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FRUIT Situation

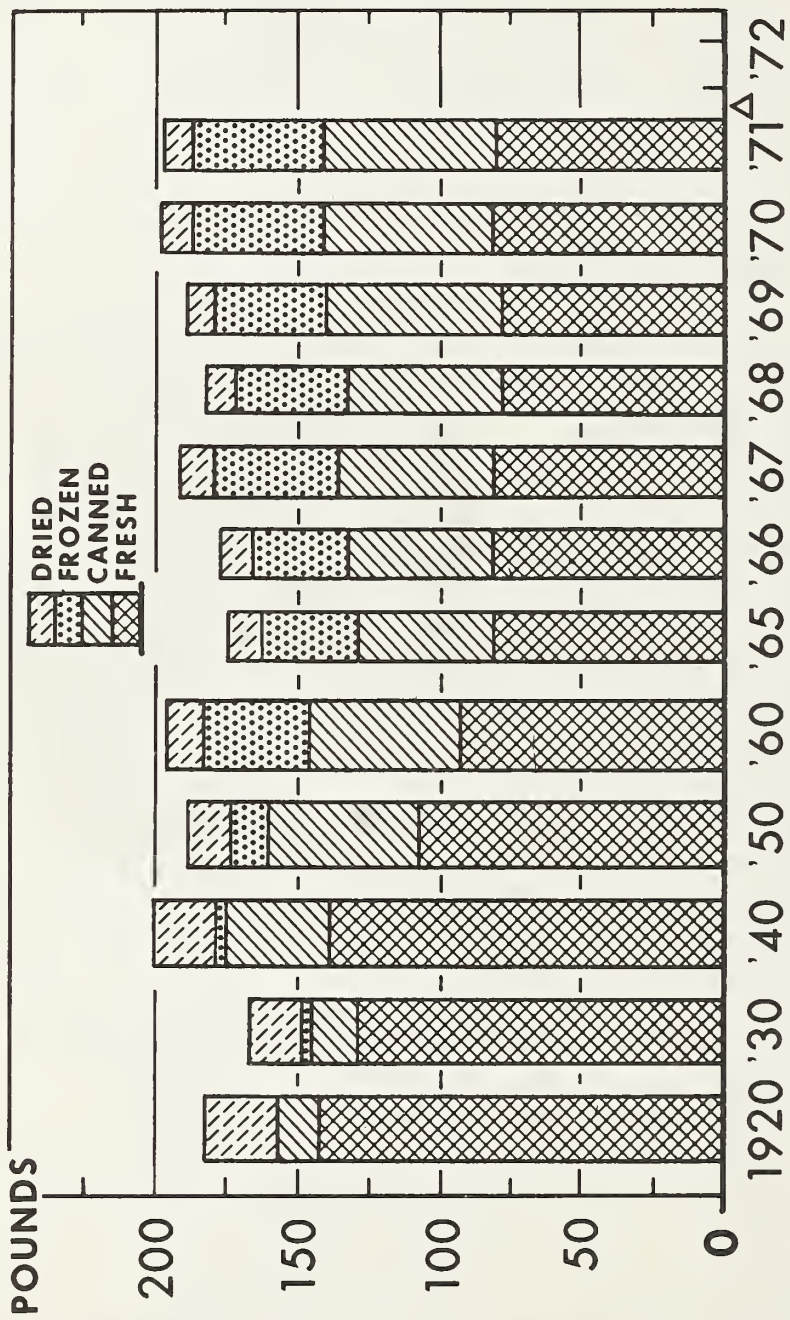


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PER CAPITA FRUIT CONSUMPTION*



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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. ERS 5715-72 (8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

THE FRUIT SITUATION

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Principal contributor
Larry Summers

Economic and Statistical Analysis Division
Economic Research Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

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SUMMARY

The generally tight supply situation which has typified non-citrus fruit harvests all spring and summer is expected to persist. Production for 1972 may total 17 percent below a year ago and 11 percent under 1970. However, the apple crop is forecast near last year's utilized level and should provide more ample supplies of that fruit as harvest progresses.

Apricots, sweet cherries, peaches (excluding California clingstones), grapes, and plums and prunes (excluding fresh plums in California) head the list of crops in much shorter supply situations. Pear production is also down sharply from last season's large crop but not so low in relation to other recent crops. Strawberry production is moderately lower than the last 2 crops. Tart cherries are more abundant, while production forecasts for California clingstone peaches, fresh plums, and nectarines are near or slightly above last year's levels.

Fresh market prices for most of this year's non-citrus fruit crops have risen, reflecting not only the smaller supplies of individual items but also reduced supplies of competing fruits. Contract prices or price agreements for most fruits produced for processing have also been moderately higher than a year ago. Major exceptions are California clingstone peaches and tart cherries for canning or freezing.

Supplies of most processed non-citrus items will be smaller during the coming year. Raisins, dried prunes, canned sweet cherries, and apricot products appear to be in shortest supply. Frozen strawberries and bush berries may also be relatively scarce. However, most other items including canned clingstone peaches, pears, and fruit cocktail will be in adequate to ample supply.

The tree nut outlook is mixed. Almond producers expect another record crop, but walnut production will be lower. Exports have played an increasingly important role in the marketing of these crops, especially almonds. Domestic demand has also been increasing and the markets for both crops appear firm.

Orange and grapefruit supplies are seasonally low during the late summer and fall. Orange juice concentrate stocks are larger this summer than last, but prices remain firm. Although fresh grapefruit prices rose

during June and July, they were below the levels of a year earlier as Florida stayed in the market longer and California's summer grapefruit supplies were larger. At the end of July fresh lemon supplies were smaller and prices moderately higher than a year ago. Exports of all

fresh citrus rose this past season, with grapefruit shipments to Japan particularly encouraging. Early reports of new-crop citrus conditions are generally favorable from all areas.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK

NON-CITRUS FRUIT

Some deals have already closed but more cards remain to be played with respect to 1972 non-citrus fruit crops. Mother Nature dealt from the bottom of the deck early in the season, producing frosts and other adverse weather. And a number of this summer's fruit crops fell far short of year earlier levels. These losses were only partially offset by modest gains for a few other items. Consequently, the estimated total production of non-citrus fruit crops for which forecasts had been made by late August fell 17 percent below last year's production having value, and 11 percent under 1970 (table 1).

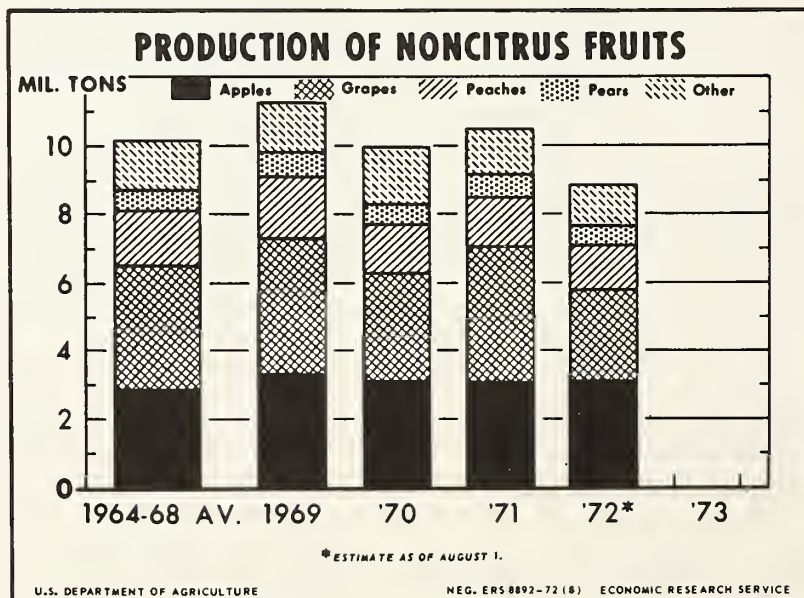
Prices for most non-citrus fruit crops harvested this summer for the fresh market have been well above recent seasons. Prices for fruit used for canning, freezing, and drying are also generally higher with the major exceptions being California clingstone peaches and tart cherries for processing. For all non-citrus fruit, per capita consumption was down slightly in 1971 and is likely to slip further in 1972 in response to the tight supply and price situation.

Apples—are one of the few bright spots in the generally gloomy picture of non-citrus fruit production prospects. The forecast of total U.S. apple production at

6,258 million pounds is 2 percent higher than the amount utilized from the 1971 crop but 2 percent less than last year's production. The expected harvest is about equal to the 1970 crop utilization. The leading apple varieties, Delicious and Golden Delicious, are expected to register increases this season. The forecast for Delicious, 1,891 million pounds, is up 5 percent from last year and represents 30 percent of the total supply. The Golden Delicious estimate of 888 million pounds is 10 percent above a year ago and accounts for 14 percent of the crop. The Rome Beauty and York Imperial varieties will experience the sharpest declines, but practically all other varieties will also be down somewhat.

The East expects a slightly larger apple supply this season with increases over last year's utilized production in New York and North Carolina more than offsetting declines in other States. Central States production will be slightly below last year's utilization level. Michigan, whose production far exceeds any other State in the region, anticipates a crop just equal to last year's utilization.

Western output is forecast 9 percent above the volume utilized from the 1971 crop. Washington, the



larger volumes of domestic apples channelled to this outlet and increased juice imports apparently finding ready markets. Trade reports indicate that apple juice is being used increasingly in the production of wines. Consequently, apple juice consumption data should be understood to include juice used for wines.

Season average prices received by apple growers for the 1971 crop were generally higher than for either of the 2 previous crops. The U.S. average grower price for all sales was estimated at 4.9 cents per pound, 9 percent above 1970 and 21 percent above the distressed prices recorded for the 1969 crop. Last season's prices were relatively more favorable for Western growing areas where supplies were reduced. Most Eastern districts also received prices which were slightly to moderately above the previous year although the New York average was a little lower. The Central States experienced a mixture of higher and lower prices but the regional average remained nearly the same as the year before.

Many factors will influence the prices which growers receive and consumers pay for 1972 crop apples. Assuming comparable crop quality, the general price structure for apples and derivative products might be expected to equal or exceed last year's levels. The possibly larger effective supply should be at least offset by an increasing demand resulting from higher consumer incomes, increased consumption of juice products, a rising general price level, and continued population growth. Further price strength may be forthcoming as a result of the generally smaller supplies and higher prices for other non-citrus fruits. On the other hand, if larger citrus supplies should develop, the increased competition could exert some downward pressure on apple prices.

