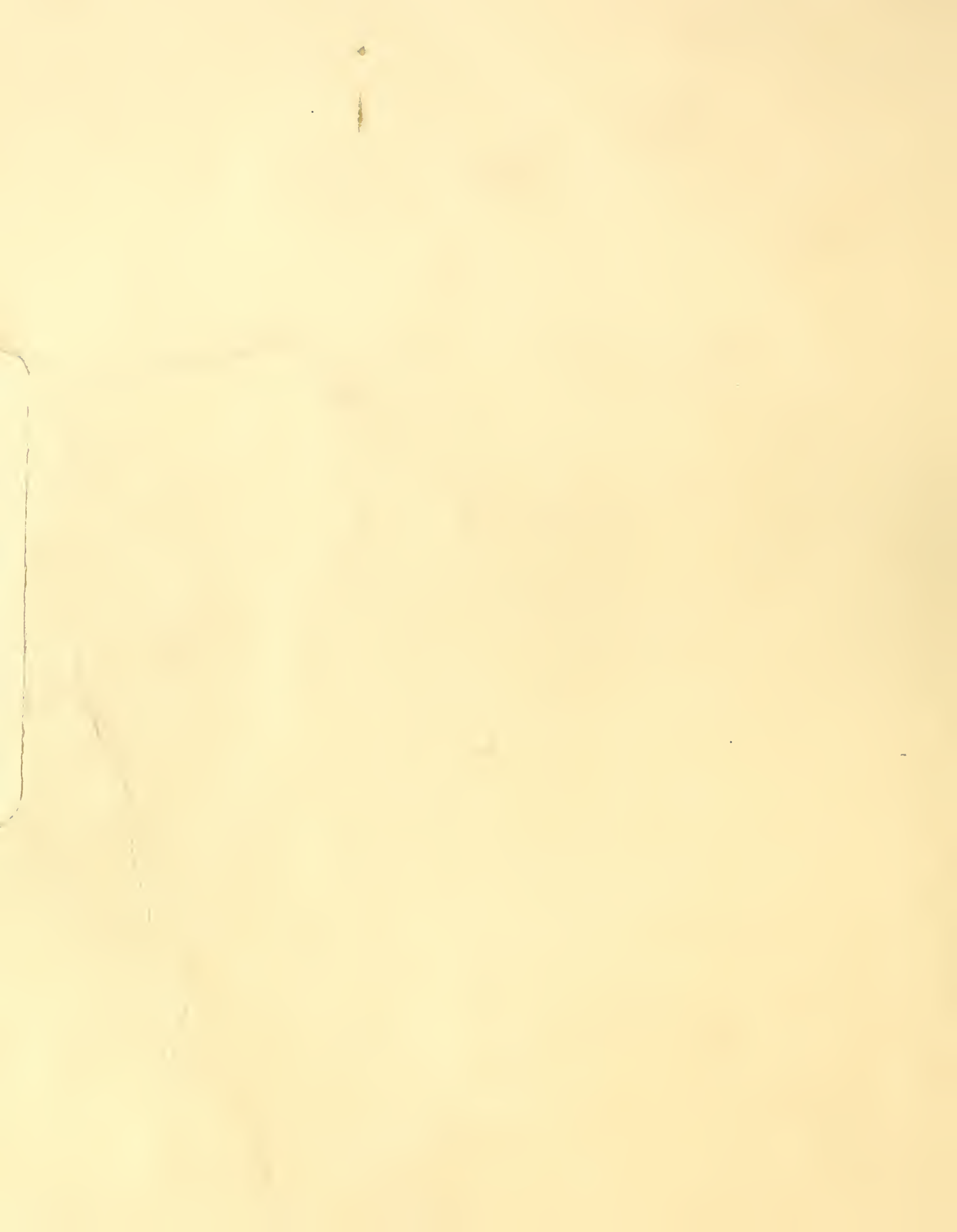


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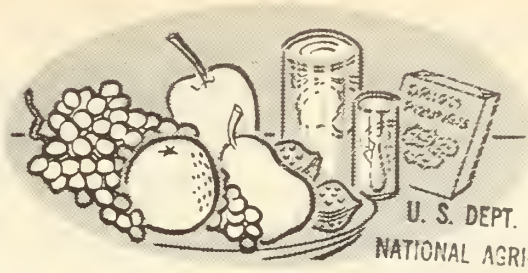
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1963 OUTLOOK ISSUE

FRUIT SITUATION



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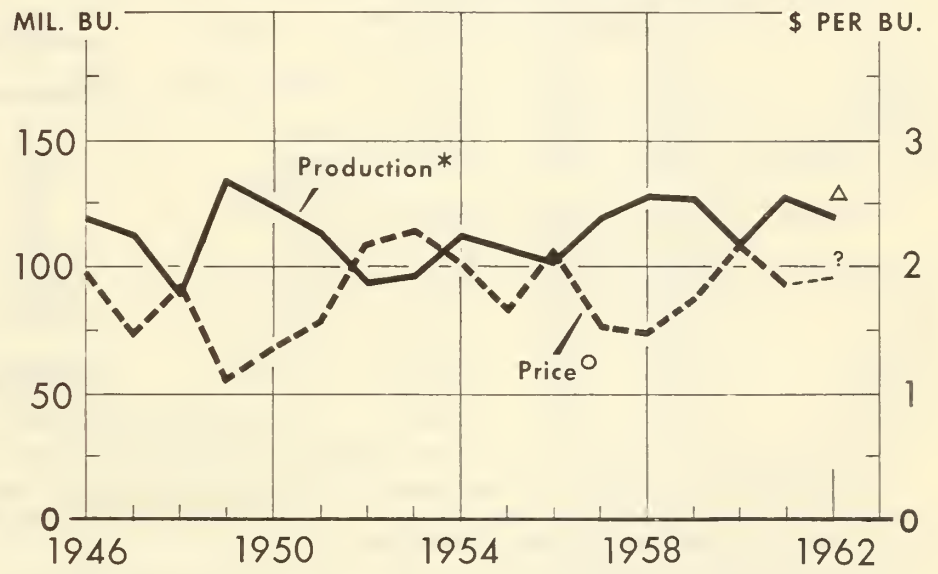
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OCTOBER 1962

APPLE PRODUCTION AND PRICES

Since the early 1950's, production of apples has trended upward while prices have not changed greatly in level. Both production and prices have frequently made wide swings from year to year. But changes in price have tended to be in opposite direction to changes in production.



* COMMERCIAL CROP ° SEASON AVERAGE PRICE TO GROWERS Δ INDICATIONS AS OF OCTOBER 1.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 1507-62 (10) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

IN THIS ISSUE

Outlook for Fruit in 1963

Fruit Consumption Under the
Food Stamp Program

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

State and area	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962	State and area	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962
	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000	1,000
	bu.	bu.	bu.		bu.	bu.	bu.
Maine	1,220	2,000	1,720	Minnesota	282	370	300
New Hampshire	1,180	1,450	1,300	Iowa	193	350	260
Vermont	914	950	1,300	Missouri	933	1,400	1,300
Massachusetts	2,450	3,150	2,900	Kansas	221	240	180
Rhode Island	162	200	180				
Connecticut	1,285	1,450	1,200	N. Central	20,507	27,510	23,090
New York	17,405	24,100	20,000				
New Jersey	2,845	3,000	2,900	Kentucky	315	290	350
Pennsylvania	7,028	9,800	8,500	Tennessee	295	270	400
				Arkansas	261	180	225
N. Atlantic	34,489	46,100	40,000				
				S. Central	871	740	975
Delaware	306	300	260				
Maryland	1,270	1,600	1,400	Total Central	2/21,432	28,250	24,065
Virginia	9,505	10,500	10,000				
West Virginia	4,773	5,500	5,500	Montana	61	40	25
North Carolina	1,554	2,300	2,500	Idaho	1,326	1,150	1,250
				Colorado	1,146	1,500	1,300
S. Atlantic	17,408	20,200	19,160	New Mexico	564	370	380
				Utah	386	200	470
Total Eastern	51,896	66,300	59,160	Washington	22,630	16,900	21,000
				Oregon	2,151	1,700	1,900
Ohio	3,205	3,500	3,700	California	8,730	10,300	10,300
Indiana	1,525	1,350	1,850				
Illinois	2,315	2,500	2,100	Western	36,995	32,160	36,625
Michigan	10,520	16,000	12,000				
Wisconsin	1,313	1,800	1,400	United States	2/110,322	126,710	119,850

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

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

THE FRUIT SITUATION IS ISSUED 4 TIMES A YEAR,
IN JANUARY, JUNE, AUGUST, AND OCTOBER.

THE NEXT ISSUE WILL BE RELEASED IN LATE JANUARY 1963

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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, October 19, 1962

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SUMMARY

Total production of deciduous fruits in 1963 may not be up to the successive large crops in 1961 and 1962, when growing conditions were generally favorable. Citrus supplies in the 1962-63 season are expected to be heavier than in 1961-62, because of larger production. Tree nut production should be considerably larger than the relatively light 1962 tonnage, for which growing conditions were generally unfavorable. The above production outlook is based upon trends in production, alternate bearing characteristics of fruit trees, and the assumption of average growing conditions. Consumer demand for fresh and processed fruits is expected to be as good as or better than this year, reflecting continued high consumer incomes.

Prospective supplies of fresh and processed fruits from now until next spring, compared with a year earlier, vary by kinds and classes. Supplies of most fresh deciduous fruits are expected to be at least as large as a year earlier, those of grapefruit about as large, and those of oranges larger, mainly because of heavy production. Stocks of frozen and canned citrus juices are up, chiefly the result of increased packs. Supplies of canned deciduous fruits are expected to continue large, due to a second successive heavy pack; those of frozen and dried fruits somewhat smaller, because of reduced output.

Export prospects for fresh and processed fruits from now through the first half of 1963 appear to be about as given below. Exports of fresh

apples probably will be somewhat below the unusually large volume in 1961-62, when production in Western Europe was smaller than this year. For fresh pears and oranges, prospects are for about the same volume of exports as last season. Exports of dried fruits probably will be down somewhat because of the sharp reduction in U. S. raisin production this year. But exports of canned fruits and orange juice are expected to be up moderately to substantially, partly because of large U. S. supplies. Common market developments thus far should not affect U. S. exports in 1962-63.

Total production of deciduous fruits in 1963 probably will be a little smaller than the large 1962 crop of about 10 million tons but slightly above the 1951-60 average, assuming average weather. The 1962 crop of deciduous fruits was about 2 percent below the large production in 1961 but 4 percent above average. Production in 1962, compared with 1961, was smaller for apples, peaches, grapes, apricots, and plums; but larger for sweet cherries, sour cherries, pears, prunes, and cranberries. Grower prices for 1962-crop fresh market fruits have varied around 1961 levels, though prices for fruit for processing have tended to be below 1961 prices.

Total production of citrus fruits is expected to continue in large volume over the next few years, mainly because of increased output in Florida. For the 1962-63 crop, early season prospects point to a volume somewhat above the 202 million boxes (8.6 million tons) in 1961-62. In Florida, the 1962-63 orange crop is expected to set a new record somewhat above the large 1961-62 crop, chiefly because of increased tree numbers and favorable weather. Production of California Navel and miscellaneous oranges also is expected to be heavier than the light 1961-62 crop, for which the weather was unfavorable. Increased grapefruit production in Florida is more than offset by decreases in other States, especially Texas. Market and price prospects for citrus are not as favorable as a year ago, mainly because of the larger orange crop and increased carryover of processed items.

The 1962-63 pack of canned deciduous fruits probably will be close to the record 1961-62 pack. But the pack of frozen deciduous fruits and berries is expected to be smaller, mainly because of a reduction in red tart cherries. Output of dried fruits is down, chiefly because of a heavy drop in raisins. Current stocks of frozen orange concentrate and canned orange juice are much larger than a year ago.

The 1963 crop of the 4 edible tree nuts should be considerably larger than the relatively light 1962 crop. Total production in 1962 was about 182,600 tons, 32 percent below 1961 and the smallest since 1954. Heavy reductions in pecans, almonds, and filberts much more than offset a substantial increase in walnuts. Grower prices for the 1962 crops are expected to average above 1961 prices, except for walnuts, for which the average price probably will be down somewhat, largely because of changes in production.

Oregon fruit and nut crops were damaged by recent (October 12-13) high winds and rains, with the major loss occurring to the trees themselves,

principally prune, filbert, and walnut. Preliminary appraisals indicate that the 1962 production may not have been seriously affected. Apple losses appear to have been light. Harvest of the pear crop was nearing completion. Walnuts and filberts were blown off the trees, and growers are expected to make every effort to harvest the nuts, even with great difficulty and delay. There is no indication as to how complete harvest will be.

In this report, figures on crop production are generally as of October 1, hence do not allow for effects of the recent Pacific Coast storm.

ORANGES

Prospective Early, Midseason, and Navel Crops 11 Percent Above 1961-62

Production of 74.2 million boxes of early, midseason, and Navel oranges in 1962-63 was forecast by USDA's Crop Reporting Board in its October report. A crop of this size would be 11 percent larger than the 1961-62 crop and 14 percent above the 1951-60 average. Substantial increases in Florida and California should more than offset decreases in Texas, Arizona, and Louisiana.

The prospective crop of 62.7 million boxes in Florida is record large, 10 percent above 1961-62 and 27 percent above average. The California Navel crop of 11 million boxes is 45 percent larger than the light crop last year but still 20 percent below average. In both States, growing conditions for the new crop have been more favorable than for the 1961-62 crop. But in Florida much of the increase is due to a heavier set of fruit and some increase in number of bearing trees. In this State, fruit sizes are generally smaller than a year ago. The light production in the other States, about 0.5 million boxes, is due to the cold weather last winter.

