

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

Fruit Situation

Economic Research
Service

TFS-203

U.S. Department of
Agriculture

July
1977

1.9
Ec 752 F
TFS
copy

U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
NAT'L AGRIC. LIBRARY
3707 HALL

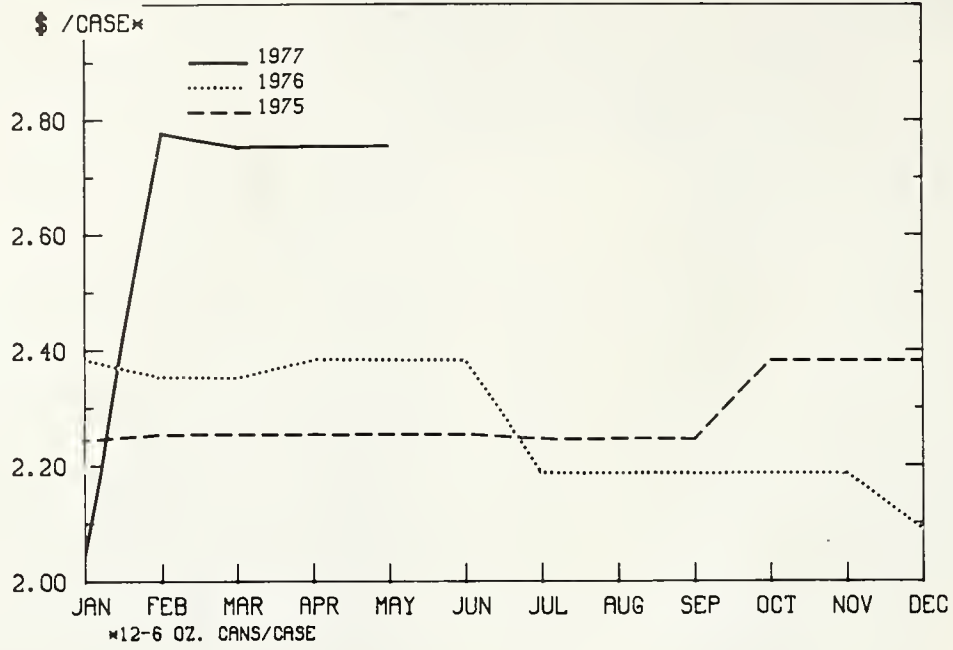
AUG 5 '77

PRODUCTS SECTION
CURRENT SITUATION RECORDS



Approved by the World Food and
Agricultural Outlook and Situation Board

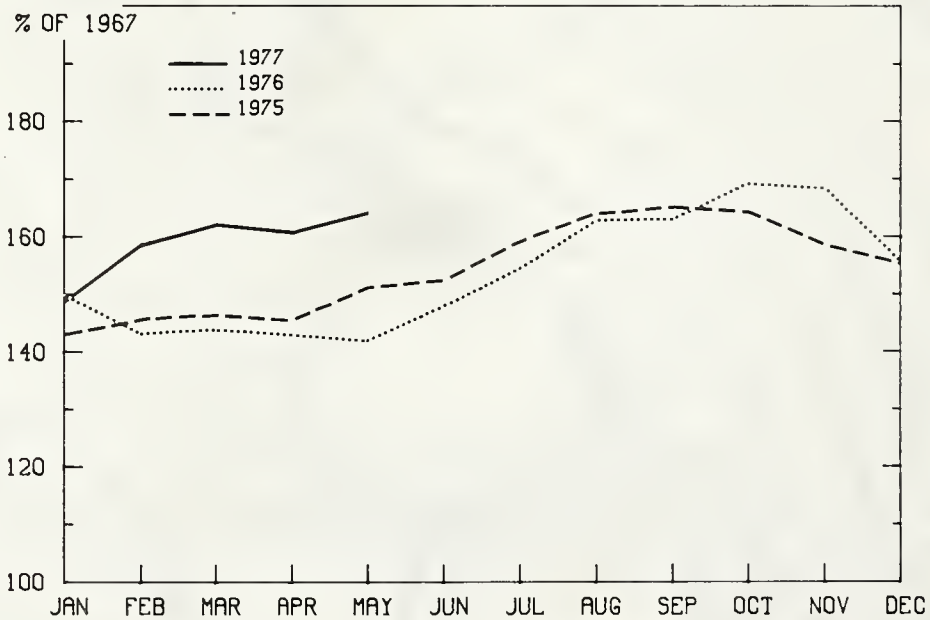
FROZEN ORANGE JUICE CONCENTRATE BLS WHOLESALE PRICES



USDA

NEG ERS 2082-77(6)

ORANGES: BLS RETAIL PRICE INDEX



USDA

NEG ERS 2719-77(06)

THE FRUIT SITUATION

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
Summary	3
General Price Outlook	4
Noncitrus	5
Apricots	5
Bananas	6
Cherries	6
Grapes	7
Nectarines	8
Peaches	9
Pears	10
Plums and Prunes	11
Strawberries	11
Other Fruits (Fruit Cocktail, Pine-apples,	12
Citrus	12
Oranges	13
Grapefruit	16
Lemons	17
Tree Nuts	18
Per Capita Fruit Consumption	19
List of Tables	21



Approved by
The Outlook and Situation Board
and Summary released
June 29, 1977

Principal Contributors:
Jules V. Powell
(202) 447-7133
Ben W. Huang
(202) 447-7135

Commodity Economics Division
Economic Research Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250



The *Fruit Situation* is published in March, July, September, and November. Subscription for single issues is available at no charge upon request to principal contributors.

SUMMARY

Smaller Fruit Supplies Strengthen Prices

Cool weather in May delayed marketing of early harvested fruit this year. Light rains in California also slowed ripening and harvest. It now looks as if this summer's harvest of early season deciduous fruit (excluding dried prunes) will be 1 percent smaller than last season's, but 3 percent larger than in 1975.

Supplies of freestone peaches will be slightly above last year's crop in most producing areas. Earlier forecasts for South Carolina and Georgia were reduced because of the dry weather in May. The production of clingstone peaches in California is expected to total 3 percent above the 1976 crop. The West Coast Bartlett pear crop will be down, as will be apricots. Nectarines will be down from last year's record crop. Sweet cherries are down one-fourth, while tart cherries are nearly one-half above last year's levels. California plums are up 17 percent from last year.

Early shipping point f.o.b. prices for fresh market fruit generally opened substantially higher than last season. Because of the delayed season, f.o.b. prices have remained relatively firm through mid-June. As supplies of fresh summer fruits increase, prices will decline seasonally but should average above last year's levels.

Smaller packer stocks of all of the major canned fruits were on hand as of April 1. Smaller stocks of cling peaches and the possibility of only slightly larger production have led to grower-packer agreements assuring higher grower prices for cling peaches this year. Growers of other soft fruits are expected to receive equally higher prices this summer. Most canners have discontinued promotional allowances on canned fruit products until fall.

Even with the January freeze in Florida, estimated total production of this season's citrus crop will still be record large. The citrus crop on June 1 was forecast at 15.5 million tons, 5 percent above 1975/76. The increase is shared by most of the citrus crops. Because of the Florida freeze, a substantially larger quantity of citrus was harvested early in the season. Thus, remaining unharvested supplies of most citrus are moderately less than last year.

Stocks of frozen concentrated orange juice are smaller than a year ago, reflecting strong demand

and smaller packs due to lower juice yields as a result of Florida's freeze. Canner list prices have been raised since the freeze and now are substantially above a year ago. If the rate of movement continues at a high level for the balance of the season, carryout of frozen concentrated orange juice at the end of the season would be the smallest in several years.

Prices for fruit are expected to be higher this summer than a year ago. Prices received by growers for fresh and processed fruit has steadily advanced this year to a record level in the spring, up about a fifth from year-earlier levels. With smaller remaining supplies of fresh apples and citrus, and smaller soft fruit production in prospect this summer, grower, wholesale, and retail prices are expected to remain substantially higher than last summer.

Smaller supplies combined with good movement have also pushed wholesale prices of most processed fruit moderately above a year ago. With the smaller crops in prospect and higher cost of processing, wholesale prices of canned fruit will continue to strengthen. Wholesale prices of dried fruit and frozen citrus juice will also remain high while those of frozen strawberries are likely to decline in view of substantially larger cold storage holdings.

During 1976, U.S. per capita fruit consumption increased about 10 pounds to 221.9 pounds (fresh weight equivalent), the highest level since 1946. Fresh use increased only slightly to 86.3 pounds, while processed fruit consumption jumped nearly 10 pounds to 137 pounds per person. Demand for fruit continues good. However, with relatively smaller fruit crops and higher prices in prospect, per capita consumption in 1977 will probably decline from the 1976 level.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK

GENERAL PRICE OUTLOOK

The index of prices received by growers for fresh and processed fruit has steadily advanced since January and reached the record level of 165 (1967=100) in May. However, the June index declined to 156, but was still one-fourth above a year ago. Higher prices for apples, oranges, and peaches more than offset substantially lower prices for grapefruit, lemons, pears, and strawberries. With smaller remaining supplies of fresh apples and oranges, and smaller soft fruit production in prospect this summer, the index is expected to remain moderately to substantially higher than last summer.

Because of the freeze damage to Florida citrus and smaller available supplies of fresh apples, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) retail fresh fruit price index so far this year has been substantially

above the 1976 level. The May index stood at 185.8 (1967=100), 18 percent above a year earlier. With smaller supplies of most fresh fruit and generally good economic conditions this summer, the index is expected to continue to advance until larger supplies of the new citrus and noncitrus crops become available this fall.

Smaller supplies combined with good movement have kept wholesale prices of most processed fruit moderately above a year ago. The May BLS Wholesale Price index for canned fruit was 178.6 (1967=100), up 8 percent from a year earlier. Generally higher prices were recorded for most canned fruit, particularly applesauce, cherries and peaches. With the smaller crops in prospect and higher cost of processing, wholesale prices of canned fruit will continue to strengthen. The reduced supplies of rai-

Table 1—Index of quarterly prices received by growers for fresh and processed fruit

Year	(1967=100)			
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
1973	123	136	148	142
1974	133	140	148	142
1975	127	149	150	134
1976	131	135	129	139
1977	124	154		

Source: Agricultural Prices, SRS.

Table 2—Quarterly retail price indexes for fresh fruits

Year	(1967=100)			
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
1973	126	142	148	139
1974	138	153	164	149
1975	150	171	177	147
1976	146	161	170	166
1977	172	186		

¹ April-May average.

Source: Retail price, BLS.

sins and frozen concentrated orange juice have contributed to considerably higher wholesale prices for these products. Although wholesale prices of frozen strawberries have been moderately above

year-earlier levels, they have leveled off in the last several months. Wholesale strawberry prices are likely to decline in view of substantially larger cold storage holdings.

NONCITRUS

Smaller supplies of fresh summer fruit will be available to consumers this year. If June 1 forecasts are realized, this summer's production of early harvested noncitrus fruit (excluding dried prunes) will be slightly below last season. Because of unusual weather throughout most of the U.S. this spring, and particularly in May, supplies of fruits will display an erratic production pattern. The drought in California, unusual cold in the Northeast and torrential rains in the Southeast will have varying effects on summer supplies of fresh fruits.

These conditions will also affect the supplies and prices of fruit processed this summer and fall. Smaller stocks of canned noncitrus fruit will be carried into the 1977 pack year. Total canner's stocks of 14 reported fruit items on April 1 were 22.6 million cases (24 No. 2½ cases), 15 percent below a year earlier, but slightly above stocks on the same date in 1975. The decrease in stocks represents a smaller pack of canned fruit in 1976 due partially to the cannery workers strike—and strong movement of canned fruit items during the year.

The smaller inventories coupled with generally favorable pack prospects for 1977 indicate the total supply for the canning marketing year will be adequate in most cases, but tight in others. Since processing costs have risen during the past year and growers are currently negotiating raw product

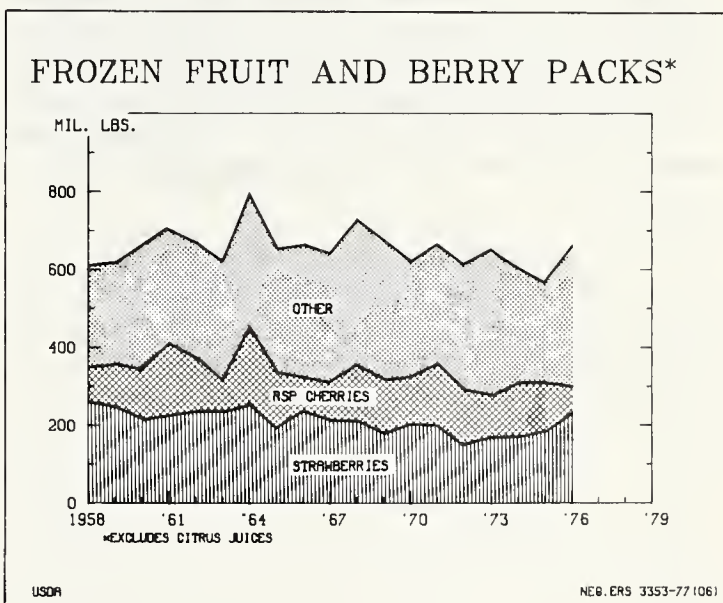
prices higher than last year, it appears that most canned fruit prices can be expected to increase this year.

The pack of 10 major frozen fruits and berries during 1976/77 was a tenth larger than a year earlier and 5 percent larger than during 1974/75. The increase was due to larger packs of apples, peaches, strawberries, blackberries and blueberries, more than offsetting the sharply smaller pack of cherries, apricots and other berries. In addition, imports of major frozen items—strawberries and blueberries—were up considerably from the 1975/76 season. However, a small carryin at the beginning of the season resulted in total supplies being the lowest in many years. The apparent disappearance through April 30 totaled 563 million pounds, down substantially from 1975/76. Consequently, April 30 stocks of the 10 major fruit and berry items at 267.5 million pounds were larger than in 1976, but smaller than the previous two years.

Table 3—U.S. fruit production for selected crops, 1975, 1976, and indicated 1977

Crop	1975 ¹	1976 ¹	1977
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	tons	tons	tons
Apricots	183	155	155
Cherries, sweet	152	169	127
Cherries, tart	145	783	106
Nectarines	111	133	125
Peaches	1,421	1,509	1,518
Bartlett pears (West Coast)	510	587	553
California plums	124	115	135
Total	2,646	2,741	2,669
California prunes (dried basis)	149	145	152

¹ Includes unharvested production and excess cullage, (Tons): total apricots, 1975-7,000; 1976-26, 160.



Apricots

Apricot Supplies Down

If current prospects are realized, the 1977 U.S. apricot crop will total 154,700 tons, slightly below last year and 15 percent below 1975. In California, the forecast is 150,000 tons, the same as last year's

production. The Washington crop of 2,900 tons will be 4 percent above last season, while the Utah crop of 1,800 tons will be down 10 percent.

Most of this year's crop, as usual, will be processed. About 60 percent of the apricot crop was canned last year and 23 percent dried. Fresh sales accounted for 10 percent, and the remainder was frozen.

Canned Apricot Supplies Adequate

Supplies of canned apricots are expected to be adequate this year if crop expectations are realized. A larger than normal carryin at the beginning of the year, an average pack, and a smaller than usual movement resulted in larger than usual stocks of canned apricots on April 1. With only a slightly smaller crop this year, supplies should be adequate to meet market needs. However, trade reports indicate that the Apricot Producers of California will be asking for prices as favorable as those obtained by cling peach growers. The higher raw product prices plus higher processing costs will result in higher retail prices for the new pack of canned apricots.

Bananas

Higher Prices

The U.S. average BLS retail price of bananas increased from 22.6 cents per pound in December 1976 to 27.4 cents in May 1977. The BLS wholesale price rose to an average of \$4.67 per 40 pound carton (11.7 cents per pound) during 1976, about 4 percent above 1975. In May 1977, the wholesale price stood at \$5.78 per carton, compared with \$5.08 last year.

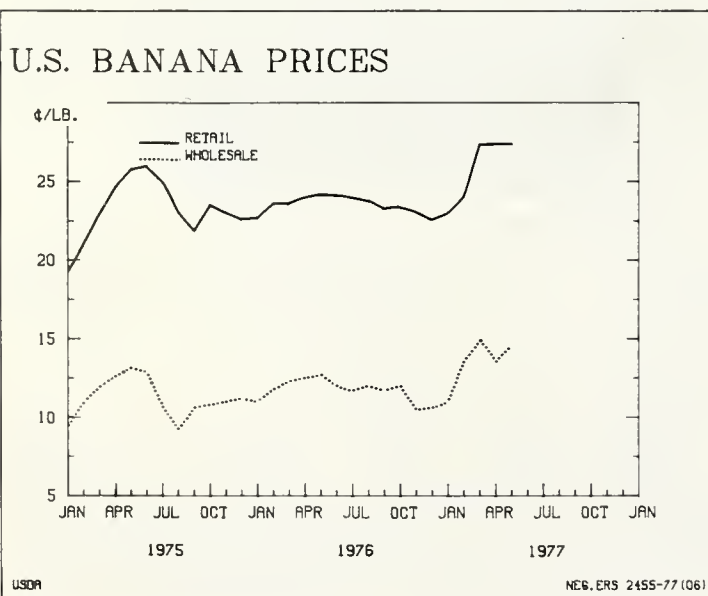
Imports up Slightly

U.S. gross imports of bananas including re-exports to Canada, during 1976 totaled 2.1 million metric tons, 10 percent above 1975. Supplies from Honduras have rebounded from the low level of 1975 and Honduras became our second most important supplier behind Costa Rica. Imports from Costa Rica continued to increase and during 1976 accounted for a third of our total banana imports. Ecuador was third, accounting for 19 percent of our supplies.

Table 4—U.S. fresh banana imports by country of origin, calendar years, 1973-76

Country	1973	1974	1975	1976
	<i>1,000 metric tons</i>	<i>1,000 metric tons</i>	<i>1,000 metric tons</i>	<i>1,000 metric tons</i>
Colombia	73.3	108.4	142.1	111.3
Costa Rica	432.3	385.7	631.0	695.6
Ecuador	339.1	476.7	430.7	396.3
Guatemala	170.1	236.5	204.6	234.3
Honduras	660.5	536.7	262.6	485.4
Nicaragua	96.2	106.3	121.2	111.1
Panama	122.4	126.2	108.6	57.1
Other	6.8	9.7	9.6	11.9
Total	1,898.1	1,986.2	1,910.4	2,103.0

Banana imports from January through April 1977, totaled 676,200 metric tons, down slightly from a year earlier. With smaller imports, prices for bananas during the summer are expected to remain relatively high. However, adequate supplies of summer fruits could moderate any further price increases for bananas.