Grapes—In contrast to apples, the production situation for grapes is typical of the short deals prevailing in the non-citrus fruit industry this season. Grape production is forecast at 2.68 million tons, only

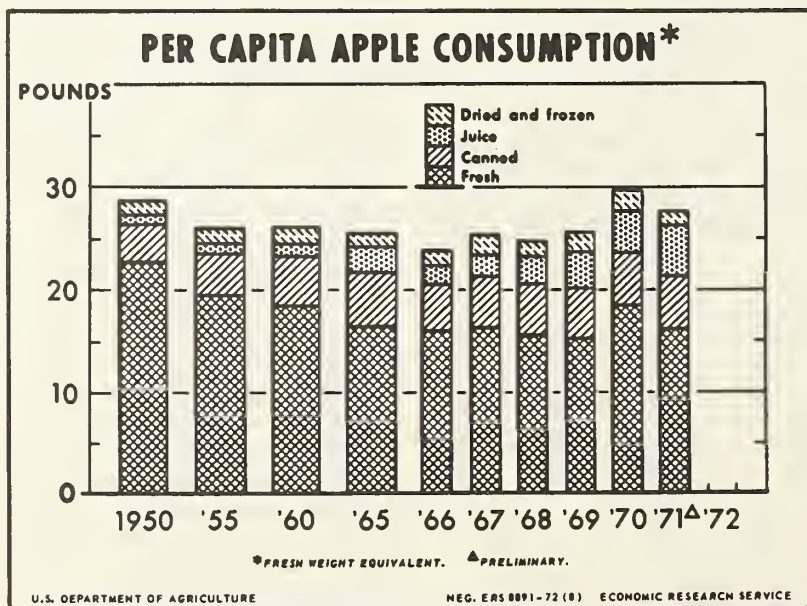
about two-thirds the size of the 1971 crop and 14 percent smaller than the 1970 output. California's estimated 2.32 million tons is 35 percent under last year but still almost 87 percent of the U.S. crop. California's raisin grape varieties, which account for about 62 percent of the State's total, were particularly hard hit by last spring's frosts and production is down an estimated 37 percent. Wine varieties are expected to make up 15 percent of the California crop with production a fourth below 1971. Table varieties constitute the remaining 13 percent of California grapes with this year's output down a third.

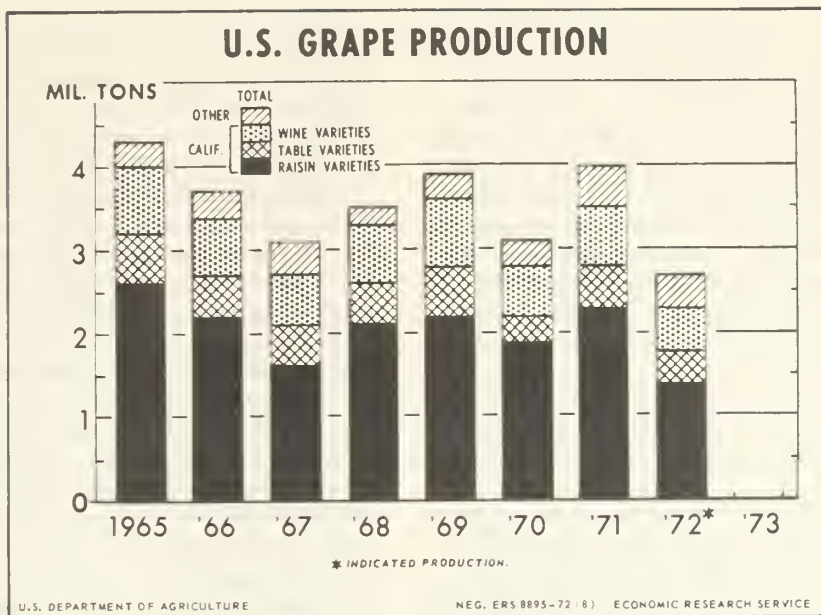
Damage was especially severe in California, but most other grape States also expect smaller crops. New York and Pennsylvania expect 30 percent reductions. Michigan's output is down an estimated 14 percent, while Washington's is off about 11 percent.

Most of the U.S. grape crop is crushed for juice and wine. About two-thirds of the total 1971 crop was utilized in this manner, up from about 59 percent for the 1970 crop. In California over 90 percent of the wine varieties are crushed with the remainder shipped fresh. Furthermore, over half of California's raisin and table varieties were crushed last season. In other States juice or wine production accounted for 93-94 percent of all grapes produced during each of the last 2 seasons.

Raisin production, all in California, is the second most important outlet for grapes. Approximately one-fourth of the California crop was dried in 1971, down from almost 30 percent from 1970. Fresh usage accounted for about 10 percent of total U.S. grape production in 1971 compared to 13 percent the year before. Less than 2 percent of the crop has been used for canning during the past 2 seasons.

Season average grape prices vary tremendously among different producing areas, different varieties and qualities, and different uses made of the grapes. Last





season's prices, for example, were \$510 per ton in Arizona (primarily table grapes) but only \$67 per ton for raisin varieties in California. The total U.S. average, weighted heavily by the large production of California raisin varieties, was \$93.60 per ton. This was down about 2 percent from the previous season. Prices were lower for California raisin and table varieties and for concord juice grapes in a number of other producing areas. Wine grape prices were generally higher last season, reflecting increased demand for table wines in the United States.

Prices for the current season appear to be reacting about as one would expect from the sharply curtailed production. Many prices are yet to be established, but the announced California raisin price agreement (free-tonnage, natural Thompson seedless) provides an example. This agreement calls for a base price of \$385 per ton (dried basis) with an increasing scale of prices depending on the extent to which deliveries fall below a base level. The base price is equivalent to roughly \$85-90 per ton of fresh grapes, about one-fourth above last season. If deliveries do not come up to the base level the actual free-tonnage price could be somewhat higher.

Raisin inventories at the close of the 1971/72 marketing season are expected to be at their lowest level in recent years. The total packer inventory of 36,305 tons on July 31 was 17 percent below a year earlier with a much larger proportion of the inventory already sold. The unsold inventory of 14,509 tons was less than half the volume on the same date last year. Increased exports in the past year are at least partly responsible. From September 1971 through June 1972, exports accounted for about 67,000 tons, an increase of 19 percent over the comparable period a year earlier. Domestic movement has also been moderately higher.

With new crop pack prospects sharply lower, the supply situation is very tight. Raisin prices advanced

earlier in response to reports of potentially short supplies, but rulings by the price commission prevented corporate packers from raising prices for raisins carried as inventory from last year's crop. Consequently, there has been some confusion concerning raisin prices in recent weeks. There is little doubt, however, that prices will be sharply higher than a year ago when the new crop moves to market.

Table grape shipments were running a little ahead of year-ago levels at midsummer with the harvest beginning somewhat earlier in California. F.o.b. prices ranged from moderately lower to moderately higher than last season depending on the variety and quality. The smaller production of table grapes as well as other competing fresh fruits will probably result in prices well above a year ago as the season progresses.

Fresh grape exports have provided an expanding market in recent years. For the 1971 crop year these exports rose a fifth to over 139,000 tons. However, with a short crop in prospect, it is doubtful that exports can keep pace this year.

Wine or juice grape prices had not been firmly established at this writing. The rapidly rising per capita consumption of wine coupled with the short grape crop prospects almost assure higher prices than a year ago. However, the time lag between grape production and wine sales, the inventory situation for various types and qualities of wine, and the competitive situation regarding imported wines will also have a bearing on the prices the wineries will pay for grapes.

A note of caution might be in order with respect to the longer run outlook for grape markets and prices. Recent market strength for wine grapes has occasioned a good deal of interest in expanding production in a number of areas. A substantial expansion can undoubtedly be justified by the rising demand for table wines. The danger lies in the chance that growers will

respond too enthusiastically to the abnormally high prices which might be paid this year. High prices this year will not assure profitable operations several years in the future when new plantings come into production.

Peaches—Production will be about 2½ billion pounds for 1972, 13 percent below last year's harvested production and 16 percent below 1970. The California clingstone forecast was reduced slightly in August to 1¼ billion pounds and is now slightly less than last season's output. Other peach prospects improved slightly in August, also to 1¼ billion pounds. But that is still 22 percent below last year's output and 20 percent below 1970.

Canners have taken approximately half of the total U.S. peach crop in recent years. California clingstone peaches generally account for about 85 percent of the total U.S. pack of canned peaches. Under a state marketing order, California cling growers have surplused a portion of their crop for the fourth consecutive year. As a result of this surplus, the clingstone crop is forecast at slightly less than last year's 639 thousand tons. However, it is anticipated that pack of clings will be near that of a year ago. There will be no cannery diversion this year and culls are running about normal at 10 percent.

Canner's stocks of canned clingstone peaches at the beginning of the new pack year were at their lowest level in 4 years. However, stocks had been considered burdensome prior to this year and present inventories are adequate. Total supplies of canned cling peaches are expected to be about 9 percent less than last season and in good balance with anticipated sales. A special export promotion program involving cooperation between the peach industry and USDA is also planned for the coming marketing season. Merchandising incentive allowances will be provided to foreign buyers in an attempt to stimulate exports and increase the total demand for canned peaches.

The announced agreement between growers and canners for California clingstone peaches is \$75 per ton for number 1 grade, roadside at the orchard. This compares with \$79 per ton at the same point a year ago.

Prices for peaches other than California clingstones are expected to average well above last year's levels. The U.S. average price received by growers for peaches for fresh use was up 13 percent in July from a year earlier. Furthermore, the usual seasonal price declines may not be forthcoming this year as all of the later producing areas expect sharply smaller crops.

While most of these other peaches are sold fresh, some quantities are used for canning, freezing, and drying. Last year about 24 percent of the supply was used in processing outlets. Prices vary substantially depending on the quality of fruit and the specific use made of it. On the basis of announced agreements between growers and processors in California, prices this season appear to be ranging 25-35 percent above year-earlier levels.

USDA announced the purchase of 921,300 cases (6-No. 10 cans/case) of canned peaches for distribution to child nutrition programs. The purchase consisted of 910,200 cases of clingstone peaches and 11,100 cases of freestones. Cost of the purchases, f.o.b. shipping points, was about \$5 million.

Pears—The 1972 pear crop is forecast at 564,100 tons (1.128 billion pounds), a fifth below last year. However, the 1971 crop was considered large by any standard of comparison. The current indication of production is 5 percent greater than the 1970 crop.

Bartlett pears in the 3 Pacific Coast States account for 71 percent of the indicated total U.S. crop. Production of this portion of the crop is expected to be 19 percent below the utilized tonnage and a fourth below the total production in 1971. Most of these pears are produced for canning; three-fourths of last year's utilization went to that outlet. Small additional volumes of Hardy pears are also produced in California for the canning market.

Stocks of canned pears on June 1 were moderately larger than a year ago and well above the levels of other recent years. However, with the reduced pack prospects, this season's total supply will probably be somewhat smaller than last year and similar to the 1970/71 season's supply. Average wholesale prices for canned pears were moderately to slightly lower than year-earlier levels throughout the past marketing season. However, some strengthening of prices has been reported in recent weeks in response to the expected shorter supply.

Growers and processors of California canning pears have agreed to a price of \$110 per ton for number 1 Bartletts and \$108 for Hardy pears, roadside at the orchard. These compare with \$80 and \$78 per ton, respectively, last season. Lower grades are also priced correspondingly higher than a year ago. Fresh market prices for California Bartletts early in the marketing season were also well above last year's levels. Harvest got underway a little earlier than usual and shipments were larger during the first weeks of the season. Harvest in Oregon and Washington was well underway in late August.

The production of fall and winter pears in Washington and Oregon is expected to total 102,000 tons. These are primarily destined for storage and delivery to the fresh market during the winter and spring months. This season's estimate represents a decline of 32 percent from last year but an increase of 7 percent from 1970.

Most of the remaining portion of the total U.S. pear crop is centered in Michigan and New York. Output in each of these States is expected to be above last year's levels and well above the 1970 production. However, these increases are partially offset by near crop failures in Idaho, Utah, and to a lesser extent, Colorado. Consequently, total pear output for areas other than the West Coast is expected to be only 3 percent above a year ago but 21 percent above the 1970 crop.

