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# FRUIT Situation



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ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE









### THE FRUIT SITUATION

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#### SUMMARY

#### Noncitrus

Due to a cool wet spring, marketing of early harvested fruit started about 2 weeks behind normal, especially in the major Western fruit producing areas. Fortunately, later weather was ideal for fruit set and development. If current indications are realized, this summer's production of early harvested deciduous fruit (excluding dried prunes) will be 5 percent above last season's utilized levels and 13 percent higher than in the summer of 1973.

Supplies of freestone peaches will be moderately to substantially larger in most producing areas with the notable exception of California, which expects a 12 percent smaller crop. Larger crops are also indicated for West Coast Bartlett pears, apricots, strawberries, and cherries. Moderately smaller supplies are indicated for California clingstone peaches and nectarines, while California plums are substantially lower than last year's record large crop.

Early shipping point f.o.b. prices for fresh market fruit generally opened near to slightly higher than last season. Because of later marketing, f.o.b. prices have remained relatively firm through mid-June. As supplies of fresh fruit increase in the weeks ahead, prices are expected to decline seasonally and are likely to average near year-earlier levels.

With the exception of canned pineapple and apricots, substantially larger packer stocks of canned noncitrus fruit will be carried into the 1975 pack year. The larger inventories coupled with good pack prospects indicate the total supply for the coming marketing year will be ample. To avoid potentially burdensome stocks, packers and distributors will need to actively promote sales of their products during 1975/ 76.

Supplies of dried fruit also are likely to remain ample for the new season, with larger stocks and good packs in prospect.

#### **Citrus Fruit**

For the fourth consecutive month, prospects for this season's citrus crop have improved. The June 1 forecast of the citrus crop is a record 14.6 million tons, one-tenth above last season. The increase is attributed to record orange and lemon crops. Supplies of oranges available for the fresh market this summer are substantially larger than a year earlier. There were 17.2 million boxes of oranges remaining for harvest in Florida as of June 14. However, most fresh orange supplies during the summer will come from California-Arizona where the supply of oranges remaining for harvest as of June 14 was 42 percent more than a year ago.

Despite larger supplies, U.S. on-tree returns to growers for all oranges (fresh and processed) have averaged slightly above year-earlier levels since April. This is probably a reflection of good demand for both fresh oranges and orange products. As supplies of fresh oranges decline seasonally, prices are expected to rise further during the remainder of the season and are likely to hold slightly to moderately above last summer's levels.

As of June 1, there were 5.6 million boxes of grapefruit remaining for harvest, compared with 6.1 million a year earlier. Most are from California- Arizona and they will furnish the bulk of summer fresh supplies. In response to a smaller crop, U.S. on-tree returns for all grapefruit (fresh and processed) have averaged substantially above last season. Fresh grapefruit prices will continue at levels above a year ago during the remainder of the season. In contrast, grower prices for all lemons have averaged substantially below last season as a result of record output. But f.o.b. prices for fresh lemons have advanced substantially in recent weeks to levels above a year ago and may continue climbing during the summer.

Utilization of the 1974/75 citrus crop for processing so far this season has been above last season, due mainly to the increases in processing of oranges and lemons. Grapefruit processing is expected to be below year-earlier levels, reflecting a smaller crop. So far this season, Florida's output of frozen and chilled juices has been larger than in 1973/74, while the pack of canned citrus products generally has lagged.

Although supplies of processed citrus products are ample, f.o.b. prices are generally above year-earlier levels. F.o.b. prices of frozen concentrated orange juice have been mostly steady at \$2.10 per dozen 6ounce cans (unadvertised brands) since late December 1974, compared with \$1.88 a year ago. Movement of chilled and frozen citrus items is running ahead of last year's pace, but that of canned citrus products is lagging.

#### **Fruit Consumption**

Per capita consumption of all fruit rose in 1974 to 203.9 pounds, the highest level since 1948 and appears likely to rise again in 1975. Per capita use of processed items—especially frozen concentrated orange juice—is expected to increase this year. Consumption of fresh fruit is also expected to rise further from the moderate increase in 1974, and may reach the highest level in 5 years.

#### **RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK**

Since March the index of prices received by growers for fresh and processed fruit has advanced to levels above a year ago. The June 1975 index increased to 161 (1967=100) from 154 in May, up 4 percent from a year earlier. Higher prices during June were reported for apples, peaches, oranges, and



strawberries, while prices were below year-earlier levels for grapefruit and lemons.

Retail fresh fruit prices have been above year-earlier levels every month this year. In May, the retail fresh fruit price index advanced to 169.1 (1967=100) from 162.7 in April and was 14 percent above May 1974. May retail prices were reported above year-earlier levels for all fresh fruits; however, sharply higher retail banana prices were chiefly responsible.

Despite larger supplies of processed noncitrus during the 1974/75 season, wholesale prices were generally above year-earlier levels for most processed items. The BLS wholesale price index for canned fruit was 171.0 (1967=100) in May 1975, almost onefourth above a year ago. In recent months, wholesale prices of most canned fruit have remained relatively steady. Substantial advances were also recorded in wholesale prices of frozen fruit and juice between May 1974 and May 1975, while dried fruit prices have been below year-earlier levels. In response to generally higher wholesale prices, retail prices of processed fruits, particularly canned noncitrus fruit, have averaged considerably above year-earlier levels. Larger supplies of summer fruit will be available to satisfy consumer demand. If present indications are realized, this summer's production of early harvested noncitrus fruit (excluding dried prunes) will be 5 percent above last season's utilized levels and 13 percent higher than in 1973. Although available supplies will be larger, consumers have had to wait a little longer since marketing of early harvest fruit started about 2 weeks behind normal due to a cool wet spring, especially in the major Western growing areas. Fortunately for fruit fanciers, later weather has been ideal for fruit set and developments.

U.S. fruit production for selected crops, 1973, 1974, and indicated 1975

Crop	1973 <sup>1</sup>	1974 <sup>1</sup>	1975
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Apricots	158	94	158
Cherries, sweet	154	144	155
Cherries, tart	87	132	157
Nectarines	85	114	105
Peaches	1,302	1,441	1,483
Bartlett pears			
(West Coast)	514	494	531
California plums	97	142	115
Strawberries	239	267	271
Total	2,636	2,829	2,975
California prunes			
(dried basis)	205	142	145

<sup>1</sup>Utilized production.

#### Peaches

#### More Fresh Peaches

Fresh peach supplies will be more ample this summer as many major producing areas indicate larger larger crops, except California. The total U.S. peach crop, excluding California clingstones which are mostly canned, is forecast at 723,000 tons, 13 percent more than utilized last season (table 1).

The marketing pattern for fresh peaches will be markedly different this season. Production of early peaches in nine Southern States is expected to be 22 percent larger than last year's utilized crop but 10 percent below 1973. Harvest of early varieties commenced in late May and reports from major shipping points indicate opening prices were near year-earlier levels for comparable varieties and packs, despite the larger crop. With the late California deal f.o.b. prices have remained relatively firm through mid-June.

California's fruit harvest is running a full 2 weeks later than normal, with 12 percent fewer freestone peaches expected. Harvest of yellow fleshed varieties got underway in late May, and although opening f.o.b. prices were below last year's levels, they remained firm through mid-June. Quality of packed fruit is good, but cullage is above normal because of misshapened fruit and some split pits. As California shipments increase to an expected peak in late July, f.o.b. prices will decline seasonally and will probably average slightly below last year as fresh peach supplies are larger in many other producing areas.



In the more northerly States, crop prospects are good. Winter damage was less severe than in recent years in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio and crop prospects are near normal. Although trees suffered some winter bud damage in sections of Michigan, a larger crop is expected as a result of favorable spring weather. Ideal growing conditions since petal fall indicate a larger peach crop in New Jersey. Larger supplies will also be available from the Mid-Atlantic States.

With heavier supplies expected from some of the late States, f.o.b. prices during August and September are not likely to reach the high levels attained last Season.

#### California Clingstone Peach Crop Down Slightly

The current forecast for California's 1975 clingstone peach output is 760,000 tons, 5 percent below the 799,000 tons produced last year. While the production forecast includes some fruit to be used for pickles, fresh shipments and on farm use, most will be used for canning. Fruit set is adequate and sizes are expected to average slightly smaller than last year, but slightly above average.

#### Cherries

#### Sweet Cherry Production Up Moderately

U.S. sweet cherry production in 1975 is forecast at 155,250 tons, up 8 percent from last year's utilized crop and 1 percent above 1973 (table 2). Production in Western States is forecast at 119,100 tons, up from the 115,650 tons utilized in 1974 but down from 133,570 tons in 1973. Pacific Coast states account for nearly 92 percent of the Western crop this season.

Larger crops in California and Oregon offset an expected 11 percent decline in Washington State.

The first 1975 production forecast in the three Great Lake States (Michigan, New York, and Pennsylvania) is up 30 percent from last season to 36,150 tons. With excellent weather and no spring freezes, Michigan's crop is forecast at a record 30,000 tons, 18 percent above the 1974 utilized crop and exceeding the previous record crop of 28,000 tons utilized in 1972.

Shipments of fresh cherries from California through mid-June were considerably below a year earlier since the crop is later. The larger 1975 U.S. cherry crop points to increased total season shipments to fresh markets, and greater usage for canning and brining, as well as prices slightly below last season. Preliminary reports of grower prices for cherries for brining indicate that prices may average slightly below 1974. Mid-June prices for California Bings and Royal Anne varieties for brining were reported mostly at 16 cents per pound and 19 cents, respectively, about 2-3 cents lower than last season.

Utilization of the 1974 sweet cherry crop was as follows: fresh market, 45 percent; brined, 35 percent; canned, 13 percent; and frozen, 7 percent.

# Sharply Larger Tart Cherry Production in Prospect

The 1975 U.S. tart cherry crop is expected to total 157,280 tons, an increase of 19 percent from 1974 and 81 percent above the short 1973 utilized production. Output in the Great Lake States (Michigan, New York, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, and Ohio) is estimated at 144,780 tons, compared with 123,150 tons in 1974. 1974. Michigan's crop, representing 73 percent of the



U.S. total, is set at 115,000 tons, an increase of 12 percent over last year.

Production in the Western States of Utah, Oregon, and Colorado is forecast at 12,500 tons, 37 percent above 1974. Oregon accounts for most of the increase in this group.

Approximately 98 percent of the 1974 tart cherry crop was processed, a slightly larger proportion than 1973. Disposition of the 1974 tonnage sold was as follows: frozen, 61 percent; canned, 34 percent; juice, wine, and brined, 3 percent; and fresh, 2 percent.

#### Pears

#### **Bartlett Pear Crop Moderately Larger**

The West Coast Bartlett pear crop is forecast at 531,000 tons, up 7 percent from last year's production and 3 percent above utilized production in 1973. All three Pacific Coast States expect larger crops.

West Coast Bartlett pear production

State	1971 <sup>1</sup>	1972 <sup>1</sup>	1973 <sup>1</sup>	1974 <sup>1</sup>	Indicat- ed 1975
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Washington Oregon California	112,000 83,000 301,000	99,000 51,000 286,000	123,500 73,000 317,000	125,500 72,000 297,000	135,000 81,000 315,000
Total	496,000	436,000	513,500	494,500	531,000

<sup>1</sup> Excludes unharvested production and excess cullage.

California's crop is forecast at 315,000 tons, 6 percent above last season's utilized crop. The crop is about 2 weeks behind normal, but fruit set is good and high quality is expected.

With very little winter damage and a generally heavy set in major production areas, Washington's expected 135,000 ton crop is 8 percent larger than last season. Oregon's crop is up 13 percent from 1974.

At present, there are no indications of the price growers will be asking for the 1975 harvest and prices prices will not be established until the crop moves closer to harvest. However, the forecast increases in supplies could result in moderately lower prices than last season. In addition, the relatively large stocks of canned pears will also have a dampening effect on pear prices, since canners absorb about three-quarters of the West Coast Bartlett pear crop. Fruit quality and the competition which develops from other fruits will also affect the pricing mechanism.

#### **Strawberries**

Spring strawberry production in the U.S. has been estimated at 523.3 million pounds, 1 percent larger than the 1974 crop. California, by far the largest producing State with nearly 75 percent of the spring crop, expects a slightly larger crop this season. While Cali-



fornia's yields are expected to be lower, a larger acreage for harvest is offsetting.

This season's winter strawberry crop from Florida was slightly larger at 18.2 million pounds. However, grower prices for fresh strawberries during February and March averaged above 1974 levels because of sharply reduced supplies from. Mexico. Imports from Mexico during January through April totaled 25.4 million pounds, down 10 million pounds from the same period last year. Seasonal price declines have been smaller than a year ago with the grower price in June averaging 35.6 cents per pound, 7 percent above a year earlier.

#### **Plums and Nectarines**

#### **Fewer California Plums and Nectarines**

As with most California fruit, the harvest is running about 2 weeks behind the 1974 rate for both plums and nectarines. Production of plums has been forecast at 115,000 tons, down 20 percent from last year but 19 percent above the 1973 crop. The season average grower return for California plums for fresh use was \$279 per ton in 1974, with the total crop value at a record \$39 million. Larger supplies of competing fresh summer fruit could dampen any sharp price increase to growers.

The California nectarine crop at 105,000 tons is 8 percent below the 1974 record large crop, but nearly 23 percent above 1973. Nearly all nectarines are used fresh and shipments normally start in late May and end in September. Only very light shipments of the 1975 crop to fresh markets had been made to mid-June. Harvest of early varieties started with some problems because of split pits, misshapen fruit, and smaller sizes. However, recent warm weather has improved the outlook for better quality in the later varieties. The 1974 season average price received by growers for fresh nectarines was \$229 per ton, down from \$257 in 1973. Prices in 1975 are likely to average slightly higher than in 1974.

#### Apricots

#### **Sharply Larger Production**

If current prospects are realized, the 1975 U.S. apricot crop will total 157,900 tons, 69 percent larger than last year's utilized production and slightly above 1973. In California, the forecast is 155,000 tons, 70 percent above last year's level.

Most of this year's crop, as usual, will be processed. About two-thirds of the apricot crop was canned last year and 18 percent dried. Fresh sales accounted for 9 percent while the remainder was frozen.

#### Grapes

Official estimates of grape production in California will be available July 10, with data on the total U.S. grape crop released August 11. However, 1975 grape production prospects in California are good, particularly for wine varieties, in view of both increased bearing acreage and no severe frost damage.

#### Larger Bearing Acreage in California

The estimated bearing acreage for all grapes in California during 1975 is 541,400 acres, up from 489,566 in 1974. Virtually all of the increase is accounted for by wine variety grapes, with bearing acreage up from 181,840 acres in 1974 to 234,070 this season. Raisin varieties at 239,550 acres are slightly lower than in 1974, while table grapes are up slightly to 67,780 acres.

The heavy crush of California grapes for wine in recent years continued during 1974, with three-fifths of the crop utilized in this manner. Of the total crush, 1,160,000 tons were wine varieties, 752,000 tons raisin varieties, and 366,000 tons table grapes. Although the crush for wine of raisin varieties, mostly Thompson seedless, was off last season from 1,210,000 tons in 1973, it still accounted for 38 percent of the 1974 utilized raisin variety crop. The proportion of utilized raisin variety output crushed for wine averaged 47 percent during 1972-1974. With larger supplies of wine variety grapes likely, the crush of Thompson seedless for wine could decline moderately during 1975.

#### Rise in Wine Marketings Slow Down; Stocks Build Up

While U.S. production of wme increased sharply during calendar 1973 and remained high during 1974, the gain in marketings slowed markedly. During 1974, 349.4 million gallons of wine were distributed in the U.S., 0.6 percent above 1973 and 3.7 percent above 1972. The yearly increase averaged 12 percent during 1969-1972. U.S.-produced wine accounted for 85 percent and the remainder was imported. Imports during calendar 1974 were off 7 percent from 1973. California alone accounted for nearly 72 percent of all wines entering U.S. distribution channels during 1974.

During the first quarter of 1975 (January-March), all wine entering U.S. distribution channels was up nearly 2 percent from the comparable 1974 period. It was notable that marketings of imported wines declined slightly while U.S. produced wine increased 3 percent; most of the increase was accounted for by table wines (table 4).

Inventories in the U.S. on March 31 at 396.4 million gallons were 4 percent higher than a year earlier. Table wine stocks were up nearly 10 percent from a year ago while dessert wines declined moderately.

Wine: Inventories in California, other	States,
and United States <sup>1</sup>	

		March 31	
Area and type of wine	1975 <sup>2</sup>	1974	1973
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons
California:			
Table	272,614	249,468	187,869
Dessert	68,851	72,834	62,472
Other	14,629	18,692	14,909
Total	356,094	340,994	265,250
Other States:			
Table	25,289	21,473	21,879
Dessert	10,533	12,529	11,869
Other	4,488	4,900	4,382
Total	40,310	38,902	38,130
United States:			
Table	297,903	270,941	209,744
Dessert	79,384	85,363	74,341
Other	19,117	23,592	19,290
Total	396,404	379,896	303,375

<sup>1</sup> Due to rounding, totals may not equal sum of components; inventories in bonded wineries and wine cellars, excluding substandard wine produced as distilling material, <sup>2</sup> Preliminary.

Source: Wine Advisory Board.

#### Wine Prices

Bulk prices for California wines shipped to the bottling trade have generally weakened since June 1974. No doubt part of the reason was the slower rise in marketings and the large available supplies of wine, and the lower, winery price paid to growers for their 1974 crop. On the other hand, the BLS wholesale price index for table and dessert wine (in fifths, f.o.b. winery) at 156.2 (1967=100) in May 1975, was 7 percent above year earlier levels.

Retail prices for table and dessert wines also continued to increase during 1974 and 1975 in spite of larger wine supplies. The Consumer Price Index averaged 153.9 (1967=100) during May 1975, about 5 percent above May 1974.

Current and potential supplies of wine are large. At the same time current high unemployment rates and



the generally slow recovery of economic activity in the U.S. will continue to slow the upward trend in demand and will likely put downward pressure on wine prices at all market levels during the months ahead.

#### Bananas

#### **Sharply Higher Prices**

The U.S. average BLS retail price of bananas increased from 17 cents per pound in December 1974 to 25.8 cents in May 1975. In order to trace this recent increase in retail banana prices, it is necessary to consider a number of factors. First, the importers' selling price (free on rail at the port of entry) increased during this period. The BLS published wholesale price rose from \$3.17 per 40pound carton (7.9 cents per pound) in December 1974 to \$5.25 (13.1 cents per pound) in May 1975.

There are a number of reasons the importers' selling price increased. First, imports so far this year have been disrupted somewhat by Hurricane Fifi's damage to banana plantations in Honduras late last summer. Last year, Honduras supplied 27 percent of U.S. imports. Banana imports during the first 4 months of 1975, at 1.4 billion pounds, were 16 percent below the comparable period in 1974. In addition, importers have had to pay higher minimum prices to foreign independent banana growers, as well as taxes on banana exports imposed by some Latin American countries—principally Costa Rica, Panama, and Honduras.

Although the importers' selling price increased, the spread between the importers' selling price and the retail price also went up from 9.1 cents per pound in December 1974 to 12.7 cents in May 1975. Some of the increase in the spread can be explained by the higher cost of marketing inputs in the U.S. With reduced volume, retailers may have needed higher markups to cover fixed overhead costs in the produce department.

Foreign supplies of bananas may increase during summer as production in Honduras is expected to recover from the reduced levels caused by Hurricane Fifi. Larger supplies, if realized, could dampen further price increases for bananas.

#### **PROCESSED NONCITRUS**

#### Canned

Larger stocks of canned noncitrus fruit will be carried into the 1975 pack year. Total canners' stocks of 14 reported items on April 1 were 37.9 million cases (24 No. 2 ½ basis), 58 percent above a year earlier and 26 percent more than the same date in 1973. While current season stocks are larger, inventories the past 2 seasons were the lowest in many years. For the most part, the increase in stocks represents the moderately larger pack of canned fruit during 1974/75, combined with a slowdown in total shipments.

Although actual yearend stocks for all items are not known at this time, the carryover for 14 items into the 1975/76 pack season is estimated at about 75 percent above last season's very low level of 14 million cases, but one-tenth below the 27.4 million cases at the start of the 1972/73 pack year. The larger inventories coupled with good pack prospects for 1975 indicate the total supply for the coming marketing year will be ample. Given these prospects, packers and distributors will need to improve movement during 1975/76 to avoid potentially burdensome stock levels. Prices aren't likely to change significantly from current levels, although some downward pressure is likely for selected items.

Stocks of canned applesauce on June 1 were up sharply from last year as packs are running 13 percent larger to date, while shipments from the beginning of the season to June 1 were 3 percent above a year ago. Although wholesale prices have declined slightly in recent months, the average for May at \$3.20 per case (12 No. 303 cans) was moderately above year-ago levels. Although season supplies of canned apple slices were off sharply because of a reduced pack, shipments to date have been the lowest in years, leaving higher stocks on June 1.