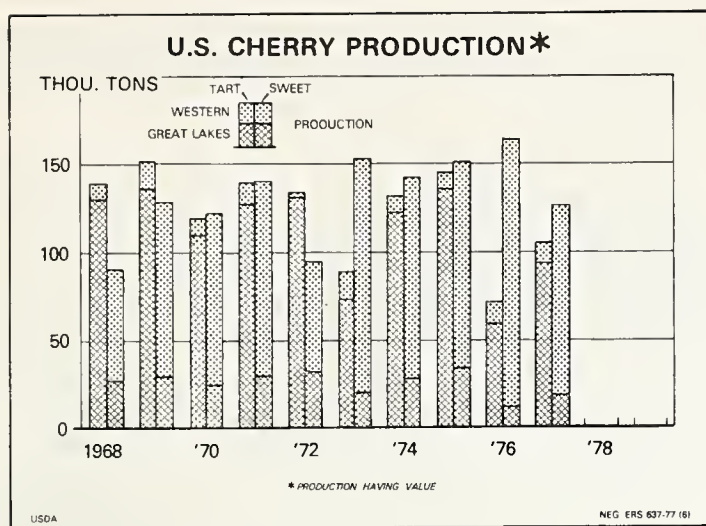


Cherries

Sweet Cherry Production Down

U.S. sweet cherry production in 1977 is forecast at 127,000 tons, one-quarter below the 1976 total crop and 16 percent under the 1975 output. Reductions from last year are expected in every major producing State except Michigan. In the Pacific Coast States, accounting for three-fourths of the U.S. output, the 1977 crop is down one-third from last year.

The first 1977 production forecast for the three Great Lakes States (Michigan, New York and Pennsylvania) at 18,850 tons is well above last year's short crop. Michigan's crop is forecast at 17,500 tons, two-thirds above the 1976 total. Freezing temperatures in late April damaged cherries in the north and central production areas of



Michigan. Adverse spring weather also reduced crops in New York and Pennsylvania.

Shipments of fresh cherries from California through mid-June were considerably below a year earlier since the crop is later and smaller. The smaller 1977 crop points to decreased total season shipments to fresh markets as well as smaller usage for canning and brining. Prices will be above last year. F.o.b. prices for sweet cherries from California in mid-June averaged 48 percent higher at a comparable time last year. Wholesale prices in New York City averaged \$13.00 per 20-pound lug during the week of June 7, one-third higher than a year earlier.

Utilization of the 1976 sweet cherry crop was: fresh market, 58 percent; brined, 30 percent; canned, 7 percent; and other (including frozen and juice), 5 percent.

Larger Tart Cherry Crop Expected

The 1977 U.S. tart cherry crop is forecast at 211.1 million pounds, 46 percent above last year's short crop but 27 percent below the 1975 total. Output in the Great Lakes States (Michigan, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin) is estimated at 189.4 million pounds, 60 percent larger than last year's freeze-damaged crop but 31 percent less than the 1975 total output. Michigan's crop, representing three-fourths of the U.S. total, is set at 165.0 million pounds, compared with 90.0 million last year and 222.0 million pounds in 1975. The three Western States of Colorado, Oregon, and Utah expect tart cherry production to total 21.7 million pounds, 19 percent below last year's large crop, but 24 percent greater than the 1975 total.

Most of the tart cherry crop is processed. Utilization of the 1976 crop was: fresh market, 4 percent; frozen, 68 percent; canned, 26 percent; and other (juice, wine, brined) 2 percent.

Canned Tart Cherries Down

Canned tart cherry supplies on April 1 were the lowest in years and industry sources estimate that on July 1 supplies will be virtually zero. Stocks on April 1 totaled 41,000 cases (24½) compared with 147,000 in 1975 and 236,000 in 1974. Although new crop prospects for tart cherries are favorable, the marketing pipelines are nearly empty, and grower prices for raw products should be somewhat higher this year. The American Agricultural Marketing Association announced its recommended 1977 quantity—base price relationship which called for prices ranging from 23.3 cents per pound, 92 score grade, if 230 million pounds were available for processing to 30.4 cents if only 170 million pounds were available.

Frozen Cherry Supplies Low

Stocks of frozen cherries were also very low on May 31, reflecting the small 1976 crop and strong movement throughout the year. On May 31, frozen cherry stocks stood at 15.1 million pounds compared with 32.8 million pounds a year earlier and 55.0 million pounds in 1975. Stocks of frozen cherries on April 1 were estimated to be 72 percent tart and 28 percent sweet.

Grapes

Official estimates of grape production in California will be available on July 12, with data on the total U.S. grape crop released August 11. However, 1977 grape production prospects in California appear good, particularly for wine varieties.

Grape Acreage Decreases

The total acreage of all grapes in California in 1976 was estimated to be 632,268 acres down from 647,208 acres in 1975. Wine grapes accounted for the most acreage—322,650 acres, more than half the total. Of the wine grape acreage, 277,796 acres are bearing and 44,854 acres are non-bearing. Raisin type grape varieties totaled 243,011 acres and table grape acreage was set at 65,640 acres. Plantings in 1976 totaled 4,805 acres, compared with the 12,016 acres remaining that were planted in 1975.

The heavy crush of California grapes for wine in recent years was accentuated in 1976, as many table and raisin varieties were salvaged by crushing after the disastrous rains in September 1976. Of the total crush 1,225,000 tons were wine varieties, 755,000 tons were raisin varieties, and 215,600 tons were table varieties. As more and more wine variety grape vines have been planted in recent years—particularly varieties—the proportion of raisin variety crop used for crushing has declined from the high levels of the early 70's. In 1976, rai-

sin variety grapes accounted for 34 percent of the total tonnage crushed, down from 47 percent during the 1972-74 period, when the wine industry was rapidly expanding.

Wine Marketings Continue Rise

The U.S. marketings of wine continued to increase during 1976, but the increases were at a slower rate and were registered by imported wines. Marketings of domestic wines declined slightly. During 1976, 376.3 million gallons of wine entered distribution channels in the U.S., 2 percent above 1975 and 8 percent above 1974. The yearly increases averaged 12 percent during 1969-72. U.S.-produced wine accounted for 84 percent of the total, and the remainder was imported. Imports during 1976 increased 19 percent over 1975.

During the first two months of 1977 (January-February), all wine entering distribution channels was up 5 percent from the same months in 1976. Wines imported for consumption increased 39 percent, while domestic wines remained fairly stable. Most of the increased marketings were imported table wines (table 13).

Wine Prices

Bulk prices for California wines shipped to the bottling trade rose steadily during 1975, peaked in January 1976, and have generally declined since.

The BLS wholesale price index for table and dessert wines (in fifths, f.o.b. winery) at 151.1 (1967=100) in May 1977 was the lowest since January 1975.

However, retail prices for table and dessert wines have continued a steady increase and in May 1977, the BLS Consumer Price Index stood at 159.9 (1967=100), the highest on record.

Current and potential supplies of wine are large. In February 1977, total inventories of all wine in the U.S. stood at 439 million gallons, 4 percent above stocks at the same period in 1976. However, these stocks are not burdensome. Wine experts expect U.S. consumption of wine to continue to increase. Wine consumption is closely correlated with per capita disposable income. In addition, as incomes increase, there tends to be a switch to higher-priced, varietal wines.

Raisin Stocks Low, Prices High

The raisin carryover at the end of the current marketing season will be below normal. September rains last year reduced the crop dramatically, but improved recovery methods and the use of new principles in treating raisins resulted in a crop that could total more than 139,226 sweatbox tons—still low, but considerably above the estimates last fall. While the first California grape crop estimate will not be available until July 12, trade sources indicate a normal crop is expected.

According to the Raisin Administrative Committee, total shipments of raisins so far this season (September 1, 1976 to May 1, 1977) has been good despite some consumer resistance to higher prices. Shipments of all varieties totaled 141,373 tons. The average BLS wholesale price for raisins rose to \$20.83 per case (24-15 oz. packages) in November 1976 and has remained at that level. Prices of U.S. raisins to foreign buyers have also remained at high levels.

Total exports of raisins at 27,859 tons for the period September 1, 1976, through April 1977, were more than a third below those of the comparable period a year earlier. Shipments to all of our major customers—Canada, Europe, and Japan—were down from a year earlier.

Nectarines

The California nectarine crop at 125,000 tons is forecast to be 6 percent below the 1976 crop, but 13 percent above 1975. Nearly all of the nectarines are used fresh and shipments normally start in late May and end in September. Shipments started later this year than last, but fruit size is good, and there has been no wind or insect damage to date. The 1976 season average price received by growers for fresh nectarines was \$227 per ton, down from

Table 5—Wine: Inventories in California, other States, and United States¹

Area and type of wine	February 28		
	1977 ²	1976	1975
	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons
California:			
Table	309,077	287,230	292,364
Dessert	68,541	75,154	73,881
Other	16,112	14,657	14,321
Total	393,730	377,041	380,566
Other States:			
Table	29,876	29,731	26,247
Dessert	11,072	11,457	10,496
Other	4,536	4,429	4,429
Total	45,484	45,617	41,172
United States: ³			
Table	338,953	316,968	318,618
Dessert	79,614	86,618	84,377
Other	20,647	19,087	18,749
Total	439,214	422,673	421,744

¹ Due to rounding, totals may not equal sum of components; inventories in bonded wineries and wine cellars, excluding substandard wine produced as distilling material. ² Preliminary. ³ Sum of figures for California and other states may not equal U.S. totals because U.S. totals are revised figures and revised figures are not available for individual states.

Source: Wine Institute.

\$276 in 1975. Prices in 1977 are likely to average higher than in 1976.

Peaches

More Fresh Peaches

Fresh peach supplies will be adequate this year, slightly above the 1976 crop, and 10 percent larger than in 1975. The total U.S. peach crop, excluding California clingstones, is forecast at 1.5 billion pounds.

The marketing pattern for fresh peaches will be unusual this season. Production of early peaches in the nine Southern States, while still forecast to be above the past two seasons, may be adjusted downward later. Dry May weather in Georgia and South Carolina reduced the peach crop prospect on June 1, 20 and 5 percent, respectively, from a month early. Some hail damage also occurred in Georgia. Despite a severe winter, peach crops in most Great Lakes and Northeastern States are expected to be larger than last year's freeze-damaged crops. Harvest of early varieties commenced in May and reports from major shipping points indicate opening prices were substantially above year-earlier levels for comparable varieties and packs. Shipment of peaches from the San Joaquin Valley of California began later this year and in mid-June prices were well above those of a year earlier.

California's total freestone crop is expected to be about 1 percent less than last year's crop but well above 1975. Few adverse effects are expected from the dry weather which prevails, since most peaches are irrigated from wells which are in relatively good shape.

In the Midwestern States, crop prospects are generally good despite winter damage in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio. Michigan, a major producer, expects a crop 75 percent larger than in 1976. Favorable growing conditions since petal fall indicate a larger peach crop in New Jersey. Larger supplies are also expected in most of the mid-Atlantic States.

With heavy supplies expected from these later States, f.o.b. prices during August and September will decline from the high levels in June, but will probably remain above the levels of 1976.

California Clingstone Peach Crop Up Slightly

The current forecast for California's 1977 clingstone peach output is 1.5 billion pounds, up 3 percent from last year. While the production forecast includes some fruit to be used for pickles, fresh shipment, and on-farm use, most will be used for canning. Fruit development in June was slightly behind schedule due to cool, wet weather in California.

Canned Clingstone Peach Stocks Large

Stocks of canned clingstone peaches are down slightly from the large carryover at the beginning of last season. The large carryin at the beginning of the 1976/77 season offset the smaller-than-usual pack resulting from the cannery-workers strike in 1976. Shipments to April 1 were slightly above a year earlier.

Due to the uncertainties with this year's crop, and to stabilize grower returns, a sliding scale of

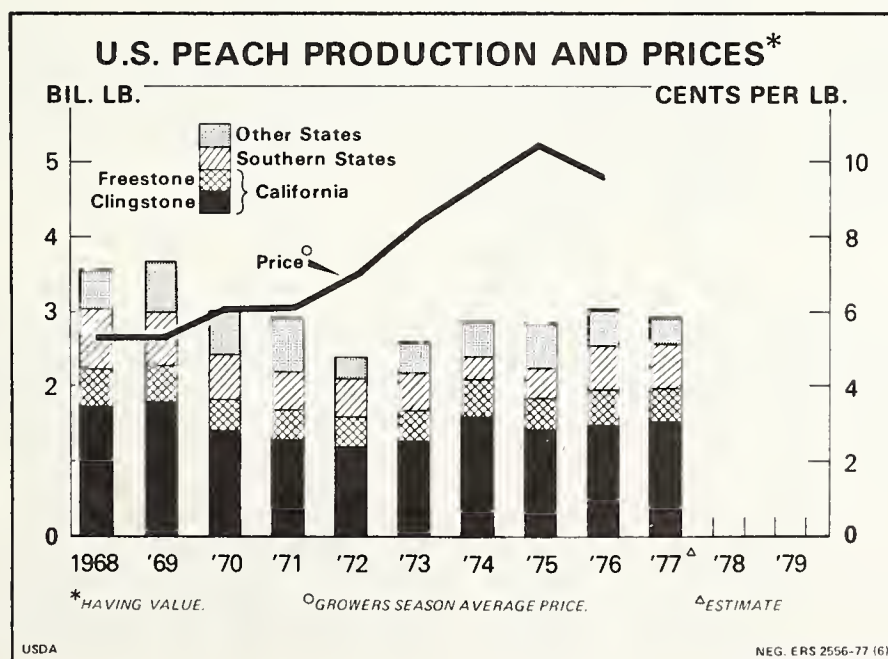


Table 6—Peaches: Total production and season average prices received by growers, 1975, 1976 and indicated 1977 production

State	Production			Price per pound ¹	
	1975 ²	1976 ²	1977	1975 ⁴	1976 ⁴
	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>
Southern States:					
North Carolina	30.0	25.0	35.0	17.5	13.3
South Carolina	210.0	255.0	300.0	16.2	14.5
Georgia	95.0	200.0	140.0	23.8	—
Alabama	7.0	14.0	11.0	22.7	15.3
Mississippi	4.0	6.0	6.0	19.0	15.0
Arkansas	35.0	42.0	40.0	13.7	
Louisiana	3.0	7.0	7.0	20.5	16.0
Oklahoma	6.8	8.0	9.5	13.9	14.0
Texas	16.0	21.0	37.0	22.0	
Total Southern States	406.8	578.0	585.5		
California:					
Clingstone ³	1,452.0	1,496.0	1,500.0		
Freestone	389.0	464.0	460.0	6.5	7.3
Total California	1,841.0	1,960.0	1,960.0		
Other States:					
Massachusetts	5.3	4.5	5.0	20.0	26.0
Connecticut	5.4	4.1	5.0	20.0	26.0
New York	17.0	9.5	11.5	16.3	17.0
New Jersey	95.0	80.0	95.0		
Pennsylvania	110.0	110.0	95.0	12.3	13.1
Ohio	20.0	12.0	2.0	17.7	18.7
Indiana	10.0	5.5	2.5	17.8	9.6
Illinois	27.0	20.0	11.0	13.8	14.5
Michigan	65.0	40.0	70.0		14.1
Missouri	23.0	22.5	13.0	15.6	18.8
Kansas	11.0	4.0	9.0	13.5	16.5
Delaware	3.2	1.6	2.0	10.1	17.0
Maryland	23.0	18.0	19.0	12.5	
Virginia	32.0	15.0	20.0	12.5	12.9
West Virginia	28.0	15.0	18.0	11.4	14.4
Kentucky	16.5	9.0	1.0	14.0	15.3
Tennessee	8.7	8.0	8.0	13.5	13.5
Idaho	10.5	12.0	12.5	11.6	10.0
Colorado	16.7	14.5	24.0		
Utah	16.0	18.0	17.0	13.4	
Washington	38.0	42.0	34.0		
Oregon	13.0	15.0	15.0	17.0	17.6
Total Other States	594.3	480.2	489.5		
United States	2,842.1	3,018.2	3,035.0		

¹ Season average price received by growers. ² Includes unharvested production and excess cullage (million pounds): United States, 1975-28.0, 1976-218.6. ³ California Clingstones is over the scale tonnage and includes culls and cannery diversions (million pounds): 1975-150.0; 1976-154.0. ⁴ Complete price breakdowns available July 7, 1977, in Noncitrus Fruit and Nuts mid-year supplement.

Source: Crop Production, SRS.

prices for grower deliveries to processors in 1977 has been announced by the California Canning Peach Association. It is anticipated that between 590,000 and 595,000 tons of No. 1 fruit will be delivered, meaning a base field price of \$122.50. Last year, 591,000 tons were delivered and the field price was \$115.00 per ton.

Higher raw product prices, combined with higher labor costs negotiated last year will certainly result in moderately higher prices for canned cling peaches this year. In anticipation of this, one major private label canner has announced that it is canceling all promotional allowances on all fruit items.

Total exports of canned peaches so far during the 1976/77 season are up one-fifth from a year earlier. Shipments to Canada, our major customer, are down only slightly, and shipments to EC countries have been up 12 percent. Japan increased its imports of canned peaches from the U.S. by more than 250 percent.

As with other canned fruit, prices for canned cling peaches have been only slightly above prices established last summer. BLS retail price for May was 61.6 cents, compared with 58.1 cents a year ago.

Even with production of cling peaches forecast to be up slightly, consumers can anticipate higher prices for canned peaches during the coming year because of higher prices to producers and higher processing costs.

The USDA purchased a total of 182,600 cases (6/10's) and 273,600 cases (24/2½) of canned cling peaches so far during fiscal 1977. In addition, 3,800 cases (24/2½) freestone peaches were purchased. Purchases were made for distribution to schools and needy families.

Frozen Peaches Up

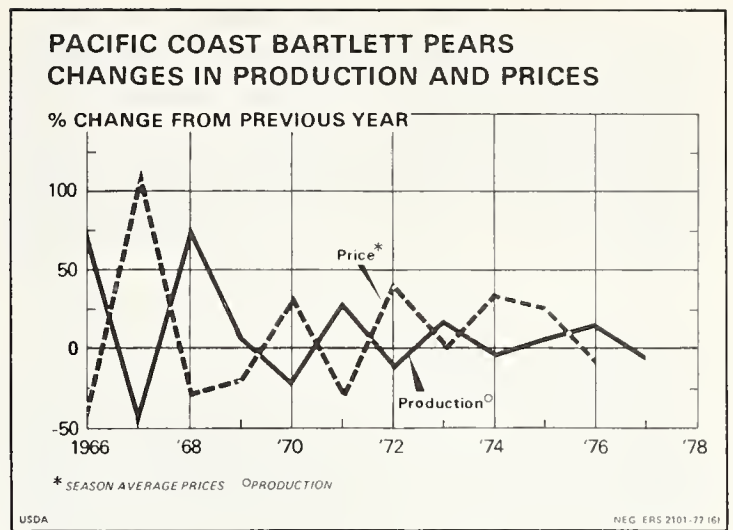
On May 31, stocks of frozen peaches stood at nearly 32 million pounds—down some 4 million pounds from April, but 53 percent more than in May, 1976.

Pears

Bartlett Pear Crop Moderately Smaller

The West Coast Bartlett pear crop is forecast at 553,000 tons, down 6 percent from last year's total production but 9 percent greater than the 1975 crop.