The 1962-63 Florida Valencia crop has been forecast at 56 million boxes, slightly smaller than the record 1961-62 crop but 52 percent above average. Total production in this State in 1962-63, forecast at 118.7 million boxes, exceeds by 5.3 million the previous record of 113.4 million boxes last season. The first estimate of the 1962-63 California Valencia crop will be released in the December Crop Report. The October 1 condition of the crop was somewhat better than that of the new crop a year ago. In the other 3 States, Valencia production, as that of other oranges, is expected to be much smaller than in 1961-62.

Heavy plantings of orange trees in Florida and Texas during the past decade constituted a potential for a rising trend in production. This potential, hampered by unfavorable growing conditions for a number of years, finally asserted itself in 1961-62 with a record crop. Early season prospects are for still larger production in 1962-63, despite the cutback in Texas. Continued large crops seem probable over the next few years.

Market and Price Factors

Harvest and market movement of 1962-63 crop Florida oranges was light in September--it picked up rapidly in early October. As usual, prices at shipping points and on the principal auctions declined as the volume marketed increased. In early October, prices averaged somewhat above a year earlier.

Market prospects for oranges through this winter do not appear as favorable as they were during this period for the 1961-62 crop. Expected 1962-63 production is up substantially in both Florida and California, much more than offsetting reductions in other States, which regularly grow only a small percentage of the entire crop. Packers' stocks of frozen orange concentrate are record large and those of canned orange juice are up considerably. Supplies of fresh and processed noncitrus fruits will continue large. Export prospects for fresh oranges are about as good as a year ago, but for processed juice they are better, mainly because of increased supplies at reduced prices. Indications are that the citrus industry and all associated with it face a heavy task of finding adequate outlets for the larger 1962-63 crop, even at reduced prices.

Use of 1961-62 Crop Oranges:

Fresh Use Down a Little,
Processing Up Sharply

Approximately 98 million boxes, 71 percent, of the 1961-62 U. S. crop of oranges was processed. The volume processed was 30 percent larger than in 1960-61. Nearly all of the increase was in Florida, where this use took about 92 million boxes, 81 percent of the State's crop. This included about 74 million boxes for frozen concentrates, 10 million for canned juice and sections, 7 million for chilled juice, and about 1 million for other products.

Fresh use of the 1961-62 U. S. orange crop was nearly 40 million boxes, down 3 percent from 1960-61. A substantial increase in fresh use of Florida oranges was more than offset by decreases in use of oranges grown in other States, especially California, where the crop was down considerably. Fresh use continues to comprise the major use by far in this State. It is also the major use of oranges grown in Arizona, Texas, and Louisiana.

Increased Exports of Orange

Products in 1961-62

Exports of fresh oranges and tangerines (mostly oranges) during November 1961-August 1962 were the equivalent of approximately 4.55 million boxes, 1.5 percent larger than in the same months of 1960-61. Exports of various processed items were up substantially in 1961-62, as follows: Canned single-strength orange juice, 7.8 million gallons, up 31 percent; canned concentrated orange juice, 1 million gallons, up 11 percent; and frozen concentrated orange juice, 4 million gallons, up 15 percent. Imports of fresh oranges during November 1961-August 1962 were about 200,000 boxes, 41 percent smaller than in the same period of 1960-61.

Prospects for 1962-63 are for no great change in exports of fresh oranges but for a substantial increase in exports of orange juice.

Tangerines and Tangelos

The 1962-63 crop of Florida tangerines is expected to be 4.5 million boxes, 12 percent larger than the ~~1961-62~~ crop and 4 percent above average. Harvest usually begins in late October or early November and ends the following winter. About 69 percent of the 1961-62 crop of 4 million boxes was used fresh, the rest processed.

Production of Florida tangelos (a tangerine-grapefruit hybrid) in 1962-63 is estimated at 800,000 boxes, 20 percent below 1961-62. The harvest season is about the same as that of tangerines. Also the fresh market is the principal outlet for tangelos. In 1961-62, about 71 percent of the 1-million-box crop was used fresh and the rest processed.

GRAPEFRUIT

Lighter Crop in Prospect for 1962-63

The 1962-63 crop of grapefruit (including for California only Desert Valley production) was forecast, as of October 1, at 40.8 million boxes, 2 percent smaller than in 1961-62 and 1 percent below average. The decrease from 1961-62 is accounted for by very light production in Texas and smaller crops in Arizona and California, a result of cold weather last winter. Production in other than Desert Valleys in California in 1961-62 was 1.2 million boxes. The first estimate of this part of the 1962-63 California crop will be released in the December Crop Report.

In Florida, the leader by far in grapefruit production, the 1962-63 crop of 37.5 million boxes is 7 percent larger than the average-sized 1961-62 crop. Production of pink seedless varieties, 9.5 million boxes, is up 6 percent; that of white seedless, 15 million boxes, is up 1 percent; and that of other varieties, 13 million boxes, is up 16 percent. Production in the other 3 States combined is only 3.3 million boxes this year, a drop of 49 percent from last year.

Heavy plantings of grapefruit trees in Texas and moderate plantings in Florida during the past 10 years or so constituted a potential for some increase in grapefruit production during the 1960's. This has been set back by the severe damage to Texas trees caused by last winter's freeze. But as trees recover, production should increase over the next few years. Even so, total U. S. production may not be greatly different from the volume of recent years.

Market and Price Factors

Harvest and fresh market shipment of 1962-63 crop Florida grapefruit became active in mid-September and increased rapidly in following weeks. In early October, weekly shipments were running considerably heavier than a year earlier. As usual, prices at shipping points and on the principal auctions declined as shipments grew heavier. By early October, they averaged somewhat below the levels of a year earlier, when the usual downward adjustment of prices to increasing volume of sales occurred a little later in the season than this year.

Florida grapefruit comprise a larger percentage of the total supply for the 1962-63 season than for 1961-62. Production in Florida is up, in Texas it is negligible, and in other States lighter than usual. Hence, Florida grapefruit can be expected to reach a wider market area this season than last, especially markets for fresh grapefruit. The fresh market will take a substantial part of the Florida crop; in other States it will be the principal outlet. But a large part of the Florida crop also will go to processors, who hold increased carryover stocks of canned grapefruit juice and sections but decreased stocks of frozen concentrate. On balance, market and price factors for the 1962-63 crop may not be quite as favorable as a year ago.

More Grapefruit Processed, Less
Used Fresh in 1961-62 Than in 1960-61

Fresh use of 1961-62 crop Florida grapefruit was substantially larger, processing use moderately larger, than comparable uses from the smaller 1960-61 crop. But fresh use in States other than Florida was down in 1961-62; in Texas because of loss of fruit from the freeze last January. The net result was that fresh use of the entire U. S. crop was below that of the 1960-61 crop, while processing was up. Use by processors accounted for 19 million boxes (45 percent) of the 1961-62 crop of 42.7 million boxes. Of the total of 19 million boxes processed in 1961-62, about 88 percent was Florida grapefruit.

Exports of Some Grapefruit Items
Larger in 1961-62 Than in 1960-61

During November 1961-August 1962, exports of fresh grapefruit were the equivalent of about 2.6 million boxes, 6 percent above a year earlier. Exports of important processed items also were larger, as follows: Canned single-strength grapefruit juice, 6.6 million gallons, up 26 percent; and frozen concentrated grapefruit juice, 242,000 gallons, up 42 percent. Important items of which exports were smaller are as follows: Canned grapefruit sections, about 200,000 cases (24-2's), down 26 percent; and canned concentrated grapefruit juice, 162,000 gallons, down 40 percent.

LEMONS AND LIMESSharp Decrease in 1962-63
Crop of Lemons in Arizona

Production of lemons in Arizona in 1962-63, as estimated October 1, is 600,000 boxes compared with 1,540,000 in 1961-62. The heavy reduction in the new crop is the result of cold damage last winter. Fresh market shipments of the new crop started in mid-September, a little later than last year. Arizona lemons usually start to market about 2 months earlier than California lemons.

Both fresh use and processing of the large 1961-62 crop were above comparable uses of the smaller 1960-61 crop. Use of the 1961-62 crop by processors was more than 1 million boxes, 68 percent of the crop.

Prospects for California
Lemon Crop in 1962-63

In California, prospects for the 1962-63 lemon crop were less favorable than prospects for the new crop a year ago. Harvest of the new crop usually starts in November but does not reach heavy volume until after the turn of the year. The first official forecast for the 1962-63 crop will be published in the November Crop Report.

Production of lemons in California in 1961-62 was 15 million boxes, 9 percent above 1960-61 and about equal to average production. The season price to growers for the 1961-62 crop is averaging a little below the 1960-61 price.

Total production of lemons over the next few years is expected to trend upward, mainly because of increases in Arizona resulting from new plantings in the 1950's.

Use of 1961-62 crop California lemons by processors is estimated at approximately 6.6 million boxes, 44 percent of the crop. In 1960-61, when the crop was smaller, use by processors was about 4.5 million boxes, 33 percent of production. This means also that the volume used fresh in 1961-62 was moderately smaller than in 1960-61.

Foreign Trade in Lemons

During November 1961-August 1962, exports of fresh lemons and limes (mostly lemons) were the equivalent of about 1.9 million boxes, 13 percent smaller than in the same period of 1960-61. Imports of concentrated lemon juice were approximately 776,000 gallons (single-strength equivalent), about 5 times those in the same months of 1960-61.

1962-63 Florida Lime Crop
Larger than 1961-62 Crop

The 1962-63 Florida lime crop is expected to be 400,000 boxes, 18 percent larger than the 1961-62 crop and about 21 percent above average. A crop of this size would be equal to the previous record in 1955-56 and 1956-57, denoting recovery from the damage caused by the freezes of 1957-58 and Hurricane Donna in September 1960.

Harvest and fresh market shipment of limes are most active during late spring and summer. Processing of limes, for such products as canned (bottled) lime juice and frozen limeade concentrate, also is heaviest during summer, but sometimes continues large into fall. During July-September 1962, grower prices for limes, basis the packinghouse door, averaged not greatly different from those in the same months last year.

Approximately 46 percent of the 1961-62 lime crop was used fresh, the rest processed.

Imports of fresh limes during November 1961-August 1962 were the equivalent of about 50,000 boxes, 25 percent smaller than in the same months of 1960-61. But imports of unconcentrated lime juice were approximately 474,000 gallons, up 3 percent.

APPLES

Production in 1962 Smaller Than
in 1961 But Above 1951-60 Average

Production of apples in commercial areas in 1962 was estimated, as of October 1, at approximately 120 million bushels, 5 percent smaller than in 1961 but 9 percent larger than the 1951-60 average. Reductions this year from last are nearly all in the Eastern and Central States. They more than offset an increase in the Western States. Production by regions and changes from 1961 are as follows: Eastern, 59 million bushels, down 11 percent; Central, 24 million bushels, down 15 percent; and Western, 37 million bushels, up 5 percent. In the heavy-producing States of New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, and Michigan, crops this year are moderately to substantially smaller than last year. In contrast, the Washington crop is up considerably.

Since the early 1950's, apple production in the United States has trended slowly upward, partly the result of young trees starting to bear, especially in the Eastern and Central States. As more young trees start to bear and older trees increase in bearing surface, total production can be expected to continue upward. Assuming generally favorable weather, the 1963 crop may be about the same as, or somewhat larger than, the above-average 1962 crop. Any increases would be mostly in the Eastern and Central States.

Fall and winter apples in the Eastern and Central States colored early this year. Dry summer weather resulted in the size of apples running smaller

than last year, with fewer apples in the large or jumbo sizes, which ordinarily do not keep as well in storage as the medium-sized and small apples. Except mainly for some hail-damaged apples in the Appalachian area, quality and size of Eastern and Central apples are considered unusually good. In the Pacific Northwest, apple coloring has been slow. But the fruit has sized well.

Market and Price Factors

Market prospects for apples in domestic outlets this fall and winter appear more favorable than a year ago. Consumer use of fresh and processed apples is expected to be at least as large as in the 1961-62 season. Processor use of apples for canning may be about as heavy as last year, even at somewhat higher prices to growers. Prospects for exports of fresh apples do not seem quite as good as in 1961-62 because of some increase in production in Western Europe. But exports, while lower than last year, still may be better than in most other recent years.

Harvest of fall and winter apples, which usually comprise about 95 percent of the crop, became general in September and continued heavy into October. Prices are usually the lowest of the year when such heavy harvesttime supplies are available in local as well as terminal markets. Later, prices tend to increase. In September, grower prices for apples, on a national-average basis, were a little below a year earlier. In mid-October, shipping-point prices for some varieties and styles of pack averaged higher than a year earlier, while others averaged lower.

Heavy Output of Processed Apples Expected in 1962-63

Carryover stocks of canned applesauce held by canners on September 1, 1962, were the equivalent of about 1.6 million cases of 24 No. 2½ cans, 14 percent smaller than a year earlier. The 1962-63 pack probably will not be greatly different from the record 1961-62 pack of approximately 12.6 million cases (basis 24-2½'s). So supplies in canners' hands for the 1962-63 season may be close to those of 1961-62. Movement of canned applesauce from canners to the trade in the season recently ended was excellent.

Canners' stocks of apple slices on September 1, 1962, were the equivalent of about 671,000 cases of 24 No. 2½ cans, 17 percent larger than a year earlier. Although movement from canners to the trade in the 1961-62 season was about 9 percent above 1960-61, it was not enough to offset heavier supplies resulting from increased output. The pack in 1962-63 probably will be somewhat below the large 1961-62 volume of 3.7 million cases. The canning of both apple slices and applesauce is seasonally heaviest during late summer and fall and ends the following winter or spring.

Other apple products packed in substantial quantities include canned apple juice, frozen apples, and dried apples. Output of canned (including glass packed) apple juice more than doubled during the last decade to reach a new record of 6.9 million cases (basis 24-2's) in 1961-62. The pack of

frozen apples increased considerably during the early 1950's, thereafter did not change greatly in level. In 1961, the pack was about 80 million pounds. Production of dried apples did not change in level during the past decade but often changed considerably from year to year. In 1961-62, the pack was about 23 million pounds (dried weight).