USDA purchased 708,400 cases (6/10's) of applesauce during fiscal 1975 for distribution to needy families and other eligible outlets. No purchases were made by USDA during fiscal 1974.

Apricots faced the tightest supply situation of all canned fruit during 1974/75. The small 1974 crop left June 1 stocks at their lowest level in recent years.



With new-crop prospects up 70 percent in California from 1974 levels, supplies will be adequate to meet market needs during the 1975/76 season. Trade reports indicate that the Apricot Producers of California are asking \$185 per ton for No. 1 canning grade apricots in 1975, compared with an established price of \$215 per ton in 1974.

Canned tart cherry supplies are much larger than last year's extremely tight levels, reflecting the larger pack for the 1974/75 marketing year. Stocks on April 1 totaled 236,000 cases (24/2½'s), compared with 39,000 in 1974, and 117,000 in 1973. With a 19 percent larger U.S. tart cherry crop forecast for 1975, supplies of canned product will remain adequate. In addition, with distribution channels filled at the beginning of the 1975 season, grower prices for raw product could decline.

Stocks of canned clingstone peaches are sharply above the low levels of the past 2 years. Despite the lowest carryin in recent history at the beginning of the 1974/75 season, the substantially larger pack last summer resulted in the current larger stock position. Promotional allowances in recent months resulted in improved movement to the domestic market. While total movement for the 1974/75 season was up nearly 20 percent, exports were down sharply. Exports of cling peaches to May 1, 1975, totaled nearly 2 million cases (24/21/2's), 27 percent below a year earlier. While export shipments to Canada, the major destination, were larger, they were more than offset by decreases to Europe and Japan. As with other canned fruit, prices have advanced sharply this season with the average BLS retail price at 59.5 cents per can for May, compared with 49.3 cents a year ago. Most of this increase took place early in the season; prices have stayed close to current levels since November 1974.

USDA purchased a total of 374,000 cases (6/10's), 423,700 cases (24/21/2's), and 114,800 cases (24/ 303's) of canned peaches during fiscal 1975. Purchases were made for distribution to schools and needy families. No purchases were made by USDA during fiscal 1974.

With a 5 percent smaller clingstone peach crop forecast for California, a moderately smaller 1975 pack is likely. However, total supplies for the new season should approach last year's level of 30 million cases  $(24/2\frac{1}{2}'s)$  in view of the larger carryin stock.

Canned fruit cocktail and pear stocks are up drastically from a year ago. Although total season supplies of both items were only slightly larger during 1974/ 75, shipments have been short of the previous couple seasons. Exports of canned fruit cocktail so far this season to May 1 were nearly 1.6 million cases (24/ 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>'s), well below the 2.5 million for the same period last year. According to BLS, U.S. retail prices for canned fruit cocktail averaged 46.1 cents per can during May, 7.9 cents more than the same month a year earlier. Retail prices of canned pears increased even more to 75.1 cents per can from 61.2 cents. Wholesale canned pear prices increased sharply early in the season, but they have declined from a high of 53.4 cents per can in October 1974 to 50.9 cents during March-May, while retail prices continued to advance during the same period except in May. With good pack prospects for both canned pears and fruit cocktail, 1975/76 supplies will be larger. Retail prices are likely to decline in order to improve marketing prospects and to obtain desirable levels of movement during the coming season.

The domestic pack of canned pineapple for 11 months of the 1974/75 season (June 1-April 30) continued its downward trend, falling to 12.9 million cases (24/21/2)'s), compared with 13.8 million a year earlier. Imports of canned pineapple, especially from the Philippines, Taiwan and Thailand, represent an increasing share of our total supply. Total imports were almost 2.4 million cases (24/21/2's) during the first 4 months of 1975, nearly double the 1.3 million for the same period in 1974.

#### Frozen

The pack of 11 major frozen fruits and berries during 1974 was 7 percent smaller than the previous year. Much of the decline was due to smaller packs of apples, peaches, and blueberries which more than offset significant increases for cherries and blackberries. In addition, imports of major frozen itemsstrawberries and blueberries-were off sharply during the 1974/75 season. However, the smaller pack and lower level of imports were offset by larger carryin stocks at the beginning of the season, so that total supplies were slightly larger than in 1973/74. The apparent disappearance so far this season to May 31 for 10 items (excluding strawberries since the 1974/ 75 season ended April 30) totaled nearly 354 million pounds, down slightly from last season. Consequently, May 31 stocks of the 10 major frozen fruit and berry items at 182.6 million pounds were slightly larger than on May 31, 1974. Details for individual items are presented in table 9.

Frozen apple stocks on May 31 were 21 percent below a year earlier but are still ample. Cherry stocks were up 112 percent as a result of a much larger pack last year without a corresponding increase in disappearance to date in the marketing season. Frozen peach stocks were slightly below last year's high level. Bushberry stocks in cold storage were all above year-earlier levels except blueberries. The small blueberry pack last year is responsible for the reduced inventory. Early indications are that pack prospects for most items are good and total supplies for the 1975/ 76 marketing season are likely to be slightly higher than in recent years.

Strawberries are the leading frozen noncitrus fruit with an average annual disappearance the past 3 seasons of nearly 267 million pounds. Carryin stocks at the beginning of the 1975 pack season (May 1) were virtually the same as a year ago at 99 million pounds.

Receipts of domestic strawberries by California freezers so far this season through June 14 totaled 43.3 million pounds, compared with 53.1 at the same time last season. Freezing in California this season is behind the same period last year since the crop is 2 to 3 weeks later than normal. However, the total pack this season is expected to be near last year's level. Current grower prices for California berries are still at opening levels of 20 cents per pound. Although 2 cents higher than last season's opening field price, by mid-June last year freezers were paying 20 cents for the fresh product.

Mexican supplies of frozen berries will be off sharply this season, with the current pack just about completed. Preliminary border crossings of frozen strawberries from Mexico into the U.S. were down to approximately 74 million pounds, compared with nearly 112 million last year for the period January 1 through June 8. Smaller packs are also expected in the Northwest, the second most important producing area after California, with strawberry production in Oregon and Washington estimated moderately below 1974 levels.

The BLS wholesale price for frozen strawberries advanced during the 1974/75 season, rising from \$3.89 per case (12-10 oz. packages) in May 1974 to \$4.22 during September 1974 through May 1975 (table 10). According to trade sources, California processors have announced new list prices for retail size packs at the same level as the closing prices of the 1974 pack.

#### **Dried Fruit**

The raisin carryover at the end of the current marketing season is likely to be larger than in recent years. A moderately larger pack combined with slower total shipments this season are chiefly responsible. However, with the current crop running 2 to 3 weeks later than normal, some of the inventory may be used to fill the late summer orders.

While the first California grape crop estimate will not be available until July 10, trade sources indicate a normal crop is expected. Although the crop size of raisin varieties, namely Thompson seedless, is important, the new raisin pack will also depend in large part on purchases by wineries and to some extent on the quantities of raw product utilized for fresh table use. With larger inventories of wine and good crop prospects for wine varieties, fewer Thompson seedless grapes are likely to be used by wineries. Combining a larger carryover of raisins, with the likelihood that a smaller quantity of Thompson seedless will be purchased by wineries, potential supplies of raisins could be more than adequate during the 1975/76 marketing season. This may be the case if weather conditions are favorable later in the season.

According to the Raisin Administrative Committee, total shipments of raisins so far this season (September 1, 1974 to June 1, 1975) were 7 percent below year-earlier levels. Even though shipments so far this season are running lower, they have improved significantly in recent months. Raisin prices have weakened, with the average BLS wholesale price in May 1975 of \$11.28 per case of 24-15 oz. packages, declining steadily from \$12.45 during May 1974. Prices of U.S. raisins to foreign buyers have also declined. For example, early in May 1975 the landed price in the United Kingdom was 44.3 cents per pound, compared with 52.4 cents during October 1974.

Total exports of raisins at 37,273 tons for the period September 1 through April were 8 percent below those of the comparable period a year earlier, but sharply above the same period 2 seasons ago. Larger quantities have been shipped to Japan and Canada, but they have been offset by declines in shipments to the United Kingdom, West Germany, Sweden, and Finland.

Dried prune supplies are expected to remain ample during the 1975/76 marketing season. The 1975 California dried prune crop has been estimated at 145,000 tons, up 2 percent from last year but 29 percent below the 1973 record crop of 205,000 tons.

For the fourth consecutive month, estimated total production of this season's citrus crop has increased. The June 1 estimate indicated a record citrus crop of 14.6 million tons, one-tenth above last season. The increase is attributed to record orange and lemon crops.

Citrus crop	Utilization	to June 1
-------------	-------------	-----------

0.000		Utilization					
Crop	Fresh	Processed	Total	harvest			
	Thou. boxes	Thou. boxes	Thou. boxes	Thou. boxes			
Oranges Grapefruit Lemons	31,451 24,113 8,629	136,422 34,728 9,564	167,873 58,841 18,193	56,387 6,799 4,007			
Oranges Grapefruit Lemons	34,191 24,285 8,118	143,216 34,710 5,206	177,417 58,995 13,324	39,103 6,105 4,176			
Oranges Grapefruit Lemons	40,352 25,138 9,050	149,619 30,362 15,410	189,971 55,500 24,460	51,129 5,600 3,740			

#### Oranges

#### **Remaining Supplies Much Larger**

Because of the record orange crop of 241.1 million boxes, supplies of oranges available for the fresh market this summer are substantially larger than a year earlier. Oranges remaining for harvest in Florida in mid-June represented about 10 percent of the crop, or 17.2 million boxes, approximately 42 percent above year-earlier levels. Harvest probably will be finished later than last season with most of the remaining fruit to be used for processing.

Most fresh orange supplies during the summer will come from California-Arizona. With a 38 percent larger Valencia orange crop in California-Arizona, fruit remaining for harvest was 42 percent more than a

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With this season's shipments (August 1 to June 1, 1975) to both domestic and foreign markets well below year-earlier levels, unshipped supplies on May 1, 1975 of 76,339 tons (processed condition) were about 10 percent above a year earlier.

With large supplies available during the 1974/75 marketing season, wholesale prices have declined, particularly in recent months. In May the BLS price averaged \$9.05 per case of 24-1 pound packages, compared with \$9.65 a year earlier.

#### FRESH CITRUS

ago as of June 14. The Texas harvest was completed in April

#### Fresh Use Up Substantially.

The total quantity of U.S. oranges for fresh use so far this season has been running substantially ahead of last year's pace. Up to June 1, 40.4 million boxes of oranges had been used fresh, compared with 34.2 million for the same time a year ago. Although processing usage of oranges was also up, its share of total utilization declined to 79 percent from 81 percent a year ago. However, in view of the substantially larger orange crop remaining for harvest, the pack is expected to finish later this season. Thus, the proportion of oranges used for processing usage may match that of last season.

With a record Florida orange output, Florida fruit for fresh use so far this season has increased in both absolute and relative terms from last season. Oranges used for processing have been running only slightly more than last season and account for 83 percent of Florida oranges used as of June 14, compared with 86 percent a year ago. Movement of California-Arizona Navel oranges to the fresh market increased in absolute terms this season but declined in relative terms. California-Arizona processors used a substantially larger quantity of Navel oranges this season than last, reflecting a larger crop and heavy diversion of freeze-damaged fruit. About 26 percent of Navel oranges were reported for processing use, compared with 20 percent in 1973/74. So far this season, the volume of California-Arizona Valencia oranges moving to both fresh markets and processors has also been substantially above year-earlier levels, reflecting a larger crop. However, the share of fresh use has declined to 64 percent from 68 percent a year ago. Despite a smaller crop, slightly more Texas oranges were moved to fresh markets than a year earlier.

#### **Grower Prices Strengthened**

U.S. on-tree returns to growers for all sales (fresh and processed) during this season fell to a low of



\$1.29 a box in January from a high of \$2.86 in October. Since January, on-tree returns to growers have increased steadily to levels above a year ago in April and May. The June, on-tree returns for all oranges averaged \$1.86 per box, compared with \$1.83 last year. This is probably a reflection of good demand for both fresh oranges and orange products. Demand for fresh oranges appears to be ahead of last season's pace. Total fresh orange unloads in 41 major markets from October through mid-June this season amounted to 36.9 million cartons, up 7 percent from last season. With good demand and higher grower prices, BLS average retail prices of fresh oranges in selected cities have been moderately to slightly higher than a year ago every month this season. The retail price in May averaged 112.6 cents per dozen, up from 110.1 cents a year earlier. As supplies of fresh oranges decline seasonally, retail prices will continue to advance until the new season gets underway.

On-tree returns for Florida fresh oranges also have strengthened. Since April, grower returns have been above year-earlier levels. In June grower returns advanced sharply to \$3.90 a box from \$2.35 in May. However, on-tree returns for processing oranges increased slightly from \$1.75 to \$1.80 a box between May and June. Despite the recent advances, the 1974/75 season average grower price for all Florida oranges will probably average below 1973/74.

Since March on-tree returns for California fresh Navel and Valencia oranges have averaged slightly above to near year-earlier levels. In June on tree returns for fresh California-Arizona Valencia oranges were quoted at \$3.68 per box, compared with \$3.51 at the same time a year ago. In view of the seasonal decline in Valencia supplies, prices are expected to advance during the remainder of the season, but are likely to hold slightly to moderately above last summer's level.

#### **Exports Up, Imports Down**

Exports of fresh oranges and tangerines during the first half of the 1974/75 season (November through April) totaled slighly more than 6.7 million boxes, 37 percent above the same months of 1973/74. Every section of the world shared in the increase. Canada, the largest customer for U.S. oranges, bought onetenth more oranges, but its share declined from 62 to 50 percent. Shipments to Europe were more than three times as much as last year. Demand for oranges from Eastern Europe, particularly Poland and East Germany, continues strong, but larger shipments to the European Community (EC) are also reported. The European share increased from 6 to 17 percent. Exports to the other parts of the world, mostly Hong Kong, were running almost 45 percent more during the first 6 months of 1974/75 than the corresponding period of 1973/74.

As a result of the record U.S. orange crop, imports of fresh oranges during the first 4 months of 1975 totaled 19.1 million pounds, down two-fifths from last year. Imports from Mexico were slightly less than half of last year's quantity, while those from Israel fell 7 percent.

#### Grapefruit

#### **Remaining Supplies Light**

Although prospects for this season's grapefruit crop have improved for the fourth consecutive month, the June 1 grapefruit crop is estimated at 61.1 million boxes, still down 6 percent from the 1973/74 crop. Grapefruit harvest was 91 percent complete by June 1, the same percentage as a year ago. Because of a smaller grapefruit crop, harvest in Florida is virtually complete, while Texas' season finished much earlier than last season. However, 30 percent of the crop remained for harvest in Arizona and 57 percent of the California crop was still on the trees. Picking was just getting underway in Central California in early June. As of June 1, 5.6 million boxes of U.S. grapefruit remained for harvest, compared with 6.1 million a year earlier. These fruits are mostly for summer fresh market.

Fresh utilization of grapefruit, which accounts for 45 percent of the total crop utilized to June 1, was slightly larger than last season. Increased fresh sales from both Florida and California-Arizona more than offset smaller fresh shipments from Texas. Although fresh sales of the 1974/75 Florida grapefruit crop have been up 5 percent from last season, they represent two-fifths of total use, approximately the same as last season. Because of a substantially smaller crop, Texas grapefruit sales for fresh use decreased considerably from year-earlier levels. At the same time, the amount of grapefruit shipped to the Texas processors was only half of last year's. This was not only a reflection of the smaller crop, but also of the large diversion of freeze damaged fruit to processing outlets in 1973/74.

#### **On-tree Returns Substantially Higher**

In response to a smaller crop, U.S. on-tree returns for fresh grapefruit averaged slightly to substantially above last season for each month of the 1974/75 season, except November. On-tree returns for fresh grapefruit averaged \$3.92 a box in June, compared with \$3.10 a year ago. Reflecting high grower prices, the BLS retail price in May also reached a new peak, averaging 22 cents each, 18 percent above a year ago. Even with such high prices, demand for fresh grapefruit appears to be ahead of last season's pace. Total fresh grapefruit unloads in 41 major markets through mid-June this season were 8 percent more than a year earlier.

A smaller crop combined with good demand in both domestic and foreign markets pushed on-tree returns to Florida grapefruit growers up considerably this season. However, on-tree returns for processing grapefruit have been below last season for each month of 1974/75, reflecting slower processor demand. Grower prices for Texas grapefruit also were substantially higher this season than last, reflecting a smaller crop. Preliminary data indicate f.o.b. prices for fresh grapefruit averaged \$3.03 per 7/10-bushel carton this season, up from with \$2.58 last season. Delivered-in prices for processing grapefruit averaged \$31.97 per ton, up one-fourth from 1973/74.

With remaining supplies (mostly from California-Arizona) smaller than last season, fresh grapefruit prices will remain above year-earlier levels for the rest of the season.

#### **Exports Continue Good**

Even with the delay in the start of shipments of Florida grapefruit to Japan, total U.S. exports of fresh grapefruit during the 8 months ending April 1975 rose 15 percent from the corresponding period a year ago. Shipments to Japan also increased 15 percent, and its share of total U.S. exports remained at three-fifths. However, according to trade reports, exports of Florida grapefruit in May declined drastically compared with May 1974. Thus, total grapefruit exports from Florida for 1974/75 are likely to be well below a year ago.

Exports to Canada were virtually the same as a year ago, but its share dropped from 27 to 23 percent. A sharp increase in shipments to the European Market has been recorded for this season, but its share of total grapefruit exports is still relatively small.

#### Lemons Fewer Lemons Remain For Harvest

June 1 lemon prospects for California indicated a crop of 21 million boxes, up 1 million boxes from May 1. The California and Arizona combined crop is forecast at a record 28.2 million boxes, up 61 percent from last year. Picking of California lemons was complete in all areas except the South Coastal district. By June 1, 3.7 million boxes remained for harvest, compared with 4.2 million boxes a year ago. Arizona's harvest is complete.

Normally more lemons go for fresh use than processing, but so far this season lemons for fresh use have taken a smaller share of the total crop utilized. Fresh utilization of lemons has been 10 percent above year-earlier levels, while processing use has been almost three times larger and already accounts for 63 percent of utilization.

#### **On-tree Returns Substantially Lower**

As a result of the record lemon crop, on-tree returns for fresh lemons have averaged substantially below last season each month of 1974/75 except August and June. However, grower prices have strengthened in recent months. In June, on-tree returns for fresh lemons advanced substantially to \$6.20 a box from \$5.30 in May and are currently the same as a year ago. In view of fewer lemons remaining for harvest, fresh lemon prices may continue to advance during the summer.

Total shipments of fresh lemons through mid-June were slightly above the same period last year. Although domestic shipments were down slightly, exports were considerably larger. The substantial increases in exports to Europe and other parts of the world, mainly Japan, were chiefly responsible.



#### **PROCESSED CITRUS**

Utilization of the 1974/75 citrus crop for processing so far this season has been above last season, due mainly to the increases in processing of oranges and lemons. Grapefruit processing is expected to be below year-earlier levels, reflecting a smaller crop. So far this season, Florida's ouput of frozen and chilled citrus juices has increased while the pack of canned citrus products has generally lagged.

Data on 1974/75 output of processed citrus items in California and Arizona are not yet available, but movement of oranges and lemons to processors indicates substantial increases in these States. Heavier processing activity was due partly to the larger crops, but also reflected freeze damage in California that resulted in large quantities of fruit being diverted to processing use. Through mid-June, movement of California-Arizona lemons to processors totaled 16.1 million boxes, almost three times as large as a year ago. Movement of oranges and grapefruit to processors so far this season has also been sharply above last year's quantity. In 1973/74, California-Arizona packed 3.7 million cases (24/2's) of canned citrus juice (grapefruit, orange, and blend). With a substantially smaller crop in Texas this season, processing use of both oranges and grapefuit was down sharply. Texas processed 4.6 million cases (24/303) of canned citrus juice, about half of last season's quantity.

Although current supplies of processed citrus products are large, f.o.b. prices are generally above yearearlier levels. Movement of most chilled and frozen citrus items is running ahead of last year's pace, but that of canned citrus products is lagging.

#### **Frozen Concentrates**

Although the 1974/75 Florida orange crop is estimated at a record 177.6 million boxes, use in frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) so far this season has been running only slightly above last season's pace. Thus, with the estimated juice yield of 1.31 gallon per box, virtually the same as a year ago, the Florida pack of FCOJ through mid-June at 163.8 million gallons was slightly above year-earlier levels. However, with a substantially larger quantity of Florida Valencia oranges remaining for harvest as of June 1, total pack of FCOJ for this season will exceed last season's pack of 172 million gallons. The industry currently expects the total FCOJ pack for 1974/75 to be approximately 184 million gallons.