California's crop is forecast at 340,000 tons, off 7 percent from the near-record 1976 output. The crop is developing well despite some hail and frost damage. Cool May temperatures slowed growth but harvest is expected to begin in mid-July.



Washington expects a crop of 135,000 tons, down slightly from 1976, but larger than in 1975. Oregon's crop was reduced by frost to 78,000 tons which is smaller than the previous 2 years. Water supplies in both States are expected to be adequate for the Bartlett crop.

Table 7—West Coast Bartlett pear production

State	1973 ¹	1974 ¹	1975 ¹	1976 ¹	Indicated 1977
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Washington ..	123,500	126,400	133,500	140,000	135,000
Oregon	73,000	72,000	79,000	80,000	78,000
California ...	317,000	297,000	297,000	345,000	340,000
Total	513,500	495,400	509,500	565,000	553,000

¹ Includes unharvested production and excess cullage. (Tons); 1976-total 20,000.

Source: Noncitrus Fruit and Nut, SRS.

At present, there are no indications of the price growers will be asking for the 1977 crop. Prices will not be established until nearer harvest. However, the forecast of a smaller crop, smaller stocks, and the higher prices arranged by growers for cling peaches all indicate that pear prices will be higher this year.

Canned Pear Stocks Down

On April 1, supplies of canned pears stood at 5.0 million cases (24 No. 2½ cans). Total season supplies were record large because of a large carryin at the beginning of the season and a large pack after the cannery workers strike last year. However, aided by promotional allowances, shipments moved at a brisk pace, resulting in the smallest stocks on April 1 since the 1973/74 season. According to the BLS, U.S. retail prices for canned pears

averaged 71.2 cents per can during May, slightly above a year earlier. The index of wholesale prices for canned pears in May stood at 144.7 (1967=100), compared with 138.4 a year ago. Prospects for canned pears indicate a slightly smaller supply this year. Retail prices are likely to advance reflecting the smaller supplies and increased processing costs.

Plums and Prunes

More Plums and Prunes

As with most California fruit, plum and prune harvests are running late because of cool weather in May. Production of plums is forecast at 135,000 tons, 17 percent above last season and 9 percent above 1975. Early varieties were being marketed in mid-June and quality is good. F.o.b. prices, San Joaquin Valley, were 15 percent higher in mid-June than a year earlier. The season average grower return for California plums for fresh use was \$378 per ton in 1976, with the total crop value at a record \$43 million. Although the 1977 crop is considerably larger, prices will probably not decline much from last year's record levels. On April 1, stocks of canned purple plums stood at 764,000 cases (24 No. 2½'s) down a quarter from last year, but sharply higher than in 1975.

Prune production in California is forecast at 152,000 tons, 5 percent above last year and 2 percent above the 1975 crop. Dried prune supplies are expected to be smaller during the 1977/78 marketing season than last year, due to the small carryin. This season's shipments (August 1, 1976 to June 1, 1977) to both domestic and foreign markets are well below year-earlier levels. Reflecting the moderate crop last year, unshipped supplies on May 1, 1977, of 51,273 tons, were one-third below stocks at the same time last year. Approximately 70 percent of the crop had been sold on May 1, compared with 67 percent a year earlier.

With smaller supplies available during the 1976/77 season, wholesale prices have remained at record highs, for containers carried in the index. In May the BLS price averaged \$10.36 per case (24 one-pound packages) compared with \$8.92 a year earlier.

Strawberries

Strawberry Supplies Ample

Estimates for the spring strawberry crop in 9 States were discontinued in 1976. However, indications are that the spring strawberry production in 1977 will be higher than last year. California, by

Table 8—Strawberries: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, 1974, 1975, and indicated 1977¹

Crop and State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	1975	1976	1977	1975	1976	1977	1975	1976	1977
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Strawberries:									
Winter:									
Florida	1.2	1.4		16.5	15.0		19.8	21.0	
Spring:									
California	10.0	10.8	11.6	38.0	39.0	39.0	380.0	421.2	452.4
Michigan	3.0	2.9	2.8	5.5	6.0		16.5	17.4	
Oregon	6.1	5.2	5.3	6.8	9.2		41.5	47.8	
Washington	3.4	3.0	3.2	6.8	7.7		23.1	23.1	
Subtotal	22.5	21.9	22.9	20.5	23.3		461.1	509.5	
Minor States ²	10.3	10.6		3.9	3.8		39.8	40.6	
Discontinued States ³ ..	5.5			3.9			21.3		
Total spring	38.3	32.5		13.6	17.0		522.2	550.1	
United States	39.5	33.9		13.7	16.9		542.0	571.1	

¹ Includes processing. ² Exclude State breakdown for Ark., La., N.J., N.Y., N.C., Ohio, Pa., and Wis. which will be published in the Vegetables-Fresh Market 1977 Annual Summary to be released December 23, 1977. ³ Exclude Ill., Ind., Ky., Md., Mass., Mo., Okla., Tenn., and Va.

Note: Statistical Reporting Service data as of April 7, 1977.

The pack this year may exceed the 13.6 million cases (24 No. 2½'s) packed last season.

Exports of canned fruit cocktail so far this season to May 1 were nearly 35,000 metric tons (24 No. 2½'s) only slightly more than exported last season. According to the BLS, U.S. retail prices for canned fruit cocktail averaged 47.8 cents in May, 3 cents more than during a comparable period a year earlier. And in May, the wholesale price index for canned fruit cocktail rose to 171.1 (1967=100), 9 points above a year earlier.

Canned Pineapple Supplies Up

Distributors' and canners' stocks of canned pineapple totaled 11.5 million cases on April 1, 1977, according to the National Canners Association. This was an increase of 15 percent over last year. An increasingly large portion of these stocks are packed in the Philippines by domestic firms. During the January-April period, 30,596 metric tons of canned pineapple were imported from the Philippines. Thailand was our second most important supplier.

CITRUS

Even with the January freeze in Florida, estimated total production of this season's citrus crop will be record large. The June 1 forecast of the citrus crop at 15.5 million tons, is up 5 percent above 1975/76. The increase is shared by most of the citrus crops.

Oranges

Remaining Supplies Down Substantially

Even with the record orange crop, remaining supplies of oranges as of June 1 were substantially below last year's levels. The June 1, 1976/77 U.S. orange production is expected to total 10.8 million tons, almost 4 percent above last season with larger crops reported for all producing States except California.

The total crop in Florida is placed at 189.0 million boxes, a record high and 4 percent above last season's record. Because of the freeze damage, more oranges were harvested early in the season for salvage operations. In mid-June there were only 8.9 million boxes of oranges remaining for harvest

compared with 14.8 million a year ago. Harvest will be completed earlier this season with a larger portion of the remaining fruit to be used for processing.

More California-Arizona oranges have also been harvested. Thus, even with an estimated 5 percent larger California-Arizona Valencia crop, fruit remaining for harvest in mid-June was moderately less than last year. These oranges are the principal supply for the fresh market during the summer. The Texas orange production forecast is placed at 6.6 million boxes, 6 percent above last season. By June 1, only 10 percent of the Texas crop remained for harvest.

Fresh Use Down Sharply

The total quantity of U.S. oranges for fresh use so far this season has been running well behind last year's pace. Up to June 1, 34.3 million boxes had been used fresh, compared with 41.9 million for the same time a year ago. Likewise, oranges used fresh also showed a decline in relative terms, down from 21 percent of total oranges in 1975/76 to 16 percent this season.

Oranges used fresh declined substantially from 10 million boxes in 1975/76 to 7.6 million this season. This was attributed to poor quality of oranges for fresh market as a result of the Florida freeze damage. In contrast, movement of California-Arizona navel oranges to the fresh market were near last year's levels despite a smaller crop. So far this season, the volume of California-Arizona Valencia oranges moving to both fresh markets and processors has been substantially above year-earlier levels, reflecting a larger crop and earlier shipments. In Texas, movement of oranges to the fresh market was almost the same as a year ago.

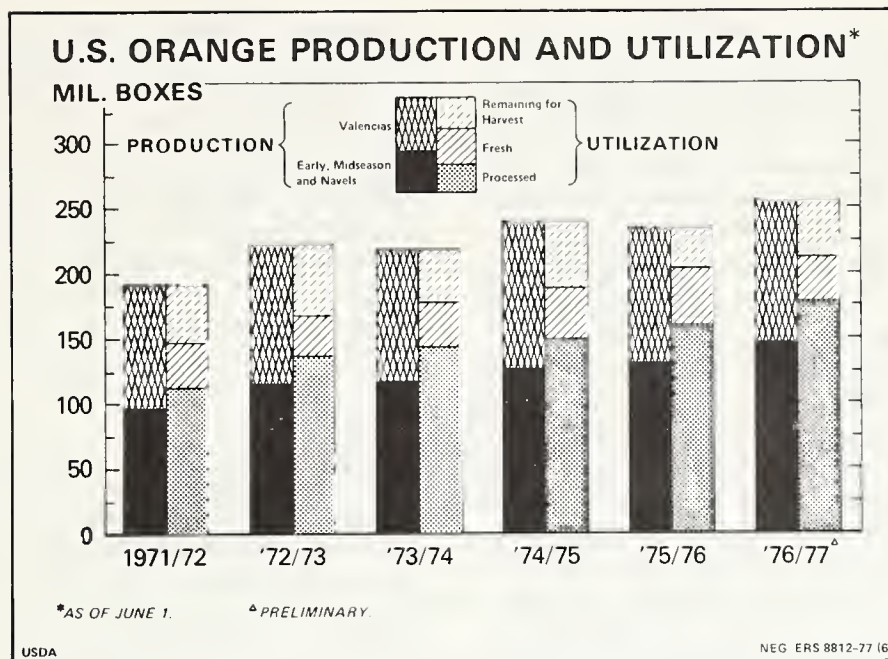
Grower Prices Strengthened

U.S. on-tree returns to growers for all oranges (fresh and processed) fell to a low of \$0.82 a box in

Table 10—Citrus crop: Utilization to June 1

Crop	Utilization			Remain- ing for harvest
	Fresh	Processed	Total	
	<i>Thou. boxes</i>	<i>Thou. boxes</i>	<i>Thou. boxes</i>	<i>Thou. boxes</i>
1975/76				
Oranges	41,866	160,325	202,191	40,189
Grapefruit	29,849	35,454	65,303	4,777
Lemons	9,585	6,192	15,777	2,043
1976/77				
Oranges	34,348	177,191	211,539	39,011
Grapefruit	24,522	41,526	66,048	7,952
Lemons	9,785	10,740	20,525	5,475

¹ Source: Crop Production, SRS.



January from a high of \$2.03 in October. Since January, on-tree returns to growers have increased steadily. The June on-tree returns for all oranges advanced to \$2.86 per box from \$2.45 in May and compared with \$2.24 last year. This was a reflection of the substantial increase in on-tree returns for both fresh and processing use between May and June.

On-tree returns for Florida oranges also have strengthened. After the freeze, a very heavy supply of freeze damaged oranges diverted to processing outlets had caused on-tree returns for processing use to remain substantially below a year ago until May. In contrast, because of limited available supplies of oranges for the fresh market, on-tree returns for fresh use have been sharply above a year ago. In June, grower returns for processing oranges advanced substantially to \$2.95 a box from \$2.60 in May, and on-tree returns for fresh market shot up to \$5.05 from \$3.95 a box, up almost two-thirds from a year earlier. Despite the recent advances, the 1976/77 season average grower prices for all Florida oranges may not be above last seasons' levels.

Because of the Florida freeze, on-tree grower returns in other orange producing States have been substantially above year-earlier levels. In June, on-tree returns for California fresh Navel and Valencia oranges averaged \$3.58 per box, compared with \$2.51 at the same time a year ago. Likewise, on-tree returns for Arizona fresh oranges averaged \$3.20 a box in June, more than double a year ago. In view of the seasonal decline in Valencia supplies, prices are expected to advance and remain well above a year ago during the remainder of the season.

In response to higher grower prices, BLS average retail prices of fresh oranges in selected cities have been well above a year ago until May. The May retail price declined to 102.9 cents per dozen from 118.4 cents in April, and compared with 105.7 cents a year ago. Even with the large supplies of summer fruit and melons, retail prices of fresh oranges are likely to increase seasonally.

Smaller Supplies of Frozen Concentrated Orange Juice

Although a substantially larger quantity of Florida oranges has been processed so far this season, the pack of frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) is running moderately smaller than a year ago. Through mid-June, the Florida packers had processed 151.8 million gallons of FCOJ, down moderately from the same period a year earlier. The smaller pack was attributed entirely to lower juice yields, estimated at 1.08 gallons per box (45-degree brix concentrate), compared with 1.29 gallons per box during the 1975/76 season. Thus, with fewer oranges remaining for harvest, total pack of FCOJ for this season could approach 160 million gallons, compared with 186 million gallons during 1975/76.

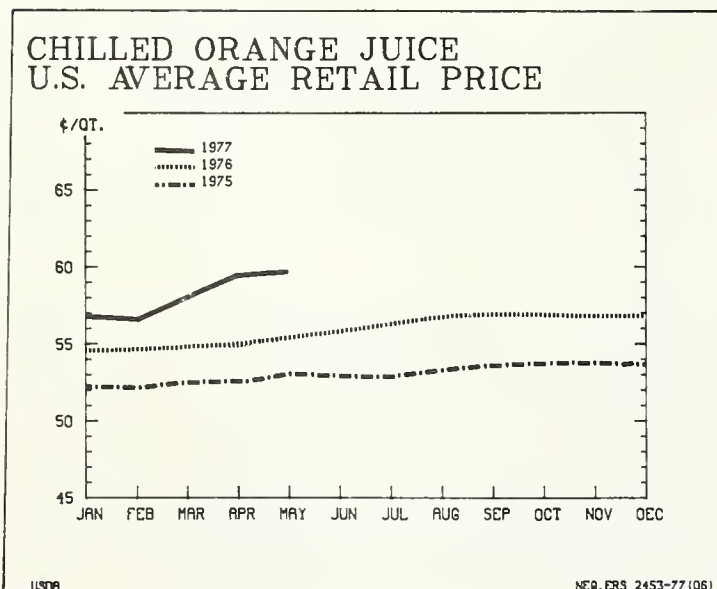
Even though carryover stocks of FCOJ at the beginning of 1976/77 were moderately larger than the previous season, total supplies available for marketing will be considerably smaller. With the movement so far this season running well above year-earlier levels, the current stocks on-hand at almost 100 million gallons as of June 11 were substantially below the same period a year earlier. If the rate of movement remains at this level for the balance of the season, carryout of FCOJ at the end

of the season could be the smallest in several years.

As a result of large quantities of oranges salvaged for processing use after the Florida freeze, grower prices for Florida oranges for frozen concentrates so far this season have averaged sharply below year-earlier levels. However, prices have strengthened recently to levels moderately above a year ago. In mid-June, spot prices for fruit for frozen concentrates were reported at \$3.96 per box compared with \$3.51 a year earlier. Since last February, Florida canner list prices of FCOJ had been steady at \$2.60 per dozen 6-ounce cans (unadvertised brands, Florida canneries) until early June, when the Florida citrus packers announced a hike in the f.o.b. prices to \$2.80 per dozen 6-ounce cans. This compares with \$2.20 a year ago and \$1.60 before the Florida freeze. Following higher f.o.b. prices, retail prices of FCOJ have also increased. In May, the BLS reported retail prices of FCOJ averaged 33.9 cents per 6 ounce can compared with 29.2 cents a year ago. If movement shows no sign of considerably slackening, retail prices are expected to remain above a year ago for the remainder of the season.

Chilled Orange Juice Supplies Up Moderately

Output of chilled Florida orange juice continues its upward trend. The 1976/77 season Florida pack of chilled orange juice through mid-June totaled 141.5 million gallons (excluding single-strength reprocessed), up 8 percent from a year ago. Of this total, 114.7 million gallons had been processed from fresh oranges, up 5 percent from a year ago. The remaining quantity, at 26.8 million gallons, was composed of reconstituted bulk frozen concentrate. This was an increase of one-fifth from last season.



In spite of large supplies, retail prices of chilled orange juice have been advancing since last February. In May, the BLS average retail price of chilled orange juice in selected cities was 59.7 cents per quart, approximately one-tenth above a year ago. Consumer demand for chilled orange juice continues strong. So far this season through mid-June, domestic movement totaled 124.9 million gallons, an increase of one-tenth from last season. The larger carryin and pack more than offset larger movement, leaving the stocks on hand as of June 11 moderately larger than a year before.

Canned Orange Juice Supply Up

Like the chilled orange juice pack, Florida packers have also processed more canned orange juice so far this season than last season. By mid-June, Florida packers had processed 10.6 million cases (24-2's) of canned orange juice, up slightly from a year ago. Movement so far this season is slightly behind last season's pace. This could be attributed to higher prices. Florida f.o.b. prices of canned single strength unsweetened orange juice were hiked from \$5.50 to \$5.70-\$5.85 (per dozen, 46 ounce cans) in June compared with \$5.20 a year ago. Despite the smaller carry-in and reduced shipments, the pack was large enough to increase available supplies of canned orange juice to levels in mid-June almost 6 percent more than last year.

Exports and Imports Both Up

Exports of fresh oranges during the first 6 months of the 1976/77 season (November through April) totaled 188,423 metric tons, 4 percent above the same months of 1975/76. Substantial increases in shipments to Canada and Hong Kong were chiefly responsible. Canada, the largest customer for U.S. oranges, bought 8 percent more oranges and its share also increased from 52 to 54 percent. Hong Kong, the second largest market abroad has purchased 15 percent more oranges so far this season than the corresponding period of 1975/76. However, smaller shipments so far this season were reported for most of the other countries.

During the first 6 months of 1976/77 (November through April), U.S. exports of FCOJ totaled 9.2 million gallons, up one-third from the same period a year earlier. The increases were recorded for most foreign areas. Exports to Canada, our number one customer which accounted for one-half of the total rose sharply. Shipments to Europe also showed a substantial increase, while exports to the rest of the world increased almost two-thirds over the previous year. With the further improvement in economic activity abroad, U.S. exports of FCOJ could set another record this season. Likewise, exports of canned single strength orange juice also showed a moderate increase.

Imports of fresh oranges during the first 4 months of 1977 totaled 16,967 metric tons compared with only 3,630 metric tons during the corresponding period a year ago. Mexico which showed a substantial increase in production from its small 1975/76 crop has sharply increased its shipments to us. Currently, Mexico accounts for almost 95 percent of our orange imports.

Grapefruit

Remaining Supplies Heavy

With improved prospects for the third consecutive month, the June 1 grapefruit crop is forecast at a record 74 million boxes, 6 percent above the 1975/76 crop. The larger Florida and Texas crops more than offset the smaller crops from California and Arizona. The record Florida crop at 52.5 million boxes, accounting for 71 percent of the total crop, is 7 percent above last year.

Grapefruit harvest was 89 percent complete by June 1 compared with 93 percent harvested by the same date last year. Harvest in Florida and Texas is nearing completion. The Arizona harvest is more than half complete, while the California crop is more than one-third harvested. As of June 1, approximately 8 million boxes of U.S. grapefruit remained for harvest, compared with 4.8 million a year earlier. These fruits are mostly for summer fresh market.