U. S. Foreign Trade in Apples

U. S. exports of fresh apples usually amount to about 2 to 3 percent of the crop. They go mainly to Canada and Western Europe. In some years when European production is small, exports may be as much as 4 percent of the crop. Exports in 1961-62 were approximately 4.7 million bushels, 4 percent of the larger 1961 crop. In 1960-61, exports were 2.7 million bushels, 2.5 percent of production. Production of apples in Western Europe is up somewhat this year, and total U. S. exports in 1962-63 are not expected to match the larger 1961-62 volume.

U. S. imports of apples during 1961-62, mostly from Canada, were approximately 0.87 million bushels. Canada's 1962 apple crop is about 16.9 million bushels, 1.4 percent smaller than the 1961 crop.

PEARS

Increased Production in 1962

The 1962 crop of pears was estimated, as of October 1, at 28.9 million bushels, 7 percent larger than the 1961 crop but slightly below the 1951-60 average. The increase this year is mainly in California and Oregon. Production is down from 1961 in Washington, where early season weather was unfavorable.

Total production in California, Oregon, and Washington in 1962 is approximately 26.2 million bushels (638,250 tons), 9 percent above 1961. This quantity is made up of 496,250 tons of Bartletts, up 10 percent, and 142,000 tons of other pears, up 5 percent. These 3 States produced about 91 percent of the 1962 U. S. pear crop.

Pear production this year in States other than the 3 Pacific Coast States totals about 2.7 million bushels, 12 percent below 1961. In Michigan, the leader in this group, the crop is down 13 percent, and in New York, second in production, the crop is down 16 percent. The reductions in these and other States are partly the result of dry weather.

Pear production in the United States has trended downward since the mid-1950's, partly because of "pear decline" in the Pacific Coast States. Unfavorable weather accentuated the drop in production in 1960 and 1961. But more favorable growing conditions in California and Oregon contributed to the heavier production this year. Pear decline will continue to be a limiting factor for the next few years. Assuming average weather, U. S. production in 1963 may be down a little from 1962.

Increased Supplies Bring
Decreased Prices in 1962

Increased market supplies of fresh pears from the larger 1962 crop have brought lower prices, both at the grower level and on terminal auctions, than comparable prices in the summer of 1961. In mid-October, Washington shipping-point prices for Bartlett pears averaged considerably below a year earlier. Likewise on the principal auctions, prices for California Bartletts averaged somewhat under year-earlier levels. The volume sold was larger in most weeks than the volume for the corresponding weeks last year. California Bosc pears on the auctions in late September also brought reduced prices. Some pickup in prices should occur this fall after the usual heavy harvesttime supplies are moved and sales are made from storage. Prices for California Bartlett pears for canning were much lower in 1962 than the relatively high prices in 1961.

USDA Purchase of
Fresh Bartlett Pears

The Purchase of 4,320 boxes of fresh Bartlett pears in the Pacific Coast States was announced October 19 by the USDA to help growers with their current marketing problems. The pears were bought with Section 32 funds as a surplus removal activity. They are to be distributed for use in school lunch programs. Delivery is to be made during October 22-November 10, 1962. Since the overall marketing situation for Pacific Coast pears is unsettled as a result of recent adverse weather in that area, an extension of time for making additional offers is being granted at the industry's request.

Foreign Trade in Pears

Prospects for exports of pears in the 1962-63 season appear about as good as for 1961-62, when the equivalent of 1.4 million bushels were exported.

Large Stocks of Pears in
Cold Storage on October 1

Movement of fresh pears into cold storage increased substantially during September as harvest of the larger 1962 crop of fall and winter pears was seasonally active. Total stocks in cold storage on October 1 were approximately 7.3 million bushels, 4 percent smaller than a year earlier. About 61 percent of the total was Bartletts, the remainder other varieties, of which the D'Anjou probably comprised the major volume. Stocks of such other varieties totaled about 2.9 million bushels, the same as a year earlier. Most of the Bartletts will be marketed by the end of the year, as usual. Although a considerable volume of the fall and winter pears will be marketed during fall, such pears will comprise the principal supply for sale during the first half of 1963. Usually a substantial part of the D'Anjous are exported.

1962 Pack of Canned Pears Expected
to Exceed Large 1961 Pack

Most of the pears canned in the United States are Pacific Coast Bartletts. In California, most of the Hardy variety also is canned as an ingredient of fruit cocktail. The regular pack of canned pears in 1962 (which excludes pears in fruit cocktail items) is expected to be somewhat larger than the 1961 pack of about 9.1 million cases (24-2½'s). On June 1, 1962, canners' stocks were about 3.1 million cases, 21 percent larger than a year earlier, and wholesale distributors' stocks were about 1.2 million actual cases, up 3 percent.

PLUMS AND PRUNES

Production of fresh plums in California and Michigan in 1962 was 88,000 tons, 7 percent below 1961 but slightly above the 1951-60 average. In California, the major State, the crop of 82,000 tons was 6 percent smaller than in 1961, and in Michigan the crop of 6,000 tons was down 22 percent. The fresh market is the principal outlet for California plums, though a relatively small tonnage usually is canned. In the last 2 years, more Michigan plums have been processed than were shipped to fresh markets. Early season sales of California plums for fresh use brought higher shipping-point prices than in 1961. But some heavy sales later in the season brought prices below year-earlier levels.

The 1962 prune crop in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho was 84,700 tons, 25 percent above the 1961 crop and more than three times the very light 1960 crop. It was about 8 percent above the 1951-60 average. Most of the increase in 1962 was in Oregon, where the crop of 45,000 tons was up 61 percent. Principal outlets for Pacific Northwest prunes are as follows: For Idaho prunes, the fresh market; for Washington, both the fresh market and canneries; and for Oregon, the fresh market, canneries, and the dried prune market. In mid-September, shipping-point prices for Idaho prunes averaged moderately below comparable prices in 1961.

The 1962 pack of canned purple plums (prunes) is expected to be somewhat larger than the relatively heavy 1961 pack. In 1961, the pack in the Pacific Northwest comprised about 84 percent of the entire U. S. pack of 1.7 million cases (24-2½'s) of all plums. There also may be some increase in the tonnage of Oregon prunes dried this year.

Production of dried prunes in California this year is estimated at 140,000 tons, 1,000 tons (1 percent) more than last year but 10,000 tons (7 percent) less than the 1951-60 average. Most of the California dried prunes continue to be marketed as packaged prunes, of which the 1 and 2-pound containers are perhaps the most popular retail-size packages. But an increasing tonnage has been converted into canned or glass-packed prune juice during the last decade. In recent years, this use has accounted for about 34,000 to 46,000 tons to dried prunes.

Production prospects for plums and prunes in 1963, assuming average weather, appear about as follows: Fresh plums, perhaps some increase over 1962, when the weather was somewhat unfavorable; Pacific Northwest prunes, probably a decrease, partly because of damage to trees by the recent storm; and California dried prunes, not much change from 1962.

PEACHES

1962 Peach Crop was Fifth Successive Above-Average Crop

Total production of peaches in 1962 was approximately 75.8 million bushels, 3 percent below 1961. But the crop was 16 percent above the 1951-60 average and the fifth in a row to be above average. Increases in 1962 in most of the Western States and some of the Northeastern States were more than offset by decreases in other States. The largest increase in 1962 was in California clingstone peaches, of which the crop of 30.6 million bushels was 10 percent above 1961. These peaches are used mostly for canning. The largest decreases were in Michigan, Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, and Arkansas. In the 9 Southern peach States, the crop of 14.8 million bushels was 20 percent below the large 1961 crop. Peaches other than California clingstones are used mostly fresh, though an increasing percentage has been canned in the last decade. The 1962 peach crop, other than California clingstones, was about 45.2 million bushels, down 10 percent from 1961.

Production of peaches in the United States has trended moderately upward since 1950, primarily because of increases in California clingstones. There also were increases in other States. For the latter, the increases have been most pronounced since 1955. They occurred mostly in Michigan and some of the Atlantic States. Over the next few years, total production can be expected to continue to trend upward. Changes in production from year to year depend much upon growing conditions, especially the weather. For California clingstones, changes also may be affected by "green-drop" programs under the State's marketing order. Assuming average weather and no great change in demand for California clingstones for canning, total production of peaches in 1963 may be somewhat above 1962, because of more young trees starting to bear and larger crops in some States where production in 1962 was light.

Prices for Peaches

Grower prices for peaches shipped to fresh markets during the 1962 season have varied around the levels of a year earlier. In late September, as the season was nearing the end, prices for fresh market peaches were about the same as a year earlier. Prices for 1962-crop California peaches for canning were reported about the same as for the 1961 crop for freestones, but somewhat below 1961 for clingstones.

1962 Pack of Canned
Peaches in California

The 1962 pack of California canned clingstone peaches set a new record of approximately 25.5 million cases (basis 24-2½'s), 11 percent larger than the previous record in 1961. The new pack of canned freestone peaches in California was about 4.7 million cases, down 7 percent from 1961. Data on the 1962 packs of canned peaches in other States are not yet available. Important among these States are Washington, Michigan, and various Southern States. In 1961, California peaches comprised about 91 percent of the total U. S. pack of 30.7 million cases of canned peaches. Stocks of canned peaches carried over by canners on June 1, 1962, were about 5.3 million cases, 7 percent below the relatively large stocks a year earlier. But wholesalers' stocks of about 3.2 million actual cases were up 7 percent.

In addition to the regular packs of canned peaches in California, as reported above, about 561,000 cases (24-2½'s) of spiced clingstone peaches were canned in this State in 1962. This is an increase of 13.8 percent over the 1961 pack of about 493,000 cases. The California pack comprised about 78 percent of the total U. S. pack of 634,000 cases in 1961.

Relatively small quantities of peaches also are frozen, dried, or otherwise processed. But figures on output in 1962 are not available. In 1961, the pack of dried peaches was about 9.5 million pounds (dried weight) and that of frozen peaches was about 61 million pounds. Stocks of frozen peaches in cold storage on October 1, 1962, were approximately 60 million pounds, 13 percent below a year earlier.

APRICOTS

Small 1962 Crop

The 1962 crop of apricots in California, Washington, and Utah was 157,600 tons, 18 percent lighter than the 1961 crop and 22 percent below the 1951-60 average. This year, as last, production was below average in each State. Most of the reduction in 1962 occurred in California, the leading State, where the crop of 145,000 tons was down 19 percent from 1961. Underlying this reduction were heavy frost damage last winter, cold weather during pollination, and some removal of bearing acreage. Unfavorable weather also cut the Utah and Washington crops below early season expectations. However, the Washington crop was about 24 percent above the light production in 1961. If the weather should be more nearly average for the 1963 crop, then a substantial increase in production could result.

Prices for Apricots

Shipment of California apricots to fresh markets started in late May, somewhat later than in 1961. During June, sales of the Royal variety on the New York and Chicago auctions were much lighter and prices averaged substantially higher than a year earlier. In late June and July, as marketing shifted

to the Tilton variety, sales were heavier and prices somewhat lower than a year earlier. Prices for California apricots for processing were much higher in 1962 than in 1961.

1962 Pack of Canned Apricots
Smallest Since 1958

The 1962 pack of canned apricots was approximately 4 million cases (basis 24-2½'s), 16 percent below the fairly heavy 1961 pack. Approximately 98 percent of the 1962 pack was put up in California. In this State, the pack was down 17 percent from last year, more than offsetting an increase of 36 percent in other States. Movement of apricots from canners to the trade during June 1, 1961, to June 1, 1962, was about 5.4 million cases, 9 percent above 1960-61. This left 1.2 million cases in canners' hands, down 33 percent from the heavy stocks on June 1, 1961. These stocks plus the new pack make supplies of about 5.2 million cases in canners' hands for the 1962-63 season, down 21 percent from 1961-62. Wholesale distributors' stocks on June 1, 1962, were about the same as a year earlier.

CHERRIES

Sweet Cherries

The 1962 crop of sweet cherries was 109,100 tons, 8 percent above the large 1961 crop and 24 percent larger than the 1951-60 average. Crops were heavier this year than last in all commercial cherry States except Washington and Colorado. The Oregon and Michigan crops were each 18 percent larger than the respective 1961 crops, and the California crop was up 4 percent. But the Washington crop was down 11 percent.

In the past decade, production of sweet cherries in the Great Lakes States has trended upward, about offsetting a small decline in the Pacific States. Total production of sweet cherries in 1963 probably will be moderately smaller than in 1962, if the weather is average.

The season-average price per ton received by growers for the 1962 U. S. crop of sweet cherries was \$275, about 12 percent below the average of \$314 for the smaller 1961 crop. Prices for cherries for fresh use averaged higher in 1962 than in 1961 in California, but lower in Oregon and Washington. Prices for cherries for processing averaged below 1961 in all heavy-producing States.

Output of canned sweet cherries in the United States in 1962 was about 1,068,000 cases (basis 24-2½'s), 4 percent below the fairly large 1961 pack but the second largest since 1955. Of the 1962 pack, about 52 percent was canned in the Pacific Northwest, 26 percent in Michigan, 21 percent in California, and 1 percent in other States. A substantial increase in Michigan was a little more than offset by decreases in other States. Stocks carried over by canners on June 1, 1962, were 341,000 cases, more than four times the light stocks a year earlier. As a result, supplies in canners' hands for the 1962-63

marketing season are 19 percent larger than those for 1961-62. Wholesale distributors' stocks of canned sweet cherries on June 1, 1962, were about 200,000 actual cases, 29 percent above a year earlier.

The 1962 pack of brined sweet cherries in California was about 8,585 tons, 27 percent smaller than the 1961 pack. These cherries are used mostly for re-manufacture into maraschino and candied cherries. In 1961, California cherries comprised about 26 percent of all sweet cherries brined. Brining is now the principal outlet for sweet cherries. Use of U. S. sweet cherries marketed in 1961 was as follows: Brined, 46.7 percent; fresh use, 33.6 percent; canned, 19 percent; and frozen, 0.7 percent.

