.5	.3	.3	4/	1.6	2.1	5.1
1935	.1	.2	.5	.3	.3	4/	2.2	2.3	5.9
1936	.2	.3	.5	.3	.4	4/	1.8	1.9	5.4
1937	.2	.3	.4	.4	.3	0	2.2	2.0	5.8
1938	.1	.1	.4	.4	.3	4/	1.6	2.6	5.5
1939	.3	.4	.4	.3	.3	.1	2.1	2.5	6.4
1940	.1	.1	.4	.4	.4	4/	2.0	2.6	6.0
1941	4/	.2	.2	.4	.1	0	1.6	1.8	4.3
1942	0	0	.2	.5	0	0	1.3	2.2	4.2
1943	.1	4/	.2	.4	.1	4/	2.1	3.0	5.9
1944	.1	.2	.4	.4	.2	4/	1.8	3.0	6.1
1945	.2	.1	.4	.4	.3	.1	2.0	2.5	6.0
1946	.2	.2	.5	.3	.1	4/	1.4	1.8	4.5
1947	.2	.1	.3	.3	.2	4/	.9	1.7	3.7
1948	.1	.2	.5	.3	.1	4/	.8	1.9	3.9
1949	.2	.2	.4	.4	.1	4/	1.0	1.8	4.1
1950	.1	.2	.6	.3	.1	4/	1.1	1.7	4.1
1951	.2	.1	.5	.3	.1	4/	.8	1.8	3.8
1952	.1	.1	.5	.3	.1	4/	1.0	1.7	3.8
1953	.1	.2	.5	.3	.1	4/	.8	1.8	3.8
1954	.1	.1	.5	.3	.1	4/	1.0	1.8	3.9
1955	.1	.2	.5	.3	.1	4/	.7	1.7	3.6
1956	.1	.1	.5	.3	.1	4/	.8	1.8	3.7
1957	.1	.1	.6	.3	.1	4/	.9	1.5	3.6
1958	.1	4/	.4	.3	.1	4/	.7	1.4	3.0
1959	.1	.1	.4	.3	.1	4/	.7	1.6	3.3
1960	.1	.1	.5	.3	.1	4/	.6	1.4	3.1
1961 5/	.1	.1	.4	.3	4/	4/	.7	1.8	3.4

1/ Production begins midyear. Civilian consumption 1941 to date. 2/ Pits-in basis. 3/ Excludes quantities used for juice. 4/ Less than 0.05 pound. 5/ Preliminary.

Table 5.--Frozen fruits and juices: Per capita consumption, 1925-61 1/

Year	Black-berries	Rasp-berries	Straw-berries	Other berries	Apples	Apricots	Cherries	Grapes and pulp	Peaches	Citrus juices		Miscel-laneous 4/	Total (product weight)
										Product weight 2/	Single-strength basis 3/		
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1925	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.20
1926	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.13
1927	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.28
1928	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.51
1929	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.58
1930	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.53
1931	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.41
1932	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.62
1933	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.51
1934	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.49
1935	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.50
1936	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.67
1937	0.02	0.04	0.21	0.06	0.01	---	0.16	0.01	---	---	---	0.01	.52
1938	.11	.18	.29	.07	.04	0.01	.19	.05	0.01	---	---	.07	1.02
1939	.03	.09	.39	.16	.01	5/	.29	.05	.03	---	---	.08	1.13
1940	.07	.09	.44	.18	.02	5/	.32	.07	.06	---	---	.03	1.28
1941	.08	.14	.52	.14	.04	5/	.24	.08	.04	---	---	.06	1.34
1942	.04	.13	.58	.09	.07	.01	.29	.08	.05	---	---	.05	1.39
1943	.03	.14	.32	.03	.12	.04	.27	.04	.10	---	---	.04	1.13
1944	.09	.17	.33	.19	.30	.17	.32	5/	.18	---	---	.26	2.01
1945	.05	.09	.24	.16	.49	.40	.26	.04	.38	---	---	.20	2.31
1946	.14	.15	.38	.25	.60	.30	.35	.12	.56	0.07	0.12	.23	3.15
1947	.11	.21	.73	.22	.34	.14	.56	.10	.31	.06	.09	.42	3.20
1948	.14	.19	.78	.24	.33	.10	.62	.10	.28	.09	.22	.13	3.00
1949	.08	.16	.97	.20	.28	.06	.51	.06	.17	.92	3.09	.10	3.51
1950	.10	.22	.87	.29	.29	.06	.60	.05	.16	1.52	5.12	.12	4.28
1951	.06	.21	1.00	.17	.21	.04	.60	.03	.16	2.19	7.22	.09	4.76
1952	.07	.21	1.21	.29	.28	.04	.63	.04	.20	3.53	11.44	.12	6.62
1953	.08	.14	1.25	.23	.24	.03	.58	.08	.22	4.08	12.85	.14	7.07
1954	.10	.13	1.43	.23	.31	.04	.52	5/	.17	4.40	13.93	.11	7.44
1955	.12	.24	1.44	.37	.41	.04	.66	.09	.26	4.94	15.81	.15	8.72
1956	.07	.20	1.49	.39	.51	.04	.69	.04	.23	4.86	15.48	.29	8.81
1957	.05	.14	1.53	.25	.34	.05	.66	.13	.24	5.32	16.99	.27	8.98
1958	.10	.23	1.52	.43	.39	.03	.52	.12	.14	4.32	13.27	.15	7.95
1959	.10	.20	1.29	.20	.39	.04	.62	.08	.22	5.42	16.64	.23	8.79
1960	.14	.21	1.15	.36	.40	.07	.72	.03	.24	5.61	17.56	.20	9.13
1961 6/	.10	.21	1.22	.40	.37	.06	.65	.12	.27	5.26	16.77	.19	8.85

1/ Prior to 1937, items not reported separately. Civilian consumption beginning 1941. 2/ Includes single-strength and concentrated juices. 3/ Concentrated fruit juices converted to single strength on basis of 3.525 pounds to 1; lemonade base, 0.84 to 1 through 1952 and 0.74 beginning 1953. 4/ Includes plums, prunes, pineapple, noncitrus juices, and miscellaneous fruits and berries; prior to 1946 includes small quantities of citrus juices. 5/ Less than 0.005 pound. 6/ Preliminary.