Fresh utilization of grapefruit so far this year, which accounts for 37 percent of the total crop harvested on June 1, was down considerably from last season. This was due mainly to smaller available supplies of Florida grapefruit for fresh market. A substantially larger quantity of freeze damaged

fruit was diverted to processing outlets. Likewise, Texas grapefruit sales for fresh use were also down considerably. But the amount of grapefruit shipped to the Texas processors was substantially above last year's levels. As usual, more grapefruit from California and Arizona was marketed for fresh use.

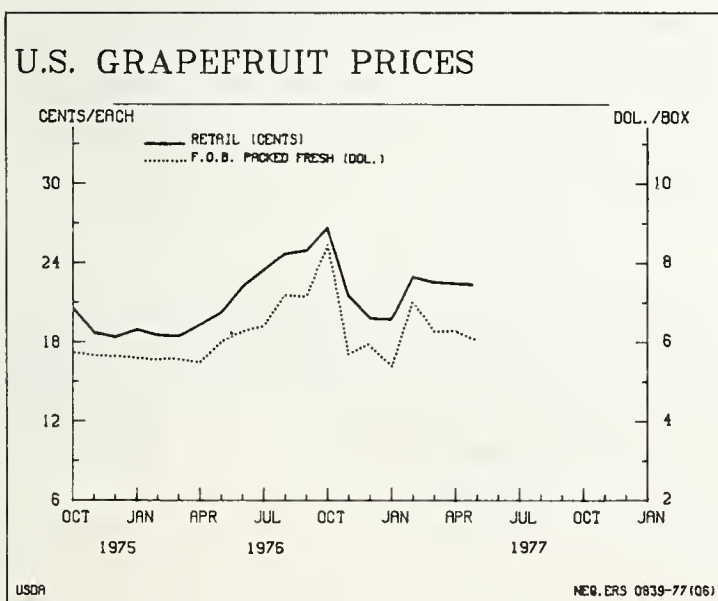
On-tree Returns Lower

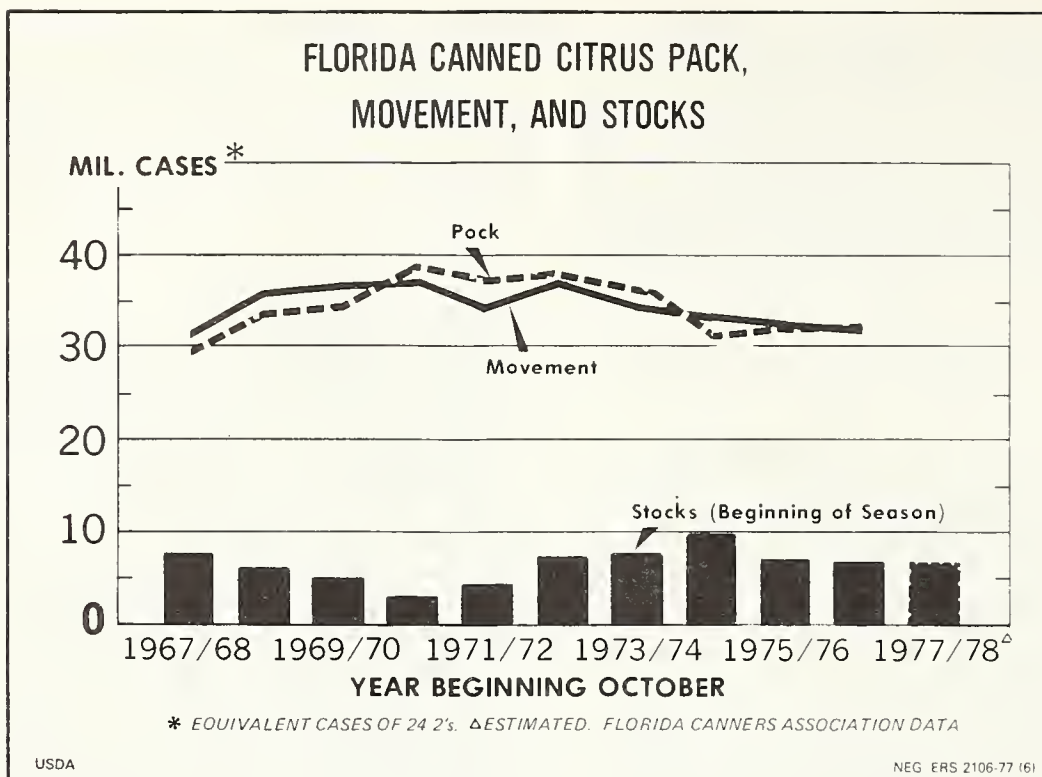
On-tree returns for all grapefruit (fresh and processed) to Florida growers averaged slightly to substantially below last season for each month of the 1976/77 season except October and February. However, on-tree returns have strengthened since March. In May, Florida grower returns for all grapefruit advanced to \$1.46 a box from \$1.16 in April, reflecting a substantial increase in processing price, while fresh prices fell below year-earlier levels for the first time since January. Grower returns for processing use were quoted at \$1.02 per box, up 50 percent from last year. Grower prices for Texas grapefruit were generally higher this season than last due mainly to the substantial increase in prices for fresh use. So far this season, f.o.b. prices for fresh grapefruit averaged \$3.18 per 7/10-bushel carton, up from \$2.75 last season. Delivered-in prices for processing use averaged \$23.51 per ton, down slightly from last season.

With the substantially reduced supplies of fresh grapefruit resulting from the Florida freeze, retail prices for grapefruit have averaged considerably higher than a year ago. The May retail prices averaged 21.3 cents each compared with 20.2 cents last year. With the seasonal decline in supplies from California and Arizona during the summer, retail prices for fresh grapefruit will remain above year-earlier levels for the rest of the season.

Exports Continue Good

The strengthening economic conditions abroad combined with our increasing promotional activities have stimulated our exports of fresh grapefruit. During the first 8 months ending April 1977, fresh grapefruit exports continued their upward trend and rose 3 percent from the corresponding period a year ago. The larger shipments to Japan were chiefly responsible for the increase. Japan, our principal market, which accounted for one-half of the total exports increased its purchase by a tenth from last season. Exports to Japan will be further brightened as OPP (Ortho-phenyl-phenol) treated citrus fruit was recently approved with specific limits by the Japanese Government as being nontoxic. Shipments to Europe, which accounted for more than one-fourth of total exports were near last year's level, while Canadian purchases were down moderately.





Grapefruit Juice Pack Remains Large

Total Florida packs of frozen concentrated grapefruit juice continues to trend upward, amounting to 11.1 million gallons through June 11 (excluding reprocessed), up almost one-fifth from last year. Movement so far was up moderately, but the larger packs more than offset smaller carryin and larger movement—pushing the grapefruit concentrate inventory considerably above last year.

Florida packers have processed 17.6 million cases (24-2's) of canned single-strength grapefruit juice as of June 11, slightly below last season's high levels. Movement has also lagged moderately from last season's pace due probably to higher prices. Since the freeze, Florida packers have hiked the selling prices twice to \$5.25 per dozen (46 ounce cans). This is almost one-fifth above year-earlier levels and compares with the pre-freeze price of \$4.40. Stocks of canned single strength grapefruit juice on hand as of June 11 were slightly larger than a year ago.

Through June 11, a total of 19.7 million gallons of Florida chilled grapefruit juice (excluding single strength processed) has been processed, down moderately from last season's high volume. Florida packers moved 16.6 million gallons, moderately

larger than last season. Thus, with the smaller carryin at the beginning of the season, the stocks on hand as of June 11 were substantially below a year ago.

Lemons

More Lemons Remained For Harvest

June 1 lemon prospects for California and Arizona indicated a crop of 26 million boxes, 46 percent above 1975/76. Prospects in California at 21 million boxes are 36 percent above last season. The Arizona crop of 5 million boxes is more than double last season's output. Picking of California lemons is nearly 80 percent complete, while Arizona's harvest is complete. By June 1, 5.5 million boxes remained for harvest, compared with 2 million boxes a year ago.

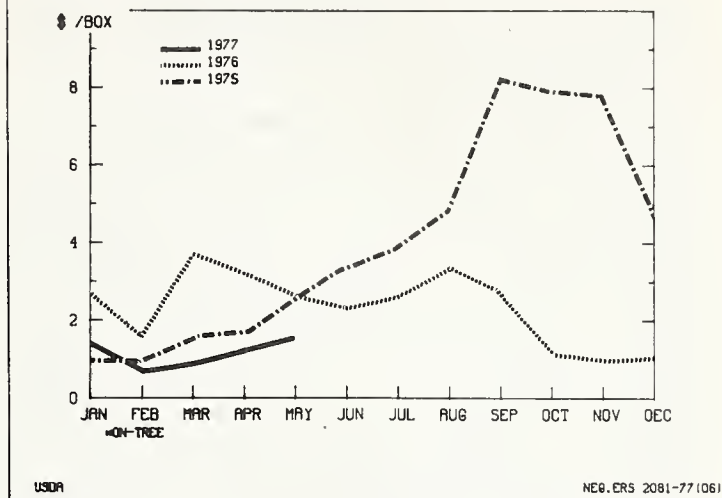
Normally, more lemons go for fresh use than processing, but this season through June 1 lemons for fresh use have taken a smaller share of the total crop. Lemons for fresh use have increased only one-fifth from last season, while processing use almost doubled from 1975/76, accounting for 52 percent of utilization.

On-tree Returns Sharply Lower

In response to the substantially larger crop, on-tree returns for lemons for all sales have averaged sharply below last season's high levels each month of 1976/77. However, fresh lemon prices received by growers have strengthened recently. In June on-tree returns for fresh lemons advanced to \$4.50 a box from \$3.94 in May. Fresh lemon prices may continue to advance seasonally even with substantially more lemons remaining for harvest.

Total shipments of fresh lemons through mid-June were considerably ahead of last season's pace. Although domestic shipments were up only slightly, exports were sharply larger. Japan, our major market, has purchased a considerably larger quantity of lemons so far this season. Because of the smaller crops from Italy and Spain, shipments to Europe have also sharply increased.

LEMONS: U.S. AVERAGE PRICES RECEIVED BY GROWER



TREE NUTS

Record Almond Crop

The 1977 almond crop in California is expected to total a record 238,000 tons (in shell basis), up 2 percent from last year's record. This year's crop is expected to yield 290 million pounds of nut kernels. The current production reflects a steady long-term upward trend in bearing acreage.

According to the Almond Board of California, both domestic and foreign shipments so far during 1976/77 have shown a substantial increase from last season. During the first 11 months of 1976/77 (July-May), domestic shipments were one-fourth more than the same period a year ago. Total exports of shelled almonds amounted to 139 million pounds, an increase of one-fifth from last season. West Germany, which continues to be our largest market, has bought about one-fourth more than last year. Shipments to Japan have also shown a sharp increase from last season. Eastern European purchases, led by the Soviet Union, were also up substantially. The Soviet Union has bought almost 4 times as much as last season. Our export potential for the 1977/78 season will continue to be bright as Spanish crop prospects for 1977 were badly set back by a severe late season frost.

In addition, a new potential market will be opened in India this season. India was once a good market in the late 1940's and early 1950's, but a shortage of hard currency in India and dependence

upon Iran by India for petroleum supplies led to extreme restrictions in the imports of almonds from the U.S.

With the general economy strengthening, both here and abroad, demand for almonds will continue to be good. Although total supplies of almonds during the 1976/77 season were sharply above last season, the carryover into the 1977/78 marketing season is not likely to be burdensome. Thus, even with the record crop, prices for the 1977 almond crop are expected to substantially above last year's levels.

Table 11—Almond shipments: Domestic and Exports, 1970/71 to date

Crop year ¹	Domestic	Exports	Total
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
1970/71	68,750	68,255	137,005
1971/72	75,472	90,033	165,505
1972/73	75,497	69,245	144,742
1973/74	54,100	77,452	131,552
1974/75	56,229	103,944	160,173
1975/76	75,014	123,448	198,462
1976/77 ²	86,609	138,936	225,545

¹ Beginning July 1. ² Includes 10 months.

Source: Almond Board of California.

PER CAPITA FRUIT CONSUMPTION

Total per capita fruit consumption in 1976 reached 221.9 pounds (fresh weight equivalent) the highest level since 1946. This level was 10.1 pounds or nearly 5 percent above 1975. The increases are shared by both citrus and noncitrus fruits.

Per capita consumption of all fresh fruit increased from 85.7 to 86.3 pounds between 1975 and 1976, due entirely to the increase in noncitrus consumption. Fresh per capita noncitrus consumption showed an increase of 2 percent due primarily to larger banana consumption. Despite higher prices, per capita consumption of bananas, the major fresh fruit, increased from 19.8 pounds in 1975 to 21.8 during 1976. Consumption of fresh apples, the second major fresh fruit, declined from 17.9 to 17 pounds between 1975 and 1976 despite slightly lower prices. Both fresh peach and grape consumption, although relatively small, showed only slight change from 1975. Per capita fresh citrus consumption decreased 0.6 pounds from 1975 to 29.2 pounds in 1976.

Per capita processed fruit consumption showed a moderate increase from 129.8 pounds in 1975 to 135.7 during 1976 due primarily to the increase in processed citrus, namely frozen concentrated

orange juice and chilled citrus juice. Processed non-citrus per capita consumption increased only 0.7 pounds to 45.1 in 1976 due entirely to the increase in canned juice.

Detailed data regarding per capita consumption of individual fresh and processed fruit for the 1950 to 1976 period may be found in tables 28 through 34.

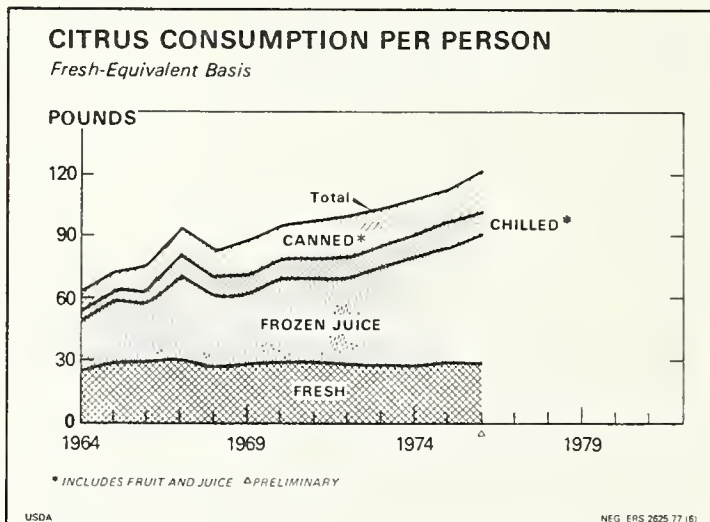
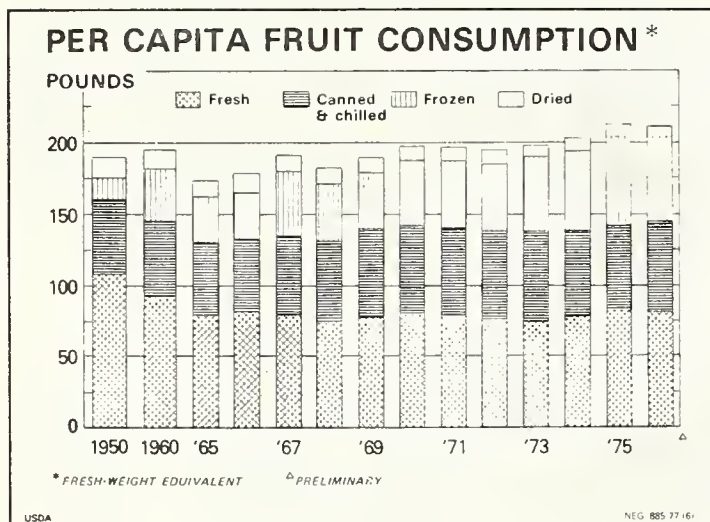
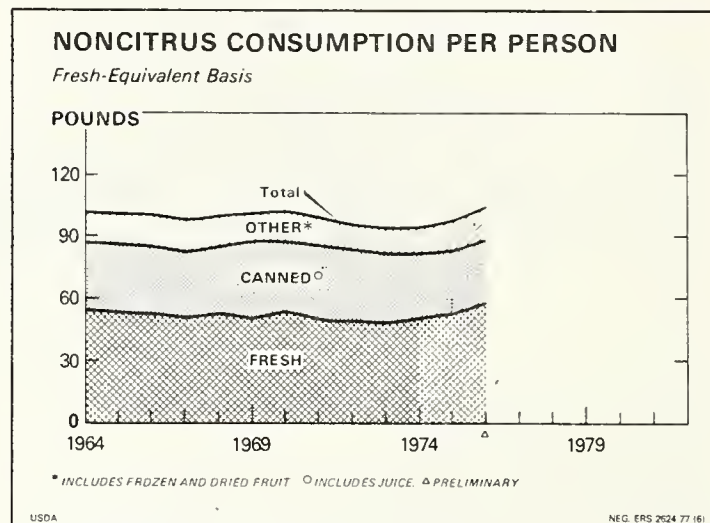


Table 12--Cherries: Production by type, 12 States, 1975, 1976, and indicated 1977

State	Sweet			Tart			All varieties		
	1975 ¹	1976 ¹	1977	1975 ¹	1976 ¹	1977	1975 ¹	1976 ¹	1977
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	6,800	1,600	1,000	13,700	7,150	5,500	20,500	8,750	6,500
Pennsylvania	860	460	350	6,300	3,800	1,600	7,160	4,260	1,950
Ohio	---	---	---	300	150	100	300	150	100
Michigan	27,000	10,500	17,000	111,000	45,000	82,500	138,000	55,500	99,500
Wisconsin	---	---	---	5,200	2,950	5,000	5,200	2,950	5,000
5 Great Lake States	34,660	12,560	18,350	136,500	59,050	94,700	171,160	71,610	113,050
Montana	2,400	2,650	2,600	---	---	---	2,400	2,650	2,600
Idaho	1,550	3,000	3,000	---	---	---	1,550	3,000	3,000
Colorado	400	500	550	1,650	1,650	1,650	2,050	2,150	2,200
Utah	2,800	6,000	5,000	4,000	8,500	6,000	6,800	14,500	11,000
Washington	43,100	54,300	38,000	---	---	---	43,100	54,300	38,000
Oregon	36,500	39,000	34,000	3,100	3,300	3,200	39,600	42,300	37,200
California	30,500	51,000	25,000	---	---	---	30,500	51,000	25,000
7 Western States	117,250	156,450	108,150	8,750	13,450	10,850	126,000	169,900	119,000
12 States	151,910	169,010	126,500	145,250	72,500	105,550	297,160	241,150	232,050

¹ Includes unharvested production and excess cullage (Tons): Total sweet, 1976-4,850; total tart, 1975-50.

Source: Crop Production, SRS.