Reflecting the record Florida orange crop, delivered in prices for Florida oranges for frozen concentrate this season have averaged substantially below those of a year ago. But in recent weeks prices have advanced to levels above last year. In mid-June, spot and contract prices for oranges for frozen concentrate were reported at \$2.87 per box, compared with \$2.80 a year earlier. However, since Florida citrus packers raised the selling price of FCOJ from \$1.95 to \$2.10 per dozen 6-ounce can (unadvertised brands) in late December 1974, f.o.b. list prices have been steady at \$2.10 with the exception of a special promotion allowance in late winter that reduced the selling price by \$0.25 per dozen 6-ounce can. The BLS average retail price of frozen concentrate in selected cities had increased steadily from last December until May. May retail prices eased to an average 27.9 cents per 6ounce can from 28.1 cents in April, but the level was still 9 percent above a year ago.

Despite higher prices, movement of frozen concentrated orange juice has been strong this season. However, after the promotion allowance was terminated on March 28, movement slowed noticeably. Through mid-June packers had moved 100.8 million gallons of orange concentrate, up a tenth from the corresponding period a year ago. With the total net pack plus imports so far this season only slightly above year-earlier levels, Florida packers' stocks of FCOJ at mid-June were 117.5 million gallons, approximately 3 million gallons below the heavy stocks on hand a year ago. If the rate of movement remains at the current level throughout the remainder of the season, the carryover of FCOJ at the end of the season would be larger than the 48.9- million-gallon carryover a year ago.

U.S. exports of frozen concentrated orange juice during the first 6 months of the 1974/75 season totaled nearly 6.2 million gallons, 4 percent less than in the prior season. The larger shipments to Canada were more than offset by the decrease in exports to Europe and the other parts of the world. Canada bought more than half of our total exports, 7 percent more than a year ago. Shipments to Europe were down a tenth and its share was down from 45 to 43 percent. Exports to the rest of the world, although relatively small, decreased sharply to only 304,000 gallons.

USDA so far this fiscal year has purchased 2.0 million gallons of 5+1 mix (58.5° Brix) FCOJ under Section 32 of Public Law 74-320 compared with approximately 6.9 million gallons of 3+1 mix FCOJ in fiscal 1974.

With a moderately smaller Florida grapefruit crop, the current season's pack of frozen concentrated grapefruit juice had reached 7.8 million gallons, down almost 10 percent from a year earlier. However, the delivered-in price for grapefruit used for frozen concentrated grapefruit juice averaged substantially lower than last season. Movement of frozen concentrate through mid-June was 4.2 million gallons, compared with 4.1 million gallons during the corresponding period a year ago. Thus, with a sharply larger carryin at the beginning of the season, there were 8.4 million gallons of grapefruit concentrate in stock at mid-June, an increase of 3 percent from a year earlier.

#### **Chilled Products**

Output of chilled Florida orange juice continues its upward trend. Florida oranges used for chilled orange juice through mid-June totaled 19.8 million boxes, compared with 18 million boxes a year ago. The 1974/75 Florida pack of chilled orange juice through mid-June totaled 122.6 million gallons, up a tenth from the same period a year ago. Of this total, 107.1 million gallons had been processed from fresh oranges, up 8 percent from a year ago. However, fresh fruit accounted for only 87 percent of total pack, compared with 90 percent last season. The remaining quantity at 15.5 million gallons was composed of reconstituted bulk frozen concentrate. This was an increase of 41 percent from a year ago.

Despite relatively higher retail prices this spring, consumer demand for chilled orange juice continued strong. In May, the BLS average retail price of chilled orange juice in selected cities was 53.1 cents per quart, approximately 6 percent above a year ago. Total domestic movement through mid-June of this season totaled 103.7 million gallons, up from 92.5 million gallons for the same period a year ago. The larger movement cut chilled orange juice stocks as of mid-June by 4 percent from last year.

The smaller Florida grapefruit crop has so far failed to halt the upward trend in chilled grapefruit juice pack. Through mid-June a total of 17.1 million gallons of chilled grapefruit juice had been processed, up 15 percent from a year ago. The larger pack was due entirely to the increase in utilization of fresh fruit. Florida packers moved 13.9 million gallons, compared with 12.1 million during the same period a year ago, but the stocks on hand at mid-June were virtually unchanged from a year earlier.

#### **Canned Citrus Products**

The Florida citrus packing season is approaching its end. Total pack of canned citrus products is expected to be substantially smaller this season than last. By mid-June, Florida packers had processed 30.6 million cases (24-2's), 15 percent below a year ago. The decrease reflected a one-fifth smaller pack of single strength grapefruit juice. Movement of canned citrus through mid-June has also been slightly lower. Thus, even with a substantially larger carryin at the beginning of the season, stocks of canned citrus products on hand at mid-June were 13 percent smaller than a year earlier.

Florida f.o.b. prices of unsweetened single-strength canned grapefruit juice had been stable at \$4.50 per case (12/46 ounces) this season until early April when Florida citrus packers announced a price reduction to \$4.25. However, this was still \$0.50 above a year ago. Then in mid-May, Florida citrus packers offered a promotional allowance effective May 19 through June 28 which reduced the price further to \$3.89 per case (12/46 ounces), virtually the same as a year ago. Movement of canned grapefruit juice so far through mid-June has been 4 percent below a year earlier. Exports for the first 6 months this season were 17 percent less than the comparable period a year earlier. Despite the large carry-in and reduced shipments, the pack was small enough to reduce available supplies of canned grapefruit juice to a level in mid-June almost 17 percent less than last year.

Even with a larger orange crop, Florida packers have processed less canned orange juice so far this season than last season. Florida f.o.b. prices of unsweetened single strength canned orange juice fluctuated between \$4.35 and \$4.75 ( a dozen of 46 ounces). The current price is \$4.75, up from \$4.25 a year ago. Despite generally higher prices, movement so far this season is slightly ahead of last season's pace. But exports were down moderately for the first 6 months of 1974/75 from the corresponding period a year ago. Thus, smaller carryin and packs combined with larger movement have resulted in stocks on hand at mid-June about a tenth less than a year earlier.



USDA purchased 130,000 cases (12/46 oz.) of canned single strength grapefruit juice under Section 32 of Public Law 74-320 on June 2, 1975. With this purchase, USDA's fiscal 1975 total came to 306,000 cases, well below the 2,032,000 cases purchased during fiscal 1974.

#### **TREE NUTS**

The 1975 California almond crop is expected to total 145,000 tons in-shell, 24 percent below the 1974 record crop of 192,000 tons and 8 percent above 1973. Even with a crop this size, almond tonnage would still compare favorably with the production in the previous 5 years 1969-73.

Demand is strong in foreign markets, but domestic movement is running only slightly above last year's pace. According to the Almond Control Board, total domestic movement during July 1974-May 1975 was 54.3 million pounds, up from 52.8 million a year ago. The slight increase in domestic movement reflects larger shipments of unshelled products. Shipments to foreign outlets during the same period at 97.8 million pounds were 31 percent above a year ago. West Germany, our principal customer, doubled its purchases and absorbed more than one-third of total exports. Shipments to Eastern Europe, including U.S.S.R., were also up sharply, although they represented only one-tenth of total exports. On the other hand, exports to Japan were only one-third of the 19.3 million pounds exported during the same period of 1973/74. Trade sources indicated a smaller crop in Spain and a much larger one in Italy for 1975, but the combined production probably will equal last year's. Thus, total world supplies are likely to be adequate. Currently there are no formal opening prices from sellers for the 1975 season, but prices are not likely to be substantially above year-earlier levels in view of adequate supply.

#### PER CAPITA FRUIT CONSUMPTION

Total per capita fruit consumption in 1974 reached 203.9 pounds (fresh weight equivalent) the highest level since 1948. This level was 5 pounds or nearly 3 percent above 1973.

Per capita consumption of all fresh fruit increased from 75.6 to 78.0 pounds between 1973 and 1974 with many fruit sharing in the increase. Fresh noncitrus consumption showed an increase of 5 percent. Despite higher prices, consumption of banana, the major fresh fruit, increased from 18.4 pounds in 1973 to 18.7 during 1974. Consumption of fresh apples, the second major fresh fruit, increased even more dramatically from 14.5 pounds in 1973 to 15.7 in 1974, an increase of 8 percent. Fresh grape consumption, although relatively small, showed an increase of 0.6 pound or about 30 percent from 1973. Per capita



fresh citrus consumption decreased 0.2 pound from 1973 to 27.1 pounds in 1974.

Per capita processed fruit consumption showed a slight increase from 123.3 pounds in 1973 to 125.9 during 1974. The increase in processed citrus consumption more than offset the decrease in processed noncitrus consumption. Per capita frozen concentrated citrus juice increased from 48.1 to 53.6 pounds between 1973 and 1974. Continued strong demand for frozen concentrated orange juice was chiefly responsible. As a result of higher prices, per capita processed noncitrus fruit consumption declined from 46.7 pounds in 1973 to 44.3 in 1974. Smaller canned noncitrus fruit consumption is indicated for most items. particularly canned pineapple which is down from 3.4 to 2.7 pounds. Consumption of frozen noncitrus fruit also declined from 3.53 to 2.80 pounds, while that of dried fruit increased from 2.59 to 2.83 pounds.

Detailed data regarding per capita consumption of individual fresh and processed fruit for the 1950 to 1974 period may be found in tables 17 through 23.

Based on preliminary estimates, per capita consumption of all fruit appears likely to increase again in



1975. Per capita use of processed items—especially frozen concentrated orange juice—is expected to continue to increase this year. Consumption of fresh fruit also is expected to rise further this year, following a moderate increase in 1974, and may reach the highest level in 5 years.



#### Prices, Costs and Margins of Florida Grapefruit— Fresh and Processed

by

Alfred J. Burns and Joseph Podany

**Abstract**: Florida is the leading producer of grapefruit, accounting for 76 percent of the 1973/74 U.S. crop. During the last decade processing has become the leading outlet for Florida grapefruit, with canned juice the most important processed product. This article traces trends in prices, costs, margins, and grower, returns for Florida grapefruit, including fresh grapefruit, canned grapefruit juice, and canned grapefruit sections. Florida growers' share of the retail value in most seasons was larger for grapefruit juice than for either fresh grapefruit or canned sections. Florida growers have maintained their share of the consumer dollar for each of the three grapefruit products during the past 9 seasons.

Key Words: Grapefruit, fresh, canned, retail price, costs, margins, grower returns.

#### INTRODUCTION

Per capita consumption of fresh grapefruit trended upward between 1963 and 1974. Consumption averaged 8.2 pounds (fresh weight) in 1974, 1.8 pounds more than in 1963 (table 1). Consumption of canned grapefruit juice also increased, rising from 1.3 pounds (product weight) per person in 1963 to 3.6 pounds in 1974. Consumption of canned grapefruit sections per person remained relatively stable during the period, averaging about ½ pound (product weight) per year.

Table 1-Grapefruit: U.S. consumption per capita, 1963-74

Maria	-	Canned <sup>2</sup>			
Year	Fresh grapefruit <sup>1</sup>	Juice	Sections		
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds		
1963	6.4	1.3	.3		
1964	7.5	1.1	.5		
1965	8.3	1.4	.4		
1966	8.4	1.7	.6		
1967	9.0	2.3	.7		
1968	8.0	2.2	.6		
1969	7.8	2.9	.4		
1970	8.2	3.0	.5		
1971	8.6	3.3	.5		
1972	8.6	3.3	.4		
1973	8.6	3.5	.4		
1974 <sup>3</sup>	8.2	3.6	.4		

<sup>1</sup> Fresh weight basis. <sup>2</sup> Product weight basis. <sup>3</sup> Preliminary.

SRS reports grapefruit production in four States— Arizona, California, Florida, and Texas. However, Florida dominates, accounting for 76 percent of all U.S. commercially produced grapefruit in 1973/74 (table 2). That season nearly 2.7 million tons of grapefruit were produced nationally, 94 percent more than in 1963/64. Production increased in Florida, Texas, and California and declined slightly in Arizona over this period. Texas, recovering from a killing freeze in 1961/62, increased its share of the U.S. crop from 2 percent in 1963/64 to 16 percent in 1973/74. In spite of larger crops, Florida's share of the U.S. crop declined from 81 percent to 76 percent during this period.

Florida produced 48.1 million boxes of grapefruit in 1973/74, or 83 percent more than 1963/64 (table 3). Most of the larger production was processed. Fresh use increased only 4 million boxes, or 27 percent, while processed grapefruit products took 29.4 million boxes in 1973/74, about ½ times the amount in 1963/64. The portion of Florida's crop marketed fresh dropped from 56 percent in 1963/64 to 35 percent in 1970/71, but has increased slightly each season since. since. Grapefruit processed into canned juice increased sharply between 1963/64 and 1970/71. Canned grapefruit juice's share of Florida's crop increased from 15 percent in 1963/64 to 34 percent in 1970/71, but has declined slightly since.

This article discusses prices, marketing costs, margins, and grower returns for fresh grapefruit, canned grapefruit juice, and canned grapefruit sections. Data used are from a continuing study of costs and margins for fruits and vegetables conducted by the Economic Research Service (ERS).

#### Table 2–Grapefruit: Production, selected States and United States, 1963/64-1973/74

	FIG	orida	Те	exas	Othe			
Season	Season Percentage of Amount total		Percentage of Amount total		Amount	Percentage of total	Total	
	1,000 tons	Percent	1,000 tons	Percent	1,000 tons	Percent	1,000 tons	
1963/64	1,117.0	81	20.0	2	240.0	17	1,377.0	
1964/65	1,356.0	81	80.0	5	230.8	14	166.8	
1965/66	1,483.2	78	152.0	8	.259.2	14	1,894,4	
1966/67	1,853.0	81	216.0	9	217.0	10	2,286.0	
1967/68	1,398.2	79	112.0	6	270.0	15	1,780.2	
1968/69	1,695.8	77	268.0	12	244.9	11	2,208.7	
1969/70	1,589.5	73	324.0	15	272.6	12	2,186.1	
1970/71	1,823.2	74	404.0	16	244.6	10	2,471.8	
1971/72	1,997.5	76	368.0	14	257.4	10	2,622.9	
1972/73	1,929.5	72	472.0	18	274.3	10	2,675.8	
1973/74	2,044.2	76	428.0	16	204.4	8	2,676.6	

Source: Citrus Fruits, Production, Use, Value, by States,

1971-72, 1972-73, and 1973-74. October 1974, U.S. Dept. Agr.,

Crop Reporting Board, (Similar reports for earlier seasons)

		Utilization of production									
<b>C</b>	Quadua	<b>C</b>				Proc	essed			Tatal	
Season	tion	Fr	esn	Canne	d juice	Canned	sections	Other pr	oducts <sup>1</sup>	processed	
			Amount	Share	Amount	Share	Amourit	Share	Amount	Share	
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	Percent	, 1,000 boxes	Percent	1,000 boxes	Percent	1,000 boxes	Percent	1,000 boxes	
1963/64 1964/75 1965/66 1966/67 1967/68 1968/69 1969/70 1970/71 1971/72 1972/73	26,300 31,900 34,900 43,600 32,900 39,900 37,400 42,900 47,000 45,400	14,719 15,846 15,077 17,281 14,702 14,067 14,262 14,960 17,039 17,046	56.0 49.7 43.2 39.6 44.7 35.3 38.1 34.9 36.3 37.5	4,012 7,184 9,251 13,196 9,941 11,855 12,255 14,573 14,529 13,330	15.2 22.5 26.5 30.3 30.2 29.7 32.8 34.0 30.9 29.4	2,179 2,670 2,921 3,526 2,604 3,033 2,474 2,333 1,931 2,086	8.3 8.4 8.1 7.9 7.6 6.6 5.4 4.1 4.6	5,390 6,200 7,651 9,597 5,653 10,945 8,409 11,034 13,501 12,938	20.5 19.4 21.9 22.0 17.2 27.4 22.5 25.7 28.7 28.5	11,581 16,054 19,823 26,319 18,198 25,833 23,138 27,940 29,961 28,354	
1973/74	48,100	18,731	38.9	13,858	28.8	2,332	4.9	13,179	27.9	29,369	

#### Table 3–Florida grapefruit: Production and utilization, 1963/64-1973/74

<sup>1</sup> Frozen concentrated grapefruit juice, canned blend juice, canned citrus salad, chilled grapefruit sections, and chilled grapefruit juice.

Source: Citrus Fruits, Production, Use, Value, by States,

1971-72, 1972-73, and 1973-74, October 1974, U.S. Dept. Agr., Crop Reporting Board (Similar reports for earlier seasons) and Florida Canners Association Statistical Summary, 1973-74 season (Similar reports for earlier seasons).

#### FRESH GRAPEFRUIT

#### **Marketing Patterns**

To get a better idea of where Florida fresh grapefruit are being sold, unload data from the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) for calendar 1963 through 1973 were evaluated. These data identify the source of monthly rail and truck unloads in 41 major U.S. cities. Carlots were converted to tons using AMS conversion factors to allow for different carlot weights during the period.

A large part of Florida's fresh grapefruit is marketed in the East-56 percent of the calendar 197173 unloads went to eastern cities, with New York City alone taking 27 percent (Figure 1). The Midwest was the second largest market, taking 26 percent of the unloads. Chicago and Detroit were leading midwestern cities, taking slightly over 5 percent each. Ten percent were unloaded in the West and 8 percent in the South.

Changes have occurred in the distribution of Florida grapefruit since the early 1960's. The quantity of Florida grapefruit unloaded in 41 U.S. cities increased 12.9 percent from 1963-65 to 1971-73 (Figure 2). The East experienced the largest rise (23.3

### DISTRIBUTION OF FLORIDA FRESH GRAPEFRUIT UNLOADS IN THE U.S. 1971-73



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NEG. ERS 2085 - 75 (6)

Figure 1



Figure 2

TRUCK UNLOADS OF FLORIDA FRESH GRAPEFRUIT BY REGIONS 1963-65 TO 1971-73





percent), followed by the West (10.6 percent), and the Midwest (7.5 percent). Unloads in the South, however, dropped 18.0 percent.

Trucks are playing an increasingly important role in moving Florida grapefruit to market. About 77 percent of the 41 city unloads arrived by truck in 1971-73, up from 69 percent in 1963-65 (Figure 3). Truck transportation increased in each region, with the largest increases occurring in the Midwest and the West. Trucks accounted for virtually all of the reported unloads in the South and the West in 1971-73. No southern city and only San Francisco and Seattle in the West reported rail unloads in 1971-73. Nearly 40 percent of unloads in the East arrived by rail in 1971-73, with only two eastern cities reporting more than 40 percent rail unloads—New York City (55 percent) and Philadelphia (41 percent).

Figure 4 shows monthly grapefruit unloads in 41

### MONTHLY FRESH GRAPEFRUIT UNLOADS 41 U.S. CITIES, 1971-73 AVERAGE

THOUS. TONS 80 60 THER S 40 LORIDA 20 0 SEP MAY AUG DEC JAN FEB MAR APR JUN JUL OCT NOV USDA NEG. ERS 2088 - 75 (6) Figure 4

U.S. cities for calendar 1971-73 by place of origin. Florida grapefruit clearly dominate unloads in the 41 markets each month from October through June. Unloads come mainly from California and Arizona in the summer. Supplies from Mexico enter some U.S. markets in small quantities in the fall and winter.

#### Prices and price Spreads

Fresh, while, seedless grapefruit were priced at Florida shipping points and at wholesale and retail levels in Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, and Pittsburgh. Retail prices were collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in a sample of retail stores on the first consecutive Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of each month. The wholesale price, reported by the Federal-State Market News Servise, is the Tuesday price for the retail pricing week. The shipping point price is an average of daily prices for the week preceding the retail pricing week reported by the Florida Grower's Administrative Committee, based on prices compiled by Florida Citrus Mutual. Monthly retail, wholesale, and shipping point prices are weighted by monthly carlot unloads of Florida grapefruit in Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, and Pittsburgh to obtain the season average price (season: November-April).

The retail value of a box of fresh grapefruit is the return to the retailer for salable grapefruit (retail price minus 3 percent allowance for losses during the marketing process). Harvesting, hauling, packing, and selling costs are reported by the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station. Grower returns are derived by deducting harvesting, hauling, packing, and selling costs from the shipping point price. The wholesale-retail spread, derived by deducting wholesale price from retail value, is payment for secondary wholesaling, intracity transportation, and retailing. The shipping point-wholesale spread, derived by deducting shipping point price from wholesale price, is payment for transportation from shipping point and primary wholesaling.

The retail price of fresh grapefruit in Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, and Pittsburgh increased on the average slightly less than one-third cent per pound per season between 1963/64-1973/74. The four-city average retail price was 16.9 cents per pound in 1973/ 74, 2.8 cents more than 10 seasons earlier (table 4). The retail value of an 85-pound box (or its equivalent) averaged \$13.97 in 1973/74, 20 percent higher than in 1963/64 (Figure 5). All the retail price increase occurred after 1970/71. Returns to Florida growers for grapefruit sold in the four cities, though highly variable, averaged \$1.97 in 1973/74, one-fourth less than in 1963/64. However, the 3-year average grower returns increased from \$1.92 in 1963/64-1965/66 to \$2.23 in 1971/72-1973/74, a 16 percent rise. Harvesting, hauling, packing, and selling costs rose from \$1.60 in 1963/64 to \$2.67 in 1973/ 74, a 67 percent increase. The shipping point-wholesale price spread more than doubled during the 11 seasons and the wholesale-retail price spread increased by only a small amount, reflecting a sharp rise in wholesale prices. The total spread between shipping point and retail increased 23 percent between 1963/64 and 1973/74.

