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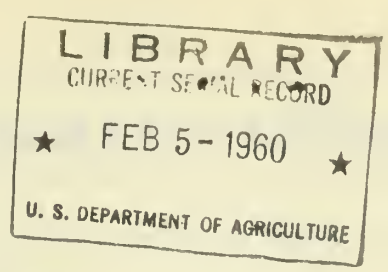


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# FRUIT SITUATION

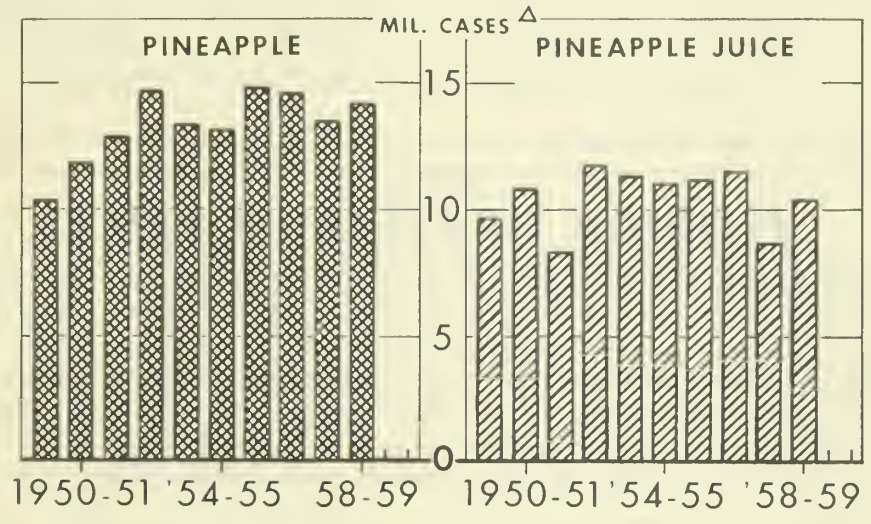
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January 1960  
FOR RELEASE  
JAN. 28, P. M.



## PACKS OF CANNED PINEAPPLE AND JUICE\*



\* HAWAIIAN PACKS INCLUDING FOREIGN OPERATIONS.      Δ BASIS 24 NO. 2½ CANS.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE      NEG. 7649-60 (1)      AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

During the past 10 years, the packs of canned pineapple in Hawaii (including foreign operations) ranged from about 10 million to 15 million cases, basis 24 No. 2½ cans. Over the same years, the packs of canned pineapple juice varied from about 8 million to 12 million cases (24-2½'s). Most of this processed pineapple was shipped to mainland United States, where it became the major part of the annual

supply. During the past decade in mainland United States, consumption per person per year of canned pineapple averaged about 3.5 pounds and that of canned pineapple juice averaged about 2.5 pounds. In the past 2 years, substantial quantities of frozen and canned concentrated pineapple juice also have been shipped to the mainland for use in blended fruit juices and fruit juice drinks.

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 T H E F R U I T S I T U A T I O N  
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Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, January 22, 1960

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### SUMMARY

Supplies of fresh apples, pears, grapefruit and tangerines remaining to be marketed during the first half of 1960 are moderately to considerably smaller than a year ago. Remaining supplies of winter oranges (excluding California Valencias) are not greatly different from a year ago. But supplies of fresh grapes, lemons and most processed fruits are larger. Consumer demand for fresh and processed fruit continues strong and export prospects are more favorable than a year ago. Demand for citrus for processing will be seasonally heavy this winter and spring.

Stocks of apples in cold storage on January 1, 1960 were moderately smaller than a year earlier, those of pears were much smaller. Much of the reduction of apples was in Washington, where production in 1959 was down considerably from 1958. Early-season exports of apples and pears have been considerably larger than in 1958-59, and export prospects this winter are more favorable than a year ago in view partly of the reduced 1959 crops in Europe. Grower prices for apples, on a national average basis, increased a little in December. In early January, prices at shipping points in Washington averaged considerably above year-earlier levels, while in Central and Eastern States prices varied around those of a year earlier. Prices for D'Anjou and Bosc pears on the principal auctions in early January 1960 continued moderately above prices of these varieties in January 1959.

Generally favorable winter weather has prevailed so far in citrus fruit areas of Florida and Texas, but citrus districts in southern California had freezes early in January, which caused slight damage.



Total U. S. production of oranges (excluding tangerines) is expected to be about 3 percent larger in 1959-60 than in 1958-59. The crop of early, midseason and Navel varieties, now being harvested, is up about 4 percent, and the prospective crop of Valencias is up 2 percent. Early-season harvest, especially of the heavier Florida crop, was much larger than a year ago, so supplies for marketing during the first half of 1960 are not greatly different from a year ago. Prospective production of California Valencias, the principal fresh market orange in summer, is 14 percent smaller than in 1958-59. Florida Valencias, which are harvested mostly in the spring and are used extensively for frozen concentrate as well as fresh market sale, are up 9 percent. Production of Florida tangerines, which are marketed mostly during late fall and early winter, is down 27 percent from 1958-59.

With much of the increase in the 1959-60 orange crop already sold, market prospects now appear more favorable than they did earlier in the season. Shipping-point prices for Florida fresh market oranges have risen a little from November. During December and early January, prices for Florida oranges for making frozen concentrate increased moderately. In both cases, prices in early January continued under the unusually high prices of a year ago. Auction prices for California oranges averaged higher in mid-January than a year earlier, when prices were declining. Prices for the decreased 1959-60 crop of Florida tangerines generally averaged higher than in 1958-59.

The U. S. grapefruit crop is a little smaller in 1959-60 than in 1958-59 -- a moderate reduction in Florida more than offsets increases in Texas and Arizona. The early-season movement of the new crop, especially in Florida, was heavier than a year ago, and marketing of the Florida crop may be completed a few weeks earlier than last year. Prices for Florida grapefruit have increased a little since November, and, though they continue under year-earlier levels, they remain much closer to 1958-59 prices than do those for oranges.

Output of Florida frozen orange concentrate by January 2 was about 56 percent larger than a year earlier. Movement from packers was up by nearly the same percentage. But packers' stocks were about double those of a year earlier, because of the heavier carryover stocks last fall from the record 1958-59 pack, though they were only 24 percent above two years earlier. Packs of canned single-strength citrus juices, except tangerine, were up, also that of canned grapefruit sections. Carryover stocks were larger last fall, resulting in increased early-season supplies. Although movement was up substantially, packers' stocks on January 2 continued well above a year earlier.

A record 1959-60 pack of canned fruits, about 17 percent above the reduced 1958-59 pack, is indicated. Canned peaches, pears and fruit cocktail set new records, and dried fruits are up substantially, mainly because of heavy increases in prunes and raisins. But the pack of frozen deciduous fruits and berries (excluding juices) may be only a little larger than in 1958.

## ORANGES

1959-60 Valencia Crop  
Smaller in California  
Larger in Other States

Total U. S. production of Valencia oranges in 1959-60 was forecast as of January 1 at approximately 64.4 million boxes, about 2 percent larger than in 1958-59 and 11 percent above the 1948-57 average. The Florida crop of 42.5 million boxes is 9 percent above 1958-59 but the California crop of 20 million boxes is down 14 percent. These two States have about 97 percent of the 1959-60 Valencias. Production is up sharply this year in Texas and Arizona. Harvest of Valencias in Florida usually starts in February and ends in early summer, and in California it starts in March and ends in the fall. During the first half of 1960, total supplies of oranges probably will not be greatly different from this period in 1959. But in summer, when California Valencias will be the principal fresh oranges, supplies probably will be smaller than in the summer of 1959.

Total production of early, midseason and California Navel oranges is estimated at 68.5 million boxes, 4 percent larger than in 1958-59 and 13 percent above average. Total production of all varieties in the United States is placed at 132.9 million boxes, 3 percent above 1958-59 and 12 percent larger than average. Production of all varieties in 1959-60 is larger than in 1958-59 in all States except California. (See table 5 for detailed figures on production.)