Cherries—Supplies of sweet cherries were extremely short this summer, mainly in the important Western States. Output in the 7 Western States was down 43 percent from a year ago and 35 percent from 1970. Production in the 3 Great Lakes States was nearly the same as last year and accounted for about one-third of the total U.S. supply. This left total U.S. production about one-third below last season's output and one-fourth smaller than the 1970 crop.

Reduced production levels were reflected by corresponding reductions in fresh shipments. Sweet cherry unloads in 41 major markets were 40 percent below the year-earlier level at the end of July and fresh prices at major shipping points and terminal markets were sharply higher. The volume of the crop shipped fresh during the 1972 season is not yet known. However, fresh utilization accounted for nearly one-half of last year's crop as compared to about 40 percent in 1970.

Brining outlets took 43 percent of the 1971 sweet cherry crop and over half of the 1970 output. Stocks of brined cherries were reported to be large at the beginning of the current season, but reduced pack prospects should be at least partially offsetting. Early trade reports indicate that California brining cherries were bringing moderately higher prices than a year ago.

Tart cherries are among the few fruit items in more abundant supply this season. Production is placed at 153,000 tons, up 9 percent from the quantity utilized last year and 30 percent above the 1970 utilization. Michigan, the leading State, expects a much larger crop. Most tart cherries are produced for freezing, which accounted for two-thirds of the total crop utilization in 1971 and 59 percent in 1970. Canning outlets took 30 percent of the 1971 utilization and 37 percent in 1970. The remaining small volumes were shipped fresh. The utilization pattern for the current crop is not yet known but may be similar to recent years.

Inventories of both frozen and canned tart cherries were well above a year ago at the beginning of the current pack year. These stocks, coupled with higher production prospects, indicate that supplies should be ample for the next year. However, deliveries to processors were running below year-earlier levels at the end of July. This could indicate that the current year's pack will not be as large as expected. Early unofficial reports indicated that processors were paying around 8 cents per pound for canning cherries in Michigan and New York, down from about 10 cents reported at this time last year.

Nectarines, Plums, and Prunes—Output of both fresh plums and nectarines in California was slightly greater this year than a year ago. Nectarine production was estimated at 70,000 tons, up 1 percent from last year and 6 percent above 1970. California's fresh plum crop was set at 105,000 tons, 4 percent above 1971 but 15 percent below 1970. Crops matured a little earlier than normal this season and quality was generally good. Although shipments exceeded year-earlier levels

throughout the season, prices were moderately higher. Short supplies and high prices for competing fresh fruit, coupled with the high quality of packs, evidently spurred demand to new and higher levels.

The production picture is not so rosy for plums and prunes outside California. An estimated 37,000 tons in 4 other commercial producing States is 42 percent below the tonnage utilized from last year's crop and 21 percent under the 1970 level. A little more than half of the crop has been used fresh in recent years with most of the remainder used for canning. Dried and frozen outlets usually account for only minor quantities. Price levels for 1972 crop fruit are as yet unclear. However, they are expected to be sharply higher than a year ago, assuming comparable quality conditions, on the basis of the small crop and reduced competition from other fresh fruits.

Dried prune production is also forecast at a sharply lower volume. Practically all of the dried prunes are produced in California, but Oregon produces small quantities most years. The 1972 estimate for California prunes at 95,000 tons (dried basis) is 27 percent under a year ago and less than half the 1970 volume.

The August 1 carryover of dried prunes has been estimated at 36,500 tons, down from over 55,000 tons a year earlier and moderately smaller than the 1970 carryover. A smaller crop in 1971, coupled with a strong domestic market and continued brisk export sales, resulted in this year's smaller inventories. With pack prospects for 1972 also sharply reduced, the total supply for the coming year may be 25-30 percent below last season.

Negotiations were still in progress regarding grower prices for new-crop prunes. Average wholesale prices advanced in recent months in anticipation of short supplies. However, price controls prevented some packers from raising prices on prunes carried as inventory. The market must still be described as unsettled, but prices likely will average above last year's levels as the new crop moves to market.

Strawberries—Total production for 1972 has been estimated at about 4.5 million hundredweight. This is 13 percent less than the 1971 output and 9 percent below 1970. Fresh strawberry imports, which mainly originate from Mexico, were also lower this season. Imports from January through June were a little under 37 million pounds compared with almost 42 million pounds during

Strawberry deliveries for freezing to August 5

State	1971	1972
	Million Pounds	Million Pounds
California	52.9	47.9
Michigan	9.5	7.6
Oregon	79.5	50.9
Washington	23.3	17.0
Total 4 States . . .	165.2	123.4

TREE NUTS

the same period last year. Prices have been up during most of the season. The U.S. average price received by farmers for strawberries for fresh use was 11 percent higher in June and 13 percent higher in July relative to a year earlier.

Deliveries of strawberries to processors by late July were a fourth below a year ago. Frozen imports increased slightly from January through June. With total cold storage holdings on July 31 about 22 percent below a year ago, a tight supply and strong price situation may prevail for the remainder of the year.

Frozen strawberry imports

Year	Jan-June	Total
	Million pounds	Million pounds
1966	67.0	85.7
1967	52.5	74.7
1968	55.7	75.2
1969	70.0	93.0
1970	83.5	109.7
1971	64.6	84.6
1972	66.1	

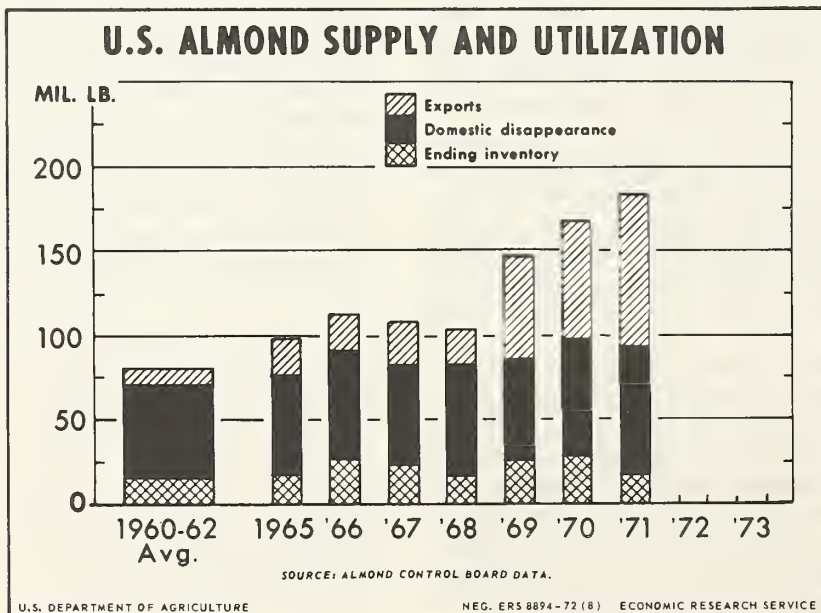
Cranberries—Indicated 1972 output is just over 2 million barrels, 10 percent below last year's production and about equal to the 1970 crop. However, only about 1.6 and 1.8 million barrels, respectively, were utilized from the last 2 year's crops. The difference between production and utilization results from excess cullage of harvested fruit and cranberries placed in "set aside" under the cranberry marketing order. Consequently, supplies are expected to be ample relative to market needs in spite of the reduced production prospects.

Almonds—Increasing demand keeping pace with increasing supplies seems to characterize the California almond industry in recent years. For the 3 years 1960 through 1962 almond production averaged about 56,000 tons (in shell basis). For the 3 years beginning 1970 and including the current year's forecast, average production is 136,000 tons, illustrating the pronounced upward trend in supply. The 1972 crop has been estimated at 150,000 tons, up 12 percent from a year ago and 21 percent from 1970.

Both domestic disappearance and export sales have exhibited definite upward trends although exports have increased at the more rapid rate. Exports accounted for almost half of the total supply (including carryover stocks) last year, up from 41 percent the year before. Total domestic use increased, but only retained its 41 percent of the total supply. Ending inventories represented about 10 percent of the 1971/72 supply, down from 18 percent the year earlier.

Prices received by almond growers were only slightly higher for the 1971 crop. The average in-shell price of \$650 per ton was less than 1 percent above the 1970 average. Early reports indicate a firm market at the beginning of the new marketing season.

Walnuts—The 1972 walnut crop suffered from some of the same problems which beset many of the fruit crops. Production is forecast at 126,400 tons, down 8 percent from a year ago but still 13 percent larger than the 1970 crop. California accounts for nearly all of the commercial walnut crop, with Oregon's usually small production reduced even further this season. Total walnut production has increased nearly as rapidly in the past decade as almond production. During 1960-62 the average annual production was about 77,000 tons compared to 125,000 tons for the most recent 3-year



average (including the current forecast of production).

The bulk of the U.S. walnut crop is utilized domestically, but exports have assumed added significance in recent years. During the 1969/70 marketing season, domestic outlets accounted for about 70 percent of the total available supply with about 5 percent exported and the remaining 25 percent carried over in inventories. For 1970/71 domestic use was again 70 percent while exports took 6 percent and the carryover declined to 24 percent. Export sales through June for the 1971/72 season doubled their year-earlier volume. In fact, the 9,518 tons of unshelled walnuts exported through June exceeded total exports last season (October through September).

The estimated season average price received by U.S. walnut growers for the 1971 crop was \$418 per ton, up 3 percent from a year earlier. New-crop prices have not been established. However, the smaller supplies and strong export demand can be expected to exert upward pressures on the market.

Other tree nuts—The first crop estimate for pecans and fibers will be released in USDA's *Crop Production* report on September 12.

CRITRUS FRUIT

Record orange and grapefruit crops were produced during the 1971/72 season. Lemon supplies were not as large as some years in the past but were moderately larger than a year earlier and well above the 1969/70 production. However, increased exports and strong domestic demands characterized citrus markets throughout the current season. Prices have been relatively stable at levels near last season's averages.

Oranges—This summer features more oranges and more juice. California Valencias provide the main supply of fresh oranges during the late summer and early fall months. Oranges remaining for harvest in late July totaled about 13 million boxes, a fifth more than a year ago. Florida Valencias have also been available later than usual this summer; weekly unloads of fresh oranges were running about a third higher than a year ago in early August. F.o.b. prices in California were generally firm at levels near a year earlier but wholesale auction prices were moderately lower.

Exports of fresh oranges and tangerines have been moderately higher in the 1971/72 marketing season. The total of 6.76 million boxes by the end of June was 17 percent above the total at the same time a year ago. Canada continues to be the leading market.

The 1971/72 pack of frozen concentrated orange juice in Florida totaled more than 134 million gallons by the end of July. This was about 7 percent greater than the 1970/71 season's pack. Total product movement was

down about 6 percent. Packer stocks on July 29 stood at nearly 73 million gallons, up 24 percent from a year earlier. However, industry spokesmen say inventory levels were too low last season and that effective demand for the product is increasing. Prices have continued firm at \$1.88 per dozen 6-ounce cans, f.o.b. Florida canneries, throughout the processing season.

Grapefruit—Fresh grapefruit supplies are seasonally light during late summer with most shipments originating in Southern California. As with oranges Florida supplies remained on the market longer than usual and total fresh unloads have been much larger than last summer. The average U.S. on-tree return for fresh grapefruit at \$4.20 per box in July was up 14 percent from June but down 16 percent from the relatively high level a year earlier.