Table 6.--Fruits, farm-weight equivalent; Per capita consumption, 1910-61 1/

Year	Citrus					Apples						Other fruit						All fruit 4/
	Fresh 2/	Canned 3/	Canned juice 3/	Frozen	Total	Fresh 4/	Canned	Canned juice	Frozen	Dried	Total	Fresh	Canned	Canned juice	Frozen	Dried	Total	
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1910	17.8	---	---	---	17.8	59.4	1.0	---	---	1.8	62.2	60.7	2.9	0.7	---	14.5	78.8	158.8
1911	19.8	---	---	---	19.8	73.5	1.0	---	---	2.0	76.5	62.8	3.5	.3	---	12.9	79.5	175.8
1912	18.5	---	---	---	18.5	74.6	1.0	---	---	2.4	78.0	66.6	3.9	.7	---	14.9	86.1	182.6
1913	16.6	---	---	---	16.6	59.3	1.0	---	---	2.5	62.8	57.7	4.3	.5	---	15.5	78.0	157.4
1914	24.1	---	---	---	24.1	71.8	.8	---	---	1.6	74.2	67.9	5.4	.2	---	14.5	88.0	186.3
1915	23.1	---	---	---	23.1	69.0	1.0	---	---	1.8	71.8	65.2	6.4	.9	---	16.1	88.6	183.5
1916	22.0	---	---	---	22.0	63.9	1.1	---	---	3.6	68.6	50.3	7.2	.7	---	17.1	75.3	165.9
1917	22.0	---	---	---	22.0	56.1	1.9	---	---	3.8	61.8	54.1	7.6	.5	---	19.3	81.5	165.3
1918	16.5	---	---	---	16.5	56.9	2.2	---	---	3.5	62.6	48.6	7.5	.7	---	19.7	76.5	155.6
1919	23.5	---	---	---	23.5	45.2	1.8	---	---	3.3	50.3	56.3	8.9	.4	---	18.4	84.0	157.8
1920	26.0	---	---	---	26.0	63.0	1.6	---	---	3.0	67.6	56.4	10.1	.9	---	23.8	91.2	184.8
1921	30.5	---	---	---	30.5	36.1	1.4	---	---	1.6	39.1	49.3	9.7	.5	---	22.8	82.3	151.9
1922	24.6	5/	---	---	24.6	57.5	1.4	---	---	1.7	60.6	65.8	8.6	.2	---	20.8	95.4	180.6
1923	32.5	0.1	---	---	32.6	54.7	1.4	---	---	2.0	58.1	60.3	8.8	.4	---	21.6	91.1	181.8
1924	33.9	.2	---	---	34.1	54.1	1.6	---	---	1.1	56.8	63.1	9.6	.2	---	21.0	93.9	184.8
1925	28.9	.3	---	---	29.2	46.3	1.4	---	---	1.7	49.4	60.6	11.1	.2	0.2	22.0	94.1	172.7
1926	31.4	.3	---	---	31.7	62.3	1.5	---	---	1.2	65.0	70.6	12.7	.3	.1	21.9	105.6	202.3
1927	32.2	.5	---	---	32.7	37.4	1.4	---	---	1.1	39.9	60.1	13.6	.5	.3	21.7	96.2	168.8
1928	29.5	.5	---	---	30.0	48.9	1.4	---	---	1.0	51.3	71.7	13.8	.2	.6	22.0	108.3	189.6
1929	39.8	.5	0.1	---	40.4	39.7	1.6	---	---	1.4	42.7	63.6	13.2	.4	.6	20.7	98.5	181.6
1930	31.2	.8	.2	---	32.2	42.1	1.7	---	---	1.5	45.3	60.3	13.5	.4	.6	18.5	93.3	170.8
1931	42.3	1.2	.4	---	43.9	51.7	1.2	---	---	.8	53.7	69.6	13.3	.4	.4	17.8	101.5	199.1
1932	36.7	.5	.3	---	37.5	39.2	1.2	---	---	.7	41.1	53.0	12.0	.5	.7	17.4	83.6	162.2
1933	39.4	.8	.5	---	40.7	40.0	1.4	---	---	.7	42.1	47.8	12.0	.4	.6	19.3	80.1	162.9
1934	39.8	.6	.8	---	41.2	4/ 25.3	1.5	---	---	.9	27.7	54.0	13.2	.4	.5	18.5	86.6	4/ 155.5
1935	44.6	1.2	2.4	---	48.2	32.9	1.5	---	---	1.0	35.4	59.0	14.0	1.8	.6	18.5	93.9	177.5
1936	46.2	1.0	2.2	---	49.4	27.6	1.6	---	---	1.2	30.4	55.3	16.2	2.6	.7	19.6	94.4	174.2
1937	44.5	1.4	4.7	---	50.6	33.6	2.0	---	5/	1.3	36.9	64.4	16.0	4.4	.5	18.7	104.0	191.5
1938	49.1	1.2	5.4	---	55.7	28.2	1.8	---	0.1	1.2	31.3	58.0	15.2	4.2	1.0	19.3	97.7	184.7
1939	61.4	1.4	8.5	---	71.3	30.7	1.9	0.1	5/	.9	33.6	59.4	16.5	4.6	1.1	20.7	102.3	207.2
1940	56.7	1.2	9.2	---	67.1	29.7	2.2	.2	5/	1.7	33.8	55.7	18.7	6.0	1.2	21.2	102.8	203.7
1941	57.7	1.7	13.1	---	72.5	31.7	2.5	.3	.1	.8	35.4	59.5	19.0	5.7	1.3	18.6	104.1	212.0
1942	57.7	1.8	12.6	---	72.1	28.1	2.6	.6	.1	.3	31.7	45.6	17.7	5.4	1.3	14.5	84.5	188.3
1943	60.3	.1	11.2	---	71.6	24.9	2.3	.7	.2	.1	28.2	34.5	12.6	4.4	1.0	16.9	69.4	169.2
1944	68.2	5/	21.1	---	89.3	25.5	1.4	1.0	.5	.4	28.8	48.0	9.4	3.0	1.7	21.3	83.4	201.5
1945	66.6	.1	21.6	---	88.3	22.9	1.7	.4	.8	.8	26.6	52.5	13.6	4.0	1.9	21.3	93.3	208.2
1946	59.1	1.1	34.8	0.3	95.3	23.0	1.9	.5	1.0	1.5	27.9	54.4	22.4	7.0	2.6	18.3	104.7	227.9
1947	62.2	1.5	30.2	.2	94.1	25.4	2.4	.4	.6	1.3	30.1	54.7	17.8	6.4	2.8	14.0	95.7	219.9
1948	54.4	2.0	36.2	.5	93.1	26.3	2.8	.3	.6	1.3	31.3	50.4	18.3	5.2	2.6	13.1	89.6	214.0
1949	47.9	1.8	26.2	6.7	82.6	24.7	2.9	.7	.5	1.1	29.9	50.2	19.1	5.6	2.2	13.5	90.6	203.1
1950	41.3	1.5	19.8	10.8	73.4	22.7	3.5	.9	.5	1.3	28.9	42.8	21.3	5.8	2.4	13.3	85.6	187.9
1951	45.1	1.7	20.8	15.2	82.8	25.7	3.4	.8	.4	1.2	31.5	44.4	18.6	6.2	2.3	12.8	84.3	198.6
1952	44.4	1.5	17.0	21.5	84.4	21.6	4.0	.8	.5	1.0	27.9	46.1	19.9	6.9	2.7	12.5	88.1	200.4
1953	43.4	1.8	16.0	24.4	85.6	20.9	3.5	.8	.4	.9	26.5	46.8	20.5	7.6	2.6	12.5	90.0	202.1
1954	41.2	1.9	15.8	27.1	86.0	20.0	3.6	1.1	.5	.9	26.1	44.5	20.0	6.6	2.6	12.5	86.2	198.3
1955	41.2	2.2	6/ 16.6	30.9	90.9	19.6	4.1	.8	.7	.9	26.1	39.8	21.0	7.2	3.2	12.4	83.6	200.6
1956	38.5	6/ 2.4	6/ 16.3	30.3	87.5	18.9	4.4	1.0	.9	.8	26.0	43.3	20.0	8.7	3.3	11.9	87.2	200.7
1957	36.5	6/ 2.0	6/ 17.2	33.0	88.7	19.3	4.4	1.0	.6	.7	26.0	42.6	21.0	8.0	3.2	11.8	86.6	201.3
1958	30.5	6/ 2.6	6/ 17.6	25.8	76.5	22.6	4.7	1.2	.7	.7	29.9	44.0	20.9	7.5	3.1	10.8	86.3	192.7
1959	33.4	6/ 2.1	6/ 14.1	32.6	82.2	23.0	4.5	1.5	.7	.8	30.5	44.5	20.8	7.4	2.8	10.1	85.6	198.3
1960	33.3	6/ 2.7	6/ 15.3	34.3	85.6	20.1	4.9	1.4	.7	.7	27.8	44.1	21.1	8.1	3.0	10.5	86.8	200.2
1961 7/	30.5	6/ 2.6	6/ 13.7	32.2	79.0	18.6	5.1	1.4	.6	.7	26.4	43.1	21.4	7.6	3.1	10.4	85.6	191.0