Table 13--Wine entering distribution channels in the U.S., by origin and type of wine¹

Origin and type of wine	January-February			Calendar year		
	1977 ²	1976	1975	1976 ²	1975	1974
	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons
U.S. produced: ³						
Table	13,631	12,888	12,814	181,982	173,511	157,213
Dessert	4,302	4,549	5,186	57,998	64,650	63,490
Other	4,339	4,973	5,413	77,404	80,549	77,368
Total	22,272	22,410	23,413	317,384	318,710	298,071
Imported: ⁴						
Table	4,178	2,937	2,326	49,412	40,524	42,153
Dessert	229	145	116	2,931	2,589	2,866
Other	388	360	461	6,575	6,206	6,375
Total	4,795	3,442	2,903	58,918	49,319	51,394
All wine:						
Table	17,809	15,825	15,140	231,394	214,035	199,366
Dessert	4,531	4,694	5,302	60,929	67,239	66,356
Other	4,727	5,333	5,875	83,980	86,755	83,743
Total	27,067	25,852	26,317	376,303	368,029	349,465

¹ Due to rounding, totals may not equal sum of components. ² Preliminary. ³ Includes taxable withdrawals only. ⁴ Imports for consumption.

Source: Wine institute.

Table 14—Wholesale and consumer price indexes for table and dessert wine,
by months, 1971-77

Index and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	(1967=100)											
Wholesale price index: ¹												
1971	111.0	111.0	115.0	115.0	115.5	115.5	120.7	120.7	120.7	120.7	120.7	119.5
1972	119.9	125.1	125.2	125.3	125.3	125.3	126.2	126.2	126.2	126.2	126.2	126.2
1973	126.2	129.5	129.7	131.8	131.9	133.5	133.5	134.2	134.2	139.6	139.6	140.5
1974	140.5	145.5	145.6	145.9	146.1	146.3	148.7	149.9	149.9	150.3	150.3	150.3
1975	151.6	151.6	156.2	156.2	156.2	157.2	157.9	157.8	157.8	157.8	157.8	157.8
1976	157.8	154.6	154.6	154.6	154.6	154.0	154.0	154.2	154.2	154.2	154.2	154.2
1977	154.2	151.1	151.1	151.1	151.1							
Consumer price index:												
1971	118.5	119.0	119.8	120.6	121.2	121.8	123.0	123.9	124.5	124.7	124.9	125.1
1972	125.3	125.6	125.9	126.4	126.5	126.7	127.5	127.6	127.8	128.0	128.3	128.3
1973	128.5	129.3	130.0	131.5	135.0	136.5	136.8	136.9	137.3	138.7	140.6	141.8
1974	143.4	144.4	145.0	145.8	146.1	146.6	147.4	148.3	149.1	149.9	150.5	150.8
1975	151.3	151.9	152.8	153.2	153.9	154.2	154.7	154.9	155.0	155.1	155.2	155.3
1976	155.9	155.9	156.1	156.2	157.2	157.4	157.7	157.9	158.2	158.2	158.9	158.9
1977	158.9	159.2	159.4	159.6	159.6							

¹ In fifths, f.o.b. winery.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 15—Canned noncitrus fruit: Cannery stocks, packs, supplies, and shipments, current season, with comparisons

Item season ¹	Carryin	Pack	Total supply	Shipments to April 1	April 1 stocks	Shipments from April 1	Total season shipments
<i>1,000 equivalent cases 24 No. 2½'s</i>							
Total—11 items:							
1972/73	14,741	51,896	66,637	51,179	15,458	7,955	59,134
1973/74	7,503	55,900	63,403	52,380	11,023	5,315	57,695
1974/75	5,708	65,133	70,841	48,857	21,984	8,224	57,081
1975/76	13,760	61,493	75,253	48,603	26,650	9,209	57,812
1976/77	17,441	55,555	72,996	50,397	22,599		
Apricots: ²							
1972/73	561	3,041	3,602	2,963	639	341	3,304
1973/74	298	4,094	4,392	3,615	777	310	3,925
1974/75	467	1,987	2,454	2,024	430	194	2,218
1975/76	236	4,421	4,657	2,675	1,982	448	3,123
1976/77	1,534	2,387	3,921	2,657	1,264		
Cherries, RSP:							
1972/73	243	1,299	1,542	1,425	117	108	1,533
1973/74	9	579	588	549	39	34	583
1974/75	5	1,188	1,193	957	236	178	1,135
1975/76	58	1,273	1,331	1,184	147	99	1,283
1976/77	48	438	486	445	41		
Cherries, sweet:							
1972/73	315	393	708	460	248	58	518
1973/74	190	503	693	510	183	56	566
1974/75	127	623	750	369	381	91	460
1975/76	290	412	702	400	302	87	487
1976/77	215	464	679	462	217		
Fruit cocktail: ²							
1972/73	4,336	11,855	16,191	11,251	4,940	2,605	13,856
1973/74	2,335	13,384	15,719	13,000	2,719	1,479	14,479
1974/75	1,240	14,907	16,147	10,933	5,214	2,149	13,082
1975/76	3,065	13,677	16,742	11,269	5,473	2,233	13,502
1976/77	3,240	13,605	16,845	11,470	5,375		
Fruits for salad: ²							
1972/73	225	724	949	596	353	141	737
1973/74	212	799	1,011	695	316	111	806
1974/75	205	876	1,081	552	529	75	627
1975/76	454	583	1,037	607	430	95	702
1976/77	335	518	853	563	290		
Mixed fruits: ²							
1972/73	114	752	866	735	131	32	767
1973/74	99	736	835	715	120	61	776
1974/75	59	959	1,018	790	228	118	908
1975/76	110	708	818	527	291	108	635
1976/77	183	731	914	743	171		
Peaches, spiced clings: ²							
1972/73	50	359	409	295	114	29	324
1973/74	85	189	274	245	29	7	252
1974/75	22	304	326	230	96	11	241
1975/76	85	212	297	192	105	16	208
1976/77	89	172	261	178	83		
Peaches, clingstone: ²							
1972/73	3,890	21,233	25,123	21,246	3,877	2,286	23,532
1973/74	1,591	21,615	23,206	20,238	2,968	1,581	21,819
1974/75	1,387	28,983	30,370	22,771	7,599	3,238	26,009
1975/76	4,361	25,691	30,052	20,104	9,948	3,690	23,794
1976/77	6,258	22,783	29,041	20,715	8,326		
Peaches, U.S. freestone:							
1972/73	943	2,783	3,726	3,235	491	295	3,530
1973/74	196	2,899	3,095	2,634	461	256	2,890
1974/75	205	3,448	3,653	2,160	1,493	479	2,639
1975/76	1,014	3,293	4,307	2,377	1,930	552	2,929
1976/77	1,378	2,028	3,406	2,305	1,101		
Pears:							
1972/73	3,688	9,063	12,751	8,325	4,426	1,995	10,320
1973/74	2,431	9,841	12,272	9,193	3,079	1,306	10,499
1974/75	1,773	10,692	12,465	7,247	5,218	1,504	8,751
1975/76	3,714	9,776	13,490	8,417	5,073	1,712	10,129
1976/77	3,361	11,387	14,748	9,781	4,967		
Purple plums, U.S.:							
1972/73	376	394	770	648	122	65	713
1973/74	57	1,261	1,318	986	332	114	1,100
1974/75	218	1,166	1,384	824	560	187	1,011
1975/76	373	1,447	1,820	851	969	169	1,020
1976/77	800	1,042	1,842	1,078	764		

¹ Season beginning July 1 for RSP cherries and June 1 for all other items. ² California.

Source: Prepared from reports of National Cannery Association and Cannery League of California.

Table 16—Canned apples and pineapple fruit and juices: Cannery carryin, pack, supplies, shipments, and stocks, current season with comparisons

Item and season ¹	Carryin	Pack		Supply		Shipments		Stocks ²
		To date ²	Total season	To date ²	Total season	To date ²	Total season	
<i>1,000 equivalent cases, 24 No. 2½'s</i>								
Canned fruit:								
Apples:								
1972/73	717	2,145	2,162	2,862	2,879	2,199	2,589	663
1973/74	290	3,211	3,246	3,501	3,536	2,304	2,807	1,197
1974/75	729	2,175	2,175	2,904	2,904	1,300	1,674	1,604
1975/76 ³	1,230	1,108	1,117	2,338	2,347	1,368	1,666	970
1976/77	681	N.A.		N.A.		N.A.		N.A.
Applesauce:								
1972/73	3,327	11,472	11,942	14,799	15,269	11,204	13,954	3,595
1973/74	1,315	14,624	15,166	15,939	16,481	11,201	14,076	4,738
1974/75	2,405	16,517	16,555	18,922	18,960	11,590	14,850	7,332
1975/76 ³	4,110	9,509	9,588	13,619	13,698	8,967	10,211	4,652
1976/77	3,487	N.A.		N.A.		N.A.		N.A.
Pineapple:								
1972/73	8,663	15,439	16,540	24,102	25,203	16,682	18,191	7,420
1973/74	7,012	13,841	14,981	20,853	21,993	15,556	16,804	5,297
1974/75	5,189	12,935	13,913	18,124	19,102	13,439	14,298	4,685
1975/76	4,804	13,761	14,221	18,565	19,025	12,876	13,762	5,689
1976/77	⁴ 5,437	15,870		21,307		14,906		6,400
<i>1,000 equivalent cases, 24 No. 2's</i>								
Canned juice:								
Apple juice:								
1972/73	1,995	13,291	13,832	15,286	15,827	11,060	13,961	4,226
1973/74	1,866	14,027	14,793	15,893	16,659	10,542	13,385	5,351
1974/75	3,274	14,392	15,433	17,666	18,707	12,383	15,886	5,283
1975/76 ³	2,821	14,211	15,264	17,032	18,085	12,751	14,579	4,281
1976/77	3,506	N.A.		N.A.		N.A.		N.A.
Single strength pineapple juice:								
1972/73	6,105	11,661	12,328	17,766	18,433	13,455	14,334	4,311
1973/74	4,099	10,582	11,350	14,681	15,449	10,614	11,601	4,067
1974/75	3,848	8,246	8,448	12,094	12,296	9,045	9,569	3,049
1975/76	2,727	7,894	7,986	10,621	10,713	7,901	8,478	2,720
1976/77	2,235	9,106		11,341		9,006		2,335
<i>1,000 equivalent cases, 6 No. 10's</i>								
Concentrated pineapple juice:								
1972/73	1,011	1,028	1,080	2,039	2,091	1,106	1,176	933
1973/74	915	1,467	1,540	2,382	2,455	1,404	1,653	978
1974/75	802	N.A.	899	N.A.	1,701	N.A.	1,109	N.A.
1975/76	592	N.A.	259	N.A.	1,851	N.A.	594	655
1976/77	257	1,051		1,308		866		442

¹ Season beginning September 1 for canned apple items and June 1, pineapple items. ² June 1 for processed apples and May 1 for processed pineapple products. ³ Stock figures are not comparable to earlier statistical data due to a change in sample size and carryover date. Season beginning August 1 instead of September 1 starting 1975/76. ⁴ New beginning inventories

reported. No revisions for 1975/76 total supply and shipments available. N.A.—Data not available.

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

Table 17—Canned fruit: Commercial pack of principal items by size of container, United States, 1971-76
(Basis equivalent cases of 24 No. 2½ cans)

Item and season ¹	Retail size ²		Institutional size No. 10		Total pack cases	Item and season ¹	Retail size ²		Institutional size No. 10		Total pack cases	
	Quantity	Percent of pack	Quantity	Percent of pack			Quantity	Percent of pack	Quantity	Percent of pack		
												1,000 cases	Percent	1,000 cases	Percent
Apples:												
1972/73	635	29.4	1,527	70.6	2,162	Fruit cocktail: ⁵	9,158	77.2	2,697	22.8	11,855	
1973/74	627	19.3	2,619	80.7	3,246	1972/73	10,738	80.2	2,646	19.8	13,384	
1974/75	592	27.2	1,583	72.8	2,175	1973/74	11,946	80.1	2,961	19.9	14,907	
1975/76 ³	357	32.0	1,117	68.0	1,474	1974/75	10,765	78.7	2,912	21.3	13,677	
1976/77	660	36.7	1,137	63.3	1,797	1975/76	10,376	76.3	3,229	23.7	13,605	
Applesauce:						1976/77						
1972/73	9,565	80.1	2,277	19.9	11,942	Fruit for salad: ⁵	486	67.1	238	32.9	724	
1973/74	10,978	72.4	4,188	27.6	15,166	1972/73	491	61.5	308	38.5	799	
1974/75	12,649	76.4	3,906	23.6	16,555	1973/74	543	62.0	333	38.0	876	
1975/76 ³	7,057	73.6	2,531	26.4	9,588	1974/75	316	54.2	267	45.8	583	
1976/77	6,529	76.0	2,057	24.0	8,586	1975/76	280	54.1	238	45.9	518	
Apricots:⁴						1976/77						
1972/73	2,006	66.0	1,035	34.0	3,041	Mixed fruit: ⁵	364	48.4	388	51.6	752	
1973/74	2,732	66.7	1,362	33.3	4,094	1972/73	328	44.6	408	55.4	736	
1974/75	1,254	63.1	733	36.9	1,987	1973/74	445	46.4	514	55.6	959	
1975/76	2,923	66.1	1,498	33.9	4,421	1974/75	222	31.4	486	68.6	708	
1976/77	1,404	58.8	983	41.2	2,387	1975/76	385	52.7	346	47.3	731	
Cherries, R.S.P.:						1976/77						
1972/73	444	34.2	855	65.8	1,299	Peaches, clingstone: ⁵	16,154	76.1	5,079	23.9	21,233	
1973/74	206	35.6	373	64.4	579	1972/73	16,363	75.7	5,252	24.3	21,615	
1974/75	463	39.0	725	61.0	1,188	1973/74	21,417	73.9	7,566	26.1	28,983	
1975/76	431	33.9	842	66.1	1,273	1974/75	19,457	75.7	6,234	24.3	25,691	
1976/77	110	25.1	328	74.9	438	1975/76	17,423	76.5	5,359	23.5	22,782	
Cherries, sweet:						1976/77						
1972/73	299	76.1	94	23.9	393	Peaches, U.S. freestone:	2,637	94.8	146	5.2	2,783	
1973/74	369	73.4	134	26.6	503	1972/73	2,711	93.5	188	6.5	2,899	
1974/75	452	72.6	171	27.4	623	1973/74	3,162	91.7	286	8.3	3,448	
1975/76	283	68.7	129	31.3	412	1974/75	2,714	82.4	579	17.6	3,293	
1976/77	306	65.9	158	34.1	464	1975/76	1,832	90.3	196	9.7	2,028	
Cranberry sauce:						1976/77						
1972/73	3,127	89.3	374	10.7	3,501	Pears:	7,020	77.5	2,043	22.5	9,063	
1973/74	3,899	82.7	814	17.3	4,713	1972/73	7,336	74.5	2,505	25.5	9,841	
1974/75	3,610	83.4	718	16.6	4,328	1973/74	7,939	74.3	2,753	25.7	10,692	
1975/76	2,946	85.9	484	14.1	3,430	1974/75	6,402	65.5	3,374	34.5	9,776	
1976/77	2,909	83.9	560	16.1	3,469	1975/76	7,328	64.4	4,059	35.6	11,387	
Pineapple:						1976/77						
1972/73	12,139	73.4	4,401	26.6	16,540	Purple plums, U.S.:	218	55.3	176	44.7	394	
1973/74	11,838	79.0	3,143	21.0	14,981	1972/73	807	64.0	454	36.0	1,261	
1974/75	10,830	77.8	3,083	22.2	13,913	1973/74	825	70.8	341	29.2	1,166	
1975/76	11,603	81.6	2,618	18.4	14,221	1974/75	816	56.4	631	43.6	1,447	
1976/77 ⁴	13,032	82.1	2,838	17.9	15,870	1975/76	440	42.2	602	57.8	1,042	

¹ Season beginning September 1 for apples and miscellaneous. ² Beginning with the 1975/76 season, applesauce through 1974/75 and August 1 starting pack figures are not comparable to earlier seasons due to a change in sample size. ³ Pineapple pack to May 1, 1977. ⁴ California. ⁵ National Canners Association, Canners League of California, and Pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii.

Table 18—Frozen fruit: Packers' carryin, pack, imports, supplies, apparent disappearance, and stocks of selected items, United States, 1972/73-1976/77

Item and season ¹	Carryin	Pack	Imports	Total supply	Disappear- ance to April 30	Stocks, April 30	Total season disappear- ance
	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>
Total—10 items: ²							
1972/73	205.6	570.5	111.3	887.4	654.8	232.6	721.7
1973/74	165.7	604.4	127.7	897.8	596.8	301.0	661.4
1974/75	236.4	560.1	103.9	900.4	590.9	309.5	666.8
1975/76	233.6	539.6	82.0	855.2	613.6	241.6	693.2
1976/77	162.0	587.3	85.4	834.7	567.2	267.5	
Apples:							
1972/73	23.1	130.4	---	153.5	91.9	61.6	132.6
1973/74	20.9	135.1	---	156.0	60.4	95.6	101.3
1974/75	54.7	99.2	---	153.9	77.8	76.1	119.2
1975/76	34.7	89.7	---	124.4	43.6	80.8	83.0
1976/77	41.4	118.8	---	160.2	68.4	91.8	
Apricots:							
1972/73	3.7	15.5	---	19.2	13.5	5.7	14.0
1973/74	5.2	16.5	---	21.7	15.3	6.4	16.2
1974/75	5.5	11.8	---	17.3	11.5	5.8	12.5
1975/76	4.8	15.9	---	20.7	13.9	6.8	14.7
1976/77	6.0	15.0	---	21.0	12.4	8.6	
Cherries:							
1972/73	39.7	148.8	---	188.5	140.9	47.6	161.4
1973/74	27.1	114.6	---	141.7	116.3	25.4	125.6
1974/75	16.1	146.9	---	163.0	108.0	55.0	126.0
1975/76	37.0	132.8	---	169.8	125.2	44.6	142.2
1976/77	27.6	96.5	---	124.1	104.5	19.6	
Grapes:							
1972/73	2.6	5.3	---	7.9	4.5	3.4	6.1
1973/74	1.8	4.1	---	5.9	3.1	2.8	3.6
1974/75	2.3	2.9	---	5.2	.8	4.4	2.0
1975/76	3.2	N.A.	---	N.A.	N.A.	4.2	N.A.
1976/77	2.8	1.7	---	4.5	.6	3.9	
Peaches:							
1972/73	22.1	46.3	---	68.4	54.7	13.7	60.2
1973/74	8.2	81.4	---	89.6	57.7	31.9	64.0
1974/75	25.6	59.1	---	84.7	55.4	29.3	59.6
1975/76	25.1	40.3	---	65.4	40.8	24.6	52.6
1976/77	12.8	65.1	---	77.9	40.9	37.0	
Strawberries:							
1972/73	95.6	146.8	100.9	343.3	264.6	78.7	264.6
1973/74	78.7	168.6	118.0	365.3	265.5	99.8	265.5
1974/75	99.8	170.4	100.2	370.4	270.5	99.9	270.5
1975/76	99.9	183.9	75.3	359.1	307.8	51.3	307.9
1976/77	51.2	216.2	80.4	347.8	262.4	85.4	

See footnotes at end of table.