Market and Price Trends  
and Considerations

Prices for fresh market oranges at shipping points in Florida have tended to increase since November. However, in early January they continued somewhat under the levels of a year earlier. On the principal auctions, weekly sales generally were larger and prices under those of a year earlier. Auction prices for California oranges in mid-January averaged a little above a year earlier, when the volume of sales was larger and prices were declining.

With Florida oranges maturing a few weeks earlier last fall than a year earlier, utilization was considerably heavier than a year ago. The increase in the 1959-60 crop has already been marketed. Production in California, the second largest producer of oranges, is smaller than in 1958-59. In Texas, remaining supplies from the larger crop continue heavier than a year ago. As a result, total supplies for marketing are not greatly different this winter from a year ago, though stocks of frozen and canned orange juice continue larger. Movement of fresh and processed citrus at the prevailing lower prices so far this year has been heavier than in the early part of the 1958-59 season. The expectation of rising consumer incomes points to a strengthening in demand. In addition, the export outlook, especially for processed items, appears better than a year ago. On balance, this indicates more favorable market conditions than seemed probable earlier in the season.



Increased Early-Season Use  
of 1959-60 Crop Oranges

Total fresh and processing use of 1959-60 season Florida oranges by January 16 was about 30.9 million boxes, 30 percent larger than comparable use in 1958-59. Fresh use was about 8.6 million boxes, up 19 percent; processing use was 22.3 million boxes, up 35 percent. The weekly use of Florida oranges for processing is expected to run seasonally heavy during January and February, and again in April and May, as harvest of Valencias occurs. Much of the increase so far this season in fresh and processed is apparently due to the earlier maturity of the current crop. As a result of this heavier use, remaining supplies were down to about 62.1 million boxes, about the same as a year earlier, when the crop was smaller.

Early-season use of California oranges also has been heavier than a year ago--this, together with a lighter crop, leaves supplies smaller than last year. Most of the California oranges used so far this season went to fresh market outlets.

Increased Exports of Fresh  
Oranges in 1958-59

Exports of fresh oranges during November 1958-October 1959 were the equivalent of approximately 6.8 million boxes, 40 percent larger than in 1957-58. But exports of important orange products were smaller. Quantities exported and the percentages under 1957-58 are as follows: Canned single-strength orange juice, 7.7 million gallons, 26 percent; canned concentrated orange juice, 543,000 gallons, 53 percent; and frozen concentrated orange juice, 3.6 million gallons, 11 percent. Total exports of fresh and processed oranges in 1958-59 were the equivalent of about 12.2 million boxes of oranges, 9.4 percent of the crop. Imports of fresh oranges in 1958-59 were about 679,000 boxes, up 37 percent.

Tangerines and Tangelos

Production of tangerines in Florida in 1959-60 was estimated as of January 1 at 3.3 million boxes, 27 percent smaller than the near-average 1958-59 crop, the reduction this season continuing the effect of the 1957-58 winter freezes. Movement of the smaller crop into fresh market and processing outlets lagged behind a year ago. Remaining supplies on January 16 were about 0.7 million boxes, 39 percent smaller than a year earlier. In contrast to the situation with other kinds of Florida citrus, prices of tangerines in most weeks of the current season averaged moderately higher than prices in the corresponding weeks of 1958-59. In early January, both shipping-point and terminal auction prices averaged considerably higher than a year earlier.

The 1959-60 crop of Florida tangelos (a tangerine-grapefruit hybrid) is expected to be 450,000 boxes, 1 1/2 times production in 1958-59. Most of the crop had been harvested by January 16. Auction sales were nearly twice those of a year earlier, and prices generally averaged lower. The fresh market is the major outlet for tangelos.



## GRAPEFRUIT

1959-60 Crop Smaller in  
Florida But Larger in  
Texas and Arizona

The 1959-60 U. S. crop of about 42.8 million boxes of grapefruit is about 2 percent smaller than the 1958-59 crop, and about average. Nearly all of the decrease in 1959-60 is seeded varieties in Florida, where the total crop of 32 million boxes is down 9 percent from 1958-59. The Florida crop includes about 6.5 million boxes of pink seedless grapefruit this year, compared with 5.6 million boxes in 1958-59. Although Texas and Arizona produce only a minor part of the total, their grapefruit crops like their oranges are up sharply this year.

Prices Fairly Steady  
In December and  
Early January

Shipping-point prices for Florida grapefruit have been somewhat similar in pattern to those for oranges, having increased a little in December from the low levels of November but continuing generally under a year earlier. With the crop smaller than in 1958-59, prices have held closer to 1958-59 prices than was true for oranges. A year ago, pink seedless grapefruit commanded a moderate premium over other grapefruit. With production of pink seedless larger this season than last, prices for this kind have been much the same over most of this season as for other grapefruit.

Remaining supplies of grapefruit are moderately smaller than a year ago, a considerable decrease in Florida more than offsetting increases in other States.

But packers' stocks of most canned and frozen grapefruit products continue larger than a year ago. Consumer demand for fresh and processed grapefruit should be good this winter. Harvest of this year's Florida crop may end a few weeks earlier than last year's larger crop.

Increased Early-Season Use of  
Florida Grapefruit for Fresh  
Market and for Processing

Fresh use of the 1959-60 Florida grapefruit crop was about 8.0 million boxes by January 16, about 38 percent larger than comparable use in 1958-59. Use by processors was about 6.1 million boxes, up 6 percent. Total use was about 14.1 million boxes, up 22 percent. The much heavier use this season, especially fresh, was due partly to the earlier maturity of the crop. Remaining supplies of Florida grapefruit on January 16 were about 17.9 million boxes, 24 percent smaller than a year earlier. Total use of Texas grapefruit was up a little, though not enough to offset the increase in the crop. So remaining supplies in this State were moderately larger than a year earlier.

Increased Exports  
In 1958-59

During November 1958-October 1959, exports of fresh grapefruit were the equivalent of about 2.2 million boxes, 29 percent larger than in 1957-58. Grapefruit products that were exported in increased volume in 1958-59 were canned single-strength juice, 5.4 million gallons, up 6 percent; canned concentrated juice, 189,000 gallons, up 41 percent; and frozen concentrated juice, 161,000 gallons, up 7 percent. Items exported in reduced volume were canned grapefruit sections, 318,000 cases (24-2's), down 4 percent; and canned blended single-strength grapefruit and orange juice, 3 million gallons, down 12 percent.

LEMONS

Total production of lemons in California and Arizona in 1959-60 was estimated as of January 1 at 18.9 million boxes, 9 percent larger than in 1958-59. The California crop of 18 million boxes compares with 17.3 million boxes in 1958-59 and about 13.7 million, the average for 1948-57. The Arizona crop of 900,000 boxes is up sharply from the 340,000 boxes in 1958-59, the first crop for which official estimates are available.

The Arizona harvest, which started in September, was in heavy volume during fall, and should be completed this winter. The California harvest, which started in November, will continue into next fall. Total supplies remaining to be marketed after January 1 were a little larger than the relatively heavy supplies a year earlier. Auction prices for fresh lemons increased during December. In mid-January they were a little below a year earlier.

Exports of fresh lemons and limes (mostly lemons) during November 1958-October 1959 were the equivalent of approximately 1.9 million boxes, down 39 percent from 1957-58. On the other hand, imports of concentrated lemon juice were about 1.7 million gallons (single-strength basis), over 10 times the light volume of 1957-58 but not greatly larger than in 1956-57.

APPLES

Lighter Year-End Stocks

Cold storage holdings of fresh apples on January 1, 1960 were approximately 34 million bushels, about 11 percent smaller than a year earlier, according to the Cold Storage Report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The heaviest reduction was in Washington, where the stocks of about 12.5 million bushels were down 26 percent. Among other relatively heavy-producing States, year-end stocks were down moderately in New York and Michigan, but up slightly in Virginia and considerably in Pennsylvania and California. Because stocks are lighter than a year ago, especially in Washington, it should be possible to complete the marketing of the 1959 apple crop earlier than that of

the 1958 crop, which extended well into the summer of 1959. Moreover, it should be possible to move apples from controlled atmosphere storage to market earlier in the first half of 1960 than in this period of 1959.