1/ Excludes quantities consumed as baby food. Farm-weight equivalent derived using constant conversion factors for individual fruits except juices, for which factors have been adjusted since 1948 to allow for increased yield. Unless otherwise noted, data represent a calendar year (adjustments to a calendar year, when necessary, were made by combining proportional parts of each pack year involved). Civilian consumption only, beginning 1941. 2/ Beginning 1941, crop year beginning October or November prior to year indicated. 3/ Pack year beginning November prior to year indicated. 4/ Beginning 1934 includes only apples grown in commercial areas. 5/ Less than 0.05 pound. 6/ Includes chilled citrus. 7/ Preliminary.

Table 7.--Tree nuts (shelled basis): Per capita consumption, crop years, 1909-61 1/

Year	Almonds	Filberts	Pecans	Walnuts	Other 2/	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1909	0.15	0.06	0.01	0.31	0.26	0.8
1910	.17	.07	.01	.30	.19	.7
1911	.15	.05	.01	.31	.26	.8
1912	.17	.06	.01	.28	.16	.7
1913	.16	.07	.01	.31	.29	.8
1914	.16	.07	.01	.28	.19	.7
1915	.17	.05	3/	.35	.21	.8
1916	.22	.07	.01	.35	.13	.8
1917	.23	.10	3/	.28	.18	.8
1918	.29	.06	3/	.25	.16	.8
1919	.33	.15	.24	.49	.23	1.4
1920	.20	.07	.04	.31	.36	1.0
1921	.31	.11	.16	.49	.36	1.4
1922	.29	.11	.05	.44	.34	1.2
1923	.30	.12	.19	.42	.39	1.4
1924	.26	.07	.13	.48	.35	1.3
1925	.23	.10	.17	.51	.29	1.3
1926	.26	.08	.30	.37	.35	1.4
1927	.24	.10	.11	.51	.14	1.1
1928	.26	.09	.21	.38	.30	1.2
1929	.20	.06	.16	.44	.23	1.1
1930	.21	.06	.17	.33	.29	1.1
1931	.17	.04	.26	.32	.33	1.1
1932	.14	.05	.20	.36	.27	1.0
1933	.12	.03	.23	.26	.25	.9
1934	.11	.03	.17	.33	.35	1.0
1935	.17	.04	.36	.34	.44	1.4
1936	.16	.05	.17	.28	.47	1.1
1937	.19	.03	.30	.38	.46	1.4
1938	.14	.03	.21	.32	.49	1.2
1939	.21	.05	.27	.38	.46	1.4
1940	.12	.03	.34	.32	.54	1.4
1941	.09	.04	.34	.44	.40	1.3
1942	.22	.03	.23	.35	.14	1.0
1943	.23	.05	.38	.37	.07	1.1
1944	.36	.10	.41	.41	.16	1.4
1945	.34	.10	.37	.38	.24	1.4
1946	.36	.13	.20	.38	.40	1.5
1947	.30	.08	.31	.33	.45	1.5
1948	.29	.09	.44	.38	.49	1.7
1949	.30	.10	.31	.49	.53	1.7
1950	.33	.06	.32	.37	.57	1.7
1951	.30	.08	.39	.43	.49	1.7
1952	.26	.09	.37	.46	.50	1.7
1953	.24	.06	.51	.33	.50	1.6
1954	.22	.08	.22	.39	.58	1.5
1955	.21	.07	.34	.43	.59	1.6
1956	.27	.04	.40	.35	.49	1.6
1957	.19	.09	.30	.32	.59	1.5
1958	.17	.07	.38	.39	.57	1.6
1959	.37	.08	.31	.30	.52	1.6
1960	.23	.07	.39	.35	.54	1.6
1961 4/	.32	.07	.51	.30	.54	1.7

1/ Crop year beginning July of year indicated. Civilian per capita consumption beginning 1941.
2/ Includes the following nuts: Brazil, pignolia, pistachios, chestnuts, cashews, and miscellaneous.
3/ Less than 0.005 pound.
4/ Preliminary.