A simple trend line fitted to the data in table 4 indicates that the retail value of grapefruit sold in the

	Retail Retail		Wholesale-retail spread <sup>3</sup>		Shipping point- wholesale spread <sup>4</sup>		Picking, hauling, packing and selling costs <sup>5</sup>		Derived grower returns <sup>6</sup>	
Season	per pound	per box <sup>2</sup>	Per box	Percent- age of retail value	Per box	Percent- age of retail value	Per box	Percent- age of retail value	Per box	Percent-, age of retail value
	Cents	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent
1963/64	14.1 12.8 12.1 11.3 13.2 13.4 13.9 13.6 15.2 16.4	11.60 10.57 10.00 9.33 10.85 11.03 11.48 11.22 12.54 13.47	6.03 5.70 5.10 5.22 4.85 5.54 5.75 5.53 5.74 6.48	52 54 51 56 45 50 50 49 46 48	$1.51 \\ 1.59 \\ 1.40 \\ 1.12 \\ 1.56 \\ 1.71 \\ 1.61 \\ 1.72 \\ 2.02 \\ 2.20 $	13 15 14 12 14 16 14 15 16 17	1.60 1.70 1.79 1.97 2.00 2.13 2.20 2.24 2.60	14 16 18 19 18 18 19 20 18 19	$2.46 \\ 1.58 \\ 1.71 \\ 1.20 \\ 2.47 \\ 1.78 \\ 1.99 \\ 1.77 \\ 2.54 \\ 2.19$	21 15 17 13 23 16 17 16 20 16
1973/74 <sup>7</sup>	16.9	13.97	6.04	43	3.29	24	2.67	19	1.97	14

 Table 4–Florida grapefruit: Seasonal average prices, spreads, costs, and returns, average Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, and Pittsburgh<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 6-month weighted average (Nov.-Apr.), white, seedless, size 40, packed in 2/<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> box cartons, 42.5 pounds net weight each. <sup>2</sup> Returns of retailer for salable grapefruit (3-percent allowance for loss incurred during marketing process). <sup>3</sup> Retail value minus wholesale price. Payment for secondary wholesaling and retailing. <sup>4</sup> Wholesale price minus shipping point price. Payment for intercity transportation and primary wholesaling (assembly

and warehousing). <sup>5</sup> Spurlock, A.H., Costs of Picking and Hauling Florida Citrus Fruits, 1972-73 season, Agr. Econ. Rpt. 60; and Spurlock, A.H., Costs of Packing and Selling Florida Fresh Citrus Fruits, 1972-73 Season, Agr. Econ. Rpt. 61, Fla. Agr. Expt. Sta. <sup>6</sup> Derived by deducting picking, hauling, packing costs from shipping point price. <sup>7</sup> Preliminary.

### FLORIDA GRAPEFRUIT\*

#### SEASON BEGINNING NOVEMBER



<sup>\*</sup>Sold in Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, and Pittsburgh

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four cities increased an average of 32 cents per box per season since 1963/64. During the same period, the wholesale-retail spread increased 6 cents per box per season; the shipping point-wholesale spread rose 13 cents; harvesting, hauling, packing and selling costs went up 10 cents; and grower returns rose 3 cents.

The market share of the retail value going for the shipping point-wholesale spread increased on the average about two-thirds of a percentage point per season between 1963/64-1973/74. The increase was more than offset by a near 1 percentage point

decline per season in the wholesale-retail spread, resulting in a slight reduction in the total shipping pointretail spread's share of the retail value. The share taken by harvesting, hauling, packing and selling costs increased about one-third of a percentage point per season. The grower's share, 'although highly variable, did not show any significant trend over the period.

For the period, the wholesale-retail spread averaged 50 percent of the retail value; the shipping point-wholesale spread averaged 15 percent; harvesting, hauling, packing, and selling costs 18 percent; and grower returns 17 percent.

#### CANNED GRAPEFRUIT PRODUCTS

Canned grapefruit juice and sections were priced at three levels-delivered-in (delivered to the processing plant door), processor (f.o.b. processing plant), and retail. Quarterly retail prices used were collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in Detroit and Pittsburgh. Processor price is f.o.b. Florida processing plants as reported in the American Institute of Food Distribution's "Report on Food Markets" for the first week of the month in which retail prices are collected. Delivered-in price is a computed return for the quantity of grapefruit required to process a dozen cans of juice or 24 cans of sections-based on the seasonal average per box price paid by processors and seasonal average yield of juice or sections per box. Average prices paid by processors and average yields per box are reported by the Florida Canners Association. The retail value of canned grapefruit juice and sections is simply the retail price (no allowance is made for losses during marketing). Simple averages are made of quarterly retail prices, processor prices, and delivered-in price to obtain seasonal average prices (Season: Oct.-Sept.).

The wholesale and retail margin for canned grapefruit juice and sections is the difference between the retail price and the processor price. This margin includes payment for transportation from the processor to the consuming city, wholesaling or brokerage, intra-city transportation, and retailing. The processor margin is the difference between the processor price and the delivered-in price. It is the amount paid for processing, warehousing, and selling the product. The grower return (on-tree) is derived by deducting picking and hauling costs from the delivered-in price.

#### **Canned Grapefruit Juice**

The total supply of Florida canned grapefruit juice was 24.8 million cases (24/No. 2 cans) in 1973/74, double the short supply in 1965/66 (table 5). The 1965/66 short supply was the result of a reduced pack that season (12.1 million cases) and a small packers' carryin (0.3 million cases). Both the pack and the carryin increased in 1966/67 and have trended upward since. The grapefruit juice pack reached 20.6 million cases in 1973/74, with a carryin of 4.2 million cases that season.

Table 5—Florida grapefruit juice: Packers'	carryin,	pack,
and total supply, 1965/66-1973	3/74	

Season	Packers'	Season	Total
	carryin	pack <sup>1</sup>	supply <sup>1</sup>
	1,000	) cases (equivale 24/No, 2 cans)	ent to
1965/66	298	12,090	12,388
1966/67	1,093	17,844	18,937
1967/68	3,632	13,300	16,932
1968/69	3,659	15,445	19,104
1969/70	1,634	16,423	18,057
1970/71         1971/72         1972/73         1973/74	819	19,366	20,185
	1,605	21,173	22,778
	4,310	19,059	23,369
	4,203	20,576	24,779

<sup>1</sup> Does not include reconstituted juice.

The retail price of canned grapefruit juice in Detroit and Pittsburgh,' as estimated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, averaged 51.6 cents per 46-oz. can in 1973/74, 8.2 cents more than in 1965/66. Retail price increases averaged 1.8 cents per can per season. The retail value of a dozen 46-oz. cans of grapefruit juice averaged \$6.20 in 1973/74, 19 percent greater than 8 seasons earlier (table 6 and Figure 6). The processor margin increased 41 percent while picking and hauling costs increased 56 percent. The wholesale and retail margin increased 1 percent during this period. Returns to Florida growers for grapefruit required to yield a dozen cans of juice were \$1.16 in 1973/74, 3 percent more than in 1965/66.

A simple trend line fitted to the data in table 6 indicates that the retail value of grapefruit juice sold in the two cities increased an average of 22 cents per dozen cans per season in 1965/66-1973/74. During this period the processor margin increased 8 cents per dozen cans per season, picking and hauling costs

	Dotail	Dotail	Wholesale and retail margin <sup>2</sup>		Processor margin		Picking and Hauling costs <sup>3</sup>		Derived Grower return <sup>4</sup>	
Season	Season price per value pr 46 oz. doz. can	value per doz. cans	Per doz. cans	Percent- age of retail value	Per doz. cans	Percent- age of retail value	Per doz. cans	Percent- age of retail value	Per doz. cans	Percent- age of retail value
	Cents	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent
1965/66 1966/67 1967/68 1968/69 1969/70	43.4 37.4 39.7 39.0 45.2	5.20 4.50 4.76 4.68 5.43	1.90 1.68 1.20 1.50 1.30	36 37 25 32 24	1.81 1.97 1.96 2.12 2.38	35 44 41 45 44	.36 .35 .39 .43 .44	7 8 9 8	1.13 .50 1.21 .63 1.31	22 11 26 14 24
1970//1 1971/72 1972/73 1973/74 <sup>5</sup>	49.7 52.4 50.8 51.6	5.96 6.29 6.09 6.20	1.51 1.75 1.74 1.92	25 28 28 31	2.52 2.31 2.23 2.56	42 37 37 41	.46 .48 .54 .56	8 7 9 9	1.47 1.75 1.58 1.16	25 28 26 19

 Table 6—Florida grapefruit juice, canned: Seasonal prices, margins, costs, and returns, average Detroit and Pittsburgh<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Marketing Season: October-September. <sup>2</sup> Includes transportation from processing plant to Detroit and Pittsburgh. <sup>3</sup> Calculated from data in Spurlock, A.H., Costs of Picking and Hauling Florida Citrus Fruits, 1972/73 Season, Ag. Econ. Rpt. 60, Fla. Agr. Expt. Sta., April 1974, using seasonal average quantity of grapefruit required to pack 12/46-oz. cans. <sup>4</sup> Returns to Florida growers, for seasonal average quantity of grapefruit required to pack 12/46-oz. cans. <sup>5</sup> Preliminary.

### CANNED GRAPEFRUIT JUICE SOLD IN DETROIT AND PITTSBURGH



SEASON BEGINNING OCTOBER

Figure 6

went up 3 cents, the wholesale and retail margin rose 2 cents, and the grower return rose 9 cents.

In addition, the market shares or percentage of the retail value going to growers and other market factors did not show any significant trend over the period. For the 9 seasons the processor margin averaged 41 percent of the retail value; the wholesale and retail margin averaged 29 percent; picking and hauling costs 8 percent; and grower returns 22 percent.

#### **Canned Grapefruit Sections**

The total supply of Florida canned grapefruit sections was 3.4 million cases (24/No. 2 cans) in 1973/ 74, about one-fifth less than in 1965/66 (table 7). Total supply trended downward throughout the period, with the only appreciable increase occurring in 1966/ 67. Declining supplies were due mainly to declining

Table 7–Florida grapefruit sections: Packers' carryin, pack and total supply, 1965/66-1973/74

Season	Packers'	Season	Total
	carryin	pack	supply
	1,000	) cases (equival 24/No, 2 cans)	ent to
1965/66	372	4,002	4,374
1966/67	385	4,756	5,141
1967/68	895	3,412	4,307
1968/69	637	3,396	4,033
1969/70	523	3,325	3,848
1970/71	720	3,506	4,226
1971/72	666	2,752	3,418
1972/73	440	2,687	3,127

packs, which dropped from 4.0 million cases in 1965/ 66 to 3.0 million cases in 1973/74.

The retail price of canned grapefruit sections in Detroit and Pittsburgh averaged 37.6 cents per No. 303 can in 1973/74, 10.4 cents higher than in 1965/66. Retail prices increased throughout the period, averaging slightly over 1 cent per can per season. The retail value of a 24-can case of grapefruit sections averaged \$9.02 in 1973/74, 38 percent more than 8 seasons earlier (table 8 and Figure 7). Returns to Florida growers for grapefruit sections sold in Detroit and Pittsburgh increased 17 percent, from \$0.83 to \$1.00 per case. Picking and hauling costs in Florida rose from 23 cents per case in 1965/66 to 39 cents in 1973/74, a 70 percent increase. The processor margin went up 53 percent to \$4.95 per case in 1973/74 and the wholesale and retail margin rose 20 percent to \$2.68 per case.

A simple trend line fitted to the data in table 8 indicates that the retail value of canned grapefruit sections sold in Detroit and Pittsburgh increased an average of 31 cents per case per season since 1965/ 66. During this same period, the processor margin increased 16 cents per case per season; the wholesale and retail margin went up 7 cents; grower returns rose 6 cents; and picking and hauling costs rose 2 cents.

Like canned grapefruit juice, the market shares or percentage of the retail value for canned grapefruit sections going to growers and other market factors did not show any significant trend over the period. For the 9 seasons, the processor margin averaged 53 percent, the wholesale and retail margin averaged 30 percent, picking and hauling costs 4 percent, and grower returns 13 percent.

 
 Table 8-Florida grapefruit sections, canned: Seasonal average prices, margins, costs, and returns, average Detroit and Pittsburgh<sup>1</sup>

<u></u>	Retail Retail		Wholesale and retail margin <sup>2</sup>		Processor margin		Picking and hauling costs <sup>3</sup>		Derived grower returns <sup>4</sup>	
Season	price per No. 303 can	value per case	Per age of retail value		Per case	Percent- age of retail value	Per case	Percent- age of retail value	Per case	Percent- age of retail value
	Cents Doll	ars Dollars	Percen	t Dollars	Percent	t Dollars	Percen	t Dollars	Percer	nt
1965/66	27.2	6.53	2.23	34	3.24	50	.23	3	.83	13
1966/67	27.1	6.50	2.16	33	3.48	53	.23	4	.63	10
1967/68	27.4	6.57	1.82	28	3.39	51	.26	.4	1.10	17
1968/69	28.9	6.94	1.88	27	3.98	57	.32	5	.76	11
1969/70	30.0	7.19	2.00	28	4.03	56	.29	4	.87	12
1970/71	30.3	7.27	2.15	30	4.01	55	.28	4	.83	11
1971/72	33.2	7.96	2.34	29	4.04	51	.32	4	1.26	16
1972/73	34.6	8.29	2.54	31	4.01	48	.38	5	1.36	16
1973/74 <sup>5</sup>	37.6	9.02	2.68	30	4.95	55	.39	4	1.00	11

<sup>1</sup> Marketing Season: October-September. <sup>2</sup> Includes transportation from processing plant to Detroit and Pittsburgh. <sup>3</sup> Calculated from data in Spurlock, A.H., Costs of Picking and Hauling Florida Citrus Fruits, 1972/73 Season, Ag. Econ. Rpt.

60, Fla. Agr. Expt. Sta., April 1974 using seasonal average quantity of grapefruit required to pack 24/No. 303 cans. <sup>4</sup> Returns to Florida growers for seasonal average quantity of grapefruit required to pack 24/No. 303 cans. <sup>5</sup> Preliminary.

### CANNED GRAPEFRUIT SECTIONS SOLD IN DETROIT AND PITTSBURGH

SEASON BEGINNING OCTOBER

SPER CASE\*



\* 24 No. 303 cans

USDA

NEG. ERS 2090 - 75 (6)



\* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \*

State	1973'	1974 <sup>1</sup>	1975
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
California:			
Clingstone	1,294.0	1,598.0	1,520.0
Freestone	420.0	452.0	400.0
Total California	1,714.0	2,050.0	1,920.0
Southern States:			
North Carolina	30.0	20.0	30.0
South Carolina	245.0	215.0	215.0
Georgia	100.0	45.0	95.0
Alabama	7.0	9.0	8.5
Mississippi	10.0	7.0	7.0
Arkansas	36.0	20.0	35.0
Louisiana	6.5	<b>6.</b> 3	2.5
Oklahoma	9.2	.1	6.8
Texas	15.0	18.0	15.0
Total Southern States	458.7	340.4	414.8
Other States:			
Massachusetts	4.0	3.0	4.8
Connecticut	4.5	4.2	5.0
New York	15.0	. 16.0	18.0
New Jersey	92.0	91.0	100.0
Pennsylvania	81.0	120.0	120.0
Ohio	5.0	14.0	20.0
Indiana	3.5	2.0	10.0
Illinois	7.0	3.5	25.0
Michigan	50.0	70.0	85.0
Missouri	8.0	3.0	23.0
Kansas	10.0	3.0	10.0
Delaware	2.9	1.2	3.4
Maryland	14.7	19.4	23.5
Virginia	20.0	32.0	32.0
West Virginia	16.0	23.0	26.0
Kentucky	4.0	5.0	16.5
Tennessee	3.7	4.0	8.7
Idaho	.8	10.0	10.0
Colorado	23.1	13.7	21.0
Utah	12.0	16.0	15.5
Washington	43.0	26.0	40.0
Oregon	12.0	11.0	13.0
Total Other States	432.2	491.0	630.4
United States	2,604.9	2,881.4	2,965.2

#### Table 1-Peaches: Production, 1973, 1974, and indicated 1975

<sup>1</sup> Excludes unharvested production and excess cullage.

State		Sweet			Tart		All varieties			
State	1973 <sup>1</sup>	1974 <sup>1</sup>	1975	1973 <sup>1</sup>	1974 <sup>1</sup>	1975	1973 <sup>1</sup>	1974 <sup>1</sup>	1975	
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	
New York	3,400	1,600	5,400	10,200	8,100	16,500	13,600	9,700	21,900	
Pennsylvania	660	800	750	3,150	6,550	6,006	3,810	7,350	6,750	
Ohio				170	300	280	170	300	280	
Michigan	16,000	25,500	30,000	58,000	103,000	115,000	74,000	128,500	145,000	
Wisconsin				2,400	5,200	7,000	2,400	5,200	7,000	
5 Great Lake States	20,060	27,900	36,150	73,920	123,150	144,780	93,980	151,050	180,930	
Montana	2,510	1,650	1,900				2,510	1,650	1,900	
Idaho	1,500	2,250	1,400				1,500	2,250	1,400	
Colorado	560	250	400	1,000	1,250	1,500	1,560	1,500	1,900	
Utah	6,500	5,000	6,400	8,500	5,840	7,000	15,000	10,800	13,400	
Washington	45,500	45,000	40,000				45,600	45,000	40,000	
Oregon	37,000	33,500	36,000	3,600	2,100	4,000	40,600	35,600	40,000	
California	40,000	28,000	33,000				40,000	28,000	33,000	
7 Western States	133,570	115,650	119,100	13,100	9,150	12,500	146,670	124,800	131,600	
12 States	153,630	143,550	155,250	87,020	132,300	157,280	240,650	275,850	312,530	

#### Table 2-Cherries: Production by type, 12 States, 1973, 1974, and indicated 1975

<sup>1</sup> Excludes unharvested production and excess cullage.

Table 3–Strawberries:	Acreage,	yield per	acre, and	production,	1973,	1974,	, and indicat	ed 1975 <sup>1</sup>
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Crop and state		Acreage			rield per acr	e	Production			
Crop and state	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975	
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	<sup>**</sup> 1,000 acres	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	
Strawberries: Winter:										
Florida	1.4	1.3	1.1	13.5	13.5	16.5	18.9	17.6	18.2	
Spring:										
Arkansas	1.3	1.2	1.1	2.2	2.3	4.5	2.9	2.8	5.0	
California	8.1	8.9	9.8	39.5	43.0	39.5	320.0	382.7	387.1	
Illinois	1.0	.9	.9	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.2	3.1	3.2	
Indiana	.6	.7	.9	2.9	2.5	7.2	1.9	1.8	6.5	
Kentucky	.6	.5	.6	2.8	2.6	4.0	1.7	1.3	2.4	
Louisiana	1.1	1.0	.9	5.5	5.5	7.0	6.1	5.5	6.3	
Maryland	.6	.6	.6	3.1	2.8	3.3	1.7	1.6	2.0	
Massachusetts	.3	.3	.3	4.0	5.1	5.6	1.0	1.4	1.7	
Michigan	3.4	3.1	2.9	4.4	5.7	5.5	15.0	17.7	16.0	
Missouri	.6	.5	.5	3.2	3.3	4.5	1.9	1.6	2.4	
New Jersey	1.1	1.0	.9	4.2	5.3	4.5	4.6	5.3	4.1	
New York	1.1	1.0	1.0	4.0	4.4	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.1	
North Carolina	2.1	2.0	2.2	3.2	2.8	2.0	6.7	5.6	4.4	
Ohio	1.4	1.5	1.7	3.0	3.7	3.7	4.2	5.6	6.3	
Oklahoma	.6	.6	.6	3.9	1.6	4.2	2.5	1.0	2.5	
Oregon	7.8	7.2	6.0	6.2	5.7	6.2	48.4	41.0	37.2	
Pennsylvania	1.3	1.3	1.3	3.2	3.3	3.5	4.2	4.3	4.6	
Tennessee	.9	.7	.7	1.7	2.2	2.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	
Virginia	.6	.4	.4	1.9	2.0	2.5	1.1	.8	1.0	
Washington	3.6	3.6	3.4	6.0	6.3	6.3	21.6	22.7	21.4	
Wisconsin	1.4	1.3	1.2	2.7	2.9	2.8	3.8	3.8	3.4	
Total Spring	39.5	38.3	37.9	11.6	13.4	13.8	458.4	515.6	523,3	
United States	40.9	39.6	39.0	11.7	13.5	13.9	477.3	533.2	541.5	

<sup>1</sup> Includes processing.