### Market and Price Factors

Demand as well as supply factors appear more favorable for apples during the first half of 1960 than they did during this period of 1959. Export prospects are more favorable than a year ago. Income of consumers in the United States is expected to increase further, contributing to strong demand for apples in the fresh markets. Grower prices for apples, on a national average basis, were a little higher in December than in October and November 1959, and moderately above prices in December 1958. Often prices are seasonally lowest during early fall because many local markets are supplied with apples from nearby sources. After such harvesttime apples have been moved and sales are made from storage, prices frequently increase. In early January 1960, prices at shipping points in Washington averaged considerably above a year earlier. But in eastern and central States, prices varied around the levels of a year earlier.

### Increased Exports of Fresh Apples in 1959-60

During July-November 1959, exports of fresh apples were the equivalent of approximately 1,050,000 bushels, 33 percent larger than in this period of 1958. The increase went mostly to Canada and Western Europe. Exports were especially heavy during September, October and November, as supplies of fall and winter apples from the new crop became available. Continued heavier exports are in prospect for the first half of 1960. In 1958-59, total exports were about 2,350,000 bushels, down 55 percent from the unusually large volume in 1957-58, when the crop in Western Europe was light. Exports comprised about 2 percent of the 1958 crop and 4 percent of the 1957 crop.

### Increased Packs, Larger Year-End Stocks of Canned Apples and Applesauce

During September-December 1959, the packs of canned apples and applesauce were each larger than they were in this period of 1958. Output of canned apples was about 3.6 million cases (basis 6 No. 10 cans), up about 9 percent. With carryover stocks on September 1, 1959 about 19 percent smaller than a year earlier, total supplies to January 1, 1960 were only a little larger than on that date in 1959. But shipments lagged, and canners' stocks on January 1, 1960--about 2.9 million cases (6-10's)--were 17 percent above a year earlier.

The pack of canned applesauce during September-December 1959 was about 16.4 million actual cases, moderately larger than in these months of 1958. Canners' stocks on September 1, 1959 were about 9 percent above a year earlier,



contributing to total supplies that were up about 8 percent. Shipments were down a little. The net effect of these changes was that canners' stocks on January 1, 1960 amounted to about 12.3 million actual cases, or 8.2 million equivalent cases of 24 No. 2½ cans, up 19 percent over a year earlier. Most of the increase in stocks was in New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, which comprise the major apple canning area.

Shipments of canned apples and applesauce included purchases by the U. S. Department of Agriculture for use in the National School Lunch Program. Such purchases were 246,400 cases (6-10's) of canned apples in 1959 and 484,000 cases in 1958. For applesauce, comparable figures are 285,000 cases (6-10's) in 1959 and 515,320 cases in 1958.

Winter Varieties about  
85 Percent of 1959 Crop

The 1959 commercial apple crop was approximately 118.2 million bushels, 7 percent smaller than 1958, but 9 percent larger than the 1948-57 average. Production in 1959 compared with 1958 was down 15 percent in the Western States, 3 percent in the Central States, and 1 percent in the Eastern States.

By varieties, production in 1959 compared with 1958 was about as follows: Winter varieties, a little over 100 million bushels, down 8 percent; fall apples, 12.5 million bushels, up 1 percent; and summer apples, 5 million bushels, down 1 percent. Among leading winter varieties, production of Delicious (excluding Golden) was about 26.9 million bushels, down 10 percent from 1958; that of McIntosh was 15.6 million bushels, down 5 percent; and that of Winesap, 9.7 million, down 18 percent. Production of the leading fall apple, the Jonathan, at 8.2 million bushels was up 11 percent. Among summer apples, the leader as usual was the Gravenstein, of which the crop of 2.5 million bushels was down 12 percent from 1958.

PEARS

Cold-Storage Stocks Much Smaller  
on January 1, 1960  
than a Year Earlier

Stocks of pears in cold storage on January 1, 1960 were about 1.6 million bushels, down 23 percent from a year earlier, according to the Cold Storage Report of the U.S.D.A. As usual, most of the stocks were fall and winter varieties in Oregon, Washington and California. Although production of fall and winter pears in these three States in 1959 was 6 percent above 1958, unfavorable weather during the growing and harvesting seasons in some areas of Oregon and Washington resulted in much small-sized fruit and some wind damage of fruit, leading to heavy cullage. These conditions contributed to the lower year-end stocks in cold storage. Increased exports were another factor.

Pear Prices Higher This  
Winter than Last

Market prospects for pears during the first half of 1960 appear more favorable than a year earlier in view of the reduced year-end stocks, better



export outlook and continuing strong consumer demand. On the principal terminal auction markets during November and December 1959, weekly sales of D'Anjou and Bosc pears were lighter, and average prices higher, than for comparable sales in 1958. However, the level of prices did not change greatly over the past two months. In early January, auction prices continued moderately above a year earlier.

#### 1959 Pack of Canned Pears Sets New Record

The pack of canned pears in 1959 was about 9.5 million cases (24/2½'s), a new record and 20 percent above the relatively large 1958 pack. The 1959 pack was up sharply in California, up moderately in the Pacific Northwest and up a little in other States. Stocks held by canners on June 1, 1959 were about 16 percent smaller than a year earlier. Even so, total supplies of canners for the 1959-60 marketing season are up about 12 percent.

#### Increased Exports of Fresh Pears

During July-November 1959, exports of all varieties of fresh pears were the equivalent of about 1.16 million bushels, more than twice exports in the like period of 1958. Exports were up sharply each month, especially in November. Total exports in the 1958-59 season were about 1 million bushels, down 40 percent from 1957-58.

#### 1959 Pear Crop 8 Percent Larger than 1958 Crop

Production of pears in the United States in 1959 was approximately 31.1 million bushels, 8 percent larger than in 1958 and 5 percent above the 1948-57 average. About 88 percent of the 1959 crop was grown in Washington, Oregon and California, where the combined production of 27.5 million bushels was 12 percent above 1958. In these three States, production of Bartletts (507,250 tons) was up 13 percent and that of other varieties (162,500 tons) was up 6 percent.

### STRAWBERRIES

#### 1960 Florida Winter Crop

Production of winter crop strawberries in Florida in 1960 was estimated as of January 1 at 3.75 million pounds, 14 percent larger than in 1959 but 58 percent below the 1949-58 average. Acreage for harvest in 1960 -- 1,500 acres -- is the same as that harvested in 1959. Exposed bloom and berries in some areas were damaged by frost in December. In early January, plants were in generally good condition and harvest was underway. The movement of the crop to fresh markets and the volume that eventually will be harvested will continue to depend on weather conditions. Harvest of winter berries usually extends into February, sometimes into March.

In March, strawberries from the early spring States usually become available. But the midspring and late-spring States, usually beginning in April, provide most of the annual production for fresh use and processing. Harvest in these two groups of States is the heaviest during May and June, and in California continues into fall. Approximately 96,600 acres of strawberries in the spring States, about the same as last year, are in prospect for 1960. In 1959 these States produced 99 percent of the total commercial crop.

Reduced 1959 Crop Brings  
Increased Prices

The 1959 commercial crop of strawberries was about 475 million pounds, 11 percent smaller than the 1958 crop but 7 percent above the 1949-58 average. The reduction in 1959 was due mainly to decreased acreage, especially in California, Tennessee and Michigan. About half of the 1959 crop was processed, mainly by freezing.

The season-average price per pound received by growers for the entire 1959 crop was 18 cents, up 2 cents from 1958. For 1959-crop strawberries sold for fresh market use, the price averaged 22.4 cents, up 2.4 cents; sales for processing averaged 13.6 cents, up 1.6 cents.