Table 8.--Frozen fruits and fruit juices: Pack and cold-storage holdings, 1960 and 1961 seasons

Commodity	Pack		Stocks		
	1960	1961	July 31 average 1957-61	July 31 1961	July 31 1962
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Apples and applesauce	69,853	80,117	33,118	32,715	39,604
Apricots	15,258	12,164	10,486	16,413	16,130
Blackberries	26,970	22,562	10,241	10,915	9,574
Blueberries	25,230	21,990	10,646	14,441	13,311
Boysenberries	10,229	13,020	n.a.	17,035	14,021
Cherries	129,808	188,637	72,936	66,714	131,987
Grapes	14,899	13,598	5,792	5,467	4,356
Peaches	72,928	60,774	16,318	23,266	23,176
Plums and prunes	2,060	2,198	1/	1/	1/
Raspberries, black	9,333	6,072	2/ 43,721	5,883	6,482
Raspberries, red	28,041	23,127		31,053	22,359
Strawberries	217,477	222,694	219,543	217,417	195,730
Logan and other berries	3,513	3,414	1/	1/	1/
Orange juice 3/	(See below)	(See below)	380,537	421,917	621,609
Other fruit juices and purees	---	---	147,402	173,315	171,275
Other fruit	34,119	34,559	59,668	41,488	33,047
Total	659,718	704,926	1,010,408	1,078,039	1,302,661

Citrus juices (season beginning November 1)	Pack		
	1959	1960	1961
	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons
Orange			
Concentrated	81,101	4/ 84,298	5/ 116,093
Unconcentrated	---	---	---
Grapefruit			
Concentrated	1,639	4/ 3,857	5/ 3,175
Unconcentrated	---	---	---
Blend			
Concentrated	284	256	258
Lemon			
Concentrated	1,150	93	n.a.
Unconcentrated	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Lemonade base	14,750	8,450	n.a.
Tangerine			
Concentrated	320	1,407	5/ 1,370
Limeade	893	728	6/ 179

1/ Included with "other fruit" beginning December 1958.
2/ Not reported separately prior to January 1, 1959.
3/ Single-strength and concentrated, mostly concentrated.
4/ Data not available on 1960-61 and 1961-62 California packs - Florida only.
5/ Florida pack through July 1962.
6/ Florida pack through May 1962.

n.a. means "not available."
Compiled from reports of the National Association of Frozen Food Packers, Florida Canners Association, and survey by USDA.

Table 9.--Canned fruit and fruit juices: Pack and stocks, 1960 and 1961 seasons

Commodity	Pack		Stocks				
			Canners		Distributors		
	1960	1961 1/	June 1 1961	June 1 1962	June 1 1961	June 1 1962	July 1 1962
	1,000 cases 24/2½	1,000 cases 24/2½	1,000 cases 24/2½	1,000 cases 24/2½	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases
Canned fruits:							
Apples	3,060	3,667	1,341	1,373	433	392	363
Applesauce	11,757	12,552	4,350	3,816	1,278	1,436	1,375
Apricots	6,144	4,797	1,810	1,204	605	599	n.a.
Cherries, R. S. P.	1,603	2,357	103	183	278	296	259
Cherries, sweet	629	1,110	79	341	156	201	n.a.
Citrus segments	3,233	3,184	1,701	1,554	2/390	2/382	2/348
Cranberries	2,226	3,385	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Mixed fruits 3/	13,980	14,797	3,534	3,755	1,557	1,571	n.a.
Peaches:							
Total ex. spiced	30,036	30,691	5,703	5,294	2,946	3,159	n.a.
California only							
Clingstone	21,587	22,940	3,443	3,382	---	---	---
Freestone	4,876	5,028	1,558	1,399	---	---	---
Pears	8,506	9,090	2,568	3,102	1,135	1,165	n.a.
Pineapple	4/15,014	4/15,222	4/4,993	4/5,379	1,834	1,949	2,050
Plums and prunes	414	1,705	5/ 38	5/ 382	134	242	n.a.

	Pack				Stocks			
			Florida 6/		Canners		Distributors	
	1960	1961	1961	1962	July 29 1961	July 28 1962	July 1 1961	July 1 1962
	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases
Canned juices:								
Apple	6,236	6,851	---	---	---	---	---	---
Blended orange and grapefruit	7/3,193	n.a.	3,102	3,853	8/ 885	8/1,016	416	369
Grapefruit	10,975	n.a.	9,158	10,085	8/3,365	8/3,637	916	720
Orange	7/11,490	n.a.	10,819	13,759	8/2,501	8/3,520	969	940
Tangerine and tangerine blends	553	n.a.	553	262	262	86	---	---
Pineapple	4/14,393	4/15,253	---	---	4/6,481	4/6,274	1,221	1,358
Pineapple, concentrated	4/ 7,468	4/ 4,421	---	---	4/6,558	4/3,636	---	---

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Grapefruit segments only.
3/ Includes fruit cocktail, fruits for salad and mixed fruits.
4/ As reported by the Pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii, covering both Hawaiian and foreign operations of its members. Stocks of juice as of June 30. Concentrated juice converted from equivalent cases of 6/10's to cases of 24/2's single-strength.
5/ Total U. S. canned purple plums.
6/ Florida pack through July.
7/ Florida and Texas only. Data not available on California and Arizona packs.
8/ Florida only.

n. a. means "not available."

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

Table 10.--Production and utilization of specified fruits, crops of 1960 and 1961 1/

Commodity and crop year	Total production 2/	Production having value 2/	Farm disposition		Utilization of sales (fresh equivalent)					
			For farm home use	Sold	Fresh sales	Canned	Dried	Frozen	Crushed	Other processed
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Apples										
1960	108,515	108,415	2,160	106,255	70,164	18,477	2,859	3,873	---	3/ 10,882
1961	126,710	125,409	2,202	123,207	77,705	22,732	3,903	3,876	---	3/ 14,991
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Avocados										
1960	37,300	37,300	320	36,980	36,980	---	---	---	---	---
1961	56,100	56,100	325	55,775	55,775	---	---	---	---	---
Cranberries										
1960	67,035	4/66,835	5/	---	21,680	6/42,255	---	---	---	---
1961	61,820	4/61,770	5/	---	26,325	6/29,840	---	---	---	---
Grapes										
1960	2,996,640	2,996,640	8,228	2,988,412	544,453	40,700	776,000	---	7/1,627,259	---
1961	3,092,030	3,092,030	6,905	3,085,125	485,705	44,000	912,900	---	1,642,520	---
Olives										
1960	66,000	66,000	200	65,800	800	44,300	---	---	7,800	8/12,900
1961	43,000	43,000	200	42,800	700	26,000	---	---	7,300	8/ 8,800

1/ Production and utilization of apricots, cherries, nectarines, peaches, pears, plums, and prunes, 1960 and 1961 crops, published in the June 1962 Fruit Situation.
2/ Differences between total production and production having value are economic abandonment.
3/ Mostly crushed for vinegar, cider, and juice.
4/ Includes cranberries paid for but not utilized.
5/ Quantities used in farm household negligible.
6/ Mostly canned.
7/ Includes some quantities canned.
8/ California Spanish Green, Sicilian Style, chopped, minced, brined and other cures.