Sour Cherries

The 1962 sour cherry crop was a record 180,840 tons, 9 percent larger than the heavy 1961 crop and 43 percent above average. Most of the increase in 1962 was in the Great Lakes States, particularly Michigan, the leader in production. A large gain in this State plus a small one in Pennsylvania much more than offset substantial decreases in New York, Wisconsin, and Ohio. In the Western States, the 1962 crop of 12,640 tons was 5 percent above 1961.

Production of sour cherries in the Great Lakes States trended sharply upward during the 1940's, did not change much in level during the early 1950's, then again trended upward, leading to successive record crops in 1961 and 1962. Assuming average weather for the 1963 crop, U. S. production in 1963 can be expected to be somewhat below 1962 but still above average.

Prices received by growers for the 1962 crop of sour cherries have been tentatively estimated at \$94 per ton, 44 percent below the average for 1961. Moreover, prices for sour cherries for processing were down sharply in all heavy-producing States. In Michigan, the leading State, the price of \$94 was down 43 percent; and in New York, second in production, the price of \$96 also was down 43 percent. Factors contributing to the lower 1962 prices were the record crop, the second successive heavy crop, and substantially increased carryover stocks of frozen and canned red tart (sour) cherries.

The 1962 pack of frozen sour (red tart) cherries was approximately 137.7 million pounds, 26 percent below the record 1961 pack but larger than any previous pack. As usual, most of the pack was put up in institutional and other large containers. About 5.5 million pounds, 4 percent of the pack, was put up in retail-size containers (20 ounces and under). But the pack in retail sizes was 18 percent larger than in 1961. On June 1, 1962, as the season for processing the 1962 crop was approaching, cold storage stocks of frozen chrries, mostly red tart, were about 58.5 million pounds, four times the stocks a year earlier. This increase very likely was an important factor underlying the reduced 1962 pack. On October 1, 1962, stocks of frozen cherries in cold storage were about 135 million pounds, about the same as the heavy stocks a year earlier.

The 1962 pack of canned sour (red tart) cherries was approximately 3,182,000 cases (basis $24-2\frac{1}{2}$'s), 35 percent larger than the 1961 pack. This increase is in sharp contrast to the 26-percent reduction in output of frozen sour cherries. The 1962 pack in No. 303 cans, the principal retail-size container, was 35 percent above the 1961 pack in this size. The pack in No. 10 cans, the size used for most of the remainder of the pack, was up 36 percent. Carryover stocks of canned red tart cherries in the hands of canners on July 1, 1962, were the equivalent of about 145,000 cases of 24 No. $2\frac{1}{2}$ cans, more than twice the stocks a year earlier. As a result of the larger pack and stocks, total supplies of canners for the 1962-63 season were about 3,327,000 cases, 38 percent above 1961-62. Canners' stocks on October 1, 1962, were about 1,950,000 cases, 32 percent above a year earlier.

GRAPES

1962 Crop Below 1961 But Above Average

Total production of grapes in 1962 was estimated, as of October 1, at 3,038,000 tons, 2 percent below 1961 but 2 percent above the 1951-60 average. But there are important differences in the composition of the 1962 crop compared with last year's crop. Although the California crop of 2,750,000 tons is only 2 percent below the 1961 crop, production of raisin varieties, 1,600,000 tons, is down about 15 percent. In addition to use for raisins, these varieties also are used extensively for crushing for wine and juice and for fresh market shipment, and to a smaller degree, for canning. California production of table grapes, 600,000 tons, is up 35 percent, and that of wine grapes, 550,000 tons, is up 16 percent. In addition to their respective uses for eating fresh and for wine and juice, substantial quantities of table grapes also are crushed and smaller quantities of wine grapes are used fresh.

The 1962 Arizona grape crop, which consists of European-type grapes like that of California, was 12,100 tons, 31 percent larger than the 1961 crop. These States together produced about 91 percent of the 1962 U. S. crop.

In other States, which grow American-type grapes, total production this year is 275,900 tons, slightly below last year. Among heavy-producing States in this group, the crop in New York is down 25 percent and that in Pennsylvania is down 22 percent from 1961. But the crop in Michigan is double the light crop last year, and that in Washington is down a little. Most of the grapes grown in these States are crushed for juice and wine and for other products such as jam and jelly.

Year-to-year changes in production of grapes, like those of other fruits, are conditioned greatly by changes in the weather. If the weather for the 1963 crop is average, then production as large as in 1962, perhaps a little larger, can be expected.

Fresh-Market Shipments Heavier,
Prices Generally Lower, Than in 1961

Shipment of California grapes to fresh markets, seasonally heavy in September, continued large in October. By mid-October, total carlot shipments were much heavier than a year earlier. At shipping points, prices for most leading varieties tended to average somewhat below year-earlier levels.

Supplies of fresh market grapes during late fall and winter will depend much upon the size of the California Emperor crop and the quantity stored. These grapes are harvested mainly during October and November.

California Grape Crush
and Marketing Percentages

Crushing of California grapes for wine, juice, and other products was seasonally heavy during September. It usually continues heavy during October and ends in November or December. The crush by October 13 totaled about 1,154,000 tons, 4 percent larger than a year earlier. In 1961, the total California crush was 1,380,000 tons, 49 percent of the State's crop.

Central California grapes for crushing and marketing in the 1962-63 season, as in 1961-62, are subject to volume regulation under the Federal Marketing Agreement and Order Program for these grapes. As established in September, 22 percent of grapes for crushing in the 9-county area covered by the program are to be set aside as surplus. This surplus in the form of wine and related products may be sold through export outlets, or it may be converted to products for sale in domestic outlets that are non-competitive with those for the "free tonnage". The latter, comprising the remaining 78 percent, may be sold through any outlet.

The Central Valley free tonnage is limited to 1,167,000 tons (at 22° Balling, a measure of sugar content). This is to restrict handlers to a State total of 1,337,000 tons or the equivalent of 1 year's movement of products derived from the crush. This makes allowance for 170,000 tons crushed outside the 9-county area covered by the program.

The above marketing percentages are to be reviewed by the committee administering the program, in January 1963, to determine any changes based on the actual tonnage crushed and the sugar content. The comparable surplus or set aside of the 1961 crush was first established at 34 percent and later reduced to 25 percent.

Reduced Output of Raisins

Drying of California grapes for raisins was practically completed in September. Output of natural sun-dried raisins in 1962 has been estimated at 157,200 tons, down 27 percent from the 216,000 tons last year. In addition, a small tonnage of dehydrated raisins is expected--there were 12,000 tons in 1961. Total production of raisins in 1962 is much below the 228,000 tons (dried weight) in 1961.

CRANBERRIES

Record Large 1962 Crop

Total production of cranberries in 1962 was estimated, as of October 1, at 1,398,000 barrels (100 pounds each), 13 percent above 1961 and 30 percent above the 1951-60 average. The 1962 crop is now estimated 4 percent above the previous record in 1960 and the sixth successive crop above the million-barrel mark.

The 1962 crops are above average in all 5 States covered by the above estimates--Massachusetts, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Washington, and Oregon. Moreover, the crop in Massachusetts, 770,000 barrels, is 63 percent above last year's relatively small crop. But production is down compared with last year in all other States, mainly because of unfavorable weather. In Wisconsin, second in production, the crop of 400,000 barrels is down 13 percent.

The U. S. cranberry industry since 1950 has been marked by a declining acreage; by a sharp increase in yield per acre; and by a fast-rising trend in production. Total production can be expected to continue to trend upward over the next few years. Assuming no great change in acreage and average weather, total production in 1963 can be expected to be large again, but probably not up to 1962.

Harvest of 1962-crop cranberries started in Massachusetts and New Jersey in early September and somewhat later in other States. Mid-October prices for cranberries on the New York wholesale market averaged a little higher this year than last. Fresh market supplies of cranberries will be seasonally large from now until January 1, 1963, but probably will continue to be available in relatively small volume for some weeks thereafter. However, supplies of processed items, especially canned whole cranberries, cranberry sauce, and cranberry juice cocktail, will be available throughout the marketing year.

Approximately 597,000 barrels (48 percent) of the 1961 crop of cranberries were processed. The season-average price to growers for the 1961 crop was \$9.10 a barrel, 27 cents more than the average for the 1960 crop.

Marketing Percentages for
1962-Crop Cranberries

Market allocation percentages for the 1962 crop of cranberries were announced September 26 by USDA, pursuant to the Federal Marketing Agreement and Order Program that became effective August 15, 1962. The "salable" portion of the crop was designated at 88 percent. This percentage is intended to provide a sufficient quantity of cranberries to meet an estimated 1,100,000 barrel domestic trade demand and allow for a desirable season-end carryover.

The remaining 12 percent are to be withheld from marketing in normal domestic outlets. Handlers must meet their withholding requirements by December 31, 1962. Moreover, cranberries withheld must meet the requirements of the U. S. No. 1 grade as set forth in the U. S. Standards for fresh cranberries for processing.

Fresh Cranberries
Purchased by USDA

The purchase of 394,000 cartons (25 pounds net weight each) of fresh cranberries from the 1962 crop was announced October 4, 1962, by USDA. These cranberries were bought with Sec. 32 funds as a surplus removal activity and are to be distributed for use in school lunch programs and eligible institutions. This purchase will aid cranberry growers in marketing a record-large crop. The cranberries are to be shipped from Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Wisconsin during the period October 22 through December 8, 1962.

STRAWBERRIES

Decreased Acreage for Harvest
in 1963 Is in Prospect

Preliminary indications for acreage of strawberries in commercial areas for harvest in 1963 point to a U. S. total of 91,950 acres, 4 percent smaller than the acreage harvested in 1962 and 12 percent below the 1952-61 average. Most of the decrease in prospective acreage is in the early spring States, especially Louisiana, where hot, dry weather during the past summer resulted in a shortage of plants. In this group of States, the 6,650 acres in prospect are 31 percent below 1962. The Florida winter acreage, the first to be harvested, is placed at 2,300 acres, 5 percent above 1962. The mid-spring acreage of 35,250 acres is 3 percent below 1962. There is a heavy decrease in Tennessee. In California, which leads in acreage in this group, the 10,200 acres in prospect are down 3 percent from 1962. The 47,750 acres in the late spring States comprise a gain of more than 1 percent, mainly because of increases in Oregon, Washington, and Michigan, the top States in this group.

The prospective 1963 acreage, as described above, is based upon information available October 1. At that time, transplanting of new plants had not been completed--in California, it may not be ended until winter. As usual, the actual acreage harvested in 1963 will depend upon how well planting intentions are carried out, how much of the old acreage is saved, the weather, and market conditions.

1962-Crop Strawberries

Total production of strawberries in commercial areas in 1962 was approximately 503 million pounds, 2 percent below 1961 but 5 percent above the 1952-61 average. In 1962, a large decrease in the mid-spring States, especially

Tennessee, Arkansas, and California, more than offset increases in other States. In Oregon, production was much larger than in 1961. Incomplete data indicate that use of the 1962 crop for processing, mainly freezing, was somewhat larger than this use of the 1961 crop.

DRIED FRUIT

Raisin Output Down Sharply in 1962-63

Total production of dried fruits in 1962-63 is now expected to be considerably smaller than in 1961-62, mainly because of a heavy reduction in raisins. Production of California natural sun-dried raisins in 1962-63 has been estimated at 157,200 tons (dried weight), 27 percent below 1961-62 and the smallest tonnage since 1957-58. With an allowance of 12,800 tons for dehydrated raisins, the total for 1962-63 would be 170,000 tons, 25 percent below the total of 228,000 tons last season. The large decrease in raisins this year is due mainly to the smaller crop of Thompson Seedless grapes, the principal variety sun-dried into raisins, and strong demand for grapes for crushing.

Production of dried prunes in California in 1962-63 is estimated at 140,000 tons, 1,000 tons more than in 1961-62. There probably will be a relatively small tonnage again in Oregon, perhaps somewhat larger than the 2,954 tons last year. The prune crop in that State this year is about 61 percent larger than the below-average crop last year.

Raisins and prunes comprise most of the annual output of dried fruits. Other fruits dried in much smaller quantity are dates, figs, apples, apricots, peaches, and pears. Figures on these fruits will not be available until later in the season.

Increased Exports, Reduced Carryover of Dried Fruits

The 1961-62 pack of dried fruits was approximately 381,000 tons (processed weight), 10 percent above the 1960-61 pack. The pack as given above excludes substandard figs and dried prunes used for juice and concentrate, and makes allowance for removal of stems from raisins and for moisture standardization. As usual, the pack was augmented by various imports, mostly dates and figs, and carryover stocks. With total supplies up, exports were moderately larger than in 1960-61. Exports of raisins, about 65,000 tons, were up 7 percent; those of prunes, about 44,000 tons, were up 19 percent. Per capita consumption of dried fruits in 1961-62 was approximately 3.2 pounds, the level of recent years. But carryover stocks into 1962-63 appear to be down a little from a year earlier. Total supplies for 1962-63 are expected to be moderately smaller than last season.

CANNED FRUIT AND FRUIT JUICES

Large 1962-63 Pack of
Canned Fruits Expected

The commercial pack of canned fruits in mainland United States in 1962-63 probably will not be greatly different from the record of approximately 94 million cases (basis 24-2½'s) in 1961-62.

Available figures on completed 1962-63 packs are as follows, in millions of cases of 24 No. 2½ cans: Apricots, 4.0, down 16 percent from 1961-62; red tart cherries, 3.2, up 35 percent; sweet cherries, 1.1, down 4 percent; California peaches, clingstone, 25.5, up 11 percent, and freestone, 4.7, down 7 percent; and fruit cocktail items, 15.0, up 1 percent. A substantial increase over last year is expected in pears. The 1962-63 pack of canned applesauce, which will not be completed until next winter or spring, probably will be close to the record in 1961-62. But that of apple slices is likely to be down somewhat. In Hawaii, the pack of canned pineapples, to September 1 of the 1962-63 season, was approximately 10 million cases, 3 percent above output to the same time last year. The 1961-62 pack was 15.2 million cases.