DRIED FRUIT

Production Up  
Sharply in 1959-60

Output of dried fruits in 1959-60 is much larger than the short production in 1958-59, and it is the largest since 1956-57. The heavier 1959-60 tonnage is a result mainly of larger fruit crops in California, where most of the dried fruit is processed. Total production of raisins in California in 1959 was about 243,000 tons (natural condition, dried), 31 percent larger than in 1958 and 12 percent above the 1948-57 average. Loss from rain damage at drying time was light in 1959, compared with substantial damage in 1958. Total production of dried prunes in California and Oregon in 1959 was about 145,500 tons, 50 percent above the light output in 1958 but 11 percent below average. This included the California crop of 140,000 tons, up 46 percent over 1958, and the Oregon crop of 5,500 tons,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  times that of 1958.

Although raisins and prunes comprise the bulk of the production of dried fruits, a number of other fruits are dried, providing variety as well as additional tonnage. The 1959 production of California dates was 22,900 tons, up 17 percent over 1958, and 1959 output of California figs was 19,000 tons, down 18 percent from the year before. Available data indicate increased output of dried apricots, peaches and pears in 1959. But production of dried apples may be smaller.

Increased Consumption of Dried  
Fruits in Prospect  
for 1959-60

The 1959-60 pack of dried fruits on a processed weight basis, which excludes prunes used for juice and substandard figs, is expected to exceed 400,000 tons, compared with about 300,000 in 1958-59. Domestic supplies usually are augmented by relatively small imports, consisting mostly of dates and figs. Mainly because of the much heavier total supplies of dried fruits in 1959-60 than in 1958-59, per capita consumption of dried fruits probably will be at least 0.5 pound larger in 1959-60 than the 2.8 pounds in 1958-59.

Increased Exports  
Expected in 1959-60

Exports of dried fruits, especially raisins and dried prunes, also are expected to be larger than in 1958-59. During September-November 1959, exports of raisins were about 19,100 tons compared with 13,200 tons in the same period of 1958; exports of dried prunes were about 17,800 tons, compared with 12,700 tons a year earlier. In the entire 1958-59 season, total exports of raisins were about 23,200 tons, and of prunes, 27,100 tons, both the lightest in several years.

#### CANNED FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

Increased 1959-60 Pack  
of Canned Fruits

The 1959-60 pack of commercially-canned fruits in continental United States is tentatively estimated at approximately 3.9 billion pounds, about 17 percent larger than the reduced 1958-59 pack. This figure is based mainly on reports of most of the principal fruits and some minor items--in 1958-59 these constituted about 88 percent of the total. In terms of cases of 24 No. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  cans, the 1956-57 pack was about 84 million cases and the 1958-59 pack about 77 million.

Reported 1959-60 packs of several canned fruits that are larger than those of 1958-59 follow--numbers are in terms of millions of cases (24-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 's), percentage increases are given in parentheses: Peaches (excluding spiced), 29.3 (18); fruit cocktail plus fruits for salad and mixed fruits, 13.3 (15); pears, 9.5 (20); apricots, 5.0 (171); RSP (red, sour, pitted) cherries, 3.0 (52); purple plums, 1.7 (34); and spiced peaches, 0.8 (79). The new peach, pear and fruit cocktail packs are record large. Packs that were smaller in 1959-60 than the year earlier are sweet cherries, 0.7 million cases, down 30 percent, and California figs, 0.3 million, down 42 percent. Through December 31, output of canned apples was 3.3 million cases, up 9 percent; and that of applesauce was 11.0 million cases, up 11 percent (both items basis 24-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 's). Canning of these products usually continues into the winter.



Heavier Early-Season Pack of  
Canned Grapefruit Sections

The 1959-60 pack of Florida canned grapefruit sections is currently running ahead of a year ago, when output lagged because of delayed maturity of the crop. Through January 2, the pack of grapefruit sections totaled about 2.2 million cases (24-2's), 25 percent larger than a year earlier. Carryover stocks last fall were up about 65 percent and early-season movement has been about as large as a year ago. In sum, packers' stocks on January 2, 1960 were about 2.3 million cases, 59 percent above a year earlier but 14 percent smaller than two years earlier. Canning of grapefruit sections usually runs seasonally heavy during the winter. The 1958-59 pack was about 4.6 million cases.

Continued Large Supplies  
of Canned Fruits

Comparative figures on canners' stocks as of recent dates are available for some deciduous fruits. On January 1, 1960, canners' stocks of canned apples were 17 percent larger than a year earlier, those of applesauce were up 19 percent, and those of RSP cherries were up 63 percent. The 1959 pack of various California canned fruits that in 1958 comprised over half of the total U. S. pack was up 26 percent. The movement of these California fruits was up 21 percent to January 1, 1960, leaving stocks on that date about a fifth larger than a year earlier.

Canners' stocks of 9 items of canned deciduous fruits on June 1, 1959, as the new season for canning was getting underway, were about 2 percent smaller than a year earlier. As usual, the current stocks of canned fruits will be supplemented by shipments from off-shore sources, especially pineapple from Hawaii. Total supplies of canned fruits during the first half of 1960 are expected to continue somewhat larger than in this period of 1959.

Increased Early-Season Pack of  
Florida Canned Citrus Juices

Output of Florida canned citrus juices, as of several other citrus products, is currently running heavier than a year ago. By January 2 in the 1959-60 season, the packs of various canned single-strength juices were as follows, in million cases of 24 No. 2 cans: Orange, 7.8, up 53 percent; grapefruit, 2.7, up 39 percent; blended grapefruit and orange, 1.5, up 15 percent; and tangerine 0.2, down 34 percent. Total output of these 4 items was 12.2 million cases, up 41 percent. Although total carryover stocks last fall were 40 percent larger than a year earlier, they were 27 percent smaller than two years earlier. Early-season movement of grapefruit juice was up considerably, that of other items not greatly different from a year ago. The net effect was that stocks of each item on January 2 were up sharply. Total stocks were about 9.1 million cases, up 85 percent. Canning is expected to continue heavy during the winter. Total production of the above four items in 1958-59 was about 28.3 million cases, 13 percent smaller than in 1957-58.



The canning of citrus juices in Texas has been increasing over the past few years as production has recovered from the freeze damage of 1950-51. In 1958-59, a total of approximately 1.3 million cases (24-2's) of canned single-strength grapefruit, orange and blended juice were packed, 33 percent more than in 1957-58. By January 2 of the 1959-60 season, about 0.5 million cases had been canned. Figures on the 1958-59 packs of canned orange and grapefruit juices in California and Arizona are not yet available. The 1957-58 packs consisted of 0.8 million cases of canned single-strength juice and 2.3 million gallons of canned (hotpack) concentrated juice.

Total supplies of canned fruit juices in addition to citrus, include apple, grape, prune, fruit nectars and pineapple. The total in 1958 was about 2.9 billion pounds, single-strength basis. Complete figures for 1959 are not yet available.

#### USDA Purchases for School Lunch Program

The U. S. Department of Agriculture, as in other years, bought various canned fruits for use in the National School Lunch Program in 1959-60. The most recent purchase comprised 374,300 cases, 12 No. 3 cylinder cans per case, of canned grapefruit sections, bought from Florida canners in December 1959, with funds appropriated under the National School Lunch Act. The grapefruit sections were to be canned from grapefruit of the 1959-60 crop and shipments were to be made during the period December 28, 1959 through February 29, 1960.

Other purchases made during the second half of 1959 included 403,875 cases, 6-10's, of red, tart, pitted cherries; 638,700 cases of peaches (clingstones, 588,700 cases, 6-10's, and 30,000 cases, 24-2½'s; freestones, 20,000 cases, 6-10's); 226,200 cases, 6-10's, and 25,000 cases, 24-2½'s, of purple plums; 246,400 cases, 6-10's, of apple slices; and 285,000 cases, 6-10's, of applesauce. All of these canned fruits were packed in 1959, and all purchases were made with funds appropriated under the National School Lunch Act.