Fresh grapefruit exports have been most encouraging this season. Nearly 4.6 million boxes of 1971/72 crop grapefruit had been exported through June. This is 87 percent more than had been exported by the same date a year ago and 70 percent above the total for the 1970/71 season. Japan has been the major market this year, taking nearly one-half of the total. Most of the remaining exports have gone to Canada, which has traditionally been the leading market.

Stocks of frozen concentrated grapefruit juice at the end of July were 31 percent larger than a year earlier, reflecting this season's larger pack and carry-in stocks. Canned grapefruit juice stocks were 80 percent larger. Canned juice prices declined last spring but have remained firm in recent months at levels about 6 percent below a year ago.

Lemons—The 1971/72 lemon crop was up 2 percent, but sales in both the fresh and processed outlets expanded even more. Consequently, end-of-July supplies stood at 1.6 million boxes, down 30 percent from last year.

Fresh lemon prices were firm in late July and early August at levels slightly to moderately above a year earlier. The U.S. average on-tree return for fresh lemons was estimated at \$5.78 per box in July, 5 percent higher. Unloads of fresh lemons were declining in late July and were slightly lower than a year ago.

Exports of fresh lemons and limes since last November had reached 2.7 million boxes by the end of June. This is 16 percent more than the volume exported during the similar period last season.

New Crop Citrus—The first USDA forecasts for 1972/73 citrus crops will be released on October 12. Early reports indicate that citrus groves are in good to excellent condition. Moisture supplies have been barely adequate in parts of Florida but trees are in generally good condition. California, Arizona, and Texas also report generally favorable grove conditions with good fruit development.

Table 1.—U.S. fruit and tree nuts: Production, average 1964-68, 1969, 1970, 1971, and indicated 1972

Crop	Average 1964-68	1969	1970	1971	1972
	<i>1,000 tons</i>	<i>1,000 tons</i>	<i>1,000 tons</i>	<i>1,000 tons</i>	<i>1,000 tons</i>
Noncitrus fruit:					
Apples	2,872	3,376	3,147	3,055	3,129
Apricots	184	231	176	150	132
Cherries, sweet	103	127	122	140	94
Cherries, tart	140	152	118	139	153
Cranberries	72	91	¹ 102	¹ 113	102
Figs	58	58	49	44	² Jan. 1, 1973
Grapes	3,630	3,898	3,119	3,997	2,680
Nectarines	65	66	66	69	70
Peaches	1,643	1,833	1,508	1,444	1,261
Pears	601	712	537	701	564
Prunes and plums	563	482	776	558	427
Strawberries ³	244	243	247	259	224
Total	10,175	11,269	9,967	10,669	⁴ 8,836
Tree nuts:					
Almonds	77	122	124	134	150
Filberts	9	7	9	11	² Sept.
Pecans	102	113	77	124	² Sept.
Walnuts	88	106	112	137	126
Total	276	348	322	406	---
Citrus fruit: ⁵					
Oranges	6,414	8,023	8,222	8,231	² Dec.
Grapefruit	1,967	2,186	2,473	2,625	² Dec.
Lemons	613	590	633	638	² Nov.
Limes	23	29	35	44	² Oct.
Tangelos	67	113	122	171	² Oct.
Tangerines	193	185	233	191	² Oct.
Templets	200	234	225	243	² Oct.
Total	9,477	11,360	11,943	12,143	² Dec.

¹ Includes cranberries put in set aside under the cranberry marketing orders. ² Month indicates crop report containing datum. ³ Alabama, Connecticut, and Maine included in 1964-68 average and excluded in later years. ⁴ Excluding figs. ⁵ 1969 indicates 1969/70 crop.

Table 2.—Fresh fruits: Per capita consumption, fresh weight basis, 1950-71¹

Year	Citrus fruits							Apples	Other fruits			
	Oranges	Tange- rines	Tangelos	Lemons	Limes	Grape- fruit	Total citrus		Apri- cots	Avo- cados	Bananas	Cherries
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1950.....	26.9	2.2	---	4.0	0.1	8.5	41.7	22.7	0.3	0.4	20.9	0.8
1951.....	28.8	2.0	---	4.0	.2	10.8	45.8	25.7	.4	.5	20.5	.7
1952.....	27.9	2.1	---	3.9	.1	11.1	45.1	21.6	.4	.5	20.6	.8
1953.....	27.6	2.3	---	3.7	.2	10.3	44.1	20.9	.4	.5	19.5	.7
1954.....	24.5	2.1	---	3.6	.1	11.7	42.0	20.0	.3	.8	18.9	.7
1955.....	24.8	2.2	---	3.4	.1	11.3	41.8	19.6	.4	.4	17.8	.7
1956.....	22.6	2.0	0.1	3.1	.2	11.1	39.1	18.9	.2	.3	18.0	.5
1957.....	21.6	1.9	.1	3.3	.1	10.1	37.1	19.3	.3	.7	18.0	.6
1958.....	17.6	1.0	.1	3.0	.2	9.1	31.0	22.5	.2	.7	17.2	.5
1959.....	19.8	1.5	.1	2.9	.1	9.6	34.0	21.1	.3	.9	18.2	.4
1960.....	19.3	1.2	.2	2.9	.1	10.0	33.7	18.3	.2	.4	20.5	.4
1961.....	16.1	1.8	.2	2.8	.1	9.8	30.8	16.4	.2	.6	20.0	.5
1962.....	15.6	1.6	.4	2.8	.1	9.0	29.5	17.4	.2	.5	16.4	.5
1963.....	11.9	.9	.3	2.5	.1	6.4	22.1	16.7	.2	.6	16.7	.4
1964.....	14.4	1.3	.3	2.6	.1	7.5	26.2	17.8	.2	.4	16.8	.6
1965.....	16.5	1.5	.4	2.4	.1	8.2	29.1	16.3	.1	.6	18.0	.4
1966.....	16.5	1.4	.4	2.3	.1	8.4	29.1	16.0	.2	.8	18.3	.5
1967.....	18.1	1.6	.6	2.2	.1	9.0	31.6	16.2	.1	.5	18.3	.4
1968.....	14.2	1.1	.7	2.2	.1	8.0	26.3	15.7	.1	.7	18.6	.5
1969.....	16.3	1.2	.5	2.2	.2	7.9	28.3	15.1	.1	.5	17.9	.6
1970.....	16.3	1.2	.6	2.1	.2	8.2	28.6	18.5	.1	.8	17.5	.6
1971 ³	16.2	1.4	.7	2.2	.2	8.6	29.3	16.2	.1	.5	18.3	.7
	Other fruits (continued)											
	Cran- berries	Figs	Grapes	Nectar- ines	Peaches	Pears	Pine- apples	Papayas	Plums and prunes	Straw- berries	Total other	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1950.....	0.4	0.1	5.4	0.2	7.8	4.1	0.7	---	1.7	1.6	44.4	108.8
1951.....	.3	.1	5.9	.1	9.4	4.1	.5	---	2.2	1.8	46.5	118.0
1952.....	.2	(²)	6.0	.2	10.8	4.4	.5	---	1.7	1.6	47.7	114.4
1953.....	.3	(²)	4.8	.2	10.3	3.9	.4	---	2.0	1.4	44.4	109.4
1954.....	.3	(²)	5.1	.2	10.0	3.7	.5	---	1.4	1.2	43.1	105.1
1955.....	.3	(²)	5.0	.3	6.1	3.4	.7	---	1.7	1.2	38.0	99.4
1956.....	.3	(²)	4.7	.2	9.0	3.7	.6	---	1.9	1.5	40.9	98.9
1957.....	.3	(²)	3.9	.4	8.6	3.7	.6	---	1.5	1.7	40.3	96.7
1958.....	.3	(²)	4.1	.3	10.5	3.5	.6	---	1.1	1.5	40.5	94.0
1959.....	.2	(²)	3.8	.4	9.7	3.2	.5	---	1.6	1.4	40.6	95.7
1960.....	.2	(²)	3.9	.5	9.5	2.6	.6	0.1	1.2	1.3	41.4	93.4
1961.....	.3	(²)	3.5	.6	9.7	2.6	.4	.1	1.3	1.6	41.4	88.6
1962.....	.3	(²)	4.0	.5	8.1	2.6	.4	.1	1.3	1.6	36.5	83.4
1963.....	.2	(²)	4.0	.6	7.6	2.0	.4	.1	1.3	1.6	35.7	74.5
1964.....	.2	(²)	3.6	.7	6.0	2.4	.5	.1	1.6	1.6	34.7	78.7
1965.....	.2	(²)	3.8	.6	6.9	1.8	.5	.1	1.4	1.3	35.7	81.1
1966.....	.2	(²)	3.8	.7	6.3	2.4	.5	.1	1.2	1.3	36.3	81.4
1967.....	.2	(²)	3.1	.5	4.8	1.8	.5	.1	1.3	1.5	33.1	80.9
1968.....	.1	(²)	3.4	.6	6.7	2.0	.5	.1	1.2	1.8	36.3	78.3
1969.....	.2	(²)	3.0	.6	6.9	2.4	.6	.1	1.0	1.7	35.6	79.0
1970.....	.2	(²)	2.5	.6	5.9	21.0	.7	.1	1.5	1.8	34.3	81.4
1971 ³.....	.2	(²)	2.0	.6	5.9	2.5	.6	.1	1.3	1.8	34.6	80.1

¹All 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. ²Less than 0.05 pound. ³Preliminary.

Note: See September 1970 (TFS-176) *Fruit Situation* for data prior to 1950.

Table 4.—Canned and chilled fruit juices (excluding frozen): Per capita consumption, product weight basis, 1950-71¹

Year	Canned											Chilled ²				
	Citrus					Apple	Fruit nectars	Grape	Pineapple		Prune	Total	Orange	Grape- fruit	Total	
	Orange	Grape- fruit	Blended orange and grape- fruit	Lemon and lime	Tan- gerine				Citrus con- centrate ³	Total						Single strength	Concen- trate^{3}
						Pounds	Pounds	Pounds			Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	
1950	3.37	2.02	1.01	0.07	0.23	1.95	8.65	0.56	0.92	0.50	1.89	...	0.93	13.45	...	...
1951	3.81	2.73	1.30	.08	.20	1.86	9.98	.50	.84	.50	2.43	...	.78	15.03	...	...
1952	3.58	2.05	.95	.09	.15	1.63	8.45	.54	.62	.82	2.82	...	.87	14.12	...	...
1953	3.13	1.97	.86	.09	.13	1.65	7.83	.51	.56	.73	2.80	...	.94	13.37	...	...
1954	3.08	2.28	.89	.08	.10	1.36	7.79	.71	.57	.73	2.41	...	.97	13.18	...	...
1955	2.95	2.18	.78	.11	.09	1.16	7.27	.54	.73	.73	2.78	...	1.01	13.06	0.94	0.94
1956	2.42	2.12	.66	.09	.09	1.57	6.95	.66	1.27	.85	2.69	...	1.26	13.68	1.05	0.07
1957	2.45	1.94	.58	.12	.09	1.66	6.84	.68	1.37	.59	2.32	0.79	1.21	13.80	1.72	1.77
1958	2.66	1.74	.72	.12	.07	1.62	6.93	.77	1.24	.84	2.38	1.29	1.05	14.50	1.60	1.64
1959	1.91	1.56	.49	.15	.08	1.07	5.26	.97	1.03	.78	1.92	1.27	.87	12.10	1.87	1.90
1960	2.12	1.51	.51	.13	.07	1.45	5.79	.89	1.06	.76	2.15	1.25	1.06	12.96	2.10	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	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	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	1.17
1964	1.17	1.09	.30	.11	.04	1.61	4.32	1.49	.38	.74	1.84	1.64	1.11	11.46	1.29	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	1.95
1966	1.53	1.73	.34	.10	.02	.99	4.71	1.17	.40	.63	1.92	1.73	1.10	11.66	3.04	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	4.38
1968	1.19	2.22	.32	.10	.01	1.35	5.19	1.69	.37	.55	2.14	1.51	.75	12.20	3.96	4.20
1969	1.30	2.94	.33	.10	.01	2.55	7.23	2.41	.40	.57	1.61	1.82	.73	14.77	3.87	4.17
1970	1.75	2.98	.33	.10	.01	1.45	6.62	2.67	.61	.50	1.61	1.37	.79	14.17	4.35	4.69
1971 ⁴	1.60	3.27	.30	.10	(⁵)	2.18	7.45	3.17	.59	.55	1.53	1.31	.78	15.38	4.35	4.78

¹Civilian consumption only. Calendar-year basis except for citrus juices which are on a pack-year basis beginning in October or November of year prior to that indicated, and grape juice which begins November prior to year indicated. Beginning 1960, includes Alaska and Hawaii. ²Chilled fruit juice produced commercially from fresh fruit in Florida; does not include reconstituted frozen juice or fresh juice produced for local sale. ³Single-strength equivalent. ⁴Preliminary. ⁵Less than 0.005 pound.