Stocks of 9 items of canned fruits (apples, applesauce, apricots, sweet cherries, red tart cherries, peaches, pears, fruit cocktail items, and purple plums) held by canners on June 1, 1962, as the new season for canning was getting underway, were approximately 19.5 million cases (24-2½'s), about the same as a year earlier. On September 1, as the period for processing fall and winter varieties of apples was starting, canners' stocks of canned applesauce were moderately smaller, those of apple slices somewhat larger, than stocks a year earlier. For most deciduous fruits, data on canners' stocks are not obtained while canning is most active. November 1, 1962, is the next date for which figures on stocks should become generally available.

Stocks of Florida grapefruit sections held by canners on September 29, 1962, as the 1962-63 season was at hand, were approximately 0.9 million cases (basis 24-2's), 2 percent larger than a year earlier. But those of citrus salad (including orange sections), about 183,000 cases, were down 15 percent. The 1961-62 pack of grapefruit sections was about 4.2 million cases, 3 percent below the 1960-61 pack; that of salad was about 0.4 million cases, up 18 percent. Most of the solid pack of canned citrus in the United States consists of Florida fruit.

Since the carryover of canned fruits into the 1962-63 season was about the same as a year earlier and the pack in 1962-63 may be about as large as last season, total supplies for 1962-63 also may show little change. This is assuming that supplies from off-shore sources, such as Hawaiian pineapple, also will show no large change. In 1961, per capita consumption of canned fruits was about 23.5 pounds, a little above the rate of recent years.

Increased Stocks of Florida
Canned Citrus Juices

Canners' stocks of Florida canned single-strength citrus juices (orange, grapefruit, tangerine, and blended juice) on September 29, 1962, totaled approximately 4.6 million cases (24-2's), 27 percent larger than a year earlier. Of the 4 items, only the stocks of tangerine juice were down from a year ago. Although movement from canners to the trade was up considerably in 1961-62, it was not enough to offset a small increase in carryover last fall and a large increase in the 1961-62 pack. The pack totaled 28.1 million cases, 19 percent above 1960-61. Of the 1961-62 pack, orange juice comprised 13.8 million cases, up 27 percent; grapefruit juice was 10.2 million cases, up 12 percent; and blended orange and grapefruit juice was 3.9 million cases, 25 percent larger than in 1960-61. In addition, relatively small quantities of canned (hot-pack) concentrated citrus juices were packed in Florida in 1961-62, as usual. (See table 16 for detailed figures on packs and stocks).

Relatively small quantities of canned citrus juices also are packed in Texas and California-Arizona. But the 1961-62 Texas pack was cut short by the freeze last winter. As a result, the pack of single-strength juice was only 1.3 million cases (24-2's), down 39 percent from 1960-61. Canners' stocks of orange, grapefruit, and blended juices, on October 1, were about 253,000 cases, 53 percent below a year earlier. Figures on 1961-62 packs and recent stocks for California-Arizona are not available.

Other fruit juices canned in substantial volume in mainland United States include apple, grape, prune (made from dried prunes), and fruit nectars. The 1961-62 pack of canned apple juice was approximately 6.9 million cases (basis 24-2's), 10 percent above 1960-61. Figures for the other 3 items are not yet available.

The 1961-62 pack of single-strength pineapple juice in Hawaii (including foreign operations of canners) was about 15.3 million cases, 6 percent above 1960-61. In addition, output of concentrated juice was the equivalent of about 4.4 million cases of 24 No. 2 cans, 41 percent below 1960-61. The packs to September 1 of the 1962-63 season were as follows: Single-strength juice, 10.6 million cases, 2 percent below a year earlier; and concentrated juice, the equivalent of 2.8 million cases (24-2's), up 89 percent. Most of the Hawaiian pineapple juice is shipped to the mainland. The concentrate is used mainly as an ingredient of fruit drinks.

Per capita consumption of canned (hot-pack) orange and grapefruit juices in mainland United States declined considerably following the introduction and rapid gain in popularity of frozen concentrated citrus juices in the late 1940's. In recent years, consumption of canned fruit juices has varied around the 13-pound mark.

USDA Purchases of Canned
Fruits for School Lunches

During July-October 1962, USDA purchased canned cherries, peaches, pears, pineapples, and plums for use in the National School Lunch Program. All of the above canned fruits were packed during 1962 and were bought with funds appropriated under National School Lunch Act. Purchases are as stated below, all in cases of 6 No. 10 cans.

1. Cherries, red tart pitted: 442,782 cases; purchase of 343,282 cases announced July 27, and 99,500 cases on August 13; bought from canners in Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Utah, Idaho, and Oregon; for delivery August 20-September 22, 1962.
2. Peaches: 448,692 cases (78,140 cases of freestones and 370,552 cases of clingstones); purchase announced August 23; all bought from canners in California; for delivery September 17-October 20, 1962.
3. Pears, Bartlett: 300,000 cases; purchase announced August 30; bought from canners in California and Oregon; for delivery September 24-October 27, 1962.
4. Pineapples, Hawaiian (style, tidbits and cubes): 133,379 cases; purchase announced September 7; bought from canners in Hawaii; for delivery on mainland October 1-November 10, 1962.
5. Plums, purple: 150,000 cases; purchase announced September 28; bought from canners in Idaho, Oregon, Michigan, and New York; for delivery October 23-November 10, 1962.

FROZEN FRUIT AND FRUIT JUICES

Increased Output in 1962

Production of frozen fruits and fruit juices in mainland United States in 1962 is expected to total considerably larger than the 1.74 billion pounds in 1961. A sharp increase in output of frozen citrus juices should much more than offset a moderate decrease in frozen deciduous fruits and berries. Per capita consumption in 1962 is expected to be approximately 10 pounds, about a pound above 1961.

Lighter 1962 Pack of Frozen
Deciduous Fruit and Berries

The 1962 pack of frozen deciduous fruits and berries probably will be about 5 percent smaller than the record pack of 705 million pounds in 1961. Output of frozen red tart cherries in 1962 was approximately 138 million pounds, 26 percent below the record pack of 186 million pounds last year but still the second largest ever made. The reduction in total pack from 1961 was in large containers, the type of pack used by pie bakers and institutional users. This more than offset an increase in retail-size containers (20 ounces and under), which comprised about 4 percent of the total.

Production of frozen strawberries in 1962 is expected to be moderately larger than the 1961 pack of about 223 million pounds. In States other than California, incomplete data on movement of berries to freezers indicate a substantial increase over 1961. In California, where production in recent years has extended into late fall, movement to freezers to September 29 was slightly larger than a year earlier. Movement of most bush berries to processors in the 3 Pacific Coast States has been somewhat larger this year than last. This should mean some increase in the frozen pack of such berries this year. Figures on the packs of various berries and tree fruits other than cherries will not be available until later. In 1961, cherries and strawberries made up 58 percent of the total pack.

Stocks of Frozen Fruits on
October 1, 1962, a Little
Smaller Than a Year Earlier

Cold-storage stocks of frozen deciduous fruits and berries (excluding juices) have been increasing since the seasonal low point on June 1, the result of processing 1962 crops. By October 1, total stocks had increased to about 586 million pounds, 2 percent below a year earlier. Stocks of leading items on October 1, 1962, and changes from a year earlier were as follows: Strawberries, 195 million pounds, up slightly; cherries, 135 million pounds, about the same as a year earlier; and peaches, 60 million pounds, down 13 percent. Total stocks of frozen deciduous fruits and berries usually reach the high point of the season on October 1, then decline.

Increased Stocks from
Record 1961-62 Pack of
Florida Frozen Orange Concentrate

Practically all of the citrus fruit that is frozen consists of concentrated juices, of which orange concentrate leads by far. The total pack of citrus juices in 1962 is expected to be substantially larger than the pack of more than 1 billion pounds in 1961.

The 1961-62 season pack of Florida frozen orange concentrate, most of which was actually processed in 1962, was a record 116 million gallons, 38 percent larger than the previous record in 1960-61. Carryover stocks of packers nearly a year ago were approximately 20 million gallons, 27 percent above the preceding carryover. So total supplies of packers for the 1961-62 season were about 136 million gallons, up 36 percent. Movement of frozen orange concentrate from packers to the trade, to October 6 of the 1961-62 season, was about 87 million gallons, 16 percent above movement in the corresponding period of 1960-61. Movement since early in the season has been aided by substantial reductions in retail prices. More recently, a promotion program, involving increased advertising and cash discount or merchandising coupons, has been inaugurated by the Florida citrus industry to stimulate purchases by consumers.

Nevertheless, packers' stocks on October 6, 1962, were approximately 49 million gallons, about 24 million gallons (96 percent) larger than a year earlier. These stocks will be reduced considerably before the packing of

frozen concentrate from the 1962-63 crop attains heavy volume, probably in December.

USDA Intends to Buy
Frozen Concentrated Orange Juice

The USDA announced on October 18, 1962, that an offer to buy frozen concentrated orange juice would be made soon to help growers with their current marketing problems. The purchases are to be made with Sec. 32 funds, as a surplus removal activity. Quantities bought will depend on marketing conditions at the time of purchase and availability of outlets. The juice is to be distributed for use in eligible institutions.

Other Florida Frozen
Citrus Juices

Florida frozen citrus concentrates packed in much smaller volume than orange concentrate include grapefruit, blended grapefruit-orange, tangerine, and limeade. Output in 1961-62 and changes from 1960-61 were as follows: Grapefruit concentrate, 3.2 million gallons, down 18 percent; blended grapefruit-orange concentrate 267,000 gallons, up 4 percent; and tangerine concentrate, 1.4 million gallons, down 3 percent. The pack of limeade concentrate from the 1961-62 lime crop, made during April 1961-March 1962, was about 818,000 gallons, up 18 percent.

Movement of frozen grapefruit concentrate from packers to the trade, to September 29 of the 1961-62 season, was about 3 million gallons, 5 percent more than comparable movement in 1960-61. Packers' stocks on September 29 were about 2.3 million gallons, 3 percent below a year earlier. Similar stock figures for other items are not available.

California-Arizona Frozen
Citrus Products

Frozen lemonade concentrate and orange concentrate are the principal frozen citrus products made in California-Arizona. Output of lemonade concentrate was about 8.45 million gallons in 1960-61, and that of orange concentrate was about 3 million gallons in 1959-60. Figures on subsequent production and current stocks are not available. However, substantially more lemons, but somewhat less oranges, were processed in these 2 States combined in 1961-62 than in 1960-61.

Florida Chilled Citrus Products

Use of Florida citrus fruits for making chilled (refrigerated) citrus products became commercially important in the 1950's. Products are chilled single-strength orange juice, single-strength grapefruit juice, orange sections and salad, and grapefruit sections and salad. The most important of these 4 products is the chilled orange juice, which has grown to the point where it now is fairly close to canned (pasteurized) orange juice in the use of oranges,

However, it is far behind frozen orange concentrate. The other 3 chilled citrus products have not achieved the same growing popularity among consumers.

In the 1961-62 season, use of Florida oranges for chilled juice was approximately 7.3 million boxes, 29 percent larger than in 1960-61. The 7.3 million boxes, yielding about 5.7 gallons of single-strength juice per box, would make approximately 42 million gallons of juice. Much of this juice is packaged in quart cartons--some is delivered to household consumers together with milk and other dairy products, and some is purchased by consumers in supermarkets and other food stores.

TREE NUTS

Lighter Production in 1962

The 1962 crop of the 4 major edible tree nuts--almonds, filberts, pecans, and walnuts--was estimated as of October 1 at 182,600 tons, 32 percent smaller than the record 1961 crop and 11 percent below the 1951-60 average. Only the walnut crop is larger than in 1961. The final outturn of the filbert and walnut crops may be altered as a result of the recent storm on the Pacific Coast.

The 1962 almond crop in California is indicated to be 48,000 tons, down 28 percent from the 1961 crop but 6 percent above average.

Total production of filberts in Oregon and Washington in 1962 is expected to be 7,900 tons, 33 percent below 1961 and 4 percent below average. In Oregon, the major State, the crop of 7,400 tons is down 33 percent from last year. Size and quality of nuts are reported to be good. The Washington crop of 500 tons is 24 percent lighter than last year.

The 1962 California and Oregon walnut crops total 84,400 tons, 25 percent larger than in 1961 and 15 percent above average. The California crop of 81,000 tons is 32 percent larger than the 1961 crop, but the Oregon crop of 3,400 tons is down 46 percent.

Total production of pecans in 1962 has been forecast at 42,300 tons, about 34 percent of the record 1961 crop and 53 percent of average output. The 1962 crop is the lightest since 1946. Production of improved varieties is 19,300 tons, 73 percent below 1961, and of wild or seedling pecans, 23,000 tons, down 56 percent. The crops are smaller than in 1961 in all commercial pecan States, except Oklahoma and New Mexico. Factors underlying the sharp drop in 1962 tonnage are the record 1961 output, unfavorable weather, and disease and insect damage.

In 1963, total production of tree nuts should be substantially larger than in 1962 if the weather is average and growing conditions otherwise are favorable. Increases can be expected in almonds, pecans, and filberts, but a decrease in walnuts.

Price Prospects for 1962 Crops

Total supplies of almonds for the 1962-63 season are expected to be substantially smaller than in 1961-62. A moderate increase in carryover stocks falls short of offsetting the sharp drop in production. Moreover, the marketing of the new crop again is subject to volume regulation. Very light imports are likely, in view of reduced production and rising prices in foreign countries. Under these conditions, grower prices for the smaller 1962 U. S. crop can be expected to average moderately above the 1961 price of \$561 per ton.

Market and price prospects for filberts also are more favorable than a year ago. In the U. S., stocks are about the same as a year ago, production is down and again subject to volume regulation, and imports probably will be light. In foreign countries, stocks are down, production is near average following 2 short crops, and prices have advanced from opening quotations. These factors point to grower prices for the smaller 1962 U. S. crop averaging somewhat higher than the price of \$380 per ton for the 1961 crop.