### FROZEN FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

#### Increased Pack in 1959

Total production of frozen fruits and fruit juices in calendar 1959 probably was between 20 and 25 percent larger than the reduced pack of about 1.4 billion pounds in 1958. Figures on various items are not yet available, but data at hand indicate that the increase in 1959 consisted mostly of frozen citrus juices, especially orange concentrate.

The pack of frozen deciduous fruits and berries (excluding juices) in 1959 may slightly exceed the pack of 610 million pounds in 1958. Output of frozen R.S.P. (red, sour, pitted) cherries was approximately 105 million pounds, 21 percent larger than in 1958 but 20 percent under the record in 1957. The 1958 pack of frozen peaches was about 44 million pounds, up

2 percent. Complete figures are not yet available on the 1959 output of frozen strawberries, the usual leader among frozen deciduous fruits and berries. Data at hand indicate a pack about 10 percent under the 262 million pounds in 1958. The three items--cherries, peaches, and strawberries--comprised 64 percent of the 1958 pack. A small net increase in 1959 over 1958 is expected to be shown for remaining items when figures are in.

Total production of frozen citrus juices in 1959 probably was somewhat above 1 billion pounds. This includes about 825 million pounds of frozen orange concentrate, approximately  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times the reduced output in 1958. The packs of frozen grapefruit and tangerine concentrate also were up sharply in 1959, and those of blended citrus juices and limeade were up considerably. Although figures on output of frozen lemon products in 1959 are not yet available, data on utilization of lemons point to continued heavy production in 1959.

Increased Early-Season  
Pack of Florida Frozen  
Orange Concentrate

The pack of frozen orange concentrate in Florida through January 2 of the 1959-60 season was about 11.1 million gallons, 56 percent larger than comparable output in 1958-59. Carryover stocks last fall were more than double those of a year earlier. Although movement was up about 53 percent over the early-season movement in 1958-59, stocks of 19.6 million gallons on January 2 were still more than twice a year earlier, when packing lagged, but only 24 percent above stocks 2 years earlier. Packing of Florida frozen orange concentrate will run seasonally heavy this winter and spring. Yield of juice per box so far this season has averaged a little under that in the early part of 1958-59.

The early-season packs of other Florida frozen citrus concentrates--grapefruit, tangerine, and blend-- have been considerably smaller than in 1958-59. For these items, data are available on stocks only for frozen grapefruit concentrate. They show 2.3 million gallons on hand January 2, 1960, about 91 percent larger than a year earlier. The 1958-59 pack was about 5 million gallons. Output of Florida frozen limeade concentrate, made from 1959-60 crop limes, was seasonally heavy during the second half of 1959. The pack was much larger than that in the same period of 1958, when the crop was short as a result of the 1957-58 freeze. Packers' stocks on December 1, 1959 were about 627,000 gallons, 70 percent larger than a year earlier.

Use of Florida Citrus  
For Chilled Juice

Use of Florida oranges for making "chilled juice" totaled about 1.4 million boxes by January 2 of the 1959-60 season, 31 percent larger than comparable use in 1958-59. Total use for this purpose in 1958-59 was about



LIST OF SPECIAL ARTICLES  
IN  
THE FRUIT SITUATION, 1959

1. Food Consumption of Households, by Region, Urbanization Group and Income. Thomas J. Lanahan, Jr., and Ben H. Pubols. The Fruit Situation (TFS-130), January 1959.
2. Trends in Size of Containers of Frozen Fruits. Ben H. Pubols. The Fruit Situation (TFS-131), June 1959.
3. Important Factors Affecting Prices of Pears. Ben H. Pubols. The Fruit Situation (TFS-131), June 1959.
4. The Market for Fruits and Fruit Juices in Public Schools. Kenneth E. Anderson and William S. Hoofnagle. The Fruit Situation (TFS-132), August 1959.
5. Per Capita Consumption Tables. Ben H. Pubols. The Fruit Situation (TFS-132), August 1959.



Table 1.--Fruits and nuts: Production, United States  
average 1935-39, annual 1954-59

Commodity	Crop Year						
	Average 1935-39	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
<b>NON-CITRUS</b>							
Apples, commercial	3,056	2,682	2,572	2,420	2,845	3,039	2,837
Apricots, 3 States	265	160	281	196	190	108	230
Avocados, 2 States	10	57	34	27	61	52	73
Cherries, sweet	1/ 84	98	113	68	93	88	80
Cherries, sour	1/ 81	106	150	100	147	104	135
Cranberries	31	51	51	49	52	58	63
Dates, California	4	15	25	19	23	20	23
Figs, 2 States	90	2/ 88	2/ 88	2/ 86	2/ 78	2/ 81	2/ 64
Grapes	2,444	2,563	3,241	2,912	2,599	3,026	3,228
Nectarines	3/ 11	19	24	19	36	34	43
Olives, California	31	50	36	70	37	68	26
Peaches	1,355	1,490	1,244	1,682	1,476	1,706	1,771
Pears	708	722	726	790	764	708	760
Persimmons, California	3	2	2	2	3	2	*(2)
Pineapples, Florida	4/	1	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Plums, 2 States	67	77	91	105	88	69	105
Pomegranates, California	2	3	2	3	3	3	*(3)
Prunes, California	569	448	327	482	413	240	350
Prunes, Oregon, Idaho and Washington	163	70	100	102	72	52	86
Strawberries	228	208	226	275	277	267	237
Total non-citrus	9,175	8,910	9,333	9,407	9,257	9,725	10,116
<b>CITRUS</b>							
Oranges	2,030	5,615	5,697	5,694	4,753	5,554	5,742
Tangerines	594	230	212	216	95	202	148
Grapefruit	1,229	1,653	1,781	1,759	1,554	1,722	1,677
Lemons 5/	363	553	523	640	668	685	747
Limes, Florida	3	15	16	16	14	8	12
Tangelos	---	---	11	14	16	14	20
Total citrus	4,219	8,066	8,240	8,339	7,100	8,185	8,346
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>							
Including citrus from:							
Bloom of current year	13,394	16,976	17,573	17,746	16,354	17,910	18,462
Bloom of preceding year	13,170	17,130	17,399	17,647	17,593	16,825	18,301
<b>NUTS</b>							
Almonds, California	15	43	38	58	37	20	82
Filberts, 2 States	2	9	8	3	12	7	9
Pecans	46	45	74	87	71	87	64
Walnuts, 2 States	57	77	77	72	67	89	61
Total nuts	120	174	197	220	187	203	216

1/ Average 1938-39. 2/ California production only. 3/ Average 1936-39. 4/ Less than 500 tons. 5/ Beginning 1958, Arizona included. Prior years California only.

\* Unofficial rough estimate.

Table 2.--Fruits: Season average price per unit received by growers, averages 1935-39, 1947-49, and annual 1954-59