Table 11.--Bush berries: Acreage and production by kinds, Washington and Oregon, average 1951-60, annual 1961 and indicated 1962

State and item	Harvested acreage			Production		
	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962 1/	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962 1/
	Acres	Acres	Acres	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Washington						
Red Raspberries	2,715	2,750	2,950	14,584	16,225	18,585
Black Raspberries	194	180	180	586	243	306
Tame Blackberries	916	700	700	6,711	5,390	5,460
Blueberries	494	600	600	2,002	3,300	3,360
Currants	226	220	260	781	726	858
Boysenberries and Youngberries	---	---	---	---	---	---
Loganberries	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total	4,545	4,450	4,690	24,664	25,884	28,569
Oregon						
Red Raspberries	---	2,450	2,500	8,835	9,800	11,500
Black Raspberries	---	2,850	2,750	5,376	3,278	3,300
Tame Blackberries	---	2,800	2,900	13,510	18,480	20,300
Blueberries	---	---	---	---	---	---
Currants	---	---	---	---	---	---
Boysenberries and Youngberries	---	1,200	1,300	5,880	4,560	3,900
Loganberries	---	600	500	1,700	2,460	1,950
Total	2/	9,900	9,950	35,301	38,578	40,950
Total 2 States	2/	14,350	14,640	59,965	64,462	69,519

1/ All indications, except blackberries, as of June 15. Blackberry production is as of July 15.

2/ Acreage estimates for Oregon not available prior to 1961.

Table 12.--Apples, commercial crop: Production, average 1951-60, annual 1961 and indicated 1962 1/

State and area	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962	State and area	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.		1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Maine	1,220	2,000	1,850	Minnesota	282	370	300
New Hampshire	1,180	1,450	1,480	Iowa	193	350	260
Vermont	914	950	1,200	Missouri	933	1,400	1,300
Massachusetts	2,450	3,150	2,900	Kansas	221	240	210
Rhode Island	162	200	180				
Connecticut	1,285	1,450	1,200	N. Central	20,507	27,510	24,720
New York	17,405	24,100	21,000				
New Jersey	2,845	3,000	3,000	Kentucky	315	290	360
Pennsylvania	7,028	9,800	8,500	Tennessee	295	270	400
				Arkansas	261	180	200
N. Atlantic	34,489	46,100	41,310				
				S. Central	871	740	960
Delaware	306	300	290				
Maryland	1,270	1,600	1,400	Total Central	2/21,432	28,250	25,680
Virginia	9,505	10,500	10,600				
West Virginia	4,773	5,500	5,300	Montana	61	40	25
North Carolina	1,554	2,300	2,400	Idaho	1,326	1,150	1,180
				Colorado	1,146	1,500	1,300
S. Atlantic	17,408	20,200	19,990	New Mexico	564	370	380
				Utah	386	200	370
Total Eastern	51,896	66,300	61,300	Washington	22,630	16,900	20,200
				Oregon	2,151	1,700	1,900
Ohio	3,205	3,500	3,700	California	8,730	10,300	10,300
Indiana	1,525	1,350	1,850				
Illinois	2,315	2,500	2,200	Western	36,995	32,160	35,655
Michigan	10,520	16,000	13,500				
Wisconsin	1,313	1,800	1,400	United States	2/110,322	126,710	122,635

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Average includes States for which estimates have been discontinued.

Table 13.--Cranberries: Production in principal States, average 1951-60, annual 1960 and 1961 and preliminary 1962

State	Average 1951-60	1960	1961	Preliminary 1962
	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
Massachusetts	578,900	805,000	472,000	740,000
New Jersey	88,900	86,000	118,000	108,000
Wisconsin	313,000	379,000	462,000	430,000
Washington	62,420	42,700	139,000	82,500
Oregon	32,490	28,000	45,400	34,000
5 States	1,075,710	1,340,700	1,236,400	1,394,500

Table 14.--Apples: Unweighted wholesale price per bushel, Chicago, July-August 1961 and 1962

Week ended	Midwestern varieties, mostly 2¼ inch minimum, generally good quality and condition, per bushel 1/							
	Michigan Lodi		Duchess		Wealthy		Williams Red	
	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
June 29	2/3.00	4.50	---	---	---	---	---	---
July 6	2/2.85	3.90	---	---	---	---	---	---
13	2/2.75	3.50	---	---	---	---	---	---
20	---	2.50	4.25	---	---	2.85	---	3.35
27	---	---	3.75	---	3.00	2.35	5.00	---
August 3	---	2.25	3.25	---	3.25	2.10	4.50	---
10	---	---	2.75	---	2.75	2.10	2.85	---

1/ Prices on Midwestern varieties are the representative price for Tuesday of each week.
2/ Quotation for ½ bushel basket.

Table 15.--Fruits, miscellaneous: Condition August 1 and production, average 1951-60, annual 1961 and indicated 1962

Crop and State	Production 1/			Condition August 1		
	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Percent	Percent	Percent
Apricots						
California	183,600	180,000	150,000	---	---	---
Washington	12,230	2/ 8,500	10,500	---	---	---
Utah	5,780	2,800	2,500	---	---	---
3 States	201,610	191,300	163,000	---	---	---
Nectarines						
California	25,480	54,000	---	3/78	84	82
Figs, California						
Dried	4/23,990	4/18,800	(---	84	86	94
Not dried	11,010	7,700	(---			
Olives						
California	50,300	43,000	---	57	55	54
Avocados						
Florida	9,140	6,100	---	57	52	66

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.
2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): Apricots, Washington, 1,200.
3/ Short-time average.
4/ Dried basis; 3 pounds of fresh figs are about equal to 1 pound dried.