Carryover stocks of pecans from the record 1961 crop are larger than stocks a year ago. But the increase is far short of offsetting the heavy decrease in production this year. Imports are expected to be negligible, as usual. So total supplies will be down in 1962-63. Grower prices for the short 1962 crop can be expected to average much higher than the 1961 price of about 18 cents a pound.

Mainly because of the heavy increase in production, price prospects for 1962-crop walnuts do not appear as favorable as for other major tree nuts. Carryover stocks from the below-average 1961 crop probably are smaller than usual. Imports are expected to be light again. In foreign countries, 1962 production is large and prices have been declining. Grower prices for the large 1962 U. S. crop are expected to hold up well but probably will average somewhat below the relatively high price of \$467 per ton for the 1961 crop.

Volume Regulations for Marketing 1962 crops

The sale and disposal of 1962-crop almonds and filberts are subject to allocation percentages established under applicable Federal marketing agreements and orders.

For California almonds, the market allocations comprise a salable portion of 85 percent, a surplus of 15 percent. As with 1961-crop almonds, the salable percentage is intended to provide a sufficient quantity of almonds to meet the needs of the domestic trade and allow a carryover desired by the industry. The surplus is to be diverted into secondary, noncompetitive markets, primarily export trade.

Allocation percentages for filberts grown in Oregon and Washington in 1962 are: Salable to domestic inshell markets, 68 percent; surplus or restricted from inshell markets, 32 percent. The allocation to sale in inshell markets is designed to provide adequate supplies for normal domestic inshell trade. Filberts designated as restricted can be exported or shelled.

Allocation percentages for walnuts have been proposed as salable at 93 percent and surplus at 7 percent for California, and salable at 96.5 percent and surplus at 3.5 percent for Oregon and Washington. Allocation percentages for both filberts and walnuts may be changed due to strong damage during October.

Decreased Foreign Trade in Tree Nuts in 1961-62

For many years, imported tree nuts comprised the major part of U. S. supplies. But with increasing U. S. production, imports have made up a decreasing percentage of the total. In recent years, imports not only have declined but have constituted less than half of the total supply. Most of the imports now consist of such exotic kinds as cashews and Brazil nuts, types not grown in mainland United States.

Total imports of edible tree nuts during July 1961-June 1962 amounted to about 179,000 tons (unshelled basis), 8 percent smaller than in 1960-61. Cashews constituted 74.4 percent of 1961-62 imports. Imports of other nuts in descending order of importance were: Brazil nuts, 13 percent; pistachios, 3.9; chestnuts, 3.8; walnuts, 2.5; filberts, 1.8; and various other tree nuts, 0.6 percent. Imports of Brazils and pistachios in 1961-62 were somewhat heavier than in 1960-61, those of other nuts were lighter.

U. S. imports of cashews in 1962-63 are expected to be large again, perhaps not greatly different from 1961-62. Although available supplies in exporting countries, primarily India, are down a little from last year, prices also are down somewhat. Concerning Brazil nuts, foreign supplies are down substantially and prices are up sharply, pointing to reduced imports in 1962-63.

Exports of edible tree nuts during 1961-62 were approximately 14,000 tons (unshelled basis), 20 percent below 1960-61. The reduction was mostly in almonds, the leader in exports. Exports of walnuts were down a little. In contrast, exports of pecans and filberts were up. In 1962-63, there may be some increase in exports of walnuts. But exports of almonds may be down again.

FRUIT CONSUMPTION UNDER FOOD STAMP PROGRAM 1/

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Highlights

Evaluation of survey data on all fruit and fruit juices consumed by families utilizing food coupons in Detroit, Mich., and rural Fayette County, Pa., in 1961 indicated an increase in the total quantity (fresh fruit equivalent basis). During a 1-week period in the fall, the quantity of fruit and fruit juices increased 44 percent in Detroit and 21 percent in rural Fayette County over the quantity consumed during a comparable period in the spring. Average retail value of all fruits and juices consumed increased 70 percent by food stamp families in Detroit and nearly 50 percent by similar families in rural Fayette County. These changes resulted primarily from increases in the usage of seasonally available noncitrus fruits and canned juices. Chiefly because of the increases in consumption of these items by food stamp families in both areas, the proportion of the food dollar claimed by fruit rose to over 5 percent in the fall from approximately 4 percent in the spring.

Total consumption of canned and dried fruit also increased among families in Detroit, but declined among rural families in Fayette County. Frozen fruits were not consumed by food stamp households in either area. Frozen orange concentrate was utilized by less than 6 percent of these households in both areas in either time period. For most categories of fruit, the "fruit basket" was similar for both areas.

Background

In mid-1961 an experimental Food Stamp Program was initiated in 8 low-income areas throughout the United States. Purposes of the program were to determine its effectiveness in improving the diets of needy families and expanding demand for agricultural commodities. Household food consumption surveys among 600 low-income families in Detroit, Mich., and 400 low-income families in rural Fayette County, Pa., were conducted. Conditions of chronic unemployment characterized both of these areas. The first survey was conducted in April-May 1961, during which time the Direct Distribution Program was in effect. Under this program, low-income eligible families received, without cost, food items acquired by USDA's commodity price support and surplus removal operations. A second survey was conducted in the same areas during September-October 1961, about 3 months after the Food Stamp Program was initiated. The Direct Distribution Program was not in effect at this time. Under the Food Stamp Program, families, certified as needy by local welfare officials, exchange the sum of money they normally spend

1/ This article is related to a more comprehensive report being developed on the consumption of all foods by food stamp and other low-income household groups.

on food for coupons of a higher monetary value. This added purchasing power is available to these families to purchase most food items at local retail stores.

Evaluations were based upon data from matched groups of households, that is, families residing in the same dwelling unit with the same family income during both the Direct Distribution Program and the Food Stamp Program surveys.

Consumption data also were obtained from neighboring low-income families who were ineligible for participation in either public food program but had less than \$5,000 annual income. These households served as a control factor, helpful in measuring seasonal changes in consumption.

In addition to the 8 pilot areas where the Food Stamp Program is now being operated, authorization has been given for initiation of the Program in an additional 25 areas throughout the United States.

Fresh Fruit

Fresh fruit accounted for over 54 percent of the quantity of all fruit and fruit juices (fresh fruit equivalent basis) consumed by food stamp families in both the April-May Direct Distribution Program and the September-October Food Stamp Program surveys. Per capita consumption of all fresh fruit consumed increased more than one-third pound by Detroit families and over two-thirds pound among rural Fayette County food stamp participants from the spring to the fall survey period (table 2). Fresh fruit accounted for two-thirds of the retail value of all fruit and fruit juices consumed by rural Fayette County families in both time periods. In Detroit the retail value of fresh fruit used accounted for nearly 70 percent of the total money value of fruit consumed by food stamp families in the spring, but declined to nearly 60 percent in the fall.

Noncitrus Fruit

Increases in the consumption of fresh noncitrus fruit in the fall period in both Detroit and rural Fayette County are attributed to more families using these items as well as increases in the per capita consumption by users. Even though the changes in usage of noncitrus fruits were important, these items were used by less than one-fourth of the rural families in Fayette County, and less than one-half of the urban households in Detroit during either time period.

During the spring survey period, noncitrus fruit made up approximately 50 percent of the quantity and value of fresh fruit consumed in Detroit, and 60-65 percent in Fayette County. In the fall, these fruits comprised about 75 percent of the quantity and value in both areas. Peaches and grapes-- items which were infrequently used in the spring--accounted for most of the increased usage of noncitrus fruit during the fall period when food coupons were utilized. Apples in rural Fayette County, and miscellaneous

noncitrus items in Detroit, also contributed substantially to this increase. As a result of the expanded consumption, the average value of noncitrus fruits used by Detroit food stamp families increased over 100 percent, while rural Fayette County food stamp families increased their value nearly 90 percent.

The shifts in the consumption of noncitrus fruit by families receiving food stamps were attributed primarily to seasonal factors rather than the program. However, the increase in average retail value of the noncitrus items consumed resulted chiefly from the increased purchasing power available to these low-income families participating in the Food Stamp Program.

Bananas, being an imported item, could not be purchased with food coupons. Families using food stamps decreased their consumption of this item during this fall period. This decline was seasonal.

Citrus Fruit

Among families participating in the Food Stamp Program in Detroit, the consumption of fresh citrus fruit declined to 24 percent of all fresh fruit consumed in the fall from nearly 50 percent in the spring; and to 21 percent from 38 percent in rural Fayette County. Substitution of fresh noncitrus fruits in the fall for much of the citrus fruits previously consumed in the spring appeared to have caused the decline in usage.

A decline in consumption of fresh oranges accounted for most of the decrease in use of fresh citrus fruit. Fewer families, along with a lower usage rate by family members were factors contributing to the decline. This decrease was partially offset by an increase in the use of lemons. Among Detroit food stamp households, more families used lemons than any other citrus item in the fall. As appeared evident by other low-income families surveyed, both the increase in the use of lemons and decrease in oranges were attributable to seasonal availability and consumption patterns.

Canned Fruit Juices

The consumption and value of canned fruit juices used by participating households were limited. Nevertheless, total consumption increased over 100 percent in rural Fayette County, and nearly 50 percent in Detroit during the two periods. The increases were attributed to more households using canned fruit juices. In Detroit, the greatest increase occurred in the citrus category, while in rural Fayette County noncitrus canned juices showed the larger increase. Per capita intake by food stamp families in both areas was far below that of other low-income families not eligible for participation in the Program. The Food Stamp Program appears to have enabled more families to consume canned juices, resulting in more than 100 percent increase in expenditures on juices.

Canned and Dried Fruit

Average per capita consumption of canned fruit by households utilizing food coupons in Detroit increased to almost one-third pound during the fall period, from nearly one-fifth pound in the spring. More families using the canned items, and larger quantities by the using households, accounted for the increase. In contrast, canned fruit consumption among other urban low-income families declined from the spring to the fall. Similar changes in the use of dried fruit among urban households were found. Findings indicate that some of the added purchasing power available to urban households participating in the program expanded usage of canned and dried fruit.

Total consumption of canned and dried fruit decreased slightly from the spring level among rural Fayette County families participating in the Food Stamp Program. Increased usage of fresh fruit from local orchards may have contributed to the decline in utilization by these households. These changes followed the pattern of other rural low-income families surveyed.

Summary and Conclusions

The Food Stamp Program appears to have been effective in increasing the total money spent on fruit and fruit juices by families utilizing food coupons in both Detroit and rural Fayette County. This increase was more than twice as large as the relative increase in value of all foods consumed by these households.

Rises in the per capita consumption of canned juices in both areas, and of canned and dried fruits in Detroit, were attributed primarily to increases in food purchasing power available to program participants. Larger purchases of seasonally available fresh noncitrus fruit contributed most toward the expanded usage of total fruits and juices. Changes in consumption of all fresh fruits appear to have resulted more from seasonal consumption patterns than from the program.

ERS PUBLISHES NEW MAGAZINE

The Farm INDEX, a new monthly magazine of the Economic Research Service, began publication in October.

The Farm INDEX will report in nontechnical language the results of ERS' broad research program. This material will be grouped according to the special interests of farming, marketing, the foreign market, and the consumer.

Regular features will be a two-page digest of the Agricultural Outlook, a table presenting the latest figures for 50 leading indicators of economic developments in agriculture, marketing, and the general economy, and brief review of current ERS research publications.

You can obtain single copies of the Farm INDEX by writing: Division of Information, Management Operations Staff, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. Subscriptions are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. for \$2.00 a year, \$2.75 foreign.

Table 2.--Fruits and fruit juices: Consumption by Food Stamp Families during a one-week period in Detroit, Mich., and rural Fayette County, Pa., April-May and September-October 1961

Item	Household Using						Quantity per household member 1/2/						Value per household member 1/					
	Detroit		Fayette County		Detroit		Fayette County		Detroit		Fayette County		Detroit		Fayette County			
	Before	During	Before	During	Before	During	Before	During	Before	During	Before	During	Before	During	Before	During		
Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.		
<u>Fresh fruit:</u>																		
<u>Citrus</u>																		
Oranges	34.5	21.8	32.9	23.9	0.47	0.22	0.35	0.31	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04		
Lemons	19.5	41.4	10.0	18.3	.03	.11	.04	.05	.01	.02	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01		
Grapefruit	20.7	8.0	12.9	7.0	.19	.11	.12	.07	.02	.01	.02	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01		
Total	55.2	51.7	44.3	38.0	.69	.44	.51	.43	.07	.05	.07	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06		
Other fruits and berries:																		
Apples	46.0	42.5	41.4	47.9	.52	.58	.28	.82	.04	.04	.04	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03		
Bananas	37.9	24.1	48.6	35.2	.26	.16	.46	.30	.03	.02	.03	.04	.04	.04	.04	.03		
Grapes	0.0	27.6	0.0	16.9	.00	.18	.00	.12	.00	.03	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.02		
Peaches	1.1	37.9	4.3	23.9	.3/	.34	.02	.23	.3/	.04	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.02		
Berries	0.0	0.0	4.3	2.8	.00	.00	.00	.01	.00	.00	.00	.01	.01	.01	.01	.03		
Other	2.3	24.1	2.9	18.3	.3/	.13	.05	.12	.3/	.02	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.03		
Total	---	---	---	---	.78	1.39	.84	1.60	.07	.15	.09	.09	.09	.17	.17	.17		
<u>Total fresh:</u>	---	---	---	---	1.47	1.83	1.35	2.03	.14	.20	.15	.15	.15	.23	.23	.23		
<u>Canned fruit:</u>																		
Peaches	20.7	25.3	18.6	11.3	.06	.16	.08	.07	.01	.03	.01	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02		
Apples	10.3	10.3	15.7	5.6	.06	.06	.12	.03	.01	.3/	.01	.01	.01	.3/	.01	.3/		
Pineapple	0.0	0.0	7.1	7.0	.00	.00	.05	.00	.00	.00	.00	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01		
Mixed fruit	0.0	0.0	7.1	9.9	.00	.00	.02	.03	.00	.00	.00	.3/	.3/	.01	.01	.01		
Other canned	9.2	14.9	10.0	7.8	.08	.13	.06	.06	.02	.04	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02		
Total	35.6	43.7	38.6	28.2	.20	.31	.33	.24	.04	.07	.04	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06		
<u>Canned juices:</u>																		
Citrus	16.1	27.6	11.4	15.5	.26	.52	.26	.24	.01	.03	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.02		
Other	9.2	20.7	4.3	14.1	.18	.22	.04	.16	.01	.02	.01	.01	.01	.3/	.01	.02		
Total	---	---	---	---	.44	.74	.32	.40	.02	.05	.02	.01	.01	.04	.04	.04		
<u>Dried fruit:</u>	8.0	12.6	11.4	8.5	.04	.09	.18	.09	.3/	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01		
<u>Frozen concentrated juices:</u>	3.4	5.7	4.3	2.8	.19	.39	.26	.19	.00	.01	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00		
<u>Total processed:</u>	---	---	---	---	.87	1.54	1.09	.92	.06	.14	.06	.08	.08	.11	.11	.11		
<u>Total fresh and processed:</u>	---	---	---	---	2.34	3.37	2.44	2.95	.20	.34	.20	.23	.23	.34	.34	.34		

1/ 21-meal equivalent (1 person - 21 meals). 2/ Fresh fruit equivalent. 3/ Less than .005 pound.