Commodity	Unit	Average					1955	1956	1957	1958	1959 1/
		1935-39	1947-49	1954	1955	1956					
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	
Noncitrus											
Apples 2/	Bu.	0.55	1.47	1.97	1.61	2.08	1.45	1.44	1.65	1.65	
Apricots	Ton	38.74	76.80	126.00	105.00	134.00	107.00	154.00	119.00	119.00	
Avocados	Ton	127.00	371.00	190.00	292.00	319.00	174.00	163.00	---	---	
Cherries, sweet	Ton	101.54	230.00	290.00	220.00	301.00	307.00	306.00	312.00	312.00	
Cherries, sour	Ton	56.48	190.00	209.00	118.00	157.00	138.00	166.00	127.00	127.00	
Cranberries	Bbl.	11.06	12.18	11.60	10.00	10.40	11.80	11.60	---	---	
Dates	Ton	112.00	116.33	94.00	104.00	105.00	113.00	109.00	128.00	128.00	
Figs	Ton	26.89	54.70	62.10	74.60	55.70	64.30	72.80	---	---	
Grapes	Ton	17.42	38.33	50.90	42.60	51.20	62.30	67.10	---	---	
Nectarines	Ton	---	93.20	128.00	148.00	181.00	148.00	149.00	115.00	115.00	
Olives	Ton	59.08	161.67	166.00	242.00	178.00	236.00	101.00	233.00	233.00	
Peaches	Bu.	.90	1.71	2.01	2.18	2.11	2.12	1.91	1.90	1.90	
Pears 2/	Bu.	.60	1.65	1.84	1.73	1.90	1.59	1.87	1.71	1.71	
Persimmons	Ton	31.00	68.00	116.00	129.00	142.00	66.00	93.00	---	---	
Pineapple	Crates	2.14	4.85	5.40	6.20	4.50	5.00	6.60	---	---	
Plums	Ton	46.30	133.33	172.00	170.00	143.00	195.00	189.00	150.00	150.00	
Pomegranates	Ton	20.00	36.00	70.00	84.00	86.00	64.00	73.00	---	---	
Prunes	Ton	41.70	70.53	147.00	66.80	78.20	81.90	151.00	131.00	131.00	
Fresh basis, U.S.	Ton	14.29	39.23	45.00	40.30	45.00	37.00	88.90	---	---	
For canning	Ton	69.24	155.33	217.00	276.00	196.00	201.00	390.00	355.00	355.00	
Dried (dried basis)	Ton	---	---	.195	.200	.178	.145	.160	.180	.180	
Strawberries	Lb.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Citrus 3/											
Oranges	Box	1.18	1.82	1.94	2.41	2.09	3.06	3.22	---	---	
Tangerines	Box	.77	1.57	1.94	2.33	2.29	3.20	2.40	---	---	
Grapefruit	Box	.56	1.04	.99	.95	1.21	1.42	1.44	---	---	
Lemons	Box	2.23	3.40	2.79	3.14	2.27	2.19	4/2.07	---	---	
Limes	Box	3.13	3.42	2.97	3.02	4.17	3.10	4.81	3.78	3.78	
Tangelos	Box	---	---	---	4.07	3.02	4.26	4.16	---	---	
Tree Nuts											
Almonds	Ton	285.00	436.67	498.00	861.00	804.00	505.00	772.00	420.00	420.00	
Filberts	Ton	240.00	243.33	320.00	420.00	510.00	300.00	380.00	380.00	380.00	
Pecans, all	Lb.	.092	.178	.286	.329	.185	.237	.280	.318	.318	
Improved	Lb.	.124	.222	.327	.409	.192	.311	.292	.335	.335	
Seedling	Lb.	.071	.151	.252	.296	.174	.216	.262	.301	.301	
Walnuts	Ton	198.00	384.00	350.00	549.00	440.00	425.00	377.00	472.00	472.00	

1/ Preliminary.  
 2/ Revised.  
 3/ Equivalent packing-house-door returns per box for all methods of sale.  
 4/ Beginning 1958-59, includes Arizona.



Table 4.--Frozen fruits and fruit juices: Pack and cold-storage holdings, 1958 and 1959 seasons

Commodity	Pack		Stocks		
	1958	Prel. 1959	Dec. 31 average 1954-58	Dec. 31, 1958	Dec. 31, 1959
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Apples and applesauce	67,407	---	42,621	52,021	50,350
Apricots	6,909	---	5,976	7,608	7,047
Blackberries	13,604	---	15,814	19,321	16,130
Blueberries	15,982	---	21,274	22,844	22,020
Boysenberries	19,751	---	n.a.	n.a.	12,931
Cherries	92,283	1/104,693	59,919	66,574	57,772
Grapes	20,355	---	14,611	12,612	9,921
Peaches	43,478	44,313	35,782	42,897	39,497
Plums and prunes	3,589	---	2/	2/	2/
Raspberries, black	13,104	---	3/( 31,180	3/ (34,251	8,266
Raspberries, red	24,463	---			23,568
Strawberries	261,529	236,700	158,928	167,651	165,046
Logan and other berries	3,804	---	2/	2/	2/
Orange juice 4/	(see below)	(see below)	153,992	114,529	209,170
Other fruit juices and purees	---	---	106,713	108,182	150,027
Other fruit	24,129	---	61,104	67,393	54,283
Total	610,387	---	707,914	715,883	826,028
Pack					
Citrus juices (Season beginning Nov.1)	1957-58		Florida-through January 2 5/		
	1957-58		1958-59	1959-60	
	1,000 gallons		1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	
Orange					
Concentrated	58,631		7,138	11,130	
Unconcentrated	288		---	---	
Grapefruit					
Concentrated	3,330		546	60	
Unconcentrated	---		---	---	
Blend					
Concentrated	507		127	6	
Lemon					
Concentrated	6/ 233		n.a.	n.a.	
Unconcentrated	n.a.		n.a.	n.a.	
Lemonade base	6/15,800		n.a.	n.a.	
Tangerine, concentrated	147		378	263	
Limeade	437		7/ 91	7/ 136	

1/ RSP cherries only. 2/ Included with "other fruit" beginning December 1958.

3/ Not reported separately prior to January 1, 1959. 4/ Single-strength and concentrated, mostly concentrated. 5/ Data not available on 1958-59 California pack. 6/ Preliminary from Frozen Food Packers. Not available from Lemon Products Advisory Board. 7/ Through December 1.

n. a. means "not available."

Compiled from reports of the National Association of Frozen Food Packers, Florida Canners' Association, and survey by USDA.



Table 5.--Citrus fruits: Production, average 1948-57, annual 1957, 1958 and indicated 1959 as of January 1, 1960

Crop and State	Production <sup>1/</sup>			
	Average 1948-57	1957	1958	Indicated 1959
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes
<b>Oranges:</b>				
Early, midseason and Navel varieties: <sup>2/</sup>				
California	14,084	9,100	16,900	15,000
Florida, all	44,920	52,700	47,100	50,500
Temple	1,783	1,500	3,000	3,500
Other	43,137	51,200	44,100	47,000
Texas	1,200	1,450	1,650	2,250
Arizona	492	490	270	500
Louisiana	186	205	220	260
Total	60,882	63,945	66,140	68,510
Valencia:				
California	23,697	14,000	23,300	20,000
Florida	33,190	29,800	38,900	42,500
Texas	476	550	650	950
Arizona	579	760	340	900
Total	57,942	45,110	63,190	64,350
<b>All Oranges:</b>				
California	37,781	23,200	40,200	35,000
Florida	78,110	82,500	86,000	93,000
Texas	1,676	2,000	2,300	3,200
Arizona	1,072	1,250	610	1,400
Louisiana	186	205	220	260
Total all oranges	118,824	109,155	129,330	132,860
<b>Tangerines:</b>				
Florida	4,530	2,100	4,500	3,300
Total, oranges and tangerines	123,354	111,155	133,830	136,160
<b>Grapefruit:</b>				
Florida, all	33,970	31,100	35,200	32,000
Seedless	17,870	17,600	19,600	20,000
Other	16,100	13,500	15,600	12,000
Texas	3,800	3,500	4,200	5,800
Arizona	2,604	2,780	1,870	2,500
California, all	2,424	2,400	2,520	2,500
Desert Valleys	919	1,100	620	1,000
Other areas	1,505	1,300	1,900	1,500
Total grapefruit	42,798	39,780	43,790	42,800
<b>Lemons:</b>				
California	13,669	16,900	17,000	18,000
Arizona <sup>3/</sup>	---	---	340	900
Total lemons	13,669	16,900	17,340	18,900
<b>Limes:</b>				
Florida	322	350	200	300
<b>Tangelos:</b>				
Florida	<sup>4/</sup> 302	350	300	450

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

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

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

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

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

Table 6.--Citrus fruits: Production, farm disposition, and utilization of sales, United States, crops of 1957-58 and 1958-59

Crop and season	Total production	Production having value <sup>1/</sup>	Farm disposition		Utilization of sales	
			For farm home use	Sold	Fresh sales	Total processed
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
<u>Oranges:</u>						
1957-58	4,753	4,743	37	4,706	1,696	3,010
1958-59	5,543	5,536	41	5,495	1,986	3,509
<u>Tangerines:</u>						
1957-58	95	95	1	94	78	16
1958-59	194	194	3	191	119	72
<u>Grapefruit:</u>						
1957-58	1,554	1,554	11	1,543	809	734
1958-59	1,722	1,722	11	1,711	885	826
<u>Lemons:</u>						
1957-58	668	668	1	667	402	265
1958-59	685	685	1	684	346	338
<u>Limes:</u>						
1957-58	14	14	<sup>2/</sup>	14	11	3
1958-59	8	8	<sup>2/</sup>	8	5	3
<u>Tangelos:</u>						
1957-58	16	16	<sup>2/</sup>	16	13	3
1958-59	14	14	<sup>2/</sup>	14	11	3
<u>Total citrus fruits:</u>						
1957-58	7,100	7,090	50	7,040	3,009	4,031
1958-59	8,166	8,159	56	8,103	3,352	4,751

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

<sup>2/</sup> Negligible.