Table 16.--Cherries: Production by varieties, 12 States, average 1951-60, annual 1961 and indicated 1962 1/

State	Sweet			Sour			All varieties		
	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	4,640	5,000	5,500	21,580	31,200	22,000	26,220	36,200	27,500
Pennsylvania	1,020	1,100	1,300	10,000	10,300	11,000	11,020	11,400	12,300
Ohio	2/	2/	2/	1,633	2,300	1,700	1,633	2,300	1,700
Michigan	10,650	14,000	16,500	70,450	89,500	120,000	81,100	103,500	136,500
Wisconsin	---	---	---	12,520	20,000	13,500	12,520	20,000	13,500
Montana	1,436	2,000	2,200	268	570	240	1,704	2,570	2,440
Idaho	2,282	2,000	2,300	990	1,100	1,200	3,272	3,100	3,500
Colorado	605	1,100	800	1,410	2,300	1,300	2,015	3,400	2,100
Utah	3,210	1,900	3,100	2,250	2,300	3,500	5,460	4,200	6,600
Washington	16,240	3/21,200	18,900	1,900	500	800	18,140	21,700	19,700
Oregon	21,230	25,500	30,000	3,400	5,300	5,600	24,630	30,800	35,600
California	26,280	27,500	28,500	---	---	---	26,280	27,500	28,500
12 States	4/87,876	101,300	109,100	126,401	165,370	180,840	4/214,277	266,670	289,940

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.
2/ Estimates discontinued beginning with 1961 crop season.
3/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit: Sweet cherries, Washington, 900 tons.
4/ Average includes production for States no longer estimated.

n. a. means "not available."

Table 17.--Cherries, western: Weighted average auction price per Campbell lug, New York City, May-August 1961 and 1962

Origin and week ended	Chapman		Burbank		Tartarian	
	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
California:						
May 11	5.45	---	5.77	---	6.60	---
18	6.15	4.40	5.44	6.16	6.07	7.00
25	---	---	5.30	---	5.57	6.41
June 1	---	---	---	---	4.50	6.66
8	---	---	---	---	3.87	6.03
15	---	---	---	---	---	4.52
	Bing		Lambert		Republican	
California:						
May 18	6.20	---	---	---	---	---
25	9.61	7.34	---	10.51	---	---
June 1	6.38	9.43	---	---	---	---
8	6.27	7.54	4.13	---	---	---
15	7.44	7.22	6.06	6.09	7.10	5.29
22	8.28	7.97	7.30	6.18	7.50	6.35
29	---	8.30	---	7.09	---	6.07
Northwestern:						
June 22	9.25	---	---	---	---	---
29	7.79	7.72	7.09	---	---	---
July 6	7.08	7.13	5.80	7.12	---	---
13	5.78	5.32	4.58	4.65	---	---
20	5.48	4.88	4.77	3.99	---	---
27	6.43	5.49	5.64	4.74	---	---
August 3	7.00	7.19	6.54	6.03	---	---
10	6.76	8.37	6.78	7.21	---	---

Compiled from the New York Daily Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 18.--Grapes: Production in important States, average 1951-60, annual 1961 and indicated 1962 1/

State	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962	State and variety	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962
	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	85,870	124,000	96,000	Arkansas	6,680	4,000	7,600
New Jersey	1,135	850	800				
Pennsylvania	24,400	40,000	36,000	Arizona	5,447	9,230	10,700
				Washington	41,200	50,200	53,000
Ohio	14,690	16,500	18,000	California:			
Michigan	44,900	33,000	67,000	Wine	580,400	474,000	550,000
				Table	558,200	445,000	575,000
Iowa	1,350	700	600	Raisin	1,593,000	1,885,000	1,750,000
Missouri	3,520	4,300	4,100	Dried 2/	213,100	228,000	---
				Not dried	740,600	973,000	---
North Carolina	1,385	950	950	All	2,731,600	2,804,000	2,875,000
South Carolina	1,440	3,100	3,500				
Georgia	1,285	1,200	1,000	United States	3/2,969,050	3,092,030	3,174,250

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantitites unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes. 3/ U. S. average includes production for States no longer estimated.

Table 19.--Grapes, California: Weighted average auction price per lug box, New York and Chicago, June-August 1961 and 1962

Market and week ended	Seedless		Red Malaga		Ribier	
	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
New York:						
June 8	6.83	---	---	---	---	---
15	7.03	---	---	---	---	---
22	5.86	8.09	---	---	---	---
29	4.83	7.05	---	---	---	---
July 6	6.48	6.24	4.24	---	---	12.35
13	5.99	5.31	5.53	4.48	6.60	8.40
20	5.98	5.40	---	---	5.30	6.86
27	10.26	4.63	---	2.51	6.58	7.00
August 3	6.66	5.16	3.77	2.86	7.83	6.00
10	5.26		4.41		5.91	
Chicago:						
June 8	---	---	---	---	---	---
15	6.94	---	---	---	---	---
22	4.80	6.40	---	---	---	---
29	4.04	5.88	---	---	---	---
July 6	5.45	4.63	---	---	---	---
13	5.58	5.36	---	---	---	---
20	4.59	5.05	---	---	6.00	---
27	7.66	3.88	3.71	2.48	9.40	---
August 3	5.59	4.43	3.98	---	8.08	6.70
10	4.60	3.92	4.08	3.28	5.62	4.30

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

Table 20.--Pears: Production by States and on Pacific Coast, average 1951-60, annual 1961 and indicated 1962 1/

State	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962	Pacific Coast	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.		Tons	Tons	Tons
Connecticut	50	65	54	Washington			
				Bartlett	84,825	2/84,250	75,000
New York	549	750	675	Other	35,762	34,500	30,000
Pennsylvania	136	115	115	Total	120,588	2/118,750	105,000
Michigan	1,092	1,550	1,400	Oregon			
				Bartlett	54,025	2/53,500	62,500
Texas	124	135	50	Other	75,350	67,250	80,000
Idaho	84	60	50	Total	129,375	2/120,750	142,500
Colorado	193	245	220	California			
				Bartlett	330,300	313,000	345,000
Utah	240	120	240	Other	41,000	34,000	32,000
Washington	4,824	2/4,750	4,200	Total	371,300	347,000	377,000
Oregon	5,175	2/4,830	5,700	Total Bartlett	469,150	450,750	482,500
California	15,472	14,460	15,708	Total Other	152,112	135,750	142,000
United States	3/28,986	27,080	28,412				

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/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit: 1961-Washington, Bartlett, 84,000 bushels (2,100 tons); Oregon, Bartlett, 30,000 bushels (750 tons). 3/ U. S. total for the 1951-60 average includes production for States no longer estimated.