Table 3.--Citrus fruits: Production, average 1951-60, annual 1960, 1961 and indicated 1962; condition on October 1, average 1951-60, annual 1961 and 1962

Crop and State	Production ^{1/}				Condition October 1 (new crop)		
	Average 1951-60	1960	1961	Indicated 1962	Average 1951-60	1961	1962
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Oranges:							
Early, Midseason and							
Navel varieties: ^{2/}							
California	13,809	9,000	7,600	11,000	---	---	---
Florida, all	49,390	51,000	56,900	62,700	---	---	---
Temple	2,600	4,000	4,600	4,700	---	---	---
Other	46,790	47,000	52,300	58,000	---	---	---
Texas	1,162	2,000	1,650	50	---	---	---
Arizona	451	440	640	450	---	---	---
Louisiana	164	275	255	15	---	---	---
Total	64,977	62,715	67,045	74,215	---	---	---
Valencia:							
California	21,164	16,000	12,800	3/	74	67	73
Florida	36,730	35,700	56,500	56,000	---	---	---
Texas	578	1,500	650	30	---	---	---
Arizona	638	720	800	550	---	---	---
Total	59,110	53,920	70,750	---	---	---	---
All oranges:							
California	34,973	25,000	20,400	---	---	---	---
Florida	86,120	86,700	113,400	118,700	---	---	---
Texas	1,740	3,500	2,300	80	---	---	---
Arizona	1,089	1,160	1,440	1,000	---	---	---
Louisiana	164	275	255	15	---	---	---
Total all oranges	124,086	116,635	137,795	---	---	---	---
Tangerines:							
Florida	4,330	4,900	4,000	4,500	---	---	---
Total, oranges and tangerines:	128,416	121,535	141,795	---	---	---	---
Grapefruit:							
Florida, all	34,940	31,600	35,000	37,500	---	---	---
Seedless	19,590	19,200	23,800	24,500	---	---	---
Pink	---	7,300	9,000	9,500	---	---	---
White	---	11,900	14,800	15,000	---	---	---
Other	15,350	12,400	11,200	13,000	---	---	---
Texas	2,900	6,800	2,700	200	---	---	---
Arizona	2,496	2,260	2,270	2,000	---	---	---
California, all	2,473	2,640	2,740	---	---	---	---
Desert Valleys	944	1,240	1,540	1,100	---	---	---
Other areas	1,529	1,400	1,200	3/	74	69	69
Total grapefruit	42,809	43,300	42,710	---	---	---	---
Lemons:							
California	14,952	13,800	15,000	3/	74	75	67
Arizona	4/670	540	1,540	600	---	---	---
Total lemons	15,153	14,340	16,540	---	---	---	---
Limes:							
Florida	331	310	340	400	---	---	---
Tangelos:							
Florida	4/353	500	1,000	800	---	---	---

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

^{1/} Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows--Oranges: California and Arizona, 75 lb.; Florida and other States, 90 lb. Tangerines: 90 lb. Grapefruit: California Desert Valleys and Arizona, 64 lb.; other California areas, 67 lb.; Florida and Texas, 80 lb. Lemons: 76 lb. Limes: 80 lb. Tangelos: 90 lb. ^{2/} Navel and Miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and Midseason varieties in Florida and Texas; all varieties in Louisiana; for all States, except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines. ^{3/} California forecasts: Lemons will be as of Nov. 1; Valencia oranges, and grapefruit (other areas), as of Dec. 1. ^{4/} Short-time average.

Table 4.--Citrus fruits: Weighted average auction price per four-fifths bushel for Florida and per half box for California at New York and Chicago, August-October 1961 and 1962

Market and date	Oranges				Grapefruit				Lemons	
	California		Florida		California		Florida		California	
	Valencias									
	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:										
Season average										
through July	3.80	3.81	3.28	2.56	2.18	1.59	2.19	2.30	3.73	3.54
August	4.14	4.26	---	2.87	2.94	2.85	2.85	2.48	3.29	4.00
September	4.05	5.20	---	---	3.19	3.74	---	---	3.69	4.05
Season average										
through September	3.94	4.20	3.28	2.58	3.00	3.32	2.19	2.31	3.67	3.63
Week ended										
October 5	3.61	4.12	---	---	---	2.46	---	---	2.71	3.21
12	3.65	4.69	---	---	---	1.35	---	---	2.84	2.91
Chicago:										
Season average										
through July	3.75	3.59	2.95	2.51	2.69	2.35	2.28	2.29	3.80	3.55
August	3.92	4.36	---	---	2.79	2.72	---	---	3.35	4.29
September	3.92	4.85	---	---	2.73	3.23	---	---	3.57	4.20
Season average										
through September	3.82	3.92	2.95	2.51	2.76	2.88	2.28	2.29	3.72	3.68
Week ended										
October 5	3.86	3.97	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.02	4.06
12	3.61	4.07	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.87	3.66

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

Table 5.--Pears, Western: Weighted average auction price per box, all grades, New York and Chicago, August-October 1961 and 1962

Market and date	Bartlett		Bosc		D'Anjou	
	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:						
Season average						
through July	6.23	5.83	---	---	---	---
August	6.47	5.09	---	---	---	---
September	5.91	5.03	5.07	4.84	5.32	4.37
Season average						
through September	6.19	5.18	5.07	4.84	5.32	4.37
Week ended						
October 5	5.67	4.61	5.04	5.30	5.10	5.21
12	5.38	4.69	5.39	5.32	4.68	3.35
Chicago:						
Season average						
through July	6.51	5.48	---	---	---	---
August	6.03	5.01	---	---	---	---
September	5.86	4.83	---	---	---	---
Season average						
through September	6.07	5.04	---	---	---	---
Week ended						
October 5	5.32	4.90	5.70	---	---	---
12	5.76	4.51	4.93	---	---	---

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

Table 6.--Apples, Western: Weighted average auction price per box, all grades, New York and Chicago, August-October 1961 and 1962

Market, month, and week	Washington				All Western	
	Delicious		Jonathan		Leading varieties	
	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
New York:						
Season average through July	---	---	---	---	---	---
August	---	---	---	---	---	---
September	5.94	---	3.73	---	6.27	---
Season average through September	5.94	---	3.73	---	6.27	---
Week ended						
October 5	6.41	5.41	---	---	5.88	5.18
12	5.87	5.52	---	---	5.60	5.43
Chicago:						
Season average through July	---	---	---	---	---	---
August	---	---	---	---	---	---
September	6.32	6.01	4.52	4.30	6.15	5.85
Season average through September	6.32	6.01	4.52	4.30	6.15	5.85
Week ended						
October 5	6.23	5.43	4.11	3.94	5.90	5.15
12	5.48	5.22	3.69	3.57	5.32	5.07

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

Table 7.--Apples, Eastern and Midwestern: Wholesale price per bushel, 2½ inches minimum size, for stocks of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when quoted), New York and Chicago, September - October 1961 and 1962 1/

Month and week	New York				Chicago			
	Eastern		Midwestern		Midwestern		Jonathan 2/	
	McIntosh	Red Delicious	McIntosh	Jonathan 2/	McIntosh	Jonathan 2/	McIntosh	Jonathan 2/
	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Week ended								
September 7	---	2.75	---	3.25	3.50	---	---	---
14	5.00	2.50	---	3.35	3.10	2.40	---	3.75
21	2.75	2.35	3.25	3.25	2.90	2.25	---	3.25
28	2.50	2.00	3.50	---	2.65	2.00	2.88	2.85
October 5	2.25	2.00	3.50	3.50	2.35	2.15	2.60	2.85
12	2.00	2.00	3.50	3.25	2.10	---	2.50	2.85
19	2.00	2.25	3.50	3.25	2.00	---	2.25	2.00

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

2/ Michigan 2¼ inches minimum size.

Table 8.--Peaches: Production by geographic divisions, average 1951-60, annual 1961 and indicated 1962 ^{1/}

Division	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962	Division	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962
	1,000 <u>bu.</u>	1,000 <u>bu.</u>	1,000 <u>bu.</u>		1,000 <u>bu.</u>	1,000 <u>bu.</u>	1,000 <u>bu.</u>
New England	275	238	336	Pacific	36,631	<u>2/42,475</u>	46,115
Middle Atlantic	5,709	4,825	5,850	Total	<u>3/65,566</u>	77,895	75,806
E. N. Central	4,979	5,670	3,090	California:			
W. N. Central	538	635	440	Clingstone ^{4/}	22,952	<u>2/27,752</u>	30,627
S. Atlantic	11,196	<u>2/17,205</u>	15,045	Freestone	11,613	12,543	12,918
E. S. Central	1,418	2,162	1,485				
W. S. Central	2,288	2,395	1,330				
Mountain	2,395	<u>2/ 2,290</u>	2,115				

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

^{2/} Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bushels): South Carolina, 350; Georgia, 145; Colorado, 238; Washington, 100; California, Clingstone, 2,938.

^{3/} Total for average includes production for States no longer estimated.

^{4/} Mainly for canning.

Table 9.--Pears: Production by States and on Pacific Coast, average 1951-60, annual 1961 and indicated 1962 ^{1/}

State	Average 1951-60	1961	Indi- cated 1962	Pacific Coast	Average 1951-60	1961	Indi- cated 1962
	1,000 <u>bu.</u>	1,000 <u>bu.</u>	1,000 <u>bu.</u>		<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>
Connecticut	50	65	50	Washington	84,825	<u>2/84,250</u>	75,000
New York	549	750	630	Bartlett	35,762	34,500	27,500
Pennsylvania	136	115	120	Other			
Michigan	1,092	1,550	1,350	Total	<u>120,588</u>	<u>2/118,750</u>	<u>102,500</u>
Texas	124	135	40	Oregon			
Idaho	84	60	55	Bartlett	54,025	<u>2/53,500</u>	71,250
Colorado	193	245	220	Other	75,350	67,250	82,500
Utah	240	120	220	Total	<u>129,375</u>	<u>2/120,750</u>	<u>153,750</u>
Washington	4,824	<u>2/4,750</u>	4,100	California			
Oregon	5,175	<u>2/4,830</u>	6,150	Bartlett	330,300	313,000	350,000
California	15,472	14,460	15,917	Other	41,000	34,000	32,000
United States	<u>3/28,986</u>	27,080	28,852	Total	<u>371,300</u>	<u>347,000</u>	<u>382,000</u>
				Total Bartlett	469,150	450,750	496,250
				Total Other	152,112	135,750	142,000

^{1/} Bushels of 48 pounds in California and 50 pounds in other States. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. ^{2/} Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit: 1961-Washington, Bartlett, 84,000 bushels (2,100 tons); Oregon, Bartlett, 30,000 bushels (750 tons). ^{3/} U. S. total for the 1951-60 average includes production for States no longer estimated.

Table 10.--Grapes: Production in important States, average 1951-60, annual 1961 and indicated 1962 ^{1/}

State	Average	1961	Indicated	State and	Average	1961	Indicated
	1951-60				1951-60		
	Tons	Tons	Tons	variety	Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	85,870	124,000	93,000	Arkansas	6,680	4,000	8,000
New Jersey	1,135	850	800	Arizona	5,447	9,230	12,100
Pennsylvania	24,400	40,000	31,000	Washington	41,200	50,200	48,000
Ohio	14,690	16,500	17,000	California:			
Michigan	44,900	33,000	68,000	Wine	580,400	474,000	550,000
				Table	558,200	445,000	600,000
Iowa	1,350	700	550	Raisin	1,593,000	1,885,000	1,600,000
Missouri	3,520	4,300	4,200	Dried ^{2/}	213,100	228,000	---
				Not dried	740,600	973,000	---
North Carolina	1,385	950	950	All	2,731,600	2,804,000	2,750,000
South Carolina	1,440	3,100	3,500	United States	3/2,969,050	3,092,030	3,038,000
Georgia	1,285	1,200	900				

^{1/} For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. ^{2/} Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

^{3/} U. S. average includes production for States no longer estimated.