Table 7.--Citrus processed, Florida, crops of 1957-58 and 1958-59

Crop and season	Concentrates		Chilled products		Other processed	Total processed
	Frozen	Other	Juice	Salads		
	1,000 boxes <sup>1/</sup>	1,000 boxes <sup>1/</sup>	1,000 boxes <sup>1/</sup>	1,000 boxes <sup>1/</sup>	1,000 boxes <sup>1/</sup>	1,000 boxes <sup>1/</sup>
<u>Oranges:</u>						
1957-58	44,022	770	6,044	<sup>2/</sup>	<sup>2/</sup> 13,007	63,843
1958-59	52,757	319	6,129	407	9,267	<sup>3/</sup> 68,879
<u>Tangerines:</u>						
1957-58	142	---	---	---	209	351
1958-59	1,021	---	---	---	574	1,595
<u>Grapefruit:</u>						
1957-58	3,568	116	173	<sup>2/</sup>	<sup>2/</sup> 12,539	16,396
1958-59	4,443	136	142	745	13,095	18,561
<u>Tangelos:</u>						
1957-58	---	---	---	---	---	60
1958-59	---	---	---	---	---	60

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

<sup>2/</sup> For 1957-58 and earlier crops the quantity chilled for salads was negligible and was included with "other processed."

<sup>3/</sup> Total processed includes oranges (1,000 boxes): Florida, 68,513; from Cuba, 366. Quantities from Cuba could not be identified and deducted from the various utilization categories.

Table 8.--Oranges and lemons: Weighted average auction price per four-fifths bushel for Florida and per half box for California at New York and Chicago, October-January 1958 and 1959

Market and period	Oranges						Lemons	
	California				Florida		California	
	Valencias		Navels					
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:								
Season average								
through September	4.24	3.28	---	---	3.24	---	---	---
October	4.78	3.36	---	---	---	2.42	---	---
November	6.05	4.04	6.69	5.09	---	2.54	3.34	3.59
December	---	3.99	3.85	3.81	---	2.50	3.78	3.68
Season average								
through December	4.39	3.37	4.00	3.90	3.24	2.52	3.58	3.64
Week ended:								
January 1	---	---	4.23	3.54	---	1.88	4.88	4.33
8	---	---	4.06	3.81	---	2.62	3.72	3.72
Chicago:								
Season average								
through September	4.15	3.32	---	---	2.83	---	---	---
October	4.72	3.52	---	---	---	---	---	---
November	5.55	3.75	5.51	3.84	---	2.39	3.87	3.57
December	---	---	3.57	3.74	---	2.42	3.68	3.61
Season average								
through December	4.29	3.40	3.85	3.76	2.83	2.41	3.76	3.59
Week ended:								
January 1	---	---	3.78	3.67	---	2.43	4.19	4.05
8	---	---	3.56	3.59	---	2.70	4.10	3.42

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

Table 9.--Grapefruit, Florida: Weighted average auction price per four-fifths bushel, New York and Chicago, October-January 1958 and 1959

Period	New York						Chicago	
	Seedless		Other		Total		Total	
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Season Average								
through September	---	2.86	---	1.98	---	2.76	---	2.78
October	3.33	2.19	3.25	1.36	3.33	2.19	2.73	2.16
November	2.86	2.12	2.29	1.67	2.86	2.12	3.17	2.27
December	2.43	2.12	1.56	1.60	2.43	2.12	2.67	2.23
Season average								
through December	2.68	2.17	2.59	1.81	2.68	2.17	2.80	2.24
Week ended:								
January 1	2.47	2.20	---	1.60	2.47	2.19	2.60	2.15
8	2.72	2.40	---	---	2.72	2.40	2.85	2.38

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



Table 10.--Oranges (excluding tangerines): Total weekly fresh shipments from producing areas, by varieties, August-January 1958-59 and 1959-60 1/

Period	1958-59					1959-60										
	Calif.-	Calif.+	Ariz.	Valen- cias	Navels: and Misc.	Fla.	Texas	Total	Calif.-	Calif.-	Ariz.	Valen- cias	Navels: and Misc.	Fla.	Texas	Total
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
August	15: 744				744			744	895							895
	22: 697				697			697	913							913
	29: 731				731			731	950							950
September	5: 744				744			744	1,045							1,045
	12: 746				746			746	991							991
	19: 702				702			702	1,136							1,136
	26: 636				636			636	1,146							1,146
October	3: 639				639			639	1,019				62			1,081
	10: 589			28	617			849					186	64		1,099
	17: 494			107	601			706					298	84		1,088
	24: 406			280	686			713					391	33		1,137
	31: 234		3	477	714			638		8			522	63		1,231
November	7: 88		63	681	6	838		554		170			657	73		1,454
	14: 31		272	850	14	1,167		241		611			875	76		1,803
	21: 14		739	848	143	1,744		61		897			1,001	72		2,031
	28: 6		1,128	634	100	1,868		8		954			731	64		1,757
December	5: 1,073		951	135	2,159			7		1,227			975	95		2,304
	12: 1,432		1,631	190	3,253					1,631			1,888	131		3,650
	19: 783		2,225	218	3,226					992			2,832	153		3,977
	26: 516		756	95	1,367					542			922	107		1,571
January	2: 911		615	80	1,606					831			581	56		1,468
	9: 1,051		880	106	2,037					1,153			1,159	85		2,397

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

Table 11.--Tangerines, Florida: Total weekly fresh shipments from producing points, November-January 1958 and 1959

Season	October					November					December					January	
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
1958-59	2	36	147	569	501	489	857	1,067	402	356	273						
1959-60	15	102	269	380	341	511	659	764	235	160	207						

Table 12.--Grapefruit and lemons: Total weekly fresh shipments from producing areas, August-January 1958-59 and 1959-60 <sup>1/</sup>

Period	Grapefruit								Lemons		
	1958-59				1959-60				1958	1959	
	Flori- da	Texas	Calif. Ariz.	Total	Flori- da	Texas	Calif. Ariz.	Total	Calif.	Calif.	
Week ended	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	
August	15		135	135			167	167	601	453	
	22		90	90			236	236	605	575	
	29		70	70			196	196	373	508	
September	5		23	23	5		200	205	365	393	
	12		1	1	55		115	170	322	344	
	19		1	1	297		88	385	323	291	
	26	3	3	6	620		34	654	261	263	
October	3	93		93	859		31	890	198	222	
	10	374		374	744		20	764	167	182	
	17	648		648	822	113	12	947	269	184	
	24	635		635	748	63	1	812	286	223	
	31	709	17	726	854	105	1	960	240	287	
November	7	656	31	32	719	804	134	2	940	219	236
	14	724	18	140	882	789	129	70	988	277	212
	21	816	157	138	1,111	813	143	181	1,137	240	207
	28	598	109	90	797	717	114	63	894	188	225
December	5	690	128	115	933	914	156	109	1,179	252	260
	12	956	200	109	1,265	1,129	222	62	1,413	253	244
	19	963	179	95	1,237	1,258	185	88	1,531	207	258
	26	404	121	60	585	562	109	51	722	223	248
January	2	441	99	74	614	423	109	95	627	261	286
	9	971	171	117	1,259	995	192	115	1,302	283	282