Table 5.—Frozen fruits: Per capita consumption, product weight basis, 1950-71¹

Year	Black-berries	Blue-berries	Rasp-berries	Straw-berries	Other berries	Apples	Apricots	Cherries	Grapes and pulp	Peaches	Miscel-laneous ²	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1950 ...	0.10	0.14	0.22	0.89	0.12	0.29	0.06	0.60	0.05	0.16	0.13	2.76
1951 ...	.06	.04	.21	1.03	.10	.21	.04	.60	.03	.16	.09	2.57
1952 ...	.07	.14	.22	1.25	.11	.28	.04	.63	.04	.20	.12	3.10
1953 ...	.08	.11	.14	1.28	.09	.24	.03	.58	.08	.22	.14	2.99
1954 ...	.10	.06	.13	1.48	.12	.31	.04	.52	(³)	.17	.11	3.04
1955 ...	.12	.19	.24	1.51	.10	.41	.04	.66	.10	.26	.15	3.78
1956 ...	.07	.19	.20	1.57	.13	.51	.04	.69	.04	.23	.29	3.96
1957 ...	.05	.11	.14	1.61	.06	.34	.05	.66	.13	.24	.27	3.66
1958 ...	.10	.08	.23	1.61	.26	.39	.03	.52	.12	.14	.15	3.63
1959 ...	.10	.12	.20	1.37	(³)	.39	.04	.62	.08	.22	.23	3.37
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 ⁴ ...	.17	.18	.16	1.41	.07	.54	.07	.68	.01	.25	.16	3.70

¹ Civilian consumption only. Beginning 1960, includes Alaska and Hawaii. ² Includes plums, prunes, pineapple, noncitrus purees, and miscellaneous fruits and berries. ³ Less than 0.005 pound. ⁴ Preliminary.

Note: See September 1970 (TFS-176) *Fruit Situation* for data prior to 1950.

Table 6.—Frozen citrus juices: Per capita consumption, product weight and single strength basis, 1950-71¹

Year	Orange		Grapefruit		Blend		Lemon	
	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.....	1.36	4.74	0.05	0.18	0.04	0.14	0.03	0.03
1951.....	1.89	6.64	.07	.25	.05	.18	.03	.03
1952.....	3.06	10.76	.04	.14	.03	.11	.06	.11
1953.....	3.36	11.82	.07	.25	.03	.11	.10	.20
1954.....	3.59	12.65	.08	.28	.04	.14	.11	.26
1955.....	4.08	14.33	.08	.28	.05	.18	.10	.25
1956.....	3.96	13.96	.10	.35	.04	.14	.10	.23
1957.....	4.32	15.23	.15	.53	.04	.14	.13	.31
1958.....	3.31	11.67	.16	.56	.03	.11	.05	.18
1959.....	4.11	14.49	.23	.81	.04	.14	.11	.29
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	(²)	(²)	.05	.15
1965.....	4.00	14.10	.15	.53	.01	.04	.05	.13
1966.....	3.82	13.47	.16	.56	(²)	(²)	.04	.09
1967.....	5.53	19.49	.22	.78	(²)	(²)	.05	.13
1968.....	4.83	17.03	.15	.53	(²)	(²)	.04	.09
1969.....	4.88	17.20	.14	.49	(²)	(²)	.04	.09
1970.....	5.85	20.62	.21	.74	(²)	(²)	.03	.06
1971 ³	5.78	20.37	.23	.81	(²)	(²)	.03	.06
	Lemonade base		Limeade		Tangerine		Total	
	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.....	0.04	0.03	---	---	---	---	1.52	5.12
1951.....	.15	.12	---	---	---	---	2.19	7.22
1952.....	.33	.28	---	---	0.01	0.04	3.53	11.44
1953.....	.49	.36	---	---	.03	.11	4.08	12.85
1954.....	.52	.38	0.03	0.11	.03	.11	4.40	13.93
1955.....	.52	.38	.07	.25	.04	.14	4.94	15.81
1956.....	.55	.41	.07	.25	.04	.14	4.86	15.48
1957.....	.58	.43	.04	.14	.06	.21	5.32	16.99
1958.....	.71	.53	.03	.11	.03	.11	4.32	13.27
1959.....	.85	.63	.04	.14	.04	.14	5.42	16.64
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 ³.....	.35	.26	.04	.14	.05	.18	6.48	21.82

¹ Civilian consumption. Beginning 1960, includes Alaska and Hawaii. Product weight includes concentrated and single strength juices. Concentrated fruit juices converted to single strength on basis of 3.525 pounds to 1; lemonade base, 0.84 to 1 through

1952 and 0.74 beginning 1953. ² Less than 0.005 pound. ³ Preliminary.

Note: See September 1970 (TFS-176) *Fruit Situation* for data prior to 1950.

Table 7.—Dried fruits: Per capita consumption, product weight basis, pack years, 1950-71¹

Pack year	Apples	Apricots	Dates ²	Figs	Peaches	Pears	Prunes ³	Raisins and currants	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1950	0.15	0.15	0.56	0.34	0.11	0.01	1.06	1.68	4.06
1951 .....	.13	.12	.51	.32	.12	.01	.81	1.79	3.81
1952 .....	.11	.10	.51	.30	.10	.01	.96	1.73	3.82
1953 .....	.11	.13	.46	.31	.10	(⁴)	.84	1.80	3.75
1954 .....	.12	.10	.51	.31	.10	.02	.95	1.76	3.87
1955 .....	.11	.14	.51	.30	.09	.01	.71	1.73	3.60
1956 .....	.09	.09	.53	.33	.07	(⁴)	.82	1.75	3.68
1957 .....	.09	.08	.60	.33	.07	.01	.87	1.52	3.57
1958 .....	.10	.04	.39	.35	.06	.01	.66	1.38	2.99
1959 .....	.10	.06	.40	.31	.07	.01	.71	1.58	3.24
1960 .....	.10	.07	.45	.34	.06	.01	.62	1.42	3.07
1961 .....	.09	.07	.34	.33	.05	(⁴)	.62	1.60	3.10
1962 .....	.12	.05	.36	.26	.06	(⁴)	.68	1.47	3.00
1963 .....	.08	.06	.37	.30	.05	(⁴)	.58	1.49	2.93
1964 .....	.09	.06	.31	.27	.04	(⁴)	.66	1.45	2.88
1965 .....	.09	.06	.31	.33	.05	(⁴)	.59	1.53	2.96
1966 .....	.15	.05	.31	.27	.04	(⁴)	.54	1.64	3.00
1967 .....	.10	.05	.31	.20	.03	(⁴)	.56	1.52	2.77
1968 .....	.11	.06	.27	.25	.03	(⁴)	.66	1.43	2.81
1969 .....	.18	.05	.21	.16	(⁴)	(⁴)	.57	1.49	2.66
1970 .....	.11	.06	.27	.23	(⁴)	(⁴)	.69	1.33	2.69
1971 ² .....	.06	.06	.27	.20	(⁴)	(⁴)	.73	1.29	2.61

¹ Production begins midyear. Civilian consumption only. Beginning 1959, includes Alaska and Hawaii. ² Pits-in basis. ³ Excludes quantities used for juice. ⁴ Less than 0.005 pound. ⁵ Preliminary.

Note: See September 1970 (TFS-176) Fruit Situation for data prior to 1950.

Table 8.—Tree nuts (shelled basis): Per capita consumption, crop years, 1950-71¹

Year	Almonds	Filberts	Pecans	Walnuts	Macadamia	Other ²	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1950	0.32	0.06	0.30	0.37	--	0.57	1.6
1951 .....	.26	.08	.36	.43	--	.49	1.6
1952 .....	.28	.09	.38	.46	--	.50	1.7
1953 .....	.25	.06	.46	.33	--	.50	1.6
1954 .....	.24	.07	.33	.39	--	.58	1.6
1955 .....	.23	.07	.26	.35	--	.59	1.5
1956 .....	.19	.05	.35	.33	--	.49	1.4
1957 .....	.24	.07	.37	.32	--	.59	1.6
1958 .....	.20	.07	.37	.36	--	.57	1.6
1959 .....	.27	.08	.30	.36	0.01	.52	1.5
1960 .....	.30	.07	.36	.32	.01	.52	1.6
1961 .....	.28	.07	.44	.30	.01	.53	1.6
1962 .....	.27	.05	.27	.32	.01	.56	1.5
1963 .....	.22	.05	.45	.32	.01	.56	1.6
1964 .....	.27	.05	.43	.32	.01	.54	1.6
1965 .....	.28	.06	.52	.32	.01	.54	1.7
1966 .....	.30	.07	.41	.35	.01	.53	1.7
1967 .....	.31	.07	.40	.35	.01	.58	1.7
1968 .....	.33	.07	.40	.30	.02	.66	1.8
1969 .....	.31	.05	.43	.34	.02	.57	1.7
1970 .....	.31	.06	.35	.37	.02	.59	1.7

¹ Crop year beginning July of year indicated. Civilian consumption only. Beginning 1959, includes Alaska and Hawaii. ² Includes the following nuts: Brazil, pignolia, pistachios, chestnuts, cashews, and miscellaneous.

Note: See September 1970 (TFS-176) Fruit Situation for data prior to 1950.