Table 21.--Pears, California Bartlett: Weighted average auction price per box, New York and Chicago, July and August 1961 and 1962

Week ended		New York		Chicago	
		1961	1962	1961	1962
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
July	6	---	---	9.23	---
	13	8.79	5.83	7.94	7.98
	20	6.44	6.56	6.30	5.77
	27	5.67	5.44	5.97	4.97
August	3	6.63	5.04	6.41	5.02
	10	6.73	4.73	6.58	4.83

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

Table 22.--Plums and prunes: Production in important States, average 1951-60, annual 1960 and 1961 and indicated 1962 1/

Crop and State	Average 1951-60	1960	1961	Indicated 1962
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Plums:				
Michigan	6,410	7,000	7,700	5,500
California	80,800	2/82,000	2/87,000	80,000
United States	87,210	89,000	94,700	85,500
Prunes:				
Idaho	20,300	10,600	20,500	17,500
Washington	17,160	2/10,100	2/19,200	22,000
Oregon	40,910	4,000	28,000	45,000
		Dried basis 3/		
California	150,000	139,000	139,000	140,000
		Fresh basis		
United States	453,370	372,200	415,200	434,500

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

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): Plums, California 1960 -- 2,000; 1961 -- 2,000; Prunes, Washington, 1960 -- 225; 1961 -- 1,000.

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

Table 23.--Plums, California: Weighted average auction price per crate, New York and Chicago, June-August 1961 and 1962

	Beauty		Santa Rosa		Formosa		Tragedy		Burbank	
	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:										
June 1	4.75	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
8	4.62	8.39	5.95	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
15	3.36	4.95	5.13	6.40	3.03	---	---	---	---	---
22	2.91	4.49	4.34	6.73	2.81	3.81	---	---	---	---
29	3.87	4.42	4.66	5.92	3.52	4.55	4.79	---	---	---
July 6	---	---	5.17	6.36	3.67	5.56	5.97	6.73	---	---
13	---	---	4.84	4.83	---	3.60	5.37	6.59	3.60	3.78
20	---	---	4.61	4.66	3.00	2.76	4.38	4.10	3.60	3.15
27	---	---	5.73	5.33	---	---	4.34	2.90	3.31	2.88
August 3	---	---	5.54	2.58	---	---	4.54	2.99	---	---
Chicago:										
June 1	4.61	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
8	4.15	6.96	5.57	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
15	3.28	4.86	4.49	---	3.36	---	---	---	---	---
22	---	4.65	4.53	6.09	3.53	4.47	5.45	---	---	---
29	3.23	---	4.55	5.41	3.53	4.46	4.68	---	---	---
July 6	---	---	4.75	5.65	---	4.98	5.18	---	---	---
15	---	---	4.98	5.32	---	3.87	5.28	6.57	3.89	4.13
20	---	---	5.03	5.16	---	---	5.14	4.50	3.22	3.61
27	---	---	5.78	4.85	---	---	---	4.17	2.54	---
August 3	---	---	---	---	---	---	5.17	3.38	---	---

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

Table 24 .--Peaches: Production by geographic divisions, average 1951-60, annual 1961 and indicated 1962 1/

Division	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962	Division	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.		1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
New England	275	238	341				
Middle Atlantic	5,709	4,825	5,900	Pacific	36,631	2/42,475	43,824
E. N. Central	4,979	5,670	3,890				
W. N. Central	538	635	500				
S. Atlantic	11,196	2/17,205	15,320	Total	3/65,566	77,895	75,000
E. S. Central	1,418	2,162	1,540				
W. S. Central	2,288	2,395	1,330	California:			
Mountain	2,395	2/ 2,290	2,355	Clingstone 4/	22,952	2/27,752	28,336
				Freestone	11,613	12,543	12,918

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.
2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bushels): South Carolina, 350; Georgia, 145; Colorado, 238; Washington, 100; California, Clingstone, 2,938.
3/ Total for average includes production for States no longer estimated.
4/ Mainly for canning.

Table 25 .--Tree nuts: Production in important States, average 1951-60, annual 1961 and indicated 1962 1/

State	Pecans				Almonds, filberts and walnuts		
	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962		Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962
	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons
North Carolina	1,048	750	700	Almonds:			
South Carolina	2,300	4,000	1,000	California	45,090	66,400	46,000
Georgia	19,140	39,300	7,500				
Florida	2,272	2,400	1,500	Filberts:			
Alabama	9,470	25,000	4,000	Oregon	7,660	11,100	8,400
Mississippi	5,483	12,750	3,500	Washington	530	660	500
Arkansas	3,008	3,050	1,750	2 States	8,190	11,760	8,900
Louisiana	8,415	18,000	6,250				
Oklahoma	10,320	5,800	7,000	Walnuts,			
Texas	15,735	10,000	8,500	English:			
New Mexico	2,114	2,325	3,600	California	67,900	61,200	84,000
Total	79,305	123,375	45,300	Oregon	5,680	6,300	4,200
Improved varieties 2/	37,916	71,175	20,700	2 States	73,580	67,500	88,200
Wild and seedling	41,389	52,200	24,600	Total tree nuts	206,165	269,035	188,400

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.
2/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

Table 26.--Citrus fruits: Production, average 1950-59, annual 1959, 1960 and indicated 1961; condition on August 1, average 1951-60, annual 1961 and 1962