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

Table 13.--Apples and pears: Weighted average auction price per box, specified varieties and all grades, New York and Chicago, October-January 1958 and 1959

Market and period	Northwestern apples (std. box):				Western pears (std. box)			
	Delicious <sup>1/</sup>		All leading varieties		Bosc		D'Anjou	
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:								
Season average								
through September	4.33	4.98	4.61	4.73	4.24	4.87	4.39	5.05
October	3.89	5.30	3.96	5.13	4.57	5.20	4.75	5.12
November	3.83	5.03	3.89	4.96	4.85	5.53	4.81	5.31
December	4.10	5.03	4.09	4.83	4.42	5.31	4.54	5.20
Season average								
through December	3.97	5.07	4.02	4.92	4.54	5.28	4.66	5.23
Week ended:								
January 1	4.09	5.40	4.10	5.20	4.56	5.47	4.53	5.34
8	4.06	5.30	4.04	5.22	4.42	5.51	4.45	5.18
Chicago:								
Season average								
through September	4.45	5.65	4.35	5.38	4.10	---	---	---
October	3.60	5.06	3.59	4.77	4.40	5.48	4.63	5.20
November	3.91	4.84	3.84	4.50	4.43	5.31	4.60	5.25
December	3.97	4.80	3.93	4.53	4.41	4.78	4.60	5.32
Season average								
through December	3.93	4.96	3.91	4.67	4.40	5.20	4.60	5.26
Week ended:								
January 1	3.98	4.90	3.96	4.82	4.42	---	4.59	5.51
8	3.71	4.75	3.57	4.67	4.39	4.65	4.61	5.46

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

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

Table 14.--Apples, eastern and midwestern: Wholesale price per bushel for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when quoted) and 2- $\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum size, New York and Chicago, September-January 1958 and 1959 <sup>1/</sup>

Month and week	New York				Chicago			
	Delicious		McIntosh		Red Delicious		McIntosh	
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
September	3.17	2.69	2.45	1.94	---	4.17	2.26	2.48
October	2.75	2.19	1.97	1.78	2.97	3.29	2.00	2.19
November	3.19	2.33	2.23	1.94	2.92	3.62	<sup>2/</sup> 2.40	2.20
December	3.25	2.88	2.06	2.00	---	---	---	<sup>2/</sup> 2.75
Week ended								
January 1	3.13	2.75	2.13	2.00	---	---	---	---
8	3.13	---	2.13	2.00	---	---	---	---
15	3.00	---	2.00	1.88	---	---	---	---

<sup>1/</sup> Prices are the representative price for Tuesday of each week. <sup>2/</sup> One week.



Table 15.--Apples, commercial crop: Production by areas, average 1948-57, annual 1958 and 1959

Area	Average 1948-57	1958	1959	Area	Average 1948-57	1958	1959
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.		1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Eastern States				Central States:			
North Atlantic	32,579	38,665	37,890	North Central	18,566	21,538	21,302
South Atlantic	15,925	19,370	19,400	South Central	1,009	1,458	960
Total	<u>1/</u> 48,505	58,035	57,290	Total	<u>1/</u> 19,577	22,996	22,262
Western States	40,647	45,579	38,675	U.S. total	<u>1/</u> 108,728	126,610	118,227

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

Table 16.--Apples, pears and miscellaneous fruits and nuts: Cold-storage holdings December 31, 1959 with comparisons

Group and commodity	Dec. 31 average 1954-58	Dec. 31 1958	Nov. 30 1959	Dec. 31 1959
	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.
Fresh fruits				
Apples, western, standard boxes <u>1/</u>	11,287	10,825		
Apples, western, other containers	4,307	8,516	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
Apples, eastern, bushel baskets	2,828	1,887		
Apples, eastern, other containers	12,317	16,319		
Total apples, bushels	<u>3/</u> 30,739	37,547	44,259	33,528
Pears, Bartlett, boxes, baskets, etc.	8	12	48	14
Pears, Bartlett, L. A. lugs	<u>4/</u>	3	2	---
Pears, other varieties, boxes, baskets, etc.	1,833	1,719	1,971	1,311
Pears, other varieties, L. A. lugs	<u>4/</u>	387	363	298
Total pears, boxes, baskets, etc.	<u>5/</u> 1,976	2,121	2,384	1,623
Miscellaneous				
Fresh grapes, pounds	63,579	46,762	144,162	86,154
Fresh fruits (excluding apples, pears and grapes), pounds	4,443	1,809	6,324	6,077
Dried and evaporated fruits, pounds	28,490	23,782	25,522	26,965
Tree nuts in the shell, pounds	46,014	52,693	33,908	50,559
Nutmeats (tree nuts), pounds	25,865	31,989	26,330	25,259

1/ Western apples are those grown in Washington, Oregon, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, Wyoming, Montana, Utah, California, Arizona and New Mexico. 2/ Not reported separately after December 31, 1958. 3/ Coverage more complete in later years than earlier years and average. 4/ Not reported separately prior to January 31, 1956. 5/ In terms of bushels.

Table 17.--Grapes, California: Weighted average auction price per lug box, New York, October to January 1958 and 1959 seasons

Market and week ended	Seedless		Ribier		Malaga	
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
NEW YORK						
Season average						
through Oct. 2	4.57	4.38	4.88	4.02	2.85	2.80
October 9	5.10	4.10	3.91	3.36	3.45	3.05
16	5.03	5.17	4.22	4.02	3.19	3.53
23	5.21	5.32	4.66	4.46	3.40	3.58
30	4.88	4.86	4.30	4.86	3.27	3.75
November 6	5.59	4.78	4.25	4.63	3.42	3.05
13	---	5.11	4.48	4.46	3.78	3.05
20	---	---	4.51	5.04	3.50	2.97
27	4.70	4.15	5.04	5.66	2.91	3.12
December 4	---	---	4.51	5.84	---	3.23
11	---	---	4.25	6.38	---	3.57
18	---	---	4.00	6.47	2.50	---
25	---	---	4.90	6.31	1.27	---
Season average						
through December	4.65	4.43	4.54	4.46	3.13	3.26
January 1	---	---	6.19	6.67	---	---
NEW YORK						
Season average						
through Oct. 2	3.73	4.13	3.59	4.06	---	---
October 9	4.06	3.59	4.08	3.84	3.90	3.00
16	3.19	4.22	3.61	3.38	3.84	4.70
23	4.93	4.70	3.46	2.94	5.45	4.89
30	5.26	5.06	3.70	2.88	5.37	4.77
November 6	5.48	4.21	3.45	3.05	4.15	4.10
13	5.62	3.80	3.23	3.18	4.51	4.39
20	---	4.40	3.74	3.75	3.98	4.31
27	4.96	4.41	4.51	3.78	4.27	4.65
December 4	3.69	---	4.33	3.51	3.31	4.17
11	3.50	---	4.11	3.42	2.97	4.42
18	---	5.70	4.24	3.37	3.27	5.25
25	---	4.38	4.29	3.67	3.98	5.16
Season average						
through December	3.84	4.17	3.84	3.42	3.92	4.53
January 1	---	4.48	4.35	4.84	4.21	5.67

Compiled from the New York Daily Fruit Reporter.

Table 18.--Strawberries: Acreage, yield per acre and production, average 1949-58, annual 1959 and indicated 1960 <sup>1/</sup>

Season	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average : 1949-58	1959	Indicated : 1960	Average : 1949-58	1959	Indicated : 1960	Average : 1949-58	1959	Indicated : 1960
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Winter	3,820	1,500	1,500	2,272	2,200	2,500	8,880	3,300	3,750
Spring <sup>2/</sup>	111,500	96,550	96,600	3,914	4,883	---	436,414	471,445	---
Total	115,320	98,050	98,100	3,910	4,842	---	445,294	474,745	---

<sup>1/</sup> Includes processing. <sup>2/</sup> 1960 acreage prospective.

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