Table 9.—Fruits, per capita consumption: Fresh-weight equivalent, 1950-71¹

Year	Citrus						Apples						Other fruit						
	Fresh ²	Canned ²	Canned juice ²	Chilled ³	Frozen	Total	Fresh ⁴	Canned	Canned juice	Frozen	Dried	Total	Fresh	Canned	Canned juice	Frozen	Dried	Total	All fruit ⁴
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1950	41.7	1.5	19.8	...	10.8	73.8	22.7	3.5	.9	.5	1.2	28.8	44.4	20.6	5.9	2.4	13.3	86.6	189.2
1951	45.8	1.7	20.8	...	15.2	83.5	25.7	3.4	.8	.4	1.2	31.5	46.5	17.9	6.5	2.2	12.7	85.8	200.8
1952	45.1	1.5	17.0	...	21.5	85.1	21.6	4.0	.8	.5	1.0	27.9	47.7	19.6	7.4	2.7	12.5	89.9	202.9
1953	44.1	1.8	16.0	...	24.4	86.3	20.9	3.5	.8	.4	.9	26.5	44.4	20.0	7.3	2.6	12.5	86.8	195.6
1954	42.0	1.9	15.8	...	27.1	86.8	20.0	3.6	1.1	.5	.9	26.1	43.1	20.0	6.6	2.6	12.5	84.8	197.7
1955	41.8	2.2	14.9	1.7	30.9	91.5	19.6	4.0	.8	.7	.9	26.0	38.0	20.7	7.5	3.2	12.4	81.8	199.3
1956	39.1	2.0	14.3	2.4	30.3	88.1	18.9	4.4	1.0	.9	.8	26.0	40.9	19.4	8.4	3.3	12.0	84.0	198.1
1957	37.1	1.5	14.1	3.6	33.0	89.3	19.3	4.4	1.0	.6	.7	26.0	40.3	20.0	8.9	3.2	11.9	84.3	199.6
1958	31.0	2.1	14.3	3.8	25.8	77.0	22.5	4.7	1.2	.7	.7	29.8	40.5	19.8	9.8	3.1	10.8	84.0	190.8
1959	34.0	1.6	10.9	3.8	32.6	82.9	21.1	4.5	1.5	.7	.8	28.6	40.6	19.5	8.5	2.9	10.3	81.8	193.3
1960	33.7	2.0	11.6	4.4	34.2	85.9	18.3	4.8	1.4	.7	.8	26.0	41.4	19.3	9.0	3.1	10.8	83.6	195.5
1961	30.8	1.8	10.7	3.7	32.1	79.1	16.4	5.0	1.5	.6	.8	24.3	41.4	19.4	8.0	3.2	10.4	82.4	185.8
1962	29.5	1.9	10.5	4.5	37.2	83.6	17.4	4.8	1.6	.5	.8	25.1	36.5	18.8	8.0	3.5	10.6	77.4	186.1
1963	22.1	1.3	10.7	3.5	25.1	62.7	16.7	5.1	1.9	.7	.9	25.3	35.7	19.0	9.6	3.5	10.2	78.0	166.0
1964	26.2	1.7	8.7	3.5	23.5	63.6	17.8	5.1	2.3	.7	.7	26.6	34.7	18.6	8.3	3.3	10.1	75.0	165.2
1965	29.1	1.8	8.1	4.4	29.6	73.0	16.3	5.4	2.4	.8	.7	25.6	35.7	18.8	7.6	3.3	10.4	75.8	174.4
1966	29.1	2.0	9.5	7.1	28.0	75.7	16.0	4.5	1.8	.7	.9	23.9	36.3	18.7	8.5	3.2	10.6	77.3	176.9
1967	31.6	2.2	11.1	9.3	40.0	94.2	16.2	5.1	2.1	.9	1.0	25.3	33.1	18.0	7.0	3.3	10.4	71.8	191.3
1968	26.3	2.1	10.5	8.9	34.3	82.1	15.7	4.9	2.6	.8	.9	24.9	36.3	17.9	8.0	3.4	9.9	75.5	182.5
1969	28.3	1.7	14.6	8.7	34.5	87.8	15.1	5.0	3.7	.9	1.1	25.8	35.6	20.1	7.7	3.3	9.6	76.3	189.9
1970	28.6	1.8	13.4	9.8	41.4	95.0	18.5	5.2	4.1	.8	1.2	29.8	34.3	18.9	7.1	2.9	9.4	72.6	197.4
1971 ⁵	29.3	2.0	15.1	9.8	41.2	97.4	16.2	5.0	4.9	.9	.8	27.8	34.6	17.8	6.9	3.2	9.2	71.7	196.9

¹ Excludes quantities consumed as baby food. Unless otherwise noted, data represent a calendar year (adjustments to a calendar year, when necessary, were made by combining proportional parts of each pack year involved). Civilian consumption only. Beginning 1960, includes Alaska and Hawaii. ² Crop and pack year beginning October or November prior to year indicated. ³ Includes juice beginning 1955 and fruit beginning 1956. ⁴ Includes apples grown in commercial areas. ⁵ Preliminary. Note: See September 1970 (TFS-176) Fruit Situation for data prior to 1950.

Table 10.—Total noncitrus fruits: Production and utilization, United States, crops of 1950-71¹

Year	Production ²	Utilization of sales			
		Fresh		Processed	
		Quantity	Percentage	Quantity	Percentage
	<i>1,000 tons</i>	<i>1,000 tons</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>1,000 tons</i>	<i>Percent</i>
1950	8,767	3,762	42.9	5,005	57.1
1951	9,494	3,853	40.6	5,641	59.4
1952	8,929	3,875	43.4	5,054	56.6
1953	8,629	3,723	43.1	4,906	56.9
1954	8,841	3,799	43.0	5,042	57.0
1955	9,181	3,526	38.4	5,655	61.6
1956	9,290	3,652	39.3	5,638	60.7
1957	9,154	4,033	44.1	5,121	55.9
1958	9,621	4,225	43.9	5,396	56.1
1959	³ 10,016	4,012	40.1	5,975	59.7
1960	³ 9,294	3,663	39.4	5,628	60.6
1961	³ 10,014	3,862	38.6	6,146	61.4
1962	10,041	3,845	38.3	6,196	61.7
1963	10,185	3,669	36.0	6,516	64.0
1964	10,751	3,701	34.4	7,050	65.6
1965	11,013	3,660	33.2	7,353	66.8
1966	10,370	3,596	34.7	6,774	65.3
1967	8,894	3,175	35.7	5,719	64.3
1968	10,224	3,547	34.7	6,591	64.5
1969	11,407	3,915	34.3	7,378	64.7
1970	10,116	3,573	35.3	6,445	63.7
1971 ⁴	10,764	3,632	33.7	7,071	65.7

¹ Apples (commercial crop), apricots, avocados, cherries (tart and sweet), cranberries, dates, figs, grapes, nectarines, olives, peaches, pears, persimmons, plums, pomegranates, prunes, Florida pineapples, and strawberries. ² Having value. Production includes culls and cannery diversion of clingstone peaches not sold (000 tons): 1968—86; 1969—114; 1970—98; 1971—61. ³ Includes the following amounts of cranberries for which indemnity payment

was received (000 tons): 1959—29; 1960—3; 1961—6. ⁴ Preliminary.

Data prepared from noncitrus fruit production and utilization reports, SRS, USDA.

Table 11.—Production and utilization of specified fruits, United States, crops of 1967-71¹

Commodity and crop year	Production ²	Utilization						
		Fresh ³	Processed (fresh equivalent)					Total processed
			Canned	Dried	Frozen	Crushed	Other	
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Apples								
1967	2,697,450	1,584,250	553,000	79,800	128,950	---	⁴ 351,450	1,113,200
1968	2,720,950	1,594,700	587,400	86,850	114,000	---	⁴ 338,000	1,126,250
1969	3,375,900	1,871,750	699,150	140,100	103,800	---	⁴ 561,100	1,504,150
1970	3,146,950	1,783,650	579,050	93,500	89,800	---	⁴ 600,950	1,363,300
1971	3,055,050	1,747,650	546,750	48,700	85,150	---	⁴ 626,800	1,307,400
Avacados								
1967	52,100	⁵ 52,100	---	---	---	---	---	---
1968	73,700	⁵ 73,700	---	---	---	---	---	---
1969	47,000	⁵ 47,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
1970	83,400	⁵ 83,400	---	---	---	---	---	---
1971	46,800	⁵ 46,800	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cranberries								
1967	70,215	13,915	---	---	---	---	---	⁶ 51,745
1968	73,390	15,095	---	---	---	---	---	⁶ 55,560
1969	91,155	17,105	---	---	---	---	---	⁶ 170,895
1970	92,330	18,350	---	---	---	---	---	⁶ 70,930
1971	81,990	20,050	---	---	---	---	---	⁶ 57,940
Grapes								
1967	3,062,190	466,750	54,000	751,800	---	1,789,640	---	2,595,440
1968	3,549,040	557,967	64,000	1,111,100	---	1,815,973	---	2,991,073
1969	3,897,510	561,963	66,300	1,010,200	---	2,259,047	---	3,335,547
1970	3,119,330	406,006	53,700	821,800	---	1,837,824	---	2,713,324
1971	3,996,720	410,273	58,400	880,900	---	2,647,147	---	3,586,447
Nectarines								
1967	55,000	⁵ 55,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
1968	64,000	63,100	---	---	---	---	---	900
1969	66,000	65,000	---	---	---	---	---	1,000
1970	66,000	64,800	---	---	---	---	---	1,200
1971	69,000	68,100	---	---	---	---	---	900
Olives								
1967	14,000	300	10,230	---	---	1,470	⁷ 2,000	13,700
1968	86,000	600	62,800	---	---	4,600	⁷ 18,000	85,400
1969	70,000	600	51,700	---	---	5,200	⁷ 12,500	69,400
1970	52,000	600	39,200	---	---	4,100	⁷ 8,100	51,400
1971	55,000	700	39,600	---	---	4,900	⁷ 9,800	54,300
Strawberries								
1967	236,813	139,079	---	---	---	---	---	97,734
1968	261,470	167,340	---	---	---	---	---	94,130
1969	242,850	157,450	---	---	---	---	---	85,400
1970	247,350	157,800	---	---	---	---	---	89,550
1971	258,550	168,300	---	---	---	---	---	90,250
Bush berries⁸								
1967	41,982	1,907	---	---	---	---	---	40,075
1968	37,444	1,881	---	---	---	---	---	35,563
1969	42,952	1,895	---	---	---	---	---	41,057
1970	39,544	1,872	---	---	---	---	---	37,672
1971	34,750	2,108	---	---	---	---	---	32,462

¹ Production and utilization of apricots, cherries, peaches, pears, plums, and prunes, 1967-71 crops, published in the July 1972 *Fruit Situation*. ² Having value. ³ Includes home use. ⁴ Mostly crushed for vinegar, cider, and juice. ⁵ Includes some quantities

processed. ⁶ Mostly canned. ⁷ California Spanish Green, Sicilian Style, chopped, minced, brined and other cures. ⁸ Washington and Oregon.

Table 12.—Apples, commercial crops¹: Production by varieties, United States, 1970, 1971, and indicated 1972

Variety	1970	1971	1972	Variety	1970	1971	1972
	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>		<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>
Summer:				Winter, con'd:			
Gravenstein	116.7	83.6	95.7	Golden Delicious	819.6	810.8	888.1
Other summer	94.1	100.2	(²)	McIntosh	722.4	758.0	735.3
Total	210.8	183.8	(²)	Northern Spy	134.2	121.9	(²)
Fall:				R.I. Greening	157.2	170.5	152.0
Grimes Golden	29.0	30.1	(²)	Rome Beauty	520.8	539.9	449.5
Jonathan	416.1	402.6	358.5	Stayman	284.6	287.5	248.9
Wealthy	42.3	38.2	(²)	Winesap	212.6	166.1	157.3
Other fall	68.9	77.0	(²)	Yellow Newton ³	166.6	146.3	176.0
Total	556.3	547.9	(²)	York Imperial	359.0	375.4	299.0
Winter:				Other winter	231.8	240.7	(²)
Baldwin	64.4	48.9	(²)	Total	5,664.3	5,668.1	(²)
Ben Davis and Gano ...	28.2	15.4	(²)	Other	---	---	646.6
Cortland	161.0	178.8	159.2	Total all varieties	6,431.4	6,399.8	6,257.5
Delicious	1,801.9	1,807.9	1,891.4				

¹ Commercial crops refer to the total production of apples in orchards of 100 or more bearing trees. Data include small quantities of mature fruit not harvested and excess cullage of

harvested fruit not included in data in table 13. ² Data not available for this variety individually but are included in "Other" category for 1972. ³ Albermarle Pippin.