		January-March			Calendar year				
Origin and type of wine	1975 <sup>2</sup>	1974	1973	1974 <sup>2</sup>	1973	1972			
	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons			
U.S. produced: <sup>3</sup>									
Table	42,392	39,506	36,577	·157,186	145,877	136,342			
Dessert	16,409	16,612	17,886	63,459	66,346	70,026			
Other	17,758	18,480	18,285	77,364	79,817	83,574			
Total	76,559	74,599	72,748	298,009	292,041	289,942			
Imported: <sup>4</sup>									
Table	8,518	9,020	10,351	41,755	45,375	37,478			
Dessert	494	637	699	3,264	2,913	2,662			
Other	1,389	1,357	1,655	6,375	6,885	6,903			
Total	10,401	11,013	12,705	51,394	55,172	47,043			
All wine:									
Table	50,910	48,526	46,928	198,941	191,252	173,820			
Dessert	16,903	17,248	18,585	66,723	69,258	72,688			
Other	19,147	19,837	19,940	83,739	86,703	90,477			
Total	86,961	85,612	85,453	349,403	347,213	336,985			

#### Table 4-Wine entering distribution channels in the U.S., by origin and type of wine<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Due to rounding, totals may not equal sum of components. <sup>2</sup> Preliminary. <sup>3</sup> Includes taxable withdrawls only. <sup>4</sup> Imports for consumption.

Source: Wine Advisory Board.

index and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
						(1967	=100)					
Wholesale price index: <sup>1</sup>												
1970	106.1	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	109.2	109.2	110.9
1971	111.0	111.0	115.0	115.0	115.5	115.5	120.7	120.7	120.7	120.7	120.7	119.5
1972	119.9	125.1	125.2	125.3	125.3	125.3	126.2	126.2	126.2	126.2	126.2	126.2
1973	126.2	129.5	129.7	131.8	131.9	133.5	133.5′	134.2	134.2	139.6	139.6	140.5
1974	140.5	145.5	145.6	145.9	146.1	146.3	148.7	149.9	149.9	150.3	150.3	150.3
1975	151.6	151.6	156.2	156.2	156.2							
Consumer price index:												
1970	114.1	114.1	115.0	116.5	116.9	117.1	117.3	117.5	117.5	117.6	117.9	117.9
1971	118.5	119.0	119.8	120.6	121.2	121.8	123.0	123.9	124.5	124.7	124.9	125.1
1972	125.3	125.6	125.9	126.4	126.5	126.7	127.5	127.6	127.8	128.0	128.3	128.3
1973	128.5	129.3	130.0	131.5	135.0	136.5	136.8	136.9	137.3	138.7	140.6	141.8
1974	143.4	144.4	145.0	145.8	146.1	146.6	147.4	148.3	149.1	149.9	150.5	150.8
1975	151.3	151.9	152.8	153.2	153.9							
									•		-	

#### Table 5–Wholesale and consumer price indexes for table and dessert wine, by months 1970-75

<sup>1</sup> In fifths, f.o.b. winery.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Item and season <sup>1</sup>	Carryin	Pack	Total supply	Shipments to April 1	April 1 stocks	Total season shipments	June 1 stocks
			1,000 equi	valent cases 24	4 No. 2½'s		
Total-11 items:							
1970/71	19,757	58,915	78,672	50,606	28,066	60,926	17,804
1971/72	17,746	57,230	74,976	51,203	23,773	60,235	14,782
1972/73	14,741	51,896	66,637	51,179	15,458	59,134	7,523
1973/74	7,503	55,900	63,403	52,380	11,023	57,695	5,712
1974/75	5,708	65,133	70,841	48,857	21,984		
Apricots: <sup>2</sup>							
1970/71,	2,067	3,766	5,833	3,569	2,264	4,137	1,696
1971/72	1,696	3,262	4,958	4,023	935	4,397	561
1972/73	561	3,041	3,602	2,963	639	3,304	298
1973/74	298	4,094	4,392	3,615	777	3,925	467
1974/75	467	1,987	2,454	2,024	430	2,218	236
Cherries, RSP:							
1970/71	152	978	1.1.30	879	251	1.028	160
1971/72	102	1.041	1.143	770	373	900	284
1972/73	243	1.299	1.542	1.425	117	1.533	29
1973/74	9	579	588	549	39	583	-9
1974/75	5	1,188	• 1,193	957	236		
Cherries, sweet:							
1970/71	330	663	993	515	478	605	388
1971/72	388	536	924	529	395	609	315
1972/73	315	393	708	460	248	518	190
1973/74	190	503	693	510	183	566	127
1974/75	127	623	750	369	381		
Fruit cocktail <sup>2</sup>							
1970/71	3 126	12 091	16 507	10772	5 7 2 4	12.054	2 45 2
1971/72	2 45 2	12 224	16,307	10,773	6 977	13,034	3,403
1972/73	1 336	11 255	16,707	10,510	4.040	12,401	4,330
1973/74	2 3 3 5	13 384	15,191	13,000	2 7 1 0	13,030	2,335
1974/75	1.240	14,907	16,147	10.933	5 214	13 082	3,240
	1,2.10	1,001	10,147	10,000	3,214	13,002	3,003
Fruit for salad: <sup>2</sup>							
1970/71	299	658	957	617	340	737	220
1971/72	220	784	1,004	648	356	779	225
1972/73	225	724	949	596	353	737	212
1973/74	212	799	1,011	695	316	806	205
19/4/75	205	876	1,081	552	529	627	454

# Table 6–Canned noncitrus fruit: Canners' stocks, packs, supplies, and shipments, current season, with comparisons

See footnotes at end of table.

-Continued.

Item and season <sup>1</sup>	Carryin	Pack	Total supply	Shipments to April 1	April 1 stocks	Total season shipments	June 1 stocks
		L	1,000 equ	ivalent cases 24	1 No. 2½'s		
Mixed fruits: <sup>2</sup>							
1970/71	262	548	810	558	252	652	158
1971/72	158	695	853	664	189	739	114
1972/73	114	752	866	735	131	767	99
1973/74	99	736	835	715	120	776	59
1974/75	59	959	1,018	790	228	908	110
Peaches, spiced clings: <sup>2</sup>							
1970/71	142	230	372	316	56	338	34
1971/72	34	308	342	273	69	292	50
1972/73	50	359	409	295	114	324	85
1973/74	85	189	274	245	29	252	22
1974/75	22	304	326	230	96	241	85
Peaches, clingstone: <sup>2</sup>							
1970/71	7,375	24,878	32,253	21,078	11,175	25,490	6,763
1971/72	6,763	21,839	28,602	20,817	7,785	24,712	3,890
1972/73	3,890	21,233	25,123	21,246	3,877	23,532	1,591
1973/74	1,591	21,615	23,206	20,238	2,968	21,819	1.387
1974/75	1,387	28,983	30,370	22,771	7,599	26,009	4,361
Peaches, U.S. freestone:							
1970/71	1,797	4,663	6,460	4,526	1,934	5,266	1,194
1971/72	1,194	3,923	5,117	3,557	1,560	4,174	943
1972/73	943	2,783	3,726	3,235	491	3,530	196
1973/74	196	2,899	3,095	2,634	461	2,890	205
1974/75	205	3,448	3,653	2,160	1,493		
Pears:							
1970/71	2,990	8,610	11,600	6,634	4,966	8,312	3,288
1971/72	3,288	10,309	13,597	8,301	5,296	9,909	3,688
1972/73	3,688	9,063	12,751	8,325	4,426	10,320	2,431
1973/74	2,431	9,841	12,272	9,193	3,079	10,499	1,773
1974/75	1,773	10,692	12,465	7,247	5,218		
Purple plums, U.S.:							
1970/71	917	840	1,757	1,141	616	1,307	450
1971/72	450	1,199	1,649	1,111	538	1,273	376
1972/73	376	394	770	648	122	713	57
1973/74	57	1,261	1,318	986	332	1,100	218
1974/75	218	1,166	1,384	824	560		

# Table 6-Canned noncitrus fruit: Canners' stocks, packs, supplies, and shipments, current season, with comparisons-Continued

<sup>1</sup>Season beginning July 1 for RSP cherries, and June 1 for all other items. <sup>2</sup>California.

Source: Prepared from reports of National Canners Association, Canners League of California.

		Pa	ck	Sur	ply	Shipi	ments	
Item and season <sup>1</sup>	Carryin	To date²	Total season	To date <sup>2</sup>	Total season	To date <sup>2</sup>	Total season	Stock <b>s</b> ²
		• <u>••</u> •••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	1,000	equivalent	cases, 24 No	. 2 <sup>1</sup> /2's	•	
Canned fruit:								
Apples:	1 417	0.000	2 0 0 0	2 5 0 7	2 5 0 7	0.004	0.476	1 500
1970/71	1,417	2,090	2,090	3,507	3,507	2,004	2,476	1,503
1972/73	717	2,338	2,358	2 862	2,309	2,097	2,072	1,292
1973/74	290	3,211	3.246	3,501	3,536	2,199	2,385	1 197
1974/75	729	2,175	0,240	2,904	0,000	1,300	2,007	1,604
Applesauce:								
1970/71	4,170	14,131	14,131	18,301	18,301	11,998	15,211	6,303
1971/72	3,090	15,123	15,148	18,213	18,238	12,310	14,911	5,903
1972/73	3,327	11,472	11,942	14,799	15,269	11,204	13,954	3,595
1973/74	1,315	14,624	15,166	15,939	16,481	11,201	14,076	4,738
1974//5	2,405	16,517		18,922		11,590		7,332
Pineapple:								
1970/71	6,811	16,074	17,813	22,885	24,624	15,482	16,837	7,403
1971/72	7,787	16,181	17,705	23,968	25,492	15,437	16,829	8,531
1972/73	8,663	15,439	16,540	24,102	25,203	16,682	18,191	7,420
1973/74	7,012	13,841	14,981	20,853	21,993	15,556	16,804	5,297
19/4//5	5,189	12,935		18,124		13,439		4,685
	- -		1,000	) equivalent	cases, 24 N	o. 2's		
Canned juice: Apple juice:								
1972/73	1,995	13,291	13.832	15.286	15,827	11.060	13,961	4,226
1973/74	1,866	14,027	14,793	15,893	16,659	10,542	13,385	5,351
1974/75	3,274	14,392		17,660		12,383		5,283
Single strength pineapple juice:								
1970/71	4,617	12,434	13,704	17,051	18,321	12,116	13,021	4,935
1971/72	5,300	12,455	13,641	17,755	18,941	11,883	12,836	5,872
1972/73	6,105	11,661	12,328	17,766	18,433	13,455	14,334	4,311
1973/74	4,099	10,582	11,350	14,681	15,449	10,614	11,601	4,067
19/4//5	3,848	8,246		12,094		9,045		3,049
			1,000	) equivalent	cases, 6 No.	10's		
Concentrated pineapple juice:								
1970/71	473	1,454	1,661	1,927	2,134	1,235	1,355	692
19/1//2	779	1,362	1,420	2,141	2,199	1,097	1,188	1,044
1972/73	1,011	1,028	1,080	2,039	2,091	1,106	1,176	933
1974/75	912	1,467	1,540	2,382	2,455	1,404	1,653	978
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	802	1,160		1,902		1,131		031

### Table 7—Canned apples and pineapple fruit and juices: Canners' carryin, pack, supplies, shipments, and stocks, current season with comparisons

<sup>1</sup> Season beginning September 1 for canned apple items and June 1, pineapple items. <sup>2</sup> June 1 for processed apples and May 1 for processed pineapple products. N.A.—Data not available.

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

1970-74	
United States,	
of container,	2 cans)
items by size	of 24 No. 2 <sup>3</sup>
of principal	ivalent cases
Commercial pack	(Basis equ
-Canned fruit: C	
Table 8-	

Retail	sizes <sup>2</sup>	Institu size D	utional Vo. 10	Total	Item	Retai	l size <sup>2</sup>	Institu size N	utional Vo. 10	Total
Quan- tity	Percent of pack	Quan- tity	Percent of pack	pack	and season <sup>1</sup>	Quan- tity	Percent of pack	Quan- tity	Percent of pack	pack
1,000 cases	Percent	1,000 cases	Percent	1,000 cases		1,000 cases	Percent	1,000 cases	Percent	1,000 cases
581 713 635 627 577	27.8 30.2 29.4 19.3	1,509 1,645 1,527 2,619 1,567	72.2 69.8 70.6 73.1	2,090 2,358 2,162 3,246 2,144	Fruit cocktail: <sup>4</sup> 1970/71 1971/72 1972/73 1972/73 1973/74	10,997 11,093 9,158 10,738 11,946	84,1 83.2 77.2 80.2 80.1	2,084 2,084 2,697 2,646 2,961	15.9 16.8 19.8 19.8	13,081 13,334 11,855 13,384 14,907
11,160 11,830 9,565 12,218	79.0 78.1 80.1 72.4 77.0	2,971 3,318 2,277 4,188 3,656	21.0 21.9 27.6 23.0	14,131 15,148 11,942 15,166 15,166	Fruit for salad: <sup>4</sup> 1970/71 1971/72 1972/73 1973/74 1973/74	477 542 486 491 543	72.5 69.1 67.1 61.5 62.0	181 242 338 333	27.5 30.9 32.9 38.5 38.0	658 784 799 876
2,560 1,938 2,006 2,732 1,267	68.0 59.4 66.0 63.8	1,206 1,324 1,325 1,352 1,362	32.0 34.0 33.3 36.2	3,766 3,262 3,041 4,094 1,987	Mixed fruit: <sup>4</sup> 1970/71 1971/72 1972/73 1973/74	315 377 364 328 445	57.5 54.2 48.4 46.4	233 318 388 408 514	42.5 51.6 53.6 33.6	548 695 752 959
500 519 206 463	51.1 49.9 34.2 35.6 39.0	478 522 373 725	48.9 50.1 65.8 61.4 61.0	978 1,041 1,299 1,188	Peaches, clingstone: <sup>4</sup> 1970/71 1971/72 1972/73 1973/74 1973/74	19,940 17,973 16,154 16,363 21,417	80.2 82.3 76.1 75.7 73.9	4,938 3,866 5,079 7,566	19.8 17.7 23.9 24.3 26.1	24,878 21,839 21,233 21,615 28,983
479 386 369 452	72.2 72.0 76.1 73.4 72.6	184 150 94 134	27.8 28.0 23.9 26.6 27.4	3 3 3 3 9 2 3 3 9 2 3 3 9 2 9 3 9 2	Peaches, U.S. freestone: 1970/71	4,476 3,704 2,637 2,711 3,162	96.0 94.4 93.5 91.7	187 219 146 188 286	4.0 5.5 8.5 3.3	4,663 3,923 2,783 3,448 3,448
3,454 3,023 3,127 3,899 3,610	89.0 87.5 82.3 82.7	427 430 374 814 718	11.0 12.5 17.3 16.6	3,881 3,453 3,501 4,713 4,328	Pears: 1970/71	6,760 7,591 7,020 7,939	78.5 73.6 74.5 74.3	1,850 2,718 2,043 2,505 2,505	21.5 26.4 25.5 25.5 25.7	8,610 10,309 9,063 9,841 10,692
13,681 13,602 12,139 11,838 10,065	76.8 76.8 73.4 77.8	4,132 4,103 4,401 3,143 2,870	23.2 23.2 26.6 21.0	17,813 17,705 16,540 14,981 12,935	Purple plums, U.S.: 1970/71 1971/72 1972/73 1973/74	592 699 807 825	70.5 58.3 55.3 64.0 70.8	248 500 176 454 341	29.5 41.7 36.0 29.2	840 1,199 394 1,261
iber 1 :e, July r items. <sup>2</sup>	for apples, 1 for RSP May include	some <sup>3</sup> Appli pineap	institutional e and apple pple, May 1,	l sizes rep ssauce pact 1975. <sup>4</sup> Call	borted as miscellaneous. ks to April 1, 1975, and ifornia.	National California, Hawaii.	Canners A and Pine	ssociation, apple Gro	Canners l wers Asso	eague of ciation of

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		r				r	
Item and season <sup>1</sup>	Carryin	Pack	Imports	Total supply	Disappear- ance to May 31 <sup>2</sup>	Stocks, May 31 <sup>2</sup>	Total season disappear- ance
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Total-11 items:							
1970/71	290.0	581.2	104.2	975.4	689.1	286.3	748.3
1971/72	227.1	627.3	92.1	946.5	683.8	262.7	738.3
1972/73	208.2	575.8	111.3	895.3	687.3	208.0	727.8
1973/74	167.5	608.5	127.7	903.7	622,4	281.3	665.0
1974/75	238.7	563.0	105.2	906.9	625.3	281.6	
Apples:							
1970/71	58.1	100.4		158.5	79.0	79.5	118.9
1971/72	39.6	97.0		136.6	74.2	62.4	113.5
1972/73	23.1	130.4		153.5	100.7	52,8	132.6
1973/74	20.9	135.1		156.0	68.8	87.2	101.3
1974/75	54.7	99.2		153.9	85.4	68.5	N.A.
Apricots:							
1970/71	8.1	12.1		20.2	13.2	7.0	13.2
1971/72	7.0	11.0		18.0	14.3	3.7	14.3
1972/73	3.7	15.5		19.2	14.0	5.2	14.0
1973/74	5.2	16.5		21.7	16.2	5.5	16.2
1974/75	5.5	11.8		17.3	12.7	4.6	12.7
Cherries:							
1970/71	38.4	125.4		163.8	134.7	29.1	143.2
1971/72	20.6	162:0		182.6	133.8	48.8	142.9
1972/73	39.7	148.8		188.5	151.2	37.3	161.4
1973/74	27.1	114.6		141.7	121.7	20.0	125.6
1974/75	16.1	146.9		163.0	120.5	42.5	N.A.
Grapes:							
1970/71	1.5	5.2		6.7	3.0	3.7	3.6
1971/72	3.1	5.8		8.9	5.9	3.0	6.3
1972/73	2.6	5.3		7.9	4.7	3.2	6.1
1973/74	1.8	4.1		5.9	3.5	2.4	3.6
1974/75	2.3	2.9		5.2	1.6	3.6	N.A.
Peaches:							
1970/71	28.3	47 5		75.8	52.0	23.0	56 6
1971/72	19.2	59.9		79.1	53.0	25.0	57.0
1972/73	22.1	46.3		68.4	57.7	10.7	57.0
1973/74	8.2	81.4		89.6	60.8	28.8	64.0
1974/75	25.6	59.1		84.7	57.8	26.9	N.A.
Strawberries:							
1970/71	116.7	201.6	91.4	409.7	299.4	110.3	200 /
1971/72	110.3	199.4	84.4	394.1	298.5	95.6	209.4
1972/73	95.6	146.8	100.9	343.3	264.6	78.7	290.5
1973/74	78.7	168.6	118.0	365.3	265 5	99.8	265.5
1974/75	99.8	170.4	100.2	370.4	271.6	98.8	203.5
1975/76	98.8	• •		070,4	271.0	50.0	2/1.0

# Table 9–Frozen fruit: Packers' carryin, pack, imports, supplies, apparent disappearance, and stocks of selected items, United States, 1970-74

See footnotes at end of table.

-Continued.

Item and season <sup>1</sup>	Carryin	Pack	Imports	Total supply	Disappear- ance to May 31 <sup>2</sup>	Stocks, May 31 <sup>2</sup>	Total season disappear- ance
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Blackberries:							
1970/71	8.7	29.2		37.9	27.0	10.9	27 0
1971/72	10.0	27.5		37.5	31.5	6.0	31.9
1972/73	5.6	21.2		26.8	22.1	4.7	20.9
1973/74	5.9	8.2		14.1	9.0	5.1	8.6
1974/75	5.5	21.1		26.6	17.3	9.3	N.A.
Blueberries:							
1970/71	16.6	21.8	12.8	51.2	41.5	9.7	44.4
1971/72	6.8	30.4	7.7	44.9	35.3	9.6	36.9
1972/73	8.0	30.9	10.4	49.3	40.7	8.6	39.8
1973/74	9.5	44.4	9.7	63.6	40.2	23.4	43.0
1974/75	20.6	24.4	<sup>3</sup> 5.0	50.0	33.8	16.2	N.A.
Boysenberries:							
1970/71	3.5	8.5		12.0	9.4	2.6	9.4
1971/72	2.6	6.2	• • •	8.8	7.0	1.8	7.0
1972/73	1.8	6.2		8.0	6.8	1.2	6.8
1973/74	1.2	6.3		7.5	5.8	1.7	5.8
1974/75	1.7	5.1		6.8	4.5	2.3	4.5
Black Raspberries:							
1970/71	1.4	4.1		5.5	3.4	2.1	3.9
1971/72	1.6	3.6		5.2	4.0	1.2	4.2
1972/73	1.0	3.9		4.9	4.4	.5	4.1
1973/74	.8	2.7		3.5	2.6	.9	2.6
1974/75	.9	1.8		2.7	1.6	1.1	N.A.
Red Raspberries:							
1970/71	8.7	25.4		34.1	26.5	7.6	27.8
1971/72	6.3	24.5		30.8	25.9	4.9	25.8
1972/73	5.0	20.5		25.5	20.4	5.1	17.3
1973/74	8.2	26.6		34.8	28.3	6.5	28.8
1974/75	6.0	20.3		26.3	18.5	7.8	N.A.