Table 11.--Grapes, California: Weighted average auction price per lug box, New York and Chicago, August-October 1961 and 1962

Market and week ended	Seedless		Red Malaga		Ribier		Malaga		Tokay	
	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:										
Season average										
through July	6.05	5.70	4.64	2.74	7.23	7.28	---	---	---	---
Aug. 3	6.66	5.16	3.77	2.86	7.83	6.00	---	---	---	---
10	5.26	4.66	4.41	3.64	5.91	5.13	---	---	---	---
17	4.48	3.44	4.21	3.16	5.18	4.16	---	---	---	---
24	3.74	3.20	4.08	3.21	3.87	4.10	---	---	---	---
31	3.49	3.52	3.97	2.73	3.77	3.77	---	---	---	---
Sept. 7	4.41	3.56	3.79	2.95	4.70	3.66	---	---	3.25	---
14	4.41	4.02	3.25	4.06	4.52	4.55	2.65	---	3.60	3.75
21	4.29	3.79	---	2.57	4.51	4.36	---	3.17	4.02	2.72
28	3.66	3.74	---	2.30	3.60	3.69	---	2.67	2.96	2.70
Season average										
through Sept.	4.84	4.34	4.10	2.99	4.58	4.19	2.65	2.73	3.26	2.86
Oct. 5	3.66	4.28	---	---	3.33	3.85	2.51	2.27	2.59	3.15
Chicago:										
Season average										
through July	5.14	5.13	3.71	2.48	8.20	6.70	---	---	---	---
Aug. 3	5.59	4.43	3.98	---	8.08	6.70	---	---	---	---
10	4.60	3.92	4.08	3.28	5.62	4.30	---	---	---	---
17	4.29	3.61	4.54	3.93	4.72	3.70	---	---	---	---
24	3.53	3.54	4.67	2.95	4.18	3.76	---	---	---	---
31	3.24	3.85	4.10	2.70	5.02	3.85	---	---	---	---
Sept. 7	4.21	3.56	2.91	2.61	4.32	3.30	---	---	3.15	2.85
14	4.28	4.03	2.85	---	4.53	3.57	---	---	3.85	2.84
21	4.16	4.20	---	2.30	4.20	4.24	---	---	3.35	2.43
28	3.62	3.78	---	2.26	3.89	3.89	2.71	2.58	2.59	2.66
Season average										
through Sept.	4.44	4.14	4.05	2.95	4.55	3.80	2.71	2.58	3.03	2.68
Oct. 5	3.94	4.30	---	---	4.24	3.39	2.67	2.40	1.95	2.83

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

Table 12.--Plums and prunes: Production in important States, average 1951-60, annual 1961 and preliminary 1962, also utilization of prunes average 1951-60, annual 1961 and preliminary 1962

Crop and State	Plums and prunes production 1/			State	Prune, utilization 1/		
	Average	1961	Indicated		Average	1961	Prelim-
	1951-60	1961	1962		1951-60	1961	inary
	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons
Plums:				Used Fresh 5/			
Michigan	6,410	7,700	6,000	Idaho	19,910	20,500	---
California	80,800	2/87,000	82,000	Washington	12,083	12,300	---
United States	87,210	94,700	88,000	Oregon	10,275	4,980	---
				Canned 6/			
				Idaho	---	---	---
Prunes:				Washington	45,995	5,900	---
Idaho	20,300	20,500	17,500	Oregon	17,475	12,620	---
Washington	17,160	2/19,200	22,200	Frozen 6/			
Oregon	40,910	28,000	45,000	Washington	---	---	---
				Oregon	1,260	650	---
				Dried 6/ 7/			
				California	149,060	138,900	---
California	150,000	139,000	140,000	Oregon	3,196	2,954	---
United States	453,370	415,200	434,700				

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): Plums, California, 1961 -- 2,000; Prunes, Washington, 1,000. 3/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2 1/2 pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried; in Oregon it ranges from 3 to 4 pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried. 4/ See Crop Report, November 1962. 5/ Includes quantities used in farm household. 6/ Excludes quantities used in farm household. 7/ Dried basis.

Table 13.--Figs and olives: Condition on October 1 and production, average 1951-60, annual 1961 and indicated 1962

Crop and State	Production 1/			Condition October 1		
	Average	1961	Indicated	Average	1961	1962
	1951-60	1961	1962	1951-60	1961	1962
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Percent	Percent	Percent
Figs						
California						
Dried	2/23,990	2/18,800	---	81	81	83
Not dried	11,010	7,700	---			
Olives						
California	50,300	44,000	---	58	56	61

1/ For some areas in certain years, production includes some quantities not harvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Dried basis.

Table 14.--Strawberries: Commercial acreage, average 1952-61, annual 1962 and indicated 1963 ^{1/}

Group and State	Average 1952-61	1962	Indi- cated 1963 ^{2/}	Group and State	Average 1952-61	1962	Indi- cated 1963 ^{2/}
	Acres	Acres	Acres		Acres	Acres	Acres
Winter				Mid-spring			
Florida	2,750	2,200	2,300	(continued)			
				California	13,580	10,500	10,200
Early spring							
Alabama	980	900	850	Group total	45,450	36,450	35,250
Louisiana	7,320	7,800	5,000				
Texas	670	900	800	Late spring			
				Maine	500	450	500
Group total	8,960	9,600	6,650	Massachusetts	570	500	450
				Connecticut	470	400	400
Mid-spring				New York	3,560	3,000	2,900
Illinois	1,990	2,200	2,100	New Jersey	2,480	2,800	2,900
Missouri	2,360	1,600	1,600	Pennsylvania	1,670	2,000	2,000
Kansas	450	550	550	Ohio	1,770	1,800	1,800
Maryland	1,120	900	900	Indiana	1,370	1,600	1,700
Virginia	2,820	2,400	2,300	Michigan	10,050	9,500	9,500
North Carolina	1,520	1,800	2,000	Wisconsin	1,490	2,000	2,000
Kentucky	3,370	1,800	1,900	Utah	380	220	200
Tennessee	8,970	6,600	5,800	Washington	7,350	7,300	7,600
Arkansas	7,430	6,300	6,000	Oregon	15,890	15,500	15,800
Oklahoma	1,630	1,800	1,900				
				Group total ^{3/}	47,700	47,070	47,750
				All States ^{3/}	104,860	95,320	91,950

^{1/} Includes acreage from which the production is taken for processing. ^{2/} 1963 acreage prospective. ^{3/} Average includes some States in which estimates have been discontinued.

Table 15.--Tree nuts: Production in important States, average 1951-60, annual 1961 and indicated 1962 ^{1/}

Crop and State	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962
	Tons	Tons	Tons
Almonds, California	45,090	66,400	48,000
Filberts, Oregon and Washington	8,190	11,760	7,900
Walnuts, California and Oregon	73,580	67,500	84,400
Pecans (11 States)			
Improved varieties ^{2/}	37,916	71,175	19,300
Wild or seedling varieties	41,389	52,200	23,000
Total pecans	79,305	123,375	42,300
Total nuts	206,165	269,035	182,600

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

^{2/} Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

Table 16.--Canned fruit and fruit juices: Pack and stocks, 1961 and 1962 seasons

Commodity	Pack		Stocks					
	1961	1962 ^{1/}	Cannery		Distributors			
			June 1 1961	June 1 1962	June 1 1961	June 1 1962	July 1 1962	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	cases	cases	cases	cases	actual	actual	actual	actual
	<u>24/2's</u>	<u>24/2's</u>	<u>24/2's</u>	<u>24/2's</u>	cases	cases	cases	cases
Canned fruits:								
Apples	3,667	n.a.	1,341	1,373	433	392	363	
Applesauce	12,552	n.a.	4,350	3,816	1,278	1,436	1,375	
Apricots	4,797	4,018	1,810	1,204	605	599	n.a.	
Cherries, R. S. P.	2,357	3,182	103	183	278	296	259	
Cherries, sweet	1,110	1,068	79	341	156	201	n.a.	
Citrus segments	3,193	n.a.	1,701	1,554	<u>2/390</u>	<u>2/382</u>	<u>2/348</u>	
Cranberries	3,385	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Mixed fruits ^{3/}	14,798	14,979	3,534	3,755	1,557	1,571	n.a.	
Peaches:								
Total ex. spiced	30,691	n.a.	5,703	5,294	2,946	3,159	n.a.	
California only:								
Clingstone	22,940	25,533	3,443	3,382	---	---	---	
Freestone	5,028	4,694	1,558	1,399	---	---	---	
Pears	9,090	n.a.	2,568	3,102	1,135	1,165	n.a.	
Pineapple	<u>4/15,222</u>	n.a.	<u>4/4,993</u>	<u>4/5,379</u>	1,834	1,949	2,050	
Plums and prunes	1,705	n.a.	<u>5/ 38</u>	<u>5/ 382</u>	134	242	n.a.	

Commodity	Pack		Stocks					
	1960	1961	Florida ^{6/}		Cannery		Distributors	
			1960	1961	Sept. 30 1961	Sept. 29 1962	July 1 1961	July 1 1962
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	actual	actual
	<u>24/2's</u>	<u>24/2's</u>	<u>24/2's</u>	<u>24/2's</u>	<u>24/2's</u>	<u>24/2's</u>	cases	cases
Canned juices:								
Apple	6,236	6,851	---	---	---	---	---	---
Blended orange and grapefruit	<u>7/3,193</u>	n.a.	3,101	3,863	<u>8/ 396</u>	<u>8/ 538</u>	416	369
Grapefruit	10,975	n.a.	9,131	10,190	<u>8/1,983</u>	<u>8/2,253</u>	916	720
Orange	<u>7/11,490</u>	n.a.	10,798	13,762	<u>8/1,023</u>	<u>8/1,727</u>	969	940
Tangerine and tangerine blends	553	n.a.	553	262	192	53	---	---
Pineapple	<u>4/14,393</u>	<u>4/15,253</u>	---	---	<u>4/12,519</u>	<u>4/10,956</u>	1,221	1,358
Pineapple, concentrated	<u>4/ 7,468</u>	<u>4/ 4,421</u>	---	---	<u>4/ 6,280</u>	<u>4/ 4,740</u>	---	---

^{1/} Preliminary.^{2/} Grapefruit segments only.^{3/} Includes fruit cocktail, fruits for salad and mixed fruits.^{4/} As reported by the Pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii, covering both Hawaiian and foreign operations of its members. Stocks of juice as of August 31. Concentrated juice converted from equivalent cases of 6/10's to cases of 24/2's single-strength.^{5/} Total U. S. canned purple plums.^{6/} Florida pack, 1960-61 and 1961-62 seasons.^{7/} Florida and Texas only. Data not available on California and Arizona packs.^{8/} Florida only.

n.a. means "not available."

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

Table 17.--Frozen fruit and fruit juices: Pack and cold-storage holdings, 1960 and 1961 seasons

Commodity	Pack		Stocks		
	1960	1961	Sept. 30 average 1957-61	Sept. 30 1961	Sept. 30 1962
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Apples and applesauce	69,853	80,117	22,402	20,309	28,894
Apricots	15,258	12,164	10,983	16,016	16,650
Blackberries	26,970	22,562	24,274	25,565	22,764
Blueberries	25,230	21,990	28,885	33,130	31,982
Boysenberries	10,229	13,020	n.a.	14,163	11,070
Cherries	129,808	188,637	92,756	135,631	135,435
Grapes	14,899	13,598	7,227	5,312	9,970
Peaches	72,928	60,774	51,684	68,533	59,702
Plums and prunes	2,060	2,198	1/	1/	1/
Raspberries, black	9,333	6,072	2/(40,231	4,414	4,192
Raspberries, red	28,041	23,127		27,636	26,848
Strawberries	217,477	222,694	209,936	194,419	195,215
Logan and other berries	3,513	3,414	1/	1/	1/
Orange juice 3/	(See below)	(See below)	267,655	296,535	486,838
Other fruit juices and purees	---	---	133,063	156,724	144,257
Other fruit	34,119	34,559	61,245	53,815	43,184
Total	659,718	704,926	950,343	1,052,202	1,217,031
Citrus juices (season beginning November 1)			Pack		
	1959	1960		1961	
	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons		1,000 gallons	
Orange					
Concentrated	81,101	4/84,298		5/116,082	
Unconcentrated	---	---		---	
Grapefruit					
Concentrated	1,639	4/ 3,841		5/ 3,163	
Unconcentrated	---	---		---	
Blend					
Concentrated	284	256		267	
Lemon					
Concentrated	1,150	93		n.a.	
Unconcentrated	n.a.	n.a.		n.a.	
Lemonade base	14,750	8,450		n.a.	
Tangerine					
Concentrated	320	1,407		5/ 1,370	
Limeade	893	728		n.a.	

1/ Included with "other fruit" beginning December 1958.

2/ Not reported separately prior to January 1, 1959.

3/ Single-strength and concentrated, mostly concentrated.

4/ Data not available on 1960-61 and 1961-62 California packs - Florida only.

5/ Florida pack, 1961-62 season.

n.a. means not available.

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

Table 18.--Cranberries: Production in principal States, average 1951-60, annual 1960 and 1961 and preliminary 1962 ^{1/}

State	Average 1951-60	1960	1961	Preliminary 1960
	<u>Barrels</u>	<u>Barrels</u>	<u>Barrels</u>	<u>Barrels</u>
Massachusetts	578,900	805,000	472,000	770,000
New Jersey	88,900	86,000	118,000	108,000
Wisconsin	313,000	379,000	462,000	400,000
Washington	62,420	42,700	139,000	86,000
Oregon	32,490	28,000	45,400	34,000
5 States	1,075,710	1,340,700	1,236,400	1,398,000

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

Table 19.--Fresh fruits: Cold-storage holdings, September 30, 1962, with comparisons

Group and commodity	Sept. 30 average 1957-61	Sept. 30 1961	Aug. 31 1962	Sept. 30 1962
	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>
Apples				
Total bushels	13,812	12,024	320	15,391
Pears				
Bartlett, boxes, baskets, etc.	2,646	3,551	5,541	4,069
Bartlett, L.A. lugs	543	1,120	388	332
Other varieties, boxes, baskets, etc.	2,610	2,462	381	2,557
Other varieties, L.A. lugs	462	400	21	305
Total pears, bushels, boxes, baskets, etc.	6,261	7,533	6,331	7,263
Grapes, pounds	50,612	41,103	32,346	54,227
Other fresh fruits, pounds	12,280	18,951	54,659	9,725

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