—Continued

Table 18—Frozen fruit: Packers' carryin, pack, imports, supplies, apparent disappearance, and stocks of selected items, United States, 1972/73-1976/77

Item and season ¹	Carryin	Pack	Imports	Total supply	Disappearance to April 30	Stocks, April 30	Total season disappearance
	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>
Blackberries:							
1972/73	5.6	21.2	---	26.8	21.4	5.4	20.9
1973/74	5.9	8.2	---	14.1	8.9	5.2	8.6
1974/75	5.5	21.1	---	26.6	16.3	10.3	18.3
1975/76	8.3	20.9	---	29.2	22.0	7.2	23.9
1976/77	5.3	22.8	---	28.1	22.1	6.0	
Blueberries:							
1972/73	8.0	30.9	10.4	49.3	37.1	12.2	39.8
1973/74	9.5	44.4	9.7	63.6	37.2	26.4	43.0
1974/75	20.6	24.4	3.7	48.7	28.0	20.7	35.1
1975/76	13.6	24.6	6.7	44.9	34.9	10.0	38.4
1976/77	6.5	26.3	³ 5.0	37.8	26.3	11.5	
Boysenberries:							
1972/73	1.8	6.2	---	8.0	6.7	1.3	6.8
1973/74	1.2	6.3	---	7.5	5.5	2.0	5.8
1974/75	1.7	5.1	---	6.8	4.3	2.5	4.5
1975/76	2.3	4.8	---	7.1	4.1	3.0	4.7
1976/77	2.4	4.1	---	6.5	5.6	.9	
Black Raspberries:							
1972/73	1.0	3.9	---	4.9	4.3	.6	4.1
1973/74 .....	.8	2.7	---	3.5	2.5	1.0	2.6
1974/75 .....	.9	1.8	---	2.7	1.6	1.1	1.8
1975/76 .....	.9	2.0	---	2.9	.6	2.3	.9
1976/77	2.0	1.7	---	3.7	2.5	1.2	
Red Raspberries:							
1972/73	5.0	20.5	---	25.5	19.7	5.8	17.3
1973/74	8.2	26.6	---	34.8	27.5	7.3	28.8
1974/75	6.0	20.3	---	26.3	17.5	8.8	19.3
1975/76	7.0	24.7	---	31.7	20.7	11.0	24.9
1976/77	6.8	20.8	---	27.6	22.1	5.5	

¹Season beginning May 1 for strawberries, June 1 for apricots and boysenberries, August 1 for grapes, October 1 for apples and July 1 for all other items. ²Excludes grapes. ³Estimated.

N.A.—Data not available temporarily.

Pack data from American Frozen Food Institute; stocks, statistical Reporting Service; imports, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 19—U.S. wholesale prices of selected dried and frozen fruit items, by months, 1973-77

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
	<i>per</i>	<i>per</i>	<i>per</i>	<i>per</i>	<i>per</i>	<i>per</i>	<i>per</i>	<i>per</i>	<i>per</i>	<i>per</i>	<i>per</i>	<i>per</i>
	<i>cases</i>	<i>cases</i>	<i>cases</i>	<i>cases</i>	<i>cases</i>	<i>cases</i>	<i>cases</i>	<i>cases</i>	<i>cases</i>	<i>cases</i>	<i>cases</i>	<i>cases</i>
DRIED FRUIT:												
Prunes												
(24-1 lb. pkg.):												
1973	9.604	9.604	9.604	9.604	9.604	9.604	9.604	9.604	9.604	9.604	9.604	9.604
1974	9.604	9.604	9.604	9.653	9.653	9.653	9.653	9.653	9.653	9.571	9.571	9.571
1975	9.571	9.571	9.571	9.490	9.049	9.049	8.575	8.575	8.575	8.575	8.575	8.673
1976	8.526	8.428	8.526	8.918	8.918	9.065	9.065	9.424	9.424	9.914	9.914	9.914
1977	10.274	10.274	10.274	10.355	10.355							
Raisins												
(24-15 oz. pkg.):												
1973	9.609	9.609	9.996	10.119	10.119	10.315	10.315	10.315	10.437	11.564	11.618	12.108
1974	12.120	12.157	12.218	12.446	12.446	12.446	12.397	12.287	12.287	11.772	11.772	11.772
1975	11.650	11.650	11.650	11.527	11.282	11.282	11.282	11.282	11.282	11.527	11.650	11.650
1976	11.748	11.748	11.870	11.870	11.870	11.993	11.993	11.993	11.993	15.741	20.580	20.825
1977	20.825	20.825	20.825	20.825	20.825							
FROZEN FRUIT:												
Strawberries												
(12-10 oz. pkg.):												
1973	3.388	3.388	3.413	3.413	3.413	3.510	3.510	3.651	3.651	3.783	3.783	3.847
1974	3.847	3.888	3.888	3.888	3.888	3.888	4.087	4.091	4.219	4.219	4.219	4.219
1975	4.219	4.219	4.219	4.218	4.218	4.218	4.218	4.218	4.218	4.285	4.285	4.285
1976	4.285	4.285	4.285	4.407	4.407	4.407	4.648	4.648	4.648	4.679	4.679	4.679
1977	4.679	4.730	4.730	4.730	4.730							
FROZEN JUICE:												
Orange, conc.												
(12-6 oz. cans):												
1973	2.159	2.159	2.159	2.159	2.106	2.159	2.106	2.106	2.106	2.159	2.159	2.159
1974	2.167	2.152	2.152	2.152	2.152	2.152	2.151	2.151	2.170	2.195	2.134	2.154
1975	2.244	2.254	2.254	2.254	2.254	2.254	2.246	2.246	2.246	2.358	2.383	2.383
1976	2.383	2.352	2.352	2.383	2.383	2.383	2.187	2.187	2.187	2.187	2.187	2.187
1977	2.040	2.776	2.752	2.752	2.752							

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Table 20—Fresh fruit: Retail price, marketing margin, and grower and packer return per pound, sold in New York City, indicated months, 1976 and 1977

Commodity and season	Retail price (cents)	Marketing margin		Grower and packer return ¹ (f.o.b. shipping point price) ²	
		Cents	Percentage of retail price	Cents	Percentage of retail price
Apples, Eastern Delicious:					
March, 1977	35.1	14.6	42	20.5	58
February, 1977	34.2	16.2	47	18.0	53
March, 1976	26.5	10.4	39	16.1	61
Apples, Eastern McIntosh:					
March, 1977	38.9	20.1	52	18.8	48
February, 1977	37.4	18.9	51	18.5	49
March, 1976	33.7	21.0	62	12.7	38
Apples, Western Delicious:					
March, 1977	45.4	23.2	51	22.2	49
February, 1977	43.6	22.5	52	21.1	48
March, 1976	40.4	22.7	56	17.7	44
Grapefruit:					
March, 1977	22.9	16.2	71	6.7	29
February, 1977	23.6	16.3	69	7.3	31
March, 1976	17.3	10.4	60	6.9	40
Grapes, Emperor:					
March, 1977	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
February, 1977	90.5	60.6	67	29.9	33
March, 1976	65.4	41.1	63	24.3	37
Lemons, Western:					
March, 1977	44.8	31.1	69	13.7	31
February, 1977	43.9	30.0	68	13.9	32
March, 1976	41.6	27.1	65	14.5	35
Oranges, California Naval:					
March, 1977	29.1	18.1	65	10.2	35
February, 1977	27.9	18.3	66	9.6	34
March, 1976	28.0	18.8	67	9.2	33
Oranges, Florida:					
March, 1977	21.7	13.1	60	8.6	40
February, 1977	21.8	13.8	63	8.0	37
March, 1976	17.8	11.2	63	6.6	37

¹ For quality of product equivalent to retail unit sold to consumers: Because of waste and spoilage during marketing, equivalent quantity exceeds retail unit. ² Production areas: Apples, Eastern Delicious—*New York State*; Apples, Eastern McIntosh—*New York State*; Apples Western Delicious—*Washington*; Grapefruit—*Florida*; Grapes—*California*; Lemons—*California*. N.A.—Not available.

Table 21--Fresh fruit: Representative truck rates for selected fruits, January-June, 1976-77¹

Commodity, area, and city	1976						1977					
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
<i>Dollars per package</i>												
Apples (Tray packed carton)												
Yakima, Washington area to:												
Atlanta	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.85	1.88	2.00	1.90	1.98	2.05	1.98
Chicago	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.60	1.65	1.60	1.62	1.63	1.60
Dallas	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.38	1.52	1.58	1.50	1.52	1.50	1.55
Los Angeles .....	.85	.85	.85	.85	.75	.85	.85	.88	.90	.85	.85	.89
New York City	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.25	2.25	2.35	2.40	2.38	2.35	2.43	2.40
Western and Central New York area to:												
New York City .....	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	---	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60	---
Pittsburgh .....	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	---	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	---
Hudson Valley New York area to:												
New York City .....	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35	---	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35	---
Pittsburgh .....	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	---	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	---
Martinsburg, West Virginia area to:												
New York City .....	.58	.58	.58	.58	.58	---	.55	.55	.55	.55	.55	---
Pittsburgh .....	.42	.42	.42	.42	.42	---	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	---
Grapefruit (4/5 bu. ctn.)												
Lakeland, Florida area to:												
Atlanta .....	.30	.30	.30	.32	---	---	.38	.32	.32	.32	---	---
Boston .....	.95	1.00	1.00	1.05	---	---	1.08	1.02	1.02	1.02	---	---
Chicago .....	.82	.82	.82	.88	---	---	.95	.88	.90	.90	---	---
New York City .....	.88	.88	.92	.92	---	---	.95	.92	.92	.90	---	---
Pittsburgh .....	.88	.88	.88	.92	---	---	.93	.92	.95	.95	---	---
Grapes (23 lb. lug)												
Fresno area to:												
Atlanta .....	.97	1.00	1.00	1.05	---	---	1.00	1.00	N/A	N/A	---	---
Chicago .....	.90	.90	.95	1.00	---	---	1.00	1.00	N/A	N/A	---	---
Dallas .....	.70	.70	.70	.75	---	---	.77	.77	N/A	N/A	---	---
New York City	1.23	1.23	1.25	1.27	---	---	1.30	.30	N/A	N/A	---	---
Lemons (7/10 bu. ctn.)												
Southern California area to:												
Atlanta	1.30	1.30	1.40	1.40	1.60	1.70	1.20	1.80	1.50	1.50	1.70	1.80
Chicago	1.35	1.35	1.40	1.40	1.60	1.90	1.45	1.65	1.55	1.65	1.55	1.95
New York City	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	2.10	2.65	1.90	2.65	2.10	2.40	2.32	2.70
Oranges (7/10 bu. ctn.)												
Southern California area to:												
Chicago	1.35	1.35	1.40	1.40	1.60	1.90	1.45	1.65	1.55	1.60	1.55	1.95
Dallas .....	.95	.95	1.00	1.00	1.05	1.18	.90	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.20	1.28
New York City	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	2.10	2.65	1.99	2.55	2.10	2.40	2.32	2.70
Oranges (4/5 bu. ctn.)												
Lakeland, Florida area to:												
Atlanta .....	.30	.30	.30	.32	.42	---	.38	.32	.32	.32	.40	---
Chicago .....	.88	.88	.88	.90	1.05	---	.98	.98	.90	.90	1.10	---
New York City .....	.90	.92	.92	.95	1.12	---	.98	.92	.92	.92	1.10	---
Pittsburgh .....	.90	.90	.92	.92	1.10	---	.98	.92	.95	.95	1.10	---
Strawberries (12 pt. tray)												
Southern California area to:												
Los Angeles	---	---	.22	.22	.22	.22	---	---	.18	.18	.18	.18
New York City	---	---	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	---	---	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.25
New York City (air rate)	---	---	1.77	1.77	1.77	1.77	---	---	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.88

¹ Reported from a sample of shippers and/or truck brokers in specified areas for shipments during first week of month.

N/A = Not available.

Table 22—Citrus fruit: Production, 1974/75, 1975/76, and indicated 1976/77¹

Crop and State	Boxes			Ton equivalent		
	Utilized		1976/77	Utilized		1976/77
	1974/75	1975/76		1974/75	1975/76	
	1,000 boxes ²	1,000 boxes ²	1,000 boxes ²	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Oranges:						
Early, Midseason and Navel varieties ³ :						
California	28,000	28,300	27,000	1,050	1,061	1,013
Florida	96,600	98,800	115,000	4,347	4,446	5,175
Texas	2,930	3,800	4,200	125	162	179
Arizona	920	730	800	35	27	30
Total	128,450	131,630	147,000	5,557	5,696	6,397
Valencias:						
California	27,100	24,000	24,000	1,016	900	900
Florida	76,700	82,400	74,000	3,452	3,708	3,330
Texas	1,610	2,400	2,400	68	102	102
Arizona	4,050	1,950	3,150	152	73	118
Total	109,460	110,750	103,550	4,688	4,783	4,450
All Oranges:						
California	55,100	52,300	51,000	2,066	1,961	1,913
Florida	173,300	181,200	189,000	7,799	8,154	8,505
Texas	4,540	6,200	6,600	193	264	281
Arizona	4,970	2,680	3,950	187	100	148
Total oranges	237,910	242,380	250,550	10,245	10,479	10,847
Grapefruit:						
Florida all	44,600	49,100	52,500	1,896	2,088	2,232
Seedless	37,400	41,300	43,300	1,590	1,756	1,841
Pink	11,500	13,000	12,600	489	553	536
White	25,900	28,300	30,700	1,101	1,203	1,305
Other	7,200	7,800	9,200	306	332	391
Texas	7,300	10,700	11,500	292	428	460
Arizona	2,770	3,080	3,000	89	99	96
California	6,910	7,200	7,000	226	235	229
Desert Valleys	3,750	4,100	3,700	120	131	118
Other areas	3,160	3,100	3,300	106	104	111
Total grapefruit	61,580	70,080	74,000	2,503	2,850	3,017
Lemons:						
California	22,200	15,400	21,000	844	585	798
Arizona	7,200	2,420	5,000	274	92	190
Total lemons	29,400	17,820	26,000	1,118	677	988
Limes:						
Florida	1,100	1,800	1,000	44	72	40
Tangelos:						
Florida	4,700	5,500	4,800	212	248	216
Tangerines:						
Florida	3,100	3,400	3,300	147	162	157
Arizona	610	660	800	23	25	30
California	1,620	1,350	1,450	61	51	54
Total tangerines	5,330	5,410	5,550	231	238	241
Temples:						
Florida	5,300	5,500	3,800	239	248	171
Total	345,320	348,490	365,700	14,592	14,812	15,520

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

Source: Crop Production, SRS.

Table 23—Chilled citrus juices and fruit: Florida canners' stocks, packs, supplies, and movement, current season with comparisons

Item and season	Carryin	Pack		Supply		Movement		Stocks ¹
		To date ¹	Total season	To date ¹	Total season	To date ¹	Total season	
	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons
Chilled juice:²								
Orange:								
1971/72	14,778	96,631	116,970	111,409	131,748	77,332	111,756	34,077
1972/73	19,992	96,491	125,683	116,483	145,675	85,768	127,255	30,815
1973/74	18,420	106,987	135,313	125,407	153,733	93,408	137,347	31,999
1974/75	16,386	117,460	154,478	133,846	170,864	103,918	154,085	29,928
1975/76 ³	16,779	131,261	174,804	148,040	191,583	115,042	173,558	32,998
1976/77	18,025	141,467		159,492		124,887		341,605
Grapefruit:								
1971/72	924	15,131	17,358	16,055	18,282	9,983	15,261	6,072
1972/73	3,021	14,016	16,071	17,037	19,092	11,099	16,871	5,939
1973/74	2,221	14,839	17,376	17,060	19,597	11,830	17,916	5,230
1974/75	1,681	16,853	20,535	18,534	22,216	13,294	20,768	5,240
1975/76 ³	1,448	20,521	24,538	21,969	25,986	15,808	24,583	6,161
1976/77	1,403	19,722		21,125		16,647		4,478
Chilled fruit:								
Grapefruit sections:								
1971/72	594	1,773	1,784	2,367	2,378	1,479	2,057	1 888
1972/73	321	2,041	2,051	2,362	2,372	1,400	1,989	1 962
1973/74	383	1,859	1,894	2,242	2,277	1,302	1,836	1 940
1974/75	441	1,618	1,634	2,059	2,075	1,180	1,737	879
1975/76 ³	338	1,786	1,787	2,124	2,125	1,322	1,891	802
1976/77	234	2,095		2,329		1,457		872
Orange sections:								
1971/72	671	798	819	1,469	1,490	836	1,063	633
1972/73	427	740	804	1,167	1,231	696	945	471
1973/74	286	732	765	1,018	1,051	595	804	423
1974/75	247	713	791	960	1,038	647	920	313
1975/76 ³	118	1,079	1,126	1,197	1,244	740	1,027	457
1976/77	217	761		978		663		315
Citrus salad:								
1971/72	975	3,678	3,822	4,653	4,797	3,203	4,485	1,450
1972/73	312	4,621	4,818	4,933	5,130	3,030	4,349	1,903
1973/74	781	4,094	4,268	4,875	5,049	2,989	4,163	1,886
1974/75	886	3,351	3,465	4,237	4,351	2,736	3,724	1,501
1975/76 ³	627	3,929	4,027	4,556	4,654	2,537	3,599	2,019
1976/77	1,055	2,532		3,587		2,442		1,145

¹ For 1976/77 season, week ending June 11; 1975/76 season, June 5; 1975/76 season, May 15; 1974/75 season, May 17; 1973/74, May 18; 1972/73, May 19; and 1971/72, May 20. These respective dates include data through the 36th week of each season. ² Pack data is from fruit and frozen concentrated

juices, but excludes reprocessed single strength. ³ The 1975/76 season incorporates 53 weeks.

Compiled from Florida Canners Association reports.