# Table 9--Frozen fruit: Packers' carryin, pack, imports, supplies, apparent disappearance, and stocks of selected items, United States, 1970-74-Continued

<sup>1</sup> Season beginning May 1 for strawberries, June 1 for apricots and boysenberries, August 1 for grapes, October 1 for apples and July 1 for all other items. <sup>2</sup> Disappearance to April 30 and stocks as of April 30 for strawberries. <sup>3</sup> Estimated. N.A.—Data not available temporarily.

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

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Dollars per unit	Dollars per unit	Dollars per unit	Dollars per unit	Dollars per unit	Dollars per unit	Dollars per unit	Dollars per unit	Dollars per unit	Dollars per unit	Dollars per unit	Dollars per unit
DRIED FRUIT: Prunes (1 lb. pkg.): 1971	7.546	7.546	7.464	7.383	7.383	7.383	7.383	7.301	7.383	7.464	7.464	7.546
1972 1973 1974 1975	7.546 9.604 9.604 9.571	7.464 9.604 9.604 9.571	7.513 9.604 9.604 9.571	7.791 9.604 9.653 9.490	7.954 9.604 9.653 9.049	8.036 9.604 9.653	8.363 9.604 9.653	8.069 9.604 9.653	8.150 9.604 9.653	9.130 9.604 9.571	9.277 9.604 9.571	9. <u>6</u> 04 9.604 9.571
Raisins (15 oz. pkg.):	5.014	5 014	5 044	5.044	5.044	5.044	5.062	5 0 6 2	5 0 8 8	5 0 8 8	5 0 9 9	6 0 2 7
1971 1972 1973 1974 1975	6.086 9.609 12.120 11.650	6.145 9.609 12.157 11.650	5.944 6.145 9.996 12.218 11.650	5.944 6.885 10.119 12.446 11.527	5.944 7.424 10.119 12.446 11.282	5.944 7.424 10.315 12.446	5.963 7.424 10.315 12.397	7.080 10.315 12.287	5.988 7.081 10.437 12.287	5.988 8.220 11.564 11.772	9.371 11.618 11.772	9.494 12.108 11.772
FROZEN FRUIT: Strawberries (10 oz. pkg.):												
1971 1972 1973 1974 1975	2.885 3.052 3.388 3.847 4.219	2.885 3.052 3.388 3.888 4.219	2.885 3.052 3.413 3.888 4.219	2.885 3.052 3.413 3.888 4.218	2.885 3.052 3.413 3.888 4.218	2.885 3.052 3.510 3.888	2.960 3.245 3.510 4.087	3.003 3.245 3.651 4.091	3.003 3.326 3.651 4.219	3.003 3.357 3.783 4.219	3.003 3.388 3.783 4.219	3.003 3.388 3.847 4.219
FROZEN JUICE: Orange, conc. (6 oz. cans): 1971	1.651	1.693	1.777	1.770	1.951	1.992	2.049	2.106	2.106	2.106	2.106	2.106
1973 1974 1975	2.159 2.167 2.244	2.159 2.152 2.254	2.159 2.152 2.254	2.159 2.152 2.254	2.106 2.152 2.254	2.159 2.152	2.106 2.151	2.106 2.151	2.106 2.170	2.159 2.195	2.159 2.134	2.159 2.154

Table 10-U.S. wholesale prices of selected dried and frozen fruit items, by months, 1971-75

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

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	Retail	Market	ing margin	Grower and (f.o.b. shipp	l packer return <sup>1</sup> ing point price) <sup>2</sup>
Commonly and season	(cents)	Cents	Percentage of retail price	Cents	Percentage of retail price
Apples, Eastern Delicious:		A			
April. 1975	30.8	11.0	36	19.8	68
March. 1975	30.4	11.8	39	18.6	61
April, 1974	31.3	13.6	43	17.7	57
Apples, Eastern McIntosh:					
April, 1975	33.6	20.2	60	13.4	40
March, 1975	33.6	21.4	64	12.2	36
April, 1974	36.8	17.6	48	19.2	52
Apples, Western Delicious:					
April, 1975	43.9	24.1	55	19.8	45
March, 1975	41.2	21.4	52	19.8	48
April, 1974	39.9	23.5	59	16.4	41
Lemons, Western:					
April, 1975	39.3	24.0	61	15.3	39
March, 1975	39.7	26.0	65	13.7	35
April, 1974	39.7	23.9	60 .	15.8	40
Oranges, California Navel:					
April, 1975	31.1	21.1	68	10.0	32
March, 1975	30.2	19.8	66	10.4	34
April, 1974	26.2	17.2	66	9.0	34
Oranges, Florida:					
April, 1975	17.3	11.5	66	5.8	34
March, 1975	16.8	11.0	65	5.8	35
April, 1974	17.8	12.1	68	5.7	32

# Table 11-Fresh fruit: Retail price, marketing margin, and grower and packer return per pound, sold in New York City, indicated months, 1974 and 1975

<sup>1</sup>For quality of product equivalent to retail unit sold to consumers: Because of waste and spoilage during marketing, equivalent quantity exceeds retail unit. <sup>2</sup>Production areas:

Apples, Eastern Delicious-New York State; Apples, Eastern McIntosh-New York State; Apples, Western Delicious-Washington State; Lemons-California

 Table 12-Fresh fruit: Representative truck rates for selected fruits, January-June, 1974-751

			19	974					19	75		
Commodity, area, and city	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
					D	ollars pe	er packa	ge				
Apples (Tray packed carton) Yakima, Washington area to:												
Atlanta	1.50	1.62	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70
Dallas	1.32	1.35	1.38	1.40	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40
Los Angeles	.72	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.80	.70	.75	.80	.80	.80
New York City	1.88	1.90	1.95	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.05
Western and Central New York area to:											,	
New York City	.40	.40 .35	.50 45	.50 45	.50 .45		.50	.50	.50 .45	.50 .45	.50 .45	
		.00	.+5	.+5	.40		.45					
Hudson Valley New	:											
New York City	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		.40	.38	.32	.32	.32	<b>.</b>
Pittsburgh	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	•	.60	.55	.50	.50	.50	
Martinsburg, West Virginia area to:												
New York City	.45	.45	.45	, .48	.48	• • •	.55	.55	.52	.55	.55	
Pittsburgh	.35	.38	.38	.38	.38		.38	.38	.42	.42	.42	
Grapefrult (4/5 bu. ctn.) Lakeland, Florida area to:												
Atlanta	.32	.32	.32	.32			.32	.32	.32	.32	,-	
	.95	1.15	1.15	1.15			1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00		
New York City	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00			.85	.85	.85	.85		
Pittsburgh	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00			.85	.85	.85	.85		• • •
Grapes (23 lb. lug) Fresno area to:												
Atlanta	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		• • •	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00		
	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			.86	.86	.86	.86		• • •
New York City	N/A	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A N/A			1.20	1.23	1.23	1.23		
Lemons (7/10 bu. ctn.)		,		,								
Southern California area to:	1.40	1.40	1.50	1 5 0	1.05	1 05	2.10	2 1 0	1 05	1 05	1 00	1.00
Chicago	1.40	1.40	1.20	1.30	1.85	1.85	2.18	$\frac{2.18}{1.45}$	1.85	1.85	1.35	1.35
New York City	1.70	1.70	1.80	1.80	2.00	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Oranges (7/10 bu. ctn.) Southern California area to:												
Chicago	1.10	1.10	1.20	1.20	1.30	1.30	1.45	1.45	1.30	1.30	1.40	1.40
Dallas New York City	.95 1.70	.95 1.70	$1.00 \\ 1.80$	$1.00 \\ 1.80$	1.10 2.00	1.10 2.00	1.30 2.25	1.30 2.25	1.20 2.00	1.20 2.00	1.22 2.00	1.22 2.00
Oranges (4/5 bu. ctn.) Lakeland, Florioa area to:												
Atlanta	.35	.38	.35	.35	.35		.32	.32	.32	.38	.38	• • • •
Chicago Dallas	1.05	1.05	1.02	1.00	1.02		.82	.82	.82	.82	.82	
New York City	1.00	1.10	1.05	1.08	1.08		.88	.88	.88	.88	.88	
Pittsburgh	1.05	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	•••	.88	.88	.88	.88	.88	
Strawberries (12 pt. tray) Southern California area to:												
Los Angeles			.13	.13	.13	.13			.22	.22	.22	.22
New York City (air rate)			1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17			1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25

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

N/A = Not available.

Crop and State	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75
	1,000 boxes <sup>2</sup>	1,000 boxes <sup>2</sup>	1,000 boxes <sup>2</sup>
Oranges:			
Early, Midseason and Navel varieties <sup>3</sup>			
California	18,700	21,900	28,000
Florida	90,000	92,100	96,600
Texas	5,300	4,200	2,900
Arizona	1,060	450	900
Total	115,060	118,650	128,400
Valencias:			
California	23,400	18,800	26,000
Florida	79,700	73,700	81,000
Texas	2,500	2,400	1,600
Arizona	4,000	2,960	4,100
Total	109,600	97,860	112,700
California	42.100	40.700	54 000
	42,100	40,700	177,600
	169,700	165,800	177,600
1 exas	7,800	8,600	4,500
	5,060	3,410	3,000
	224,000	218,510	241,100
Grapefruit:			
Florida, all	45,400	48,100	45,000
Seedless	35,200	38,100	37,800
Pink	11,700	12,200	11,800
White	23,500	25,900	26,000
Other	10,200	10,000	7,200
Texas	11,800	10,700	7,300
Arizona	2,640	2,050	2,900
California	5,800	4,250	5,900
Desert Valleys	3,000	2,350	3,200
Other areas	2,800	1,900	2,700
Total grapefruit	65,640	65,100	61,100
Lemons			
California	17 600	14 600	21 000
Arizona	4 600	2 900	7 200
Total lemons	22,200	17,500	28,200
Limes:	1 100	1.050	1 100
	1,100	1,050	1,100
Tangelos <sup>4</sup> :			
Florida	3,100	3,700	4,700
Tangerines:			
Florida	3,000	2.800	3.100
Arizona	530	680	700
California	1,600	1 310	1 500
Total tangerines	5,130	4 790	5 300
	0,100		3,300
Temples:			
Florida	5,100	5,300	5,300

#### Table 13-Citrus fruit: Production, 1972/73, 1973/74, and indicated 1974/75<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The crop year begins with bloom of the first year and ends with completion of harvest the following year. <sup>2</sup> Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows: Oranges-California and Arizona, 75 lbs.; Florida, 90 lbs.; Texas, 85 lbs.; Grapefruit-California, Desert Valleys and Arizona, 64 lbs.; other California areas, 67 lbs.; Florida, 85 lbs. and Texas, 80 lbs.; Lemons, 76 Ibs.; Limes-80 Ibs.; Tangelos-90 Ibs.; Tangerines-California and Arizona, 75 Ibs.; Florida, 95 Ibs.; and Temples-90 Ibs. <sup>3</sup>Navel and Miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and Midseason varieties in Florida and Texas, including small quantities of tangerines in Texas. <sup>4</sup> Excludes K-early citrus fruit.

		Pa	ck	Sup	ply	Move	ment	
Item and season	Carryin	To date <sup>1</sup>	Total season	To date <sup>1</sup>	Total season	To date'	Totai season	Stocks <sup>1</sup>
	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons
Chilled juice: <sup>2</sup>								
Orange:								
1970/71	14,480	100,144	112,388	114,624	126,868	80,406	112,090	34,218
1971/72	14,778	96,631	116,970	111,409	131,748	77,332	111,756	34,077
1972/73	19,992	96,491	125,683	116,483	145,675	85,768	127,255	30,815
1973/74	18,420	106,987	135,313	125,407	153,733	93,408	137,347	31,999
1974/75	16,386	117,460		133,846		103,918		29,928
Grapefruit:								
1970/71	369	10.891	12,949	11.260	13.318	8.371	12,394	2.889
1971/72	924	15,131	17,358	16,055	18,282	9,983	15,261	6,072
1972/73	3,021	14,016	16,071	17,037	19,092	11,099	16,871	5,938
1973/74	2,221	14,839	17,376	17,060	19,597	11,830	17,916	5,230
1974/75	1,681	16,853		18,534		13,294		5,240
Chilled fruit:								
Grapefruit sections:								
1970/71	532	2,038	2,038	2,570	2,570	1,399	1,976	1,171
1971/72	594	1,773	1,784	2,367	2,378	1,479	2,057	888
1972/73	321	2,041	2,051	2,362	2,372	1,400	1,989	962
1973/74	383	1,859	1,894	2,242	2,277	1,302	1,836	940
1974/75	441	1,618		2,059		1,180		879
Orange sections:								
1970/71	677	941	962	1.618	1.639	727	968	891
1971/72	671	798	819	1,469	1,490	836	1.063	633
1972/73	427	740	804	1,167	1.231	696	945	471
1973/74	286	732	765	1,018	1,051	595	804	423
1974/75	247	713		960		647		313
Citrus salad:								
1970/71	1,084	4,498	4,535	5,582	5,619	3,296	4,644	2,286
1971/72	975	3,678	3,822	4,653	4,797	3,203	4,485	1,450
1972/73	312	4,621	4,818	4,933	5,130	3,030	4,349	1,903
1973/74	781	4,094	4,268	4,875	5,049	2,989	4,163	1,886
1974/75	886	3,351		4,237		2,736		1,501

### Table 14—Chilled citrus juices and fruit: Florida canners' stocks, packs, supplies and movement, current season with comparisons

<sup>1</sup> For 1974/75 season, week ending June 7; 1973/74 season, June 8; 1972/73, June 9; 1971/72, June 10; 1970/71, June 12. These respective dates include data through the 36th week of each season. <sup>2</sup> Pack data is from fruit and frozen concentrated juices, but excludes reprocessed single strength.

Compiled from Florida Canners Association reports.

		Pa	ck	Sur		Move	ment	
Item and season	Carryin	To date <sup>1</sup>	Total season	To date <sup>1</sup>	Total season	To date <sup>1</sup>	Total season	Stocks <sup>1</sup>
	1,000 cases, 24 No. 2's							
Juices:								
Orange:								
1970/71	1,113	11,723	11,749	12,836	12,862	9,002	11,532	3,834
19/1//2	1,330	10,885	10,942	12,215	12,272	7,598	10,477	4,617
1973/74	2.887	10.574	10.885	13,461	13,772	7,794	11.133	5,667
1974/75	2,639	10,357	,	12,996	,	7,977	,	5,019
Grapefruit:								
1970/71	819	19,341	19,366	20,160	20,185	13,706	18,580	6,454
1971/72	1,605	20,941	21,173	22,546	22,778	12,542	18,468	10,004
1972/73	4,310	18,/15	19,059	23,025	23,369	12,457	19,166	10,568
1974/75	5,999	15,852	20,570	21,851	24,775	12,376	10,700	9,475
Grapefruit resonstituted:								
1970/71	15	886	1,160	901	1,175	539	942	362
1971/72	233	322	520	555	753	448	600	107
1972/73	153	137	279	290	432	237	405	53
1974/75	34	221	100	255	10/	105	155	150
Blend:								
1970/71	299	2,209	2,214	2,508	2,513	1,640	2,114	868
1971/72	399	1,827	1,832	2,226	2,231	1,384	1,904	842
1972/73	327	1,871	1,898	2,198	2,225	1,277	1,823	921
1973/74	402	1,762	1,782	2,164	2,184	1,195	1,702	969
19/4//5	402	1,476		1,958		1,198		760
Tangerine:								
1970/71	22	35	35	57	57	30	39	27
1971/72	18	16	16	34	34	27	31	12
1973/74	7	18	18	25	25	13	19	12
1974/75	6	12	12	18	18	12		6
Canned Fruits:								
Grapefruit sections:								
1970/71	720	3,506	3,506	4,226	4,226	2,569	3,560	1,657
1971//2	666	2,750	2,752	3,416	3,418	2,031	2,978	1,385
1973/74	323	3.027	3.027	3,350	3,127	1,885	2,645	1,105
1974/75	705	2,236	2,236	2,941	2,941	1,350	_,	1,591
Orange sections:								
1970/71	6	20	20	26	26	10	14	16
1971/72	12	8	8	20	20	12	14	8
1972/73	6	18	18	24	24	10	17	14
1974/75	9	18	18	27	24	13	15	13
Citrus salad:								
1970/71	91	228	228	319	319	176	244	143
1971/72	75	269	269	344	344	147	200	197
1972/73	144	131	131	275	275	138	203	137
19/3//4	/2	11/	117	189	189	113	158	125
19/4//5	31	206	206	237	23/	102		135

Table 15–Canned citrus juices and fruit: Florida canners' packs, supplies, and movement, current season with comparisons

<sup>1</sup> For 1974/75 season, week ending June 7; 1973/74, June 8; 1972/73, June 9; 1971/72, June 10; and 1970/71. June 12. These respective dates include data through the 36th week of

each season.

Compiled from Florida Canners Association reports.

Item and State	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74
		1,	000 equivalent case	s, 24 No. 2's	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Grapefruit:					
Florida	16,423	19,110	20,874	19.059	20.576
Texas	(1)	4.650	3,837	6,572	6.013
California-Arizona	5,701	2,233	2,066	2,631	2,412
Total	22,124	25,993	26,777	28,262	29,001
Orange:					
Florida	11,223	11,599	10,800	13.670	10.885
Texas	(1)	1,906	1,334	1.898	1.676
California—Arizona	3,073	1,947	1,718	1,484	1,258
Total	14,296	15,452	13,852	17,052	13,819
Blend:					
Florida	2,192	2.186	1.807	1.898	1.782
Texas	(1)	116	112	120	144
California-Arizona	228	198	64	117	56
Total	2,420	2,500	1,983	2,135	1,982

Table 16-Canned citrus juice: U.S. packs of selected items, 1973/74 and earlier seasons

<sup>1</sup> Included with California-Arizona.