Table 13.—Apples, commercial crops¹: Production, 1970, 1971, and indicated 1972

State and area	1970	1971	1972	State and area	1970	1971	1972
	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>		<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>
Eastern States:				Central States cont'd.:			
New England	316.9	337.4	333.0	Iowa	14.0	10.6	14.6
New York	945.0	925.0	1,000.0	Missouri	56.2	56.2	60.0
New Jersey	99.0	110.0	105.0	Kansas	11.6	15.0	9.0
Pennsylvania	510.0	505.0	465.0	Kentucky	16.4	19.4	15.5
Delaware	12.0	12.0	12.0	Tennessee	9.0	9.4	8.5
Maryland	69.0	69.0	60.0	Arkansas	7.7	8.6	7.9
Virginia	463.0	480.0	450.0	Total	1,220.0	1,270.7	1,236.5
West Virginia	242.0	275.0	230.0	Western States:			
North Carolina	223.0	185.0	250.0	Idaho	60.0	90.0	43.0
South Carolina	13.0	15.0	20.0	Colorado	63.0	74.0	6.0
Total	2,892.9	2,913.4	2,925.0	New Mexico	25.5	12.0	3.0
Central States:				Utah	27.5	25.0	5.0
Ohio	135.0	150.0	135.0	Washington	1,390.0	1,200.0	1,500.0
Indiana	83.0	90.0	75.0	Oregon	115.0	125.0	99.0
Illinois	94.1	103.0	97.0	California	500.0	400.0	440.0
Michigan	710.0	720.0	720.0	Total	2,181.0	1,926.0	2,096.0
Wisconsin	58.0	65.0	68.0	United States	6,293.9	6,110.1	6,257.5
Minnesota	25.0	23.5	26.0				

¹ In orchards of 100 or more bearing trees.

Table 14.—Pears: Production by States and Pacific Coast, variety composition, 1970, 1971, and indicated 1972

State	1970	1971	1972	Pacific Coast	1970	1971	1972
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>		<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Connecticut	1,650	1,630	2,300	Washington:			
New York	13,500	19,000	20,500	Bartlett	99,800	112,000	104,000
Pennsylvania	3,400	2,600	3,500	Other	44,700	53,400	52,000
Michigan	16,000	17,500	24,000	Total	144,500	165,400	156,000
Idaho	1,200	2,300	800	Oregon:			
Colorado	4,530	5,490	2,800	Bartlett	39,000	78,000	46,000
Utah	4,300	4,200	200	Other	51,000	96,000	50,000
Washington	144,500	165,400	156,000	Total	90,000	174,000	96,000
Oregon	90,000	174,000	96,000	California:			
California	258,000	309,000	258,000	Bartlett	245,000	301,000	250,000
United States	537,080	701,120	564,100	Other	13,000	8,000	8,000
				Total	258,000	309,000	258,000
				3 States:			
				Bartlett	383,800	491,000	400,000
				Other	108,700	157,400	110,000
				Total	492,500	648,400	510,000

Table 15.—Cranberries: Production in principal States, 1970, 1971 and indicated 1972

State	1970 ¹	1971 ¹	1972
	<i>1,000 barrels</i>	<i>1,000 barrels</i>	<i>1,000 barrels</i>
Massachusetts	957	1,072	900
New Jersey	179	237	160
Wisconsin	702	742	740
Washington	140	145	150
Oregon	61	69	90
5 States	2,039	2,265	2,040

¹ Includes cranberries put in set aside under the Cranberry Marketing Orders as follows: (Thousand barrels) 1970—192; 1971—625.

Table 16.—Peaches: Production, 1970, 1971 and indicated 1972

State	1970	1971	1972
	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>
9 Early States:			
North Carolina	42.0	35.0	25.0
South Carolina	270.0	290.0	260.0
Georgia	160.0	120.0	190.0
Alabama	40.0	27.0	40.0
Mississippi	16.0	15.0	17.0
Arkansas	40.0	43.0	42.0
Louisiana	6.5	6.0	8.0
Oklahoma	9.0	8.4	6.2
Texas	33.0	5.0	29.0
Total 9 States	616.5	549.4	617.2
25 Late States:			
New Hampshire	0.9	1.0	1.1
Massachusetts	4.0	4.4	3.5
Rhode Island .....	.6	.6	.4
Connecticut	5.4	7.0	5.8
New York	19.2	20.0	18.0
New Jersey	91.0	125.0	25.0
Pennsylvania	84.0	105.0	80.0
Ohio	17.0	28.0	3.0
Indiana	8.5	11.0	.2
Illinois	19.5	23.3	12.0
Michigan	75.0	82.0	10.0
Missouri	20.1	20.1	20.1
Kansas	8.0	6.0	1.7
Delaware	3.0	4.0	2.0
Maryland	23.0	23.0	15.0
Virginia	42.5	42.0	22.0
West Virginia	24.0	26.0	13.0
Kentucky	12.5	15.5	6.0
Tennessee	6.8	8.2	8.1
Idaho	9.0	15.0	2.0
Colorado	20.5	22.9	7.0
Utah	13.0	13.0	2.0
Washington	40.0	40.5	32.0
Oregon	10.0	14.0	5.0
California:			
Clingstone ¹	1,442.0	1,278.0	1,260.0
Freestone	400.0	404.0	350.0
Total California	1,842.0	1,682.0	1,610.0
Total 25 States	2,399.5	2,339.5	1,904.9
United States	3,016.0	2,889.9	2,522.1

¹ Includes culls and cannery diversions as follows: (Million pounds) 1970-196.0; 1971-122.0.

Table 17.—Cherries: Production by types, 12 States, 1970, 1971, and indicated 1972

State	Sweet			Tart			All varieties		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	3,200	6,500	4,500	18,200	20,500	20,000	21,400	27,000	24,500
Pennsylvania	800	1,000	800	8,090	7,600	8,000	8,890	8,600	8,800
Ohio	---	---	---	1,000	500	700	1,000	500	700
Michigan	21,000	23,500	26,000	79,000	89,000	115,000	100,000	112,500	141,000
Wisconsin	---	---	---	3,490	8,350	5,000	3,490	8,350	5,000
5 Great Lake States	25,000	31,000	31,300	109,780	125,950	148,700	134,780	156,950	180,000
Montana	1,270	2,840	2,100	---	---	---	1,270	2,840	2,100
Idaho	1,600	2,800	600	---	---	---	1,600	2,800	600
Colorado	280	300	40	1,010	1,610	600	1,290	1,910	640
Utah	2,300	4,600	(¹)	4,900	6,700	1,800	7,200	11,300	1,800
Washington	25,800	33,900	17,000	---	---	---	25,800	33,900	17,000
Oregon	40,000	32,700	20,000	2,000	5,000	2,000	42,000	37,700	22,000
California	25,400	32,000	23,000	---	---	---	25,400	32,000	23,000
7 Western States	96,650	109,140	62,740	7,910	13,310	4,400	104,560	122,450	67,140
12 States	121,650	140,140	94,040	117,690	139,260	153,100	239,340	279,400	247,140

¹ Crop near failure because of spring freeze.

Table 18.—Grapes: Production in principal States, 1970, 1971 and indicated 1972

State	1970	1971	1972	State and variety	1970	1971	1972
	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	152,000	200,000	140,000	Arkansas	8,200	9,200	9,500
New Jersey	1,400	1,300	1,150	Arizona	10,900	14,000	13,600
Pennsylvania	45,000	57,000	39,000	Washington	54,500	79,400	70,000
Ohio	11,000	19,000	14,000	California:			
Michigan	62,000	69,000	59,000	Wine	537,000	769,000	570,000
Missouri	2,500	3,500	4,000	Table	336,000	448,000	300,000
North Carolina	2,200	2,800	2,400	Raisin	1,890,000	2,317,000	1,450,000
South Carolina	5,200	6,300	6,300	Dried ¹	193,000	191,000	---
Georgia	1,430	1,220	1,250	Not dried	1,070,000	1,439,000	---
				All	2,763,000	3,534,000	2,320,000
				United States	3,119,330	3,996,720	2,680,200

¹ Dried Basis: 1 ton of raisins is equivalent to 4.25 tons of fresh grapes for 1970 and 4.60 for 1971.

Table 19.—Strawberries: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, 1970, 1971, and indicated 1972¹

Season	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>
Strawberries									
Winter:									
Florida	1.8	1.6	1.5	8.0	9.5	12.0	14.4	15.2	18.0
Spring:									
California	8.5	8.3	7.8	34.0	36.5	35.5	289.0	303.0	276.9
Early spring:									
Louisiana	2.1	1.7	1.8	4.0	4.8	4.0	8.4	8.2	7.2
Texas .....	.4	.4	.4	2.5	2.5	2.8	1.0	1.0	1.1
Group total	2.5	2.1	2.2	3.8	4.4	3.8	9.4	9.2	8.3
Mid-spring:									
Illinois	1.5	1.5	1.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	3.6	3.6	3.4
Missouri .....	.6	.6	.5	3.2	3.0	3.3	1.9	1.8	1.8
Maryland .....	.6	.6	.6	3.2	3.6	3.0	1.9	2.2	1.7
Virginia	1.0	.9	.8	3.3	3.0	2.3	3.3	2.6	1.7
North Carolina	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.2	3.6	3.8	2.5
Kentucky .....	.7	.6	.7	3.7	4.6	3.4	2.6	2.8	2.4
Tennessee .....	.9	.9	.9	2.7	3.7	2.9	2.4	3.2	2.5
Arkansas	1.5	1.4	1.3	2.8	2.5	2.5	4.2	3.5	3.3
Oklahoma .....	.7	.6	.6	2.4	2.9	3.7	1.7	1.9	2.4
Group total	9.3	9.0	8.9	2.7	2.8	2.4	25.2	25.4	21.7
Late spring:									
Massachusetts .....	.3	.3	.3	3.9	4.0	3.5	1.2	1.2	.9
New York	1.7	1.6	1.4	3.7	3.5	2.5	6.3	5.6	3.5
New Jersey	1.7	1.7	1.6	4.0	4.1	2.8	6.8	7.0	4.5
Pennsylvania	1.6	1.6	1.6	3.0	3.1	2.6	4.8	5.0	4.2
Ohio	1.2	1.2	1.3	3.3	3.0	3.2	4.0	3.6	4.2
Indiana .....	.9	.8	.7	2.9	3.1	3.4	2.6	2.5	2.4
Michigan	6.2	5.6	4.4	4.1	4.4	4.9	25.4	24.6	21.6
Wisconsin	1.8	1.7	1.6	2.7	2.8	2.4	4.9	4.8	3.8
Washington	4.1	4.1	3.8	7.3	6.5	6.0	29.9	26.7	22.8
Oregon	11.8	11.1	9.0	6.0	7.5	6.2	70.8	83.3	55.8
Group total	31.3	29.7	25.7	5.0	5.5	4.8	156.7	164.3	123.7
All States	53.4	50.7	² 46.0	9.3	10.2	9.7	494.7	517.1	448.6

¹ Includes processing. ² Total does not add due to rounding.