Crop and State	Production 1/				Condition August 1 (new crop)		
	Average 1950-59	1959	1960	Indicated 1961	Average 1951-60	1961	1962
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Oranges:							
Early, Midseason and Navel varieties: 2/							
California	14,370	13,500	9,000	7,800	70	50	60
Florida, all	47,970	49,000	51,000	57,000	--	--	--
Temple	2,310	3,900	4,000	4,500	--	73	66
Other	45,660	45,100	47,000	52,500	--	67	71
Texas	1,142	1,500	2,000	1,600	58	82	2
Arizona	472	560	440	640	72	85	55
Louisiana	167	260	275	255	59	91	--
Total	64,122	64,820	62,715	67,295	--	--	--
Valencia:							
California	22,624	17,300	16,000	13,000	73	63	69
Florida	32,210	42,500	35,700	56,000	71	74	65
Texas	518	1,200	1,500	600	55	82	2
Arizona	641	940	720	800	75	83	61
Total	59,992	61,940	53,920	70,400	--	--	--
All oranges:							
California	36,994	30,800	25,000	20,800	72	57	65
Florida	84,180	91,500	86,700	113,000	71	71	68
Texas	1,660	2,700	3,500	2,200	58	82	2
Arizona	1,113	1,500	1,160	1,440	73	84	58
Louisiana	167	260	275	255	59	91	--
Total all oranges	124,114	126,760	116,635	137,695	71	68	67
Tangerines:							
Florida	4,320	2,800	4,900	4,000	64	63	69
Total, oranges and tangerines	128,434	129,560	121,535	141,695	--	--	--
Grapefruit:							
Florida, all	35,100	30,500	31,600	35,000	64	63	66
Seedless	19,250	20,100	19,200	23,800	67	66	66
Pink	---	---	7,300	9,000	--	--	--
White	---	---	11,900	14,800	--	--	--
Other	15,850	10,400	12,400	11,200	62	59	66
Texas	2,970	5,200	6,800	2,600	51	76	2
Arizona	2,585	3,220	2,260	2,300	76	83	69
California, all	2,482	2,700	2,640	2,800	77	77	68
Desert Valleys	936	1,400	1,240	1,400	82	94	68
Other areas	1,546	1,300	1,400	1,400	73	68	67
Total grapefruit	43,137	41,620	43,300	42,700	63	66	65
Lemons:							
California	14,917	17,100	13,800	15,000	73	66	60
Arizona	3/ 735	1,130	540	1,540	67	80	36
Total lemons	15,064	18,230	14,340	16,540	72	67	59
Limes:							
Florida 4/	328	320	310	340	73	73	72
Tangelos:							
Florida	3/329	550	500	1,000	—	69	72

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: 90 lb. Grapefruit: California Desert Valleys and Arizona, 64 lb.; other California areas, 67 lb.; Florida 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/ Short-time averages. 4/ July 1 forecast of 1962 Florida limes, 400 thousand boxes.

Table 27.--Oranges and lemons: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, June-August 1961 and 1962 1/

Period	Oranges						Lemons	
	1961			1962			1961	1962
	Calif.-Ariz. Valencias	Fla. 2/	Total	Calif.-Ariz. Valencias	Fla. 2/	Total	Calif.	Calif.
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Season through June 2	7,107	21,172	28,279	5,847	31,055	36,902	10,341	11,261
Week ended:								
June 9	770	372	1,142	652	624	1,276	674	542
16	770	245	1,015	662	471	1,133	721	551
23	701	175	876	560	380	940	691	461
30	595	67	662	551	307	858	554	527
July 7	682	50	732	557	245	802	566	408
14	839	31	870	596	185	781	502	506
21	760	23	783	596	132	728	540	459
28	703	21	724	590	136	726	518	457
August 4	715	2	717	597	78	675	504	372
Season through August 4	13,642	22,158	35,800	11,208	33,613	44,821	15,611	15,544

1/ Interstate and intrastate fresh shipments for oranges. California lemons represent interstate fresh shipments only. All data subject to revision.
2/ Excludes express shipments.

Table 28.--Grapefruit: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, June-August 1961 and 1962 1/

Period	1961				1962			
	Calif.-Ariz.	Texas 2/	Fla. 2/	Total	Calif.-Ariz.	Texas 2/	Fla. 2/	Total
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Season through June 2	3,827	8,277	25,581	37,685	3,808	3,501	30,466	37,775
Week ended:								
June 9	215	80	430	725	182	---	382	564
16	177	57	397	631	179	---	296	475
23	155	39	255	449	108	---	314	422
30	167	20	112	299	158	---	251	409
July 7	164	---	139	303	80	---	192	272
14	238	---	133	371	117	---	102	219
21	216	---	83	299	160	---	94	254
28	195	---	44	239	154	---	51	205
August 4	226	---	9	235	180	---	30	210
Season through August 4	5,580	8,473	27,183	41,236	5,126	3,501	32,178	40,805

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

Table 29.--Citrus fruits: Weighted average auction price per four-fifths bushel for Florida and per half box for California, at New York and Chicago, June-August 1961 and 1962

Market, month, and week	Oranges				Grapefruit				Lemons	
	California Valencias		Florida		California		Florida		California	
	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:										
Season average through May	4.49	4.40	3.25	2.60	---	---	2.21	2.32	3.84	3.58
June	3.47	3.37	3.39	2.37	1.51	1.23	1.87	2.14	3.46	3.21
July	3.69	3.60	---	2.53	2.22	1.66	2.38	2.21	3.49	3.69
Week ended August 3	3.93	4.33	---	2.63	2.70	3.13	2.53	2.56	3.48	3.92
Chicago:										
Season average through May	4.05	3.97	2.93	2.47	---	---	2.32	2.34	3.96	3.59
June	3.48	3.16	3.12	2.18	1.61	---	1.85	1.68	3.69	3.16
July	3.72	3.66	2.87	2.93	2.88	2.35	2.49	1.83	3.27	3.76
Week ended August 3	3.58	4.09	---	3.61	2.97	3.54	---	---	3.51	3.68

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

Table 30.--Fruits: Carlot (rail and boat) shipments from originating points in the United States, May-August 1961 and 1962

Commodity	1961				1962 1/			
	May	June	July	Week ended Aug. 5	May	June	July	Week ended Aug. 4
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Deciduous:								
Apples	1,415	510	311	55	1,103	405	162	48
Apricots	26	189	82	10	---	173	115	1
Cherries	249	562	527	19	110	533	663	53
Grapes	244	1,132	1,086	415	54	909	1,718	623
Nectarines	---	322	702	214	---	233	554	165
Peaches	126	1,464	1,993	590	29	987	1,333	506
Pears	49	1	630	198	14	---	808	271
Plums and fresh prunes	245	1,164	1,213	247	2	852	1,370	262
Strawberries	1,219	711	467	83	1,451	654	385	64
Mixed deciduous	10	130	280	61	1	100	291	55
Total deciduous	3,583	6,185	7,291	1,892	2,764	4,846	7,399	2,048
Citrus:								
Grapefruit	1,393	1,075	760	127	1,123	901	403	80
Lemons	1,445	2,032	1,658	336	1,742	1,556	1,137	214
Oranges and satsumas	3,306	2,879	2,375	501	3,241	2,700	1,774	395
Mixed citrus	659	273	242	67	415	342	315	73
Total citrus	6,803	6,259	5,035	1,031	6,521	5,499	3,629	762
Grand total	10,386	12,444	12,326	2,923	9,285	10,345	11,028	2,810

1/ Preliminary.

Figures include Government purchases, but do not include motortruck shipments.

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