Vear			Cit	rus					App	les					Other	fruit			ЫД
	Fresh <sup>2</sup>	Canned <sup>2</sup>	Canned juice <sup>2</sup>	Chilled <sup>3</sup>	Frozen	Total	Fresh <sup>4</sup>	Canned	Canned juice	Frozen	Dried	Total	Fresh	Canned	Canned juice	Frozen	Dried	Total	fruit <sup>4</sup>
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1950-54 av 1954-59 av	43.7 36.6	1.7 1.9	17.9 13.7	3.1	19.8 30.5	83.1 85.8	22.2 20.3	3.6 4.4	0.9 1.1	0.5	1.0 .8	28.2 27.3	45.2 40.1	19.6 19.9	6.7 8.6	2.5 3.1	12.7 11.5	86.8 83.2	198.0 196.2
1960	33.7	2.0	11.6	4.4	34.2	85.9	18.3	4.8	1.4	2.	ຜູ	26.0	41.4	19.3	0.6	3.1	10.8	83.6	195.5
1962	30.8 29.5	8.1	10.5	4.5	32.1	79.1 83.6	15.4	0°0	1.5 1.6	ې د	ື	24.3	41.4 36.5	19.4	0.8	3°5	10.6	82.4	185.8
1963	22.1	1.3	10.7	3.5	25.1	62.7	16.7	5.1	1.9	~	٥ م	25.3	35.7	19.0	9.6	3.5	10.2	78.0	166.0
1964	26.2	1.7	8.7	3,5	23.5	63.6	17.9	5.1	2.3		.6	26.6	34.7	18:6	8.3	3.3	10.2	75.1	165.3
1965	29.1	1.8	8.1	4.4	29.6	73.0	16.3	5.4	2.4	8.	۲.	25.6	35.7	18.8	7.6	3.3	10.4	75.8	174.4
1966	29.1	2.0	9.5	7.1	28.0	75.7	16.1	4.5	1.8	.7	6.	24.0	36.3	18.7	8.5	3.2	10.6	77.3	177.0
1967	31.6	2.2	11.1	9.3	40.0	94.2	16.2	5.1	2.1	6.	1.0	25.3	33.2	18.0	7.0	3,3	10.4	71.9	191.4
1968	26.2	2.1	10.5	8.9	34.3	82.0	15.7	4.9	2.6	8,	6.	24.9	36.3	17.9	8.0	3.4	6"6	75.5	182.4
1969	28.2	1.7	14.6	8.7	34.5	87.7	14.9	5.0	3.7	6,	1.1	25.6	35.6	20.1	8.0	3,3	9.6	76.6	189.9
1970	28.6	1.8	13.4	9.8	41.4	95.0	18.3	5.2	4.1	8.	1.2	29.6	34.3	18,9	7.7	2.9	9.4	73.2	197.8
1971	29.2	2.0	15.1	9.8	41.2	97.3	16.2	5.0	5.0	6	.7	27.8	34.4	17.8	7.4	3.2	9.4	72.2	197.3
1972	27.2	1.7	16.7	10.6	43.2	99.4	17.4	4.8	4.0	1.1	°.	27.8	32.4 .	17.7	6.7	3.1	8.5	68.4	195.6
1973	27.3	1.7	16.1	10.7	48.1	103,9	14.5	4.7	4.0	1.0	8.	25.0	33.8	17.6	7.8	3.0	7.8	70.0	198.9
1974 <sup>5</sup>	27.1	1.7	15.8	10.5	53.6	108.7	15.7	4.4	3.9	.6	1.1	25.7	35.2	15.8	6.2	2.5	9.8	69.5	203.9
1 Excludes noted, data r year, when ne of each pack	quantities epresent a cessary, w	consumed calendar y sre made b) ed). Civiliar	as baby fc ear' (adjust y combinin n consump	ood. Unless tments to a ng proporti tion only.	otherwise a calendar onal parts Beginning	1960 Octo inclu onły	), includes iber or Nc des juice t apples grov	Alaska and wember pr beginning 1 wn in comn	d Hawaii. <sup>2</sup> ior to yea 955 and fr nercial area	Cróp and I r indicated ruit beginn ss. <sup>5</sup> Prelimi	pack year   1, <sup>3</sup> 1954-5 ing 1956. nary.	beginning 9 average <sup>4</sup> Includes	Not data	e: See Ser a prior to 1	otember 19 960.	970 (TFS-)	176) Fruit	Situation	for annual

Table 17-Fruit, per capita consumption: Fresh-weight equivalent, average 1950-54 and 1955-59, annual 1960-74<sup>1</sup>

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			(	Citrus fruit						Noncit	rus fruit	
Year	Oranges	Tange- rines	Tangelos	Lemons	Limes	Grape- fruit	Total citrus	Apples	Apri- cots	Avo- cados	Bananas	Cherries
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1950-54												
av 1955-59	27.1	2.1		3.8	0.15	10.5	43.7	22.2	0.4	0.5	20.1	0.7
av	21.3	1.7	<sup>2</sup> 0.14	3.1	.14	10.2	36.6	20.3	.3	.6	17.8	.5
1960	19.3	1.2	.2	2.9	.12	10.0	33.7	18.3	.21	.4	20.5	.4
1961	16.1	1.8	.2	2.8	.12	9.8	30.8	16.4	.20	.6	20.0	.5
1962	15.6	1.6	.4	2.8	.11	9.0	29.5	17.4	.20	.5	16.4	.5
1963	11.9	.9	.3	2.5	.13	6.4	22.1	16.7	.16	.6	16.7	.4
1964	14.3	1.4	.3	2.6	.12	7.5	26.2	17.9	.20	.3	16.9	.6
1965	16.4	1.5	.4	2.4	.14	8.3	29.1	16.3	.10	.6	17.9	.4
1966	16.4	1.4	.5	2.3	.12	8.4	29.1	16.1	.17	.8	18.3	.5
1967	18.0	1.6	.6	2.3	.10	9.0	31.6	16.2	.11	.5	18.3	.5
1968	14.1	1.2	.6	2.2	.14	8.0	26.2	15.7	.11	.7	18.5	.5
1969	16.3	1.3		21	15	7.8	28.2	14.9	11	5	17.9	.5
1909	10.5	1.0	.0	2.11	.15	7.0	20.2	14.5		.5	17.5	.0
1070	16.2	1.2	6	2.1	17	0.0	20 6	10 2	1.4	0	176	6
1970	10.5	1.2	.0	2.1	.17	0.2	20.0	10.3	.14	.0	17.0	.0
19/1	10.1	1.4	./	2.2	.10	0.0	29.2	10.2	.14	.5	10.2	./
1972	14.6	1.3	./	1.8	.19	8.6	27.2	17.4	.08	.9	18.1	.3
19/3	14.8	1.2	.6	1.9	.19	8.6	27.3	14.5	.09	.7	18.4	.7
1974°	14.8	1.3	./	1.9	.19	8.2	27.1	15.7	.06	.8	18,7	.6
					Noncitru	is fruit (co	ntinued)					
					Noncitru	is fruit (co	ntinued)					
	Cran- berries	Figs	Grapes	Nectar- ines	Noncitre Peaches	Pears	Pine- apple	Papayas	Plums and prunes	Straw- berries	Total non- citrus	Total fruit
	Cran- berries Pounds	Figs Pounds	Grapes Pounds	Nectar- ines Pounds	Noncitre Peaches Pounds	Pears Pounds	ntinued) Pine- apple Pounds	Papayas Pounds	Plums and prunes Pounds	Straw- berries Pounds	Total non- citrus Pounds	Total fruit Pounds
1950-54	Cran- berries Pounds	Figs Pounds	Grapes Pounds	Nectar- ines Pounds	Noncitre Peaches Pounds	Pears Pounds	ntinued) Pine- apple Pounds	Papayas Pounds	Plums and prunes Pounds	Straw- berries Pounds	Total non- citrus Pounds	Total fruit Pounds
1950-54 av 1955-59	Cran- berries Pounds 0.3	Figs Pounds 0.04	Grapes Pounds 5.4	Nectar- ines Pounds 0.2	Noncitre Peaches Pounds 9.7	Pears Pounds 4.0	ntinued) Pine- apple Pounds 0.5	Papayas Pounds	Plums and prunes Pounds 1.8	Straw- berries Pounds 1.5	Total non- citrus Pounds 67.4	Total fruit Pounds 111.1
1950-54 av 1955-59 av	Cran- berries Pounds 0.3 .3	Figs Pounds 0.04 .03	Grapes Pounds 5.4 4.3	Nectar- ines Pounds 0.2 .3	Noncitre Peaches Pounds 9.7 8.8	Pears Pounds 4.0 3.5	ntinued) Pine- apple Pounds 0.5 .6	Papayas Pounds	Plums and prunes Pounds 1.8 1.6	Straw- berries Pounds 1.5 1.5	Total non- citrus Pounds 67.4 60.3	Total fruit Pounds 111.1 96.9
1950-54 av 1955-59 av 1960	Cran- berries Pounds 0.3 .3	Figs <i>Pounds</i> 0.04 .03 .02	Grapes Pounds 5.4 4.3 3.9	Nectar- ines Pounds 0.2 .3	Peaches Pounds 9.7 8.8 9.5	Pears Pounds 4.0 3.5 2.6	ntinued) Pine- apple Pounds 0.5 .6	Papayas Pounds	Plums and prunes Pounds 1.8 1.6	Straw- berries Pounds 1.5 1.5	Total non- citrus Pounds 67.4 60.3 59.7	Total fruit Pounds 111.1 96.9 93.4
1950-54 av 1955-59 av 1960	Cran- berries Pounds 0.3 .3 .24 29	Figs <i>Pounds</i> 0.04 .03 .02 02	Grapes <i>Pounds</i> 5.4 4.3 3.9 3.5	Nectar- ines Pounds 0.2 .3 .5 6	Peaches Pounds 9.7 8.8 9.5 9.7	Pears Pounds 4.0 3.5 2.6 2.6	ntinued) Pine- apple Pounds 0.5 .6 .6	Papayas Pounds	Plums and prunes Pounds 1.8 1.6 1.2 1.3	Straw- berries Pounds 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.3	Total non- citrus Pounds 67.4 60.3 59.7 57.8	Total fruit Pounds 111.1 96.9 93.4 88.6
1950-54 av 1955-59 av 1960 1961	Cran- berries Pounds 0.3 .3 .24 .29 28	Figs Pounds 0.04 .03 .02 .02 .02	Grapes Pounds 5.4 4.3 3.9 3.5 4.0	Nectar- ines Pounds 0.2 .3 .5 .6 5	Noncitre Peaches <i>Pounds</i> 9.7 8.8 9.5 9.7 8 1	Pears Pounds 4.0 3.5 2.6 2.6 2.6	ntinued) Pine- apple Pounds 0.5 .6 .6 .4	Papayas Pounds  .06 .08 07	Plums and prunes Pounds 1.8 1.6 1.2 1.3 1.3	Straw- berries Pounds 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.3 1.6	Total non- citrus Pounds 67.4 60.3 59.7 57.8 53.9	Total fruit Pounds 111.1 96.9 93.4 88.6 83.4
1950-54 av 1955-59 av 1960 1961 1962	Cran- berries Pounds 0.3 .3 .24 .29 .28 .22	Figs Pounds 0.04 .03 .02 .02 .02 .02	Grapes Pounds 5.4 4.3 3.9 3.5 4.0 4.0	Nectar- ines Pounds 0.2 .3 .5 .6 .5 .5	Noncitre Peaches <i>Pounds</i> 9.7 8.8 9.5 9.7 8.1 7.6	Pears Pounds 4.0 3.5 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6	ntinued) Pine- apple Pounds 0.5 .6 .6 .4 .4	Papayas Pounds  .06 .08 .07 06	Plums and prunes Pounds 1.8 1.6 1.2 1.3 1.3	Straw- berries Pounds 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.3 1.6 1.6	Total non- citrus Pounds 67.4 60.3 59.7 57.8 53.9	Total fruit Pounds 111.1 96.9 93.4 88.6 83.4
1950-54 av 1955-59 av 1960 1961 1962 1963	Cran- berries Pounds 0.3 .3 .24 .29 .28 .22	Figs Pounds 0.04 .03 .02 .02 .02 .02 .02	Grapes Pounds 5.4 4.3 3.9 3.5 4.0 4.0 2.6	Nectar- ines Pounds 0.2 .3 .5 .6 .5 .6	Noncitre Peaches Pounds 9.7 8.8 9.5 9.7 8.1 7.6	Pears Pounds 4.0 3.5 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.0	ntinued) Pine- apple Pounds 0.5 .6 .6 .4 .4 .4 .4	Papayas Pounds  .06 .08 .07 .06	Plums and prunes Pounds 1.8 1.6 1.2 1.3 1.3 1.3	Straw- berries Pounds 1.5 1.5 1.3 1.6 1.6 1.6	Total non- citrus Pounds 67.4 60.3 59.7 57.8 53.9 52.4	Total fruit Pounds 111.1 96.9 93.4 88.6 83.4 74.5
1950-54 av 1955-59 av 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964	Cran- berries Pounds 0.3 .3 .24 .29 .28 .22 .22	Figs Pounds 0.04 .03 .02 .02 .02 .02 .02 .02 .02	Grapes Pounds 5.4 4.3 3.9 3.5 4.0 4.0 3.6	Nectar- ines Pounds 0.2 .3 .5 .6 .5 .6 .7	Noncitre Peaches Pounds 9.7 8.8 9.5 9.7 8.1 7.6 6.0	Pears Pounds 4.0 3.5 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.0 2.4	Pine- apple Pounds 0.5 .6 .6 .4 .4 .4 .4 .5	Papayas Pounds  .06 .08 .07 .06 .09	Plums and prunes Pounds 1.8 1.6 1.2 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.5	Straw- berries Pounds 1.5 1.5 1.3 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.7	Total non- citrus Pounds 67.4 60.3 59.7 57.8 53.9 52.4 52.6	Total fruit Pounds 111.1 96.9 93.4 88.6 83.4 74.5 78.8
1950-54 av 1955-59 av 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965	Cran- berries Pounds 0.3 .3 .24 .29 .28 .22 .22 .19	Figs Pounds 0.04 .03 .02 .02 .02 .02 .02 .02 .02 .02	Grapes Pounds 5.4 4.3 3.9 3.5 4.0 4.0 3.6 3.9	Nectar- ines Pounds 0.2 .3 .5 .6 .5 .6 .7 .7	Noncitre Peaches Pounds 9.7 8.8 9.5 9.7 8.1 7.6 6.0 6.8	Pears Pounds 4.0 3.5 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.0 2.4 1.8	ntinued) Pine- apple Pounds 0.5 .6 .6 .4 .4 .4 .5 .5	Papayas Pounds  .06 .08 .07 .06 .09 .08	Plums and prunes Pounds 1.8 1.6 1.2 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.5 1.4	Straw- berries Pounds 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.7 1.3	Total non- citrus Pounds 67.4 60.3 59.7 57.8 53.9 52.4 52.6 52.0	Total fruit Pounds 111.1 96.9 93.4 88.6 83.4 74.5 78.8 81.1
1950-54 av 1955-59 av 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965	Cran- berries Pounds 0.3 .3 .24 .29 .28 .22 .22 .19 .17	Figs Pounds 0.04 .03 .02 .02 .02 .02 .02 .02 .02 .02	Grapes Pounds 5.4 4.3 3.9 3.5 4.0 4.0 3.6 3.9 3.8	Nectar- ines Pounds 0.2 .3 .5 .6 .5 .6 .7 .7 .7 .7	Noncitre Peaches Pounds 9.7 8.8 9.5 9.7 8.1 7.6 6.0 6.8 6.2	Pears Pounds 4.0 3.5 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.0 2.4 1.8 2.4	ntinued) Pine- apple Pounds 0.5 .6 .6 .4 .4 .4 .5 .5 .5	Papayas Pounds  .06 .08 .07 .06 .09 .08 .08	Plums and prunes Pounds 1.8 1.6 1.2 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.5 1.4 1.2	Straw- berries Pounds 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.7 1.3 1.4	Total non- citrus Pounds 67.4 60.3 59.7 57.8 53.9 52.4 52.6 52.0 52.4	Total fruit Pounds 111.1 96.9 93.4 88.6 83.4 74.5 78.8 81.1 81.5
1950-54 av 1955-59 av 1960 1961 1962 1963 1965 1965 1966	Cran- berries Pounds 0.3 .3 .24 .29 .28 .22 .22 .19 .17 .14	Figs Pounds 0.04 .03 .02 .02 .02 .02 .02 .02 .02 .02	Grapes Pounds 5.4 4.3 3.9 3.5 4.0 4.0 3.6 3.9 3.8 3.1	Nectar- ines Pounds 0.2 .3 .5 .6 .5 .6 .7 .7 .7 .7 .5	Noncitre Peaches Pounds 9.7 8.8 9.5 9.7 8.1 7.6 6.0 6.8 6.2 4.9	Pears Pounds 4.0 3.5 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.0 2.4 1.8 2.4 1.8	ntinued) Pine- apple Pounds 0.5 .6 .6 .4 .4 .4 .5 .5 .5 .5	Papayas Pounds  .06 .08 .07 .06 .09 .08 .08 .08 .10	Plums and prunes Pounds 1.8 1.6 1.2 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.5 1.4 1.2 1.3	Straw- berries Pounds 1.5 1.5 1.3 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.7 1.3 1.4 1.5	Total non- citrus Pounds 67.4 60.3 59.7 57.8 53.9 52.4 52.6 52.0 52.4 49.4	Total fruit Pounds 111.1 96.9 93.4 88.6 83.4 74.5 78.8 81.1 81.5 81.0
1950-54 av 1955-59 av 1960 1961 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968	Cran- berries Pounds 0.3 .3 .24 .29 .28 .22 .22 .19 .17 .14 .15	Figs Pounds 0.04 .03 .02 .02 .02 .02 .02 .02 .02 .02	Grapes Pounds 5.4 4.3 3.9 3.5 4.0 4.0 3.6 3.9 3.8 3.1 3.4	Nectar- ines Pounds 0.2 .3 .5 .6 .5 .6 .7 .7 .7 .7 .5 .6	Noncitre Peaches 9.7 8.8 9.5 9.7 8.1 7.6 6.0 6.8 6.2 4.9 6.6	Pears Pounds 4.0 3.5 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.0 2.4 1.8 2.4 1.8 2.4 1.8 2.0	ntinued) Pine- apple Pounds 0.5 .6 .6 .4 .4 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5	Papayas Pounds  .06 .08 .07 .06 .09 .08 .08 .10 .10	Plums and prunes Pounds 1.8 1.6 1.2 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.5 1.4 1.2 1.3 1.3 1.5	Straw- berries Pounds 1.5 1.5 1.3 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.7 1.3 1.4 1.5 1.8	Total non- citrus Pounds 67.4 60.3 59.7 57.8 53.9 52.4 52.6 52.0 52.4 49.4 52.0	Total fruit Pounds 111.1 96.9 93.4 88.6 83.4 74.5 78.8 81.1 81.5 81.0 78.2
1950-54 av 1955-59 av 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1968 1968	Cran- berries Pounds 0.3 .3 .24 .29 .28 .22 .22 .19 .17 .14 .15 .17	Figs Pounds 0.04 .03 .02 .02 .02 .02 .02 .02 .02 .02	Grapes Pounds 5.4 4.3 3.9 3.5 4.0 4.0 3.6 3.9 3.8 3.1 3.4 3.1	Nectar- ines Pounds 0.2 .3 .5 .6 .5 .6 .7 .7 .7 .5 .6 .6 .6	Noncitre Peaches Pounds 9.7 8.8 9.5 9.7 8.1 7.6 6.0 6.8 6.2 4.9 6.6 6.8	Pears Pounds 4.0 3.5 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.0 2.4 1.8 2.4 1.8 2.0 2.3	ntinued) Pine- apple Pounds 0.5 .6 .6 .4 .4 .4 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .6	Papayas Pounds  .06 .08 .07 .06 .09 .08 .08 .10 .10 .08	Plums and prunes Pounds 1.8 1.6 1.2 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.5 1.4 1.2 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.1	Straw- berries Pounds 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.7 1.3 1.4 1.5 1.8 1.7	Total non- citrus Pounds 67.4 60.3 59.7 57.8 53.9 52.4 52.6 52.0 52.4 49.4 52.0 52.4 49.4 52.0 50.5	Total fruit Pounds 111.1 96.9 93.4 88.6 83.4 74.5 78.8 81.1 81.5 81.0 78.2 78.7
1950-54 av 1955-59 av 1960 1961 1963 1964 1965 1966 1966 1968 1969	Cran- berries Pounds 0.3 .3 .24 .29 .28 .22 .22 .19 .17 .14 .15 .17	Figs Pounds 0.04 .03 .02 .02 .02 .02 .02 .02 .02 .02	Grapes Pounds 5.4 4.3 3.9 3.5 4.0 4.0 3.6 3.9 3.8 3.1 3.4 3.1 2.5	Nectar- ines Pounds 0.2 .3 .5 .6 .5 .6 .7 .7 .7 .7 .5 .6 .6 .6	Noncitre Peaches Pounds 9.7 8.8 9.5 9.7 8.1 7.6 6.0 6.8 6.2 4.9 6.6 6.8 6.2 4.9 6.6 6.8	Pears Pounds 4.0 3.5 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6	ntinued) Pine- apple Pounds 0.5 .6 .6 .4 .4 .4 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .6 .7	Papayas Pounds  .06 .08 .07 .06 .09 .08 .08 .10 .10 .08	Plums and prunes Pounds 1.8 1.6 1.2 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.5 1.4 1.2 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.5 1.4 1.2 1.3 1.3 1.5	Straw- berries Pounds 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.7 1.3 1.4 1.5 1.8 1.7	Total non- citrus Pounds 67.4 60.3 59.7 57.8 53.9 52.4 52.6 52.0 52.4 49.4 52.0 52.4 49.4 52.0 50.5	Total fruit Pounds 111.1 96.9 93.4 88.6 83.4 74.5 78.8 81.1 81.5 81.0 78.2 78.7 81.2
1950-54 av 1955-59 av 1960 1961 1962 1964 1965 1966 1966 1968 1969 1970	Cran- berries Pounds 0.3 .3 .24 .29 .28 .22 .22 .19 .17 .14 .15 .17 .18 .20	Figs Pounds 0.04 .03 .02 .02 .02 .02 .02 .02 .02 .02	Grapes Pounds 5.4 4.3 3.9 3.5 4.0 4.0 3.6 3.9 3.8 3.1 3.4 3.1 2.5 2.1	Nectar- ines Pounds 0.2 .3 .5 .6 .5 .6 .7 .7 .7 .5 .6 .6 .6 .6 .6	Noncitre Peaches Pounds 9.7 8.8 9.5 9.7 8.1 7.6 6.0 6.8 6.2 4.9 6.6 6.8 5.7 5.7	Pears Pounds 4.0 3.5 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.0 2.4 1.8 2.4 1.8 2.4 1.8 2.0 2.3 2.1 2.2	ntinued) Pine- apple Pounds 0.5 .6 .6 .4 .4 .4 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .6 .7 7	Papayas Pounds  .06 .08 .07 .06 .09 .08 .10 .10 .08 .12 .12	Plums and prunes Pounds 1.8 1.6 1.2 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.5 1.4 1.2 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.1 1.5 1.2	Straw- berries Pounds 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.7 1.3 1.4 1.5 1.8 1.7 1.8	Total non- citrus Pounds 67.4 60.3 59.7 57.8 53.9 52.4 52.6 52.0 52.4 49.4 52.0 52.4 49.4 52.0 50.5	Total fruit Pounds 111.1 96.9 93.4 88.6 83.4 74.5 78.8 81.1 81.5 81.0 78.2 78.7 81.2 77.1
1950-54 av 1955-59 av 1960 1961 1962 1963 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971	Cran- berries Pounds 0.3 .3 .24 .29 .28 .22 .22 .19 .17 .14 .15 .17 .18 .20	Figs Pounds 0.04 .03 .02 .02 .02 .02 .02 .02 .02 .02	Grapes Pounds 5.4 4.3 3.9 3.5 4.0 4.0 3.6 3.9 3.8 3.1 3.4 3.1 2.5 2.1 1.2	Nectar- ines Pounds 0.2 .3 .5 .6 .5 .6 .7 .7 .7 .5 .6 .6 .6 .6 .6 .6	Noncitre Peaches Pounds 9.7 8.8 9.5 9.7 8.1 7.6 6.0 6.8 6.2 4.9 6.6 6.8 6.2 4.9 6.6 6.8 5.7 5.7	Pears Pounds 4.0 3.5 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.2 1.8 2.4 1.8 2.4 1.8 2.0 2.3 2.1 2.3	ntinued) Pine- apple Pounds 0.5 .6 .6 .4 .4 .4 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .6 .7 .7 .7	Papayas Pounds  .06 .08 .07 .06 .09 .08 .10 .10 .08 .10 .10 .08 .12 .10	Plums and prunes Pounds 1.8 1.6 1.2 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.5 1.4 1.2 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.1 1.5 1.3 1.1	Straw- berries Pounds 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.7 1.3 1.4 1.5 1.8 1.7 1.8 1.7	Total non- citrus Pounds 67.4 60.3 59.7 57.8 53.9 52.4 52.6 52.0 52.4 49.4 52.0 52.4 49.4 52.0 50.5 52.6 50.6	Total fruit Pounds 111.1 96.9 93.4 88.6 83.4 74.5 78.8 81.1 81.5 81.0 78.2 78.7 81.2 78.7
1950-54 av 1955-59 av 1960 1961 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972	Cran- berries Pounds 0.3 .3 .24 .29 .28 .22 .29 .28 .22 .19 .17 .14 .15 .17 .14 .15 .17 .18 .20 .15	Figs Pounds 0.04 .03 .02 .02 .02 .02 .02 .02 .02 .02	Grapes Pounds 5.4 4.3 3.9 3.5 4.0 4.0 3.6 3.9 3.8 3.1 3.4 3.1 2.5 2.1 1.8	Nectar- ines Pounds 0.2 .3 .5 .6 .5 .6 .7 .7 .7 .5 .6 .6 .6 .6 .6 .6 .8	Noncitre Peaches Pounds 9.7 8.8 9.5 9.7 8.1 7.6 6.0 6.8 6.2 4.9 6.6 6.8 5.7 5.7 4.1	Pears Pounds 4.0 3.5 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.4 1.8 2.4 1.8 2.4 1.8 2.0 2.3 2.1 2.3 2.4	ntinued) Pine- apple Pounds 0.5 .6 .6 .4 .4 .4 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .6 .7 .7 .8	Papayas Pounds  .06 .08 .07 .06 .09 .08 .09 .08 .10 .10 .08 .12 .10 .11 .11	Plums and prunes Pounds 1.8 1.6 1.2 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.1 1.5 1.3 1.1	Straw- berries Pounds 1.5 1.5 1.3 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.7 1.3 1.4 1.5 1.8 1.7 1.8 1.7	Total non- citrus Pounds 67.4 60.3 59.7 57.8 53.9 52.4 52.6 52.4 49.4 52.0 50.5 52.6 50.5 52.6 50.6 49.8	Total fruit Pounds 1111.1 96.9 93.4 88.6 83.4 74.5 78.8 81.1 81.5 81.0 78.2 78.7 81.2 77.1 77.0
1950-54 av 1955-59 av 1960 1961 1963 1963 1965 1966 1968 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973	Cran- berries Pounds 0.3 .3 .24 .29 .28 .22 .29 .28 .22 .19 .17 .14 .15 .17 .14 .15 .17 .18 .20 .15 .19	Figs Pounds 0.04 .03 .02 .02 .02 .02 .02 .02 .02 .02	Grapes Pounds 5.4 4.3 3.9 3.5 4.0 4.0 3.6 3.9 3.8 3.1 3.4 3.1 2.5 2.1 1.8 2.1	Nectar- ines Pounds 0.2 .3 .5 .6 .5 .6 .7 .7 .7 .7 .5 .6 .6 .6 .6 .6 .8 .8 .8	Noncitre Peaches Pounds 9.7 8.8 9.5 9.7 8.1 7.6 6.0 6.8 6.2 4.9 6.6 6.8 6.2 4.9 6.6 6.8 5.7 5.7 4.1 4.4	Pears Pounds Pounds 4.0 3.5 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.4 1.8 2.0 2.3 2.1 2.3 2.1 2.3 2.4 2.5	ntinued) Pine- apple Pounds 0.5 .6 .6 .4 .4 .4 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .6 .7 .7 .8 1.0	Papayas Pounds  .06 .08 .07 .06 .09 .08 .08 .10 .10 .08 .12 .10 .11 .14	Plums and prunes Pounds 1.8 1.6 1.2 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.5 1.4 1.2 1.3 1.3 1.1 1.5 1.3 1.1 1.2	Straw- berries Pounds 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.3 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.7 1.3 1.4 1.5 1.8 1.7 1.8 1.7 1.8 1.9 1.7 1.6	Total non- citrus Pounds 67.4 60.3 59.7 57.8 53.9 52.4 52.6 52.0 52.4 52.0 52.4 49.4 52.0 50.5 52.6 50.6 49.8 48.3	Total fruit Pounds 1111.1 96.9 93.4 88.6 83.4 74.5 78.8 81.1 81.5 81.0 78.2 78.7 81.2 77.1 77.0 75.6