Table 20.—Prunes and plums: Production in principal States, 1970, 1971, and indicated 1972

Crop and State	1970	1971	1972
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Prunes and plums: ¹			
Michigan	10,000	18,500	14,000
Idaho	7,150	12,800	7,000
Washington	9,400	15,500	8,000
Oregon	20,300	16,700	8,000
Total 4 States	46,850	63,500	37,000
Dried prunes: ²			
California	200,000	131,000	95,000
Plums:			
California	123,000	101,000	105,000
United States	775,850	557,500	427,000

¹ Mostly prunes, however, estimates include small quantities of plums in all States. ² In California the drying ratio is 3.03:1 for 1970 and 3.00:1 for 1971.

Table 21.—Tree nuts: Production in principal States, 1970, 1971, and indicated 1972

Crop and State	1970	1971	1972	Crop and State	1970	1971	1972 ¹
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>		<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Almonds:				Pecans:			
California	124,000	134,000	150,000	North Carolina	550	3,250	
Filberts:				South Carolina	450	5,500	
Oregon	8,750	11,000	N.A.	Georgia	27,000	45,000	
Washington	510	370	N.A.	Florida	1,700	2,000	
2 States	9,260	11,370	N.A.	Alabama	7,500	18,500	
Walnuts:				Mississippi	2,950	8,000	
English:				Arkansas	2,300	3,750	
California	108,000	135,000	125,000	Louisiana	7,250	14,000	
Oregon	3,800	2,000	1,400	Oklahoma	4,000	9,500	
2 States	111,800	137,000	126,400	Texas	19,000	12,000	
Macadamia nuts:				New Mexico	4,600	2,100	
Hawaii	6,608	5,700	N.A.	Total	77,300	123,600	
				Improved varieties ²	40,760	71,550	
				Native and seedling	36,540	52,050	
				Total 5 tree nuts	328,968	411,670	

¹ Available September 12. ² Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties. N.A.—Data not available temporarily.

Table 22—Citrus fruits: Production, 1969/70, 1970/71, and indicated 1971/72¹

Crop and State	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72
	<i>1,000 boxes²</i>	<i>1,000 boxes²</i>	<i>1,000 boxes²</i>
Oranges:			
Early, Midseason and Navel varieties: ³			
California	21,200	17,900	22,000
Florida	72,900	82,100	69,500
Texas	2,800	4,000	3,800
Arizona	990	760	800
Total	97,890	104,760	96,100
Valencias:			
California	17,800	19,600	21,000
Florida	64,800	60,200	68,000
Texas	1,400	2,200	2,000
Arizona	3,640	2,800	3,700
Total	87,640	84,800	94,700
All Oranges:			
California	39,000	37,500	43,000
Florida	137,700	142,300	137,500
Texas	4,200	6,200	5,800
Arizona	4,630	3,560	4,500
Total oranges	185,530	189,560	190,800
Grapefruit:			
Florida, all	37,400	42,900	47,400
Seedless	27,900	31,100	36,300
Pink	10,200	10,900	12,500
White	17,700	20,200	23,800
Other	9,500	11,800	11,100
Texas	8,100	10,100	9,200
Arizona	3,160	2,520	2,400
California, all	5,250	5,040	5,100
Desert Valleys	2,950	3,260	3,200
Other areas	2,300	1,780	1,900
Total grapefruit	53,910	60,560	64,100
Lemons:			
California ⁴	12,700	13,500	13,500
Arizona	2,820	3,150	3,300
Total lemons	15,520	16,650	16,800
Limes:			
Florida	725	880	1,100
Tangelos:			
Florida	2,500	2,700	3,800
Tangerines:			
Florida	3,000	3,700	3,300
Arizona	350	390	300
California	760	1,140	600
Total tangerines	4,110	5,230	4,200
Temples:			
Florida	5,200	5,000	5,400

¹The crop year begins with bloom of the first year and ends with completion of harvest the following year. ²Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows: Oranges-California and Arizona, 75 lbs.; other States, 90 lbs.; Grapefruit-California, Desert Valleys, and Arizona, 64 lbs.; other California areas, 67 lbs.; Florida, 85 lbs. and Texas, 80 lbs.; lemons-76 lbs.; Limes-80

lbs.; Tangelos-90 lbs.; Tangerines-California and Arizona, 75 lbs.; Florida, 95 lbs.; and Temples-90 lbs. ³Navel and Miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and Midseason varieties in Florida and Texas, including small quantities of tangerines in Texas. ⁴November 1-October 31 crop year through 1970/71. August 1-July 31 beginning 1971/72.

Table 23.—Canned fruit: Pack and stocks, 1971/72 and earlier seasons

Commodity	Pack			Stocks				
	1969	1970	1971	Canners			Distributors	
				June 1, 1971	June 1, 1972	July 1, 1972	June 1, 1971	June 1, 1972
	<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,000</i>
	<i>24/2½ cases</i>	<i>24/2½ cases</i>	<i>24/2½ cases</i>	<i>24/2½ cases</i>	<i>24/2½ cases</i>	<i>24/2½ cases</i>	<i>actual cases</i>	<i>actual cases</i>
Canned fruits:								
Apples	2,877	2,090	2,358	1,503	1,292	1,140	332	277
Applesauce	16,758	14,131	14,714	6,303	5,903	4,933	1,621	1,623
Apricots	¹ 5,543	¹ 3,766	¹ 3,262	¹ 1,696	¹ 561	n.a.	454	422
Cherries, tart	1,505	978	1,041	160	284	243	202	216
Cherries, sweet	947	663	536	385	315	n.a.	149	158
Citrus sections ²	2,499	2,439	1,957	1,263	1,078	917	³ 302	³ 322
Cranberries	3,519	3,881	3,453	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Mixed fruits ⁴	18,202	14,287	14,813	3,831	4,676	n.a.	1,674	1,735
Peaches:								
Total ex. spiced	37,538	29,541	25,762	7,957	4,833	n.a.	2,772	2,840
California only:								
Clingstone	31,479	24,878	21,839	6,763	3,890	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Freestone	4,104	2,512	2,463	1,064	792	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Pears	10,590	8,610	10,309	3,369	3,688	n.a.	1,173	1,244
Pineapple (Hawaii)	16,871	17,813	17,602	7,787	8,622	n.a.	2,250	n.a.
Purple plums	2,209	788	1,199	450	376	n.a.	⁵ 178	⁵ 173

¹ California only. ² Includes grapefruit sections, citrus salad and orange sections. ³ Grapefruit sections. ⁴ Includes fruit cocktail,

fruits for salad and mixed fruits. ⁵ Plums.
N.A.—Data not available.

Table 24.—Canned fruit juices: Pack and stocks, 1971/72, and earlier seasons

Commodity	Pack			Stocks				
	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	Canners ¹			Distributors	
				Aug. 1, 1970	July 31, 1971	July 29, 1972	July 1, 1970	July 1, 1971
	<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,000</i>
	<i>24/2 cases</i>	<i>24/2 cases</i>	<i>24/2 cases</i>	<i>24/2 cases</i>	<i>24/2 cases</i>	<i>24/2 cases</i>	<i>actual cases</i>	<i>actual cases</i>
Canned juices:								
Apple	13,390	14,118	(²)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Blended orange and grapefruit	2,419	2,500	³ 1,807	639	607	587	273	262
Grapefruit	22,124	25,993	³ 20,874	3,060	4,051	7,306	1,155	1,267
Orange	14,296	15,452	³ 10,800	3,017	2,626	3,326	819	908
Tangerine	47	35	16	34	23	4	n.a.	n.a.
Pineapple	15,014	13,704	13,641	⁴ 6,355	⁴ 6,606	(²)	705	818
Pineapple concentrate, s.s. basis	10,208	12,011	11,199	⁴ 4,234	⁴ 5,823	(²)	n.a.	n.a.

¹ Canners stocks of citrus juices are Florida only. ² Data not available temporarily. ³ Florida pack only through July 29. ⁴ July 1 stocks. Canner's stock and pack from National Canners Association, Florida Canners Association, and Pineapple Growers

Association of Hawaii. Distributors' stocks from Bureau of the Census.

n.a.—Data not reported.

Table 25.—Frozen fruits and berries: Packs and cold storage holdings, 1971 and earlier seasons

Commodity	Pack			Stocks		
	1969	1970	1971	July 31		
				1970	1971	1972
	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>
Apples and applesauce	122,293	100,370	96,999	72,390	60,755	43,144
Apricots	17,325	12,107	10,977	17,719	14,895	15,387
Cherries, tart	140,688	121,271	159,408	¹ 106,744	¹ 91,459	¹ 103,578
Cherries, sweet	2,265	4,124	2,568			
Grapes	11,149	5,185	5,761	1,539	3,060	2,318
Peaches	53,572	47,471	59,924	25,367	15,773	22,530
Plums	6,061	² 8,269	² 3,666	(³)	(³)	(³)
Prunes	640	---	---	(³)	(³)	(³)
Purees, noncitrus	16,842	15,170	16,331	(³)	(³)	(³)
Blackberries ⁴	32,694	31,451	30,087	14,767	13,619	12,568
Blueberries	37,663	21,836	30,441	18,258	10,538	8,179
Boysenberries	9,253	8,478	6,245	9,468	7,057	4,560
Raspberries, black	6,405	4,095	3,635	3,872	3,302	1,510
Raspberries, red	27,657	25,409	24,467	25,180	21,369	19,620
Strawberries	178,693	201,572	199,399	239,513	216,934	168,520
Other fruits and berries	15,083	13,880	15,570	84,706	105,945	92,764
Total	678,283	620,688	665,478	619,523	564,706	494,678

¹ Tart and sweet cherries stocks combined. ² Includes prunes. ³ Included with "other fruits and berries." ⁴ Includes allalliberries. Pack data from the American Frozen Food Institute. Stocks from Statistical Reporting Service.

Table 26.—Frozen concentrated citrus juices: Florida packs and stocks, 1971/72 and earlier seasons

Item	Pack					Packer's stocks		
	Total season		December through July 1 ¹			Aug. 1 1970	July 31, 1971	July 29, 1972
	1969/70	1970/71	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72			
	<i>1,000 gallons</i>	<i>1,000 gallons</i>	<i>1,000 gallons</i>	<i>1,000 gallons</i>	<i>1,000 gallons</i>	<i>1,000 gallons</i>	<i>1,000 gallons</i>	
Orange ²	124,947	125,187	124,934	125,186	134,171	66,555	58,894	72,899
Grapefruit	4,294	6,870	4,292	6,876	8,798	1,587	2,999	5,325
Blend	16	18	16	18	22	---	---	---
Tangerine	785	1,090	785	1,090	1,220	279	162	303
Limeade	1,345	1,648	³ 593	³ 744	n.a.	³ 274	n.a.	n.a.

¹ Through date specified in columns headed "Packers' stocks." available temporarily. ² Includes frozen concentrated orange juice for manufacture. ³ Packs and stocks November through July 31. n.a.—Data not Compiled from Florida Canners Association reports.

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