Table 24—Canned citrus juices and fruit: Florida canners' packs, supplies, and movement, current season with comparisons

Item and season	Carryin	Pack		Supply		Movement		Stocks ¹
		To date ¹	Total season	To date ¹	Total season	To date ¹	Total season	
	1,000 cases, 24 No. 2's	1,000 cases, 24 No. 2's	1,000 cases, 24 No. 2's	1,000 cases, 24 No. 2's	1,000 cases, 24 No. 2's	1,000 cases, 24 No. 2's	1,000 cases, 24 No. 2's	1,000 cases, 24 No. 2's
Juices:								
Orange:								
1971/72	1,330	10,885	10,942	12,215	12,272	7,598	10,477	4,617
1972/73	1,795	11,975	13,670	13,770	15,465	8,128	12,578	5,642
1973/74	2,887	10,574	10,885	13,461	13,772	7,794	11,133	5,667
1974/75	2,639	10,357	10,737	12,996	13,376	7,977	11,349	5,019
1975/76 ²	2,027	10,271	10,635	12,298	12,662	7,374	10,746	4,924
1976/77	1,916	10,630		12,546		7,341		5,205
Grapefruit:								
1971/72	1,605	20,941	21,173	22,546	22,778	12,542	18,468	10,004
1972/73	4,310	18,715	19,059	23,025	23,369	12,457	19,166	10,568
1973/74	4,203	19,787	20,576	23,990	24,779	12,989	18,780	11,001
1974/75	5,999	15,852	15,951	21,851	21,950	12,376	18,129	9,475
1975/76 ²	3,821	17,990	18,439	21,811	22,260	12,743	18,623	9,068
1976/77	3,637	17,616		21,253		11,998		9,255
Grapefruit reconstituted:								
1971/72	233	322	520	555	753	448	600	107
1972/73	153	137	279	290	432	237	405	53
1973/74	27	145	160	172	187	95	153	77
1974/75	34	221	443	255	477	105	391	150
1975/76 ²	86	258	487	344	573	320	528	24
1976/77	45	381		426		342		84
Blend:								
1971/72	399	1,827	1,832	2,226	2,231	1,384	1,904	842
1972/73	327	1,871	1,898	2,198	2,225	1,277	1,823	921
1973/74	402	1,762	1,782	2,164	2,184	1,195	1,702	969
1974/75	482	1,476	1,493	1,958	1,975	1,198	1,699	760
1975/76 ²	276	1,685	1,687	1,961	1,963	1,101	1,566	860
1976/77	397	1,293		1,690		1,033		657
Tangerine:								
1971/72	18	16	16	34	34	27	31	7
1972/73	3	24	24	27	27	15	20	12
1973/74	7	18	18	25	25	13	19	12
1974/75	6	12	12	18	18	12	17	6
1975/76 ²	1	19	19	20	20	16	20	4
1976/77	0	35		35		15		20
Canned Fruits:								
Grapefruit sections:								
1971/72	666	2,750	2,752	3,416	3,418	2,031	2,978	1,385
1972/73	440	2,687	2,687	3,127	3,127	1,958	2,804	1,169
1973/74	323	3,027	3,027	3,350	3,350	1,885	2,645	1,465
1974/75	705	2,236	2,236	2,941	2,941	1,350	2,027	1,591
1975/76 ²	914	1,602	1,602	2,516	2,516	1,275	1,906	1,241
1976/77	610	1,722		2,332		1,352		980
Orange sections:								
1971/72	12	8	8	20	20	12	14	8
1972/73	6	18	18	24	24	10	17	14
1973/74	7	17	17	24	24	11	15	13
1974/75	9	18	18	27	27	13	19	14
1975/76 ²	8	26	26	34	34	12	17	22
1976/77	17	10		27		15		12
Citrus salad:								
1971/72	75	269	269	344	344	147	200	197
1972/73	144	131	131	275	275	138	203	137
1973/74	72	117	117	189	189	113	158	76
1974/75	31	206	206	237	237	102	152	135
1975/76 ²	85	112	112	197	197	83	126	114
1976/77	71	84		155		96		59

¹ For 1976/77 season, week ending June 11; 1975/76 season, June 5; 1974/75 season, June 7; 1973/74, June 8; 1972/73, June 9; 1972/71, June 10; and 1970/71, June 12. These respective dates include data through the 36th week of each season. ² The 1975/76 season incorporates 53 weeks.

Compiled from Florida Canners Association reports.

Table 25—Canned citrus juice: U.S. packs of selected items, 1975/76 and earlier seasons

Item and State	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76
	<i>1,000 equivalent cases, 24 No. 2's</i>				
Grapefruit:					
Florida	20,874	19,059	20,576	16,394	18,890
Texas	3,837	6,572	6,013	2,789	4,030
California-Arizona	2,066	2,631	2,412	2,446	2,901
Total	26,777	28,262	29,001	21,629	25,821
Orange:					
Florida	10,800	13,670	10,885	10,737	10,635
Texas	1,334	1,898	1,676	1,441	1,256
California—Arizona	1,718	1,484	1,258	1,115	1,569
Total	13,852	17,052	13,819	¹ 13,294	¹ 13,461
Blend:					
Florida	1,807	1,898	1,782	1,493	1,687
Texas	112	120	144	117	938
California-Arizona	64	117	56	113	144
Total	1,983	2,135	1,982	1,723	2,769

¹ Does not add due to rounding.

Table 26—U.S. monthly average price indexes for fruit

Item	1976										1977			
	Annual	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
	(1967=100)													
Wholesale price index:														
Fresh fruit	160.4	160.1	152.7	149.9	158.7	155.6	181.9	184.6	154.1	162.3	172.1	174.3	183.2	173.6
Citrus fruit	143.0	139.9	140.2	120.1	160.3	147.1	208.5	164.0	112.4	129.6	122.4	125.6	149.7	143.8
Other fruit	167.1	168.2	157.3	162.5	156.7	158.3	168.3	192.7	172.2	176.1	193.7	195.5	197.2	186.0
Dried fruit	234.9	210.3	210.3	211.9	214.9	217.1	218.9	244.4	309.4	356.7	356.7	356.4	356.7	357.2
Canned fruit and juice .	174.4	169.3	171.2	173.5	174.9	177.3	178.5	179.8	179.9	180.0	178.7	184.8	186.1	187.7
Canned fruit	168.2	163.3	164.4	166.8	168.7	171.7	173.1	173.7	174.0	174.3	175.0	175.1	176.2	177.4
Canned fruit juice ...	186.0	180.5	183.5	185.8	186.7	188.2	189.1	191.5	191.2	191.2	186.9	201.6	203.4	205.5
Frozen fruit and juice ..	156.2	161.9	161.9	161.9	152.3	152.3	152.3	152.5	152.5	147.4	144.2	186.1	184.7	184.7
Consumer price index:														
Fresh fruit	160.8	158.4	158.1	166.0	169.3	177.1	163.4	166.2	166.9	165.1	164.1	172.3	180.9	185.8
Index of fruit prices received by growers ¹ ..	134	140	138	127	119	137	130	159	133	126	119	122	131	141

¹ Index for fresh and processed.

Table 27—U.S. monthly average fruit prices received by growers

Commodity and unit	1976								1977				
	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
Apples for fresh use (cents/lb.)	8.60	7.10	9.50	12.30	13.20	12.60	11.60	11.30	11.10	11.10	12.00	12.10	12.00
Pears for fresh use (\$/ton)	244.00	207.00	140.00	105.00	155.00	207.00	182.00	173.00	159.00	145.00	123.00	114.00	113.00
Peaches for fresh use (cents/lb.) . . .	18.50	12.70	12.60	12.50	14.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	33.30
Strawberries for fresh use (cts./lb.)	31.80	36.40	39.00	40.30	40.30	45.60	52.60	59.30	52.70	48.60	47.90	38.00	31.80
Oranges for: (\$/box) ¹													
Fresh use	2.31	2.63	2.91	2.89	3.25	3.66	2.88	7.76	1.89	3.14	3.23	3.16	2.38
Processing	2.32	2.20	-.41	-.10	-.10	-.09	.68	.72	.73	.73	1.28	1.94	2.18
All	2.31	2.24	1.53	1.53	1.04	2.03	1.61	1.17	.82	.86	1.46	2.99	2.29
Grapefruit for: (\$/box) ¹													
Fresh use	2.99	2.72	2.93	3.86	3.84	5.20	2.42	2.55	1.98	3.34	2.71	2.15	2.24
Processing . . . . .	.52	-.09	-.13	-.30	-.26	-.41	.41	.27	.39	.52	.61	.69	.86
All	1.87	1.16	1.10	2.19	2.20	4.33	1.44	1.47	1.13	1.85	1.10	1.10	1.23
Lemons for: (\$/box) ¹													
Fresh use	4.80	3.90	4.10	4.80	3.95	5.02	4.17	3.90	4.44	4.17	3.44	3.63	3.94
Processing	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-.95	-.95	-.95	-.96	-.96	-.96
All	2.58	2.31	2.59	3.37	2.73	1.17	.98	1.03	1.35	.70	.87	1.22	1.56
Tangerines for: (\$/box) ¹													
Fresh use	4.58	---	---	---	---	6.55	6.27	4.34	3.35	8.42	6.80	6.72	2.68
Processing	-.50	---	---	---	---	-.95	-1.18	-.60	-.71	-.61	-.64	-.63	-.62
All	2.57	---	---	---	---	4.79	3.80	2.72	1.86	5.68	3.78	3.75	.53

¹ Equivalent on-tree returns.

Source: Agricultural Prices, SRS.

Table 28—Fruit, per capita consumption: Fresh-weight equivalent, average 1950-54 and 1955-59, annual 1960-76¹

Year	Citrus						Apples						Other fruit						All fruit ⁴
	Fresh ²	Canned ²	Canned Juice ²	Chilled ¹	Frozen	Total	Fresh ⁴	Canned	Canned Juice	Frozen	Dried	Total	Fresh	Canned	Canned Juice	Frozen	Dried	Total	
1950-54 av.	43.7	1.7	17.9	---	19.8	83.1	22.2	3.6	0.9	0.5	1.0	28.2	45.2	19.6	6.7	2.5	12.7	86.8	
1954-59 av.	36.6	1.9	13.7	3.1	30.5	85.8	20.3	4.4	1.1	.7	.8	27.3	40.1	19.9	8.6	3.1	11.5	83.2	
1960	33.7	2.0	11.6	4.4	34.2	85.9	18.3	4.8	1.4	.7	.8	26.0	41.4	19.3	9.0	3.1	10.8	83.6	
1961	30.8	1.8	10.7	3.7	32.1	79.1	16.4	5.0	1.5	.6	.8	24.3	41.4	19.4	8.0	3.2	10.4	82.4	
1962	29.5	1.9	10.5	4.5	37.2	83.6	17.4	4.8	1.6	.5	.8	25.1	36.5	18.8	8.0	3.5	10.6	77.4	
1963	22.1	1.3	10.7	3.5	25.1	62.7	16.7	5.1	1.9	.7	.9	25.3	35.7	19.0	9.6	3.5	10.2	78.0	
1964	26.2	1.7	8.7	3.5	23.5	63.6	17.9	5.1	2.3	.7	.6	26.6	34.7	18.6	8.3	3.3	10.2	75.1	
1965	29.1	1.8	8.1	4.4	29.6	73.0	16.3	5.4	2.4	.8	.7	25.6	35.7	18.8	7.6	3.3	10.4	75.8	
1966	29.1	2.0	9.5	7.1	28.0	75.7	16.1	4.5	1.8	.7	.9	24.0	36.3	18.7	8.5	3.2	10.6	77.3	
1967	31.6	2.2	11.1	9.3	40.0	94.2	16.2	5.1	2.1	.9	1.0	25.3	33.2	18.0	7.0	3.3	10.4	71.9	
1968	26.2	2.1	10.5	8.9	34.3	82.0	15.7	4.9	2.6	.8	.9	24.9	36.3	17.9	8.0	3.4	9.9	75.5	
1969	28.2	1.7	14.6	8.7	34.5	87.7	14.9	5.0	3.7	.9	1.1	25.6	35.6	20.1	8.0	3.3	9.6	76.6	
1970	28.6	1.8	13.4	9.8	41.4	95.0	18.3	5.2	4.1	.8	1.2	29.6	34.3	18.9	7.7	2.9	9.4	73.2	
1971	29.2	2.0	15.1	9.8	41.2	97.3	16.2	5.0	5.0	.9	.8	27.9	34.4	17.8	7.4	3.2	9.4	72.2	
1972	27.2	1.7	16.7	10.6	43.2	99.4	17.4	4.8	4.0	1.1	.5	27.8	32.4	17.7	6.7	3.1	8.5	68.4	
1973	27.3	1.7	16.1	10.8	48.1	104.0	14.5	4.7	4.0	1.0	.8	25.0	33.8	17.5	7.8	3.0	7.6	69.7	
1974	27.3	1.7	15.7	10.6	53.6	108.9	15.9	4.4	3.9	.6	1.1	25.9	35.2	15.8	6.2	2.5	8.8	68.5	
1975	29.8	1.4	16.1	11.4	56.5	115.2	17.9	4.4	4.2	.9	1.0	28.4	35.7	15.6	5.8	3.1	9.4	69.6	
1976 ⁵	29.2	1.2	15.0	12.5	61.9	119.8	17.0	3.1	4.9	.4	1.0	26.4	40.0	16.8	5.9	2.4	10.6	75.7	

¹ Excludes quantities consumed as baby food. 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 1960, includes Alaska and Hawaii. ² Crop and pack year beginning October or November prior to year indicated. ³ 1954-59 average includes juice beginning 1955 and fruit beginning 1956. ⁴ Includes only apples grown in commercial areas. ⁵ Preliminary. ⁶ Not comparable to previous years due to a change in sample size reported by the National Canners Association.

Note: See September 1970 (TFS-176) Fruit Situation for annual data prior to 1960.

Table 29—Fresh fruit: Per capita consumption, fresh weight basis, average 1950-54 and 1955-59, annual 1960-76¹

Year	Citrus fruit							Noncitrus fruit				
	Oranges	Tange- rines	Tangelos	Lemons	Limes	Grape- fruit	Total citrus	Apples	Apri- cots	Avo- cados	Bananas	Cherries
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1950-54 av. ...	27.1	2.1	---	3.8	0.15	10.5	43.7	22.2	0.4	0.5	20.1	0.7
1955-59 av. ...	21.3	1.7	² 0.14	3.1	.14	10.2	36.6	20.3	.3	.6	17.8	.5
1960 ...	19.3	1.2	.2	2.9	.12	10.0	33.7	18.3	.21	.4	20.5	.4
1961 ...	16.1	1.8	.2	2.8	.12	9.8	30.8	16.4	.20	.6	20.0	.5
1962 ...	15.6	1.6	.4	2.8	.11	9.0	29.5	17.4	.20	.5	16.4	.5
1963 ...	11.9	.9	.3	2.5	.13	6.4	22.1	16.7	.16	.6	16.7	.4
1964 ...	14.3	1.4	.3	2.6	.12	7.5	26.2	17.9	.20	.3	16.9	.6
1965 ...	16.4	1.5	.4	2.4	.14	8.3	29.1	16.3	.10	.6	17.9	.4
1966 ...	16.4	1.4	.5	2.3	.12	8.4	29.1	16.1	.17	.8	18.3	.5
1967 ...	18.0	1.6	.6	2.3	.10	9.0	31.6	16.2	.11	.5	18.3	.5
1968 ...	14.1	1.2	.6	2.2	.14	8.0	26.2	15.7	.11	.7	18.5	.5
1969 ...	16.3	1.3	.5	2.1	.15	7.8	28.2	14.9	.11	.5	17.9	.6
1970 ...	16.3	1.2	.6	2.1	.17	8.2	28.6	18.3	.14	.8	17.6	.6
1971 ...	16.1	1.4	.7	2.2	.16	8.6	29.2	16.2	.14	.5	18.2	.7
1972 ...	14.6	1.3	.7	1.8	.19	8.6	27.2	17.4	.08	.9	18.1	.3
1973 ...	14.8	1.2	.6	1.9	.19	8.6	27.3	14.5	.09	.7	18.4	.7
1974 ...	14.8	1.3	.7	2.0	.19	8.3	27.3	15.9	.06	1.2	18.7	.5
1975 ...	16.1	2.0	1.0	2.0	.24	8.5	29.8	17.9	.08	.8	19.8	.7
1976 ³ ...	14.8	2.0	1.0	1.8	.25	9.3	29.2	17.0	.10	.8	21.6	.8
Noncitrus fruit (continued)												
	Cran- berries	Figs	Grapes	Nectar- ines	Peaches	Pears	Pine- apple	Papayas	Plums and prunes	Straw- berries	Total non- citrus	Total fruit
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1950-54 av. ...	0.3	0.04	5.4	0.2	9.7	4.0	0.5	---	1.8	1.5	67.4	111.1
1955-59 av. ...	.3	.03	4.3	.3	8.8	3.5	.6	---	1.6	1.5	60.3	96.9
1960 ...	.24	.02	3.9	.5	9.5	2.6	.6	.06	1.2	1.3	59.7	93.4
1961 ...	.29	.02	3.5	.6	9.7	2.6	.4	.08	1.3	1.6	57.8	88.6
1962 ...	.28	.02	4.0	.5	8.1	2.6	.4	.07	1.3	1.6	53.9	83.4
1963 ...	.22	.02	4.0	.6	7.6	2.0	.4	.06	1.3	1.6	52.4	74.5
1964 ...	.22	.02	3.6	.7	6.0	2.4	.5	.09	1.5	1.7	52.6	78.8
1965 ...	.19	.02	3.9	.7	6.8	1.8	.5	.08	1.4	1.3	52.0	81.1
1966 ...	.17	.02	3.8	.7	6.2	2.4	.5	.08	1.2	1.4	52.4	81.5
1967 ...	.14	.01	3.1	.5	4.9	1.8	.5	.10	1.3	1.5	49.4	81.0
1968 ...	.15	.02	3.4	.6	6.6	2.0	.5	.10	1.3	1.8	52.0	78.2
1969 ...	.17	.01	3.1	.6	6.8	2.3	.6	.08	1.1	1.7	50.5	78.7
1970 ...	.18	.01	2.5	.6	5.7	2.1	.7	.12	1.5	1.8	52.6	81.2
1971 ...	.20	.01	2.1	.6	5.7	2.3	.7	.10	1.3	1.9	50.6	77.1
1972 ...	.15	.03	1.8	.8	4.1	2.4	.8	.11	1.1	1.7	49.8	77.0
1973 ...	.19	.04	2.1	.8	4.4	2.5	1.0	.14	1.2	1.6	48.3	75.6
1974 ...	.15	.05	2.3	1.0	4.3	2.3	1.0	.17	1.6	1.8	51.1	78.4
1975 ...	.15	.03	3.3	.9	5.1	2.8	1.0	.17	1.4	1.8	55.9	85.7
1976 ³ ...	.19	.02	3.2	1.1	5.2	2.7	1.2	.21	1.3	1.7	57.1	86.3

¹ All data on calendar-year basis with exception of citrus fruits, which start October or November prior to year indicated. Civilian consumption only. Beginning 1960, includes Alaska and Hawaii. ² Three-year average. ³ Preliminary.

Note: See September 1970 (TFS-176) *Fruit Situation* for annual data prior to 1960.