#### Table 18-Fresh fruit: Per capita consumption, fresh weight basis, average 1950-54 and 1955-59, annual 1960-741

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

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

							1110 ,00-00		r						
							Canne	d fruit							
Year	Apples and apple- sauce	Apricots	Berries	Cherries	Cran- berries	Figs	Salad and cocktail	Peaches (in- cluding spiced)	Pears	Pineapple	Plums and prunes	Olives	Citrus sections	Total	Chilled citrus sections <sup>2</sup>
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1950-54 av.	2.5	1.0	0.4	1.5	8.	0.14	2.2	5.3	1.6	3.2	0.4	0.8	0.9	20.7	
1955-59 av.	3.1	1.0	<del>۳</del> .	1.3	8.	.13	2.6	5.7	1.8	3.3	4.	8.	1.0	22.3	<sup>3</sup> 0.2
1960	3.4	1.1	.20	1.1	9.	60.	2.7	6.1	2.0	3.2	.3	8.	1.0	22.6	4.
1961	3.6	1.2	.18	1.2	1.0	.08	2.7	6.2	1.8	3.1	5.	1.0	6.	23.2	4.
1962	3.4	6.	.19	1.2	8.	.08	2.8	6.4	2.1	2.8	4.	8.	6.	22.8	4.
1963	3.6	1.1	.14	1.0	8.	.07	2.8	6.6	2.0	3.2	<del>د</del> .	8.	.6	23.0	<b></b>
1964	3.7	1.0	.14	1.3	.7	.07	2.6	6.6	1.6	3.2	<del>د</del> .	1.0	8.	23.0	4.
1965	3.8	1.1	.14	1.1	8.	60.	2.9	6.7	1.9	3.1	<b>.</b> .	.7	<i>б</i> .	23.5	с <b>.</b>
1966	3.3	1.1	.16	1.0	8.	60.	3.0	6.2	1.9	3.1	4.	8.	1.0	22.9	·.
1967	3.7	6.	.18	8.	8.	.07	2.7	6.1	1.8	3.1	4.	6.	1.1	22.6	. <sup>5</sup>
1968	3.5	6.	.14	.7	6.	.07	2.8	5.7	1.4	3.7	с <b>.</b>	۲.	1.1	21.9	.4
1969	3.6	6.	.13	1.0	8.	.04	3.2	6.9	2.0	3.4	с.	1.2	8.	24.2	4.
1970	3.7	1.0	.10	6.	6.	.05	3.2	5.9	2.0	3,3	۳.	1.1	6.	23.3	4.
1971	3.6	1.0	11.	6.	8.	.04	2.7	5.4	2.0	3.3	е.	6.	6.	21.9	с.
1972	3.5	.7	.12	8.	8.	60.	2.6	5.7	2.0	3.4	2	۲.	8.	21.4	с.
1973	3.4	8.	.13	8.	1.0	: : :	3.0	4.9	2.2	3.4	2.	۲.	8.	21.3	е.
1974 <sup>4</sup>	3.1	.6	60.	7.	1.0	:	2.7	5.0	1.9	2.7	.2	6	8.	19.7	с <b>.</b>
<sup>1</sup> Civilian	consumptic	on only. B	teginning 1	960. inclue	des Alaska	and Hawai	i. <sup>2</sup> Produc	ced comme	ercially in F	Florida. <sup>3</sup> F	our-vear av	/erage. <sup>4</sup> Pi	reliminary.		

Table 19—Canned and chilled fruit: Per capita consumption, product weight basis, average 1950-54 and 1960-74<sup>1</sup>

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

t basis,	
roduct weigh	
sumption, p	
r capita con	ual 1960-74
frozen): Pei	955-59, ann
(excluding	50-54 and 1
fruit juices	average 195
and chilled	
)-Canned	
Table 20	•

							Can	ned								Chilled <sup>2</sup>	
				Citrus							Pinea	pple					
Y ear	Orange	Grape- fruit	Blended orange and grape- fruit	Lemon and lime	Tan- gerine	Citrus concen- trate <sup>3</sup>	Total	Apple	Fruit nectars	Grape	Single strength	Concen- trate <sup>3</sup>	Prune	Total	Orange	Grape- fruit	T otal
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1950-54 av	3.39	2.21	1.00	0.08	0.16	1.69	8.54	0.56	0.70	0.66	2.47	:::	06.0	13.83		;	•
1955-59 av	2.48	1.93	.65	.12	.08	1.42	6.65	.72	1.13	.76	2.42	41.12	1.08	13.43	1.44	<sup>5</sup> 0.05	1.47
1960	2.12	1.51	.51	.13	.07	1.45	5.79	68.	1.06	.76	2.15	1.25	1.06	12.96	2.10	.02	2.12
1961	1.70	1.39	.45	.13	.06	1.52	5.25	.95	.52	.71	2.07	1.19	1.05	11.74	1.65	E <b>0</b> .	1.68
1962	1.92	1.48	.47	.13	.06	1.05	5.11	1.05	.52	.65	2.09	1.18	1.06	11.66	2.19	.08	2.27
1963	1.69	1.30	.42	.13	.04	1.70	5.28	1.21	.36	.63	2.61	1.74	1.11	12.94	1.14	.03	1.17
1964	1.17	1.09	.30	11.	.04	1.61	4.32	1.49	.28	.65	1.97	1.64	1.11	11.46	1.29	.07	1.36
1965	1.24	1.39	.30	.10	.02	.97	4.02	1.53	.38	.74	1.84	1.19	1.16	10.86	1.90	.05	1.95
1966	1.53	1.73	.34	.10	.02	66.	4.71	1.17	.40	.63	1.92	1.73	1.10	11.66	3.04	.14	3.18
1967	1.57	2.33	.39	.10	.02	1.08	5.49	1.35	.39	.67	1.76	96.	1.09	11.71	4.15	.23	4.38
1968	1.19	2.22	.32	.10	10.	1.35	5.19	1.69	.37	.55	2.14	1.51	.75	12.20	3.96	.24	4.20
1969	1.30	2.94	.33	.10	.01	2.55	7.23	2.41	.41	.54	1.61	1.83	1.10	15.13	3.87	.30	4.17
1970	1.75	2.98	.33	.10	.01	1.45	6.62	2.67	.70	.58	1.60	1.37	1.11	14.65	4.35	.34	4.69
1971	1.60	3.27	.30	.10	.005	2.18	7.45	3.25	.68	.70	1.54	1.20	1.09	15.91	4.35	.43	4.78
1972	1.47	3.28	.25	.10	.01	3.24	8.35	2.63	.56	.54	1.67	11.1	.67	15.53	4.58	.62	5.20
1973	1.67	3.46	.23	.11	.003	2.52	7.99	2.58	.51	.56	2.04	1.25	66.	15.92	4.70	.55	5.25
1974°	1.49	3.57	.22	.10	.002	2.46	7.84	2.57	.53	.67	1.19	1.17	.73	14.70	4.68	.53	5.21
<sup>1</sup> Civilian c	onsumption	only. Cale	endar-year t	basis except	for	fruit juice p	produced co	ommercially	from fresh	fruit in Flo	rida; does	<sup>s</sup> Four-y	ear average.	<sup>6</sup> Preliminar	, ,		
citrus juices w	hich are on	a pack-year	basis beginn	ning prior to	year	not include	reconstitu	ited frozen j	iuice or fre-	sh juice pro-	duced for	Note: 5	ee Septemb	er 1970 (T	FS-176) Fru	tit Situation.	for annual
indicated. Beg	inning 1960	), includes	Alaska and	Hawali. <sup>2</sup> Ch	nilled	local sale.	<sup>3</sup> Single-	strength equ	uivalent.	Three-year	average.	data priv	or t <i>o</i> 1960.				

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Year	Black- berries	Blue- berries	Rasp- berries	Straw- berries	Other berries	Apples	Apricots	Cherries	Grapes and pulp	Peaches	Miscel- Ianeous <sup>2</sup>	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1950-54												
av 1955-59	0.08	0.10	0.18	1.19	0.11	0.27	0.04	0.59	<sup>3</sup> 0.05	0.18	0.12	2.89
av	.09	.14	.20	1.53	<sup>3</sup> .14	.41	.04	.63	.09	.22	.22	3.68
1960	.14	.10	.21	1.28	.12	.40	.07	.71	.03	.24	.20	3.50
1961	.10	.16	.20	1.38	.08	.37	.06	.64	.12	.27	.19	3.57
1962	.14	.19	.17	1.42	.11	.32	.06	.74	.08	.30	.23	3.76
1963	.14	.21	.17	1.56	.09	.41	.07	.71	.08	.32	.14	3.90
1964	.12	.18	.17	1.31	.07	.44	.06	.62	.12	.24	.26	3.59
1965	.07	.19	.13	1.39	.07	.45	.06	.78	.06	.32	.16	3.68
1966	.07	.15	.15	1.40	.03	.39	.10	.74	.05	.30	.17	3.55
1967	.12	.17	.17	1.40	.07	.55	.10	.54	.05	.30	.23	3.70
1968	.17	.25	.18	1.42	.12	.49	.08	.53	.12	.29	.19	3.84
1969	.14	.21	.14	1.42	.10	.54	.06	.60	.07	.29	.20	3.77
	-											
1970	.11	.21	.16	1.18	.06	.48	.06	.61	.03	.26	.17	3.33
1971	.17	.18	.16	1.40	.07	.54	.07	.68	.01	.25	.16	3.69
1972	.11	.18	.12	1.36	.06	.67	.05	.64	.01	.31	.15	3.66
1973	.08	.16	.10	1.19	.05	.62	.08	.83	.04	.22	.16	3.53
1974 <sup>4</sup>	.06	.14	.09	1.13	.05	.34	.06	.50	.01	.28	.14	2.80

#### Table 21–Frozen fruit: Per capita consumption, product weight basis, average 1950-54 and 1955-59, annual 1960-741

<sup>1</sup> Civilian consumption only. Beginning 1960, includes Alaska Note: See September 1970 (TFS-176) Fruit Siluation for and Hawaii. <sup>2</sup> Includes plums, prunes, pineapple, noncitrus annual data prior to 1960. purees, and miscellaneous fruit and berries. <sup>3</sup> Four-year average. <sup>4</sup> Preliminary.

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	Ora	nge	Grap	efruit	Ble	end	Lei	non
Year	Product weight	Single . strength	Product weight	Single strength	Product weight	Single strength	Product weight	Single strength
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1950-54 av.	2.65	9.32	0.06	0.22	0.04	0.14	0.07	0.13
1955-59 av	3.96	13.94	.14	.51	.04	.14	.10	.25
1960	4.43	15.62	.16	.56	.03	.11	.12	.35
1961	4.34	15.30	.14	.49	.01	.04	.05	.13
1962	5.10	17.98	.16	.56	.01	.04	.05	.13
1963	3.36	11.84	.12	.42	.01	.04	.06	.16
1964	3.00	10.58	.13	.46	.004	.014	.05	.15
1965	4.00	14.10	.15	.53	.01	.04	.05	.13
966	3.82	13.47	.16	.56	.003	.011	.04	.09
1967	5,53	19.49	.22	.78	.002	.007	.05	.13
1968	4.83	17.03	.15	.53	.001	.004	.04	.09
1969	4.88	17.20	.14	.49	.001	.004	.04	.09
970	5.85	20.62	.21	.74	.001	.004	.03	.06
971	5.77	20.34	.23	.81	.001	.004	.03	.06
972	5.96	21.01	.31	1.09	.001	.004	.04	.09
1973	6.75	23.79	.32	1,13	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	.03	.06
1974 <sup>3</sup>	7.61	26.83	.34	1.20	(2)	(2)	.03	.06
	Lemon	de base	Lim	obco		arino	т	

## Table 22--Frozen citrus juices: Per capita consumption, product weight and single strength basis, average 1950-54 and 1955-59, annual 1960-741

	Lemon	ade base	Lim	eade	Tang	erine	Τc	otal
Year	Product weight	Single strength	Product weight	Single strength	Product weight	Single strength	Product weight	Single strength
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1950-54 av	0.31	0.23			4 0.02	<sup>4</sup> 0.09	3.14	10.11
1955-59 av	.64	.48	0.05	0.18	.04	.15	4.97	15.64
1960	.76	.56	.04	.14	.04	.14	5.58	17.48
1961	.61	.45	.04	.14	.05	.18	5.24	16.73
1962	.48	.36	.04	.14	.08	.28	5.92	19.49
1963	.44	.33	.02	.07	.05	.18	4.06	13.04
1964	.51	.38	.06	.21	.05	.18	3.80	11.96
1965	.51	.38	.02	.07	.05	.18	4.79	15.43
1966	.44	.33	.02	.07	.05	.18	4.53	14.70
1967	.48	.36	.03	.11	.05	.18	6.36	21.05
1968	.41	.30	.02	.07	.04	.14	5.49	18.16
1969	.39	.29	.02	.07	.04	.14	5.51	18.28
1970	.33	.24	.03	.11	.05	.18	6.50	21.95
1971	.35	.26	.04	.14	.05	.18	6.47	21.79
1972	.38	.28	.04	.14	.05	.18	6.78	22.79
1973	.47	.35	.02	.07	.05	.18	7.64	25.58
1974 <sup>3</sup>	.43	.32	.01	.04	.04	.14	8.46	28.59

<sup>1</sup> Civilian consumption. Beginning 1960, includes Alaska and <sup>4</sup> Three-year average. Hawaii. Product weight includes concentrated and single strength juices. Concentrated fruit juices converted to single strength on Note: See September 1970 (TFS-176) Fruit Situation for annual basis of 3.525 pounds to 1; lemonade base, 0.84 to 1 through data prior to 1960. 1952 and 0.74 beginning 1953. <sup>2</sup>Negligible. <sup>3</sup>Preliminary.

Pack year	Apples	Apricots	Dates <sup>2</sup>	Figs	Peaches	Pears	Prunes <sup>3</sup>	Raisins	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1950-54 average	0.12	0.12	0.51	0.32	0.11	0.009	0.92	1.75	3.86
1955-59 average	.10	.08	.49	.32	.07	.007	.75	1.59	3.42
1960	.10	.07	.45	.34	.06	.006	.62	1.42	3.07
1961	.09	.07	.34	.33	.05	.003	.62	1.60	3.10
1962	.12	.05	.36	.26	.06	.004	.68	1.47	3.00
1963	.08	.06	.37	.30	.05	.003	.58	1.49	2.93
1964	.09	.06	.31	.27	.04	.003	.67	1.45	2.89
1965	.09	.06	.31	.33	.05	.001	.59	1.54	2.97
1966	.15	.06	.31	.27	.04	.001	.54	1.64	3.01
1967	.10	.05	.31	.20	.03	.003	.56	1.52	2.77
1968	.11	.06	.27	.25	.03	.001	.66	1.44	2.82
1969	.18	.05	.21	.16	.004	.001	.57	1.47	2.64
1970	.11	.06	.28	.23	.02	.002	.68	1.34	2.72
1971	.06	.07	.31	.19	.02	.005	.59	1.35	2.59
1972	.08	.05	.29	.12	.03	.004	.49	.96	2.02
1973	.15	.04	.30	.13	.01	.002	.56	1.40	2.59
1974 <sup>4</sup>	.12	.05	.28	.18	.01	.003	.64	1.55	2.83

## Table 23-Dried fruit: Per capita consumption, product weight basis, pack years, average 1950-54 and 1955-59 annual 1960-74<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Production begins midyear. Civilian consumption only. Note: See September 1970 (TFS-176) Fruit Situation for annual Beginning 1959, includes Alaska and Hawaii. <sup>2</sup> Pits-in basis. data prior to 1960. <sup>3</sup>Excludes quantities used for juice. <sup>4</sup> Preliminary.

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