Table 30—Canned and chilled fruit: Per capita consumption, product weight basis, average 1950-54 and 1955-59, annual 1960-76¹

Year	Canned fruit													Chilled citrus sections ²	
	Apples and apple-sauce	Apricots	Berries	Cherries	Cranberries	Figs	Salad and cocktail	Peaches (including spiced)	Pears	Pineapple	Plums and prunes	Olives	Citrus sections		Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1950-54 av.	2.5	1.0	0.4	1.5	0.8	0.14	2.2	5.3	1.6	3.2	0.4	0.8	0.9	20.7	---
1955-59 av.	3.1	1.0	.3	1.3	.8	.13	2.6	5.7	1.8	3.3	.4	.8	1.0	22.3	³ 0.2
1960.....	3.4	1.1	.20	1.1	.6	.09	2.7	6.1	2.0	3.2	.3	.8	1.0	22.6	.4
1961.....	3.6	1.2	.18	1.2	1.0	.08	2.7	6.2	1.8	3.1	.2	1.0	.9	23.2	.4
1962.....	3.4	.9	.19	1.2	.8	.08	2.8	6.4	2.1	2.8	.4	.8	.9	22.8	.4
1963.....	3.6	1.1	.14	1.0	.8	.07	2.8	6.6	2.0	3.2	.3	.8	.6	23.0	.3
1964.....	3.7	1.0	.14	1.3	.7	.07	2.6	6.6	1.6	3.2	.3	1.0	.8	23.0	.4
1965.....	3.8	1.1	.14	1.1	.8	.09	2.9	6.7	1.9	3.1	.3	.7	.9	23.5	.3
1966.....	3.3	1.1	.16	1.0	.8	.09	3.0	6.2	1.9	3.1	.4	.8	1.0	22.9	.5
1967.....	3.7	.9	.18	.8	.8	.07	2.7	6.1	1.8	3.1	.4	.9	1.1	22.6	.5
1968.....	3.5	.9	.14	.7	.9	.07	2.8	5.7	1.4	3.7	.3	.7	1.1	21.9	.4
1969.....	3.6	.9	.13	1.0	.8	.04	3.2	6.9	2.0	3.4	.3	1.2	.8	24.2	.4
1970.....	3.7	1.0	.10	.9	.9	.05	3.2	5.9	2.0	3.3	.3	1.1	.9	23.3	.4
1971.....	3.6	1.0	.11	.9	.8	.04	2.7	5.4	2.0	3.3	.3	.9	.9	21.9	.3
1972.....	3.5	.7	.12	.8	.8	.09	2.6	5.7	2.0	3.4	.2	.7	.8	21.4	.3
1973.....	3.4	.8	.13	.8	1.0	---	3.0	4.9	2.2	3.4	.2	.7	.8	21.3	.3
1974.....	3.1	.6	.09	.7	.9	---	2.7	5.0	1.8	2.8	.2	.9	.9	19.7	.3
1975.....	3.2	.5	.13	.8	.8	---	2.6	4.9	1.9	2.7	.2	.8	.7	19.2	.3
1976 ⁴	2.3	.6	.10	.7	.8	---	2.7	5.0	2.1	3.1	.2	1.0	.6	19.2	.3

¹ Civilian consumption only. Beginning 1960, comparable to previous years due to a change in sample size reported by the National Canners Association. ² Produced commercially in Florida. ³ Four-year average. ⁴ Preliminary. ⁵ Not in Florida.

Note: See September 1970 (TFS-176) Fruit Situation for annual data prior to 1960.

Table 31—Canned and chilled fruit juices (excluding frozen): Per capita consumption, product weight basis, average 1950-54 and 1955-59, annual 1960-76¹

Year	Canned											Chilled ²				
	Citrus						Fruit nectars	Grape	Pineapple		Prune	Total	Orange	Grape-fruit	Total	
	Orange	Grape-fruit	Blended orange and grape-fruit	Lemon and lime	Tangerine	Citrus concentrate ³			Total	Apple						Single strength	Concentrate^{3}
Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1950-54 av.	3.39	2.21	1.00	0.08	0.16	1.69	0.56	0.70	0.66	2.47	---	0.90	13.83	---	---	---
1955-59 av.	2.48	1.93	.65	.12	.08	1.42	.72	1.13	.76	2.42	⁴ 1.12	1.08	13.43	1.44	5	1.47
1960	2.12	1.51	.51	.13	.07	1.45	.89	1.06	.76	2.15	1.25	1.06	12.96	2.10	.02	2.12
1961	1.70	1.39	.45	.13	.06	1.52	.95	.52	.71	2.07	1.19	1.05	11.74	1.65	.03	1.68
1962	1.92	1.48	.47	.13	.06	1.05	1.05	.52	.65	2.09	1.18	1.06	11.66	2.19	.08	2.27
1963	1.69	1.30	.42	.13	.04	1.70	1.21	.36	.63	2.61	1.74	1.11	12.94	1.14	.03	1.17
1964	1.17	1.09	.30	.11	.04	1.61	1.49	.28	.65	1.97	1.64	1.11	11.46	1.29	.07	1.36
1965	1.24	1.39	.30	.10	.02	.97	1.53	.38	.74	1.84	1.19	1.16	10.86	1.90	.05	1.95
1966	1.53	1.73	.34	.10	.02	.99	1.17	.40	.63	1.92	1.73	1.10	11.66	3.04	.14	3.18
1967	1.57	2.33	.39	.10	.02	1.08	1.35	.39	.67	1.76	.96	1.09	11.71	4.15	.23	4.38
1968	1.19	2.22	.32	.10	.01	1.35	1.69	.37	.55	2.14	1.51	.75	12.20	3.96	.24	4.20
1969	1.30	2.94	.33	.10	.01	2.55	2.41	.41	.54	1.61	1.83	1.10	15.13	3.87	.30	4.17
1970	1.75	2.98	.33	.10	.01	1.45	2.67	.70	.58	1.60	1.37	1.11	14.65	4.35	.34	4.69
1971	1.60	3.27	.30	.10	.005	2.18	3.25	.68	.70	1.54	1.20	1.09	15.91	4.35	.43	4.78
1972	1.47	3.28	.25	.10	.01	3.24	2.63	.56	.54	1.67	1.11	.67	15.53	4.58	.62	5.20
1973	1.67	3.46	.23	.11	.003	2.52	2.58	.51	.56	2.04	1.25	.99	15.92	4.70	.55	5.25
1974	1.47	3.55	.21	.10	.002	2.46	2.57	.53	.67	1.18	1.17	.73	14.64	4.68	.53	5.21
1975	1.54	3.41	.22	.12	.003	2.63	2.74	.79	.59	1.08	.87	.83	14.80	5.07	.62	5.69
1976 ⁶	1.38	3.40	.31	.08	.003	2.25	3.22	.78	.57	1.12	.84	1.01	14.96	5.43	.74	6.17

¹ Civilian consumption only. Calendar-year basis except for citrus juices which are on a pack-year basis beginning prior to year indicated. Beginning 1960, includes Alaska and Hawaii. ² Chilled fruit juice 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 Three-year average. ⁵ Four-year average. ⁶ Preliminary.

Note: See September 1970 (TFS-176) Fruit Situation, for annual data prior to 1960.

Table 32—Frozen fruit: Per capita consumption, product weight basis, average 1950-54 and 1955-59, annual 1960-76¹

Year	Black-berries	Blue-berries	Rasp-berries	Straw-berries	Other berries	Apples	Apricots	Cherries	Grapes and pulp	Peaches	Miscel-laneous ²	Total
	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>
1950-54 av. . . .	0.08	0.10	0.18	1.19	0.11	0.27	0.04	0.59	³ 0.05	0.18	0.12	2.89
1955-59 av. . . .	.09	.14	.20	1.53	³ .14	.41	.04	.63	.09	.22	.22	3.68
1960 . . .	.14	.10	.21	1.28	.12	.40	.07	.71	.03	.24	.20	3.50
1961 . . .	.10	.16	.20	1.38	.08	.37	.06	.64	.12	.27	.19	3.57
1962 . . .	.14	.19	.17	1.42	.11	.32	.06	.74	.08	.30	.23	3.76
1963 . . .	.14	.21	.17	1.56	.09	.41	.07	.71	.08	.32	.14	3.90
1964 . . .	.12	.18	.17	1.31	.07	.44	.06	.62	.12	.24	.26	3.59
1965 . . .	.07	.19	.13	1.39	.07	.45	.06	.78	.06	.32	.16	3.68
1966 . . .	.07	.15	.15	1.40	.03	.39	.10	.74	.05	.30	.17	3.55
1967 . . .	.12	.17	.17	1.40	.07	.55	.10	.54	.05	.30	.23	3.70
1968 . . .	.17	.25	.18	1.42	.12	.49	.08	.53	.12	.29	.19	3.84
1969 . . .	.14	.21	.14	1.42	.10	.54	.06	.60	.07	.29	.20	3.77
1970 . . .	.11	.21	.16	1.18	.06	.48	.06	.61	.03	.26	.17	3.33
1971 . . .	.17	.18	.16	1.40	.07	.54	.07	.68	.01	.25	.16	3.69
1972 . . .	.11	.18	.12	1.36	.06	.67	.05	.64	.01	.31	.15	3.66
1973 . . .	.08	.16	.10	1.19	.05	.62	.08	.83	.04	.22	.16	3.53
1974 . . .	.06	.14	.09	1.13	.05	.34	.06	.50	.01	.28	.13	2.79
1975 . . .	.10	.23	.11	1.55	.04	.53	.08	.50	.01	.33	.13	3.61
1976 ⁴ . . .	.11	.10	.11	1.17	.05	.27	.05	.64	.01	.05	.08	2.64

¹ Civilian consumption only. Beginning 1960, includes Alaska and Hawaii. ² Produced commercially in Florida. ³ Four-year average. ⁴ Preliminary. ⁵ Not comparable to previous years due to a change in sample size reported by the National Canners Association.

Note: See September 1970 (TFS-176) *Fruit Situation* for annual data prior to 1960.

Table 33— Frozen citrus juices: Per capita consumption, product weight and single strength basis, average 1950-54 and 1955-59, annual 1960-76¹

Year	Orange		Grapefruit		Blend		Lemon	
	Product weight	Single strength	Product weight	Single strength	Product weight	Single strength	Product weight	Single strength
	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>
1950-54 av. .	2.65	9.32	0.06	0.22	0.04	0.14	0.07	0.13
1955-59 av. .	3.96	13.94	.14	.51	.04	.14	.10	.25
1960	4.43	15.62	.16	.56	.03	.11	.12	.35
1961	4.34	15.30	.14	.49	.01	.04	.05	.13
1962	5.10	17.98	.16	.56	.01	.04	.05	.13
1963	3.36	11.84	.12	.42	.01	.04	.06	.16
1964	3.00	10.58	.13	.46	.004	.014	.05	.15
1965	4.00	14.10	.15	.53	.01	.04	.05	.13
1966	3.82	13.47	.16	.56	.003	.011	.04	.09
1967	5.53	19.49	.22	.78	.002	.007	.05	.13
1968	4.83	17.03	.15	.53	.001	.004	.04	.09
1969	4.88	17.20	.14	.49	.001	.004	.04	.09
1970	5.85	20.62	.21	.74	.001	.004	.03	.06
1971	5.77	20.34	.23	.81	.001	.004	.03	.06
1972	5.96	21.01	.31	1.09	.001	.004	.04	.09
1973	6.75	23.79	.32	1.13	(²)	(²)	.03	.06
1974	7.61	26.83	.34	1.20	(²)	(²)	.03	.06
1975	7.89	27.81	.34	1.20	(²)	(²)	.05	.10
1976 ³	8.78	30.95	.32	1.13	(²)	(²)	.04	.07
Year	Lemonade base		Limeade		Tangerine		Total	
	Product weight	Single strength	Product weight	Single strength	Product weight	Single strength	Product weight	Single strength
	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>
1950-54 av. .	0.31	0.23	---	---	⁴ 0.02	⁴ 0.09	3.14	10.11
1955-59 av. .	.64	.48	0.05	0.18	.04	.15	4.97	15.64
1960 . . . . .	.76	.56	.04	.14	.04	.14	5.58	17.48
1961 . . . . .	.61	.45	.04	.14	.05	.18	5.24	16.73
1962 . . . . .	.48	.36	.04	.14	.08	.28	5.92	19.49
1963 . . . . .	.44	.33	.02	.07	.05	.18	4.06	13.04
1964 . . . . .	.51	.38	.06	.21	.05	.18	3.80	11.96
1965 . . . . .	.51	.38	.02	.07	.05	.18	4.79	15.43
1966 . . . . .	.44	.33	.02	.07	.05	.18	4.53	14.70
1967 . . . . .	.48	.36	.03	.11	.05	.18	6.36	21.05
1968 . . . . .	.41	.30	.02	.07	.04	.14	5.49	18.16
1969 . . . . .	.39	.29	.02	.07	.04	.14	5.51	18.28
1970 . . . . .	.33	.24	.03	.11	.05	.18	6.50	21.95
1971 . . . . .	.35	.26	.04	.14	.05	.18	6.47	21.79
1972 . . . . .	.38	.28	.04	.14	.05	.18	6.78	22.79
1973 . . . . .	.47	.35	.02	.07	.05	.18	7.64	25.58
1974 . . . . .	.43	.32	.01	.04	.04	.14	8.46	28.59
1975 . . . . .	.61	.45	.04	.14	.05	.18	8.98	29.88
1976 ³ . . . . .	.66	.49	.01	.04	.06	.21	9.87	32.89

¹ Civilian consumption. Beginning 1960, includes Alaska and Hawaii. Product weight includes concentrated and single strength juices. 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. ² Negligible. ³ Preliminary.

⁴ Three-year average.

Note: See September 1970 (TFS-176) *Fruit Situation* for annual data prior to 1960.

Table 34—Dried fruit: Per capita consumption, product weight basis, pack years, average 1950-54 and 1955-59, annual 1960-76¹

Pack year	Apples	Apricots	Dates ²	Figs	Peaches	Pears	Prunes ³	Raisins	Total
	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>
1950-54 average	0.12	0.12	0.51	0.32	0.11	0.009	0.92	1.75	3.86
1955-59 average .....	.10	.08	.49	.32	.07	.007	.75	1.59	3.42
1960 .....	.10	.07	.45	.34	.06	.006	.62	1.42	3.07
1961 .....	.09	.07	.34	.33	.05	.003	.62	1.60	3.10
1962 .....	.12	.05	.36	.26	.06	.004	.68	1.47	3.00
1963 .....	.08	.06	.37	.30	.05	.003	.58	1.49	2.93
1964 .....	.09	.06	.31	.27	.04	.003	.67	1.45	2.89
1965 .....	.09	.06	.31	.33	.05	.001	.59	1.54	2.97
1966 .....	.15	.06	.31	.27	.04	.001	.54	1.64	3.01
1967 .....	.10	.05	.31	.20	.03	.003	.56	1.52	2.77
1968 .....	.11	.06	.27	.25	.03	.001	.66	1.44	2.82
1969 .....	.18	.05	.21	.16	.004	.001	.57	1.47	2.64
1970 .....	.11	.06	.28	.23	.02	.002	.68	1.34	2.72
1971 .....	.06	.07	.31	.19	.02	.005	.59	1.35	2.60
1972 .....	.08	.05	.29	.12	.03	.004	.49	.96	2.02
1973 .....	.15	.04	.30	.14	.01	.002	.55	1.40	2.59
1974 .....	.11	.03	.26	.16	.01	.002	.56	1.35	2.48
1975 .....	.13	.05	.35	.16	.02	.004	.69	1.66	3.06
1976 ⁴ .....	.10	.06	.33	.17	.02	.01	.56	1.58	2.83

¹ Production begins midyear. Civilian consumption only. Beginning 1959, includes Alaska and Hawaii. ² Pits-in basis. ³ Excludes quantities used for juice. ⁴ Preliminary.

Note: See September 1970 (TFS-176) *Fruit Situation* for annual data prior to 1960.

LIST OF TABLES

<i>Tables</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>
1	Index of quarterly prices received by growers for fresh and processed fruit	4
2	Quarterly retail price indexes for fresh fruits.	4
3	U.S. fruit production for selected crops, 1975, 1976, and indicated 1977.	5
4	U.S. fresh banana imports by country of origin, calendar years, 1973-76	6
5	Wine: Inventories in California, Other States, and United States, February 31, 1975, 1976, and 1977.	8
6	Peaches: Production and season average prices received by growers, and indicated 1977 production	10
7	West Coast Bartlett pear production, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, and indicated 1977	11
8	Strawberries: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, 1975, 1976 and indicated 1977.	12
9	U.S. strawberry imports	13
10	Citrus crop: Utilization to June 1.	14
11	U.S. Almond production and exports, 1970-1977 indicated.	19
12	Cherries: Production by type, 12 States, 1975, 1976, and indicated 1977	21
13	Wine entering distribution channels in the U.S. by origin and type of wine.	21
14	Wholesale and consumer prices indexes for table and dessert wine, by months 1973-77.	22
15	Canned noncitrus fruit: Cannery stocks, packs, supplies, and shipments, current season with comparisons, 1972/73-1976/77	23
16	Canned apples and pineapple fruit and juices: Cannery carryin pack, supplies, shipments and stocks, current season with comparisons, 1972/73-1976/77.	24
17	Canned fruit: Commercial pack of principal items by size of containers, United States, 1972-76, (Basis equivalent cases of 24 No. 2½ cans)	25
18	Frozen fruit: Packers' carryin, pack, imports, supplies, apparent disappearance, and stocks of selected items, United States, 1972-76	26
19	U.S. wholesale prices of selected dried and frozen fruit items, by month 1972-77	28
20	Fresh fruit: Retail price, marketing margin, and grower and packer return per pound sold in New York City, indicated months, 1976 and 1977	29
21	Fresh fruit: Representative truck rates for selected fruits, January-June 1976-77.	30
22	Citrus fruit: Production, 1974/75, 1975/76, and indicated 1976/77	31
23	Chilled citrus juices and fruit: Florida cannery stocks, packs, supplies, and movement, current season with comparison, (1972/73-1976/77).	32
24	Canned citrus juices and fruit: Florida cannery stocks, packs, supplies and movement, current season with comparisons, (1972/73-1976/77)	33
25	Canned citrus juices: U.S. packs of selected items, 1975/76 and earlier season.	34
26	U.S. monthly average price indexes for fruit	34
27	U.S. monthly average fruit prices received by growers.	35
28	Fruit: Per capita consumption: Fresh-weight basis, average 1950-54, and 1955-59 annual 1960-76	36
29	Fresh fruit: Per capita consumption, fresh weight basis, average 1950-54, and 1955-59, annual 1960-76	37
30	Canned and chilled fruit: Per capita consumption, product weight basis, average 1950-54, and 1955-59, annual 1960-76	38
31	Canned and chilled fruit juices (excluding frozen): Per capita consumption, product weight basis, average 1950-54, and 1955-59, annual 1960-76	39
32	Frozen fruit: Per capita consumption, product weight basis, average 1950-54 and 1955-59, annual 1960-76	40
33	Frozen citrus juices: Per capita consumption, product weight and single strength basis, average 1950-54 and 1955-59, annual 1960-76.	41
34	Dried fruit: Per capita consumption, product weight basis, pack years, average 1950-54 and 1955-59, annual 1960-76	42

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, \$300

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE
AGR 101
FIRST CLASS



NOTICE: If you don't want future issues of this ERS publication, check here and mail this sheet to the address below.

If your address should be changed, write your new address on this sheet and mail it to:

Automated Mailing List Section
Office of Plant and Operations
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

TFS-203

JULY 1977

Automated Mailing List Section
Office of Plant and Operations
U.S. Dept. of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

Please add my name to the mailing list to receive the *Fruit Situation*.

Name _____

Firm _____

Street (or P.O. Box No.) _____

City _____

State _____ Zip code _____