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Fruit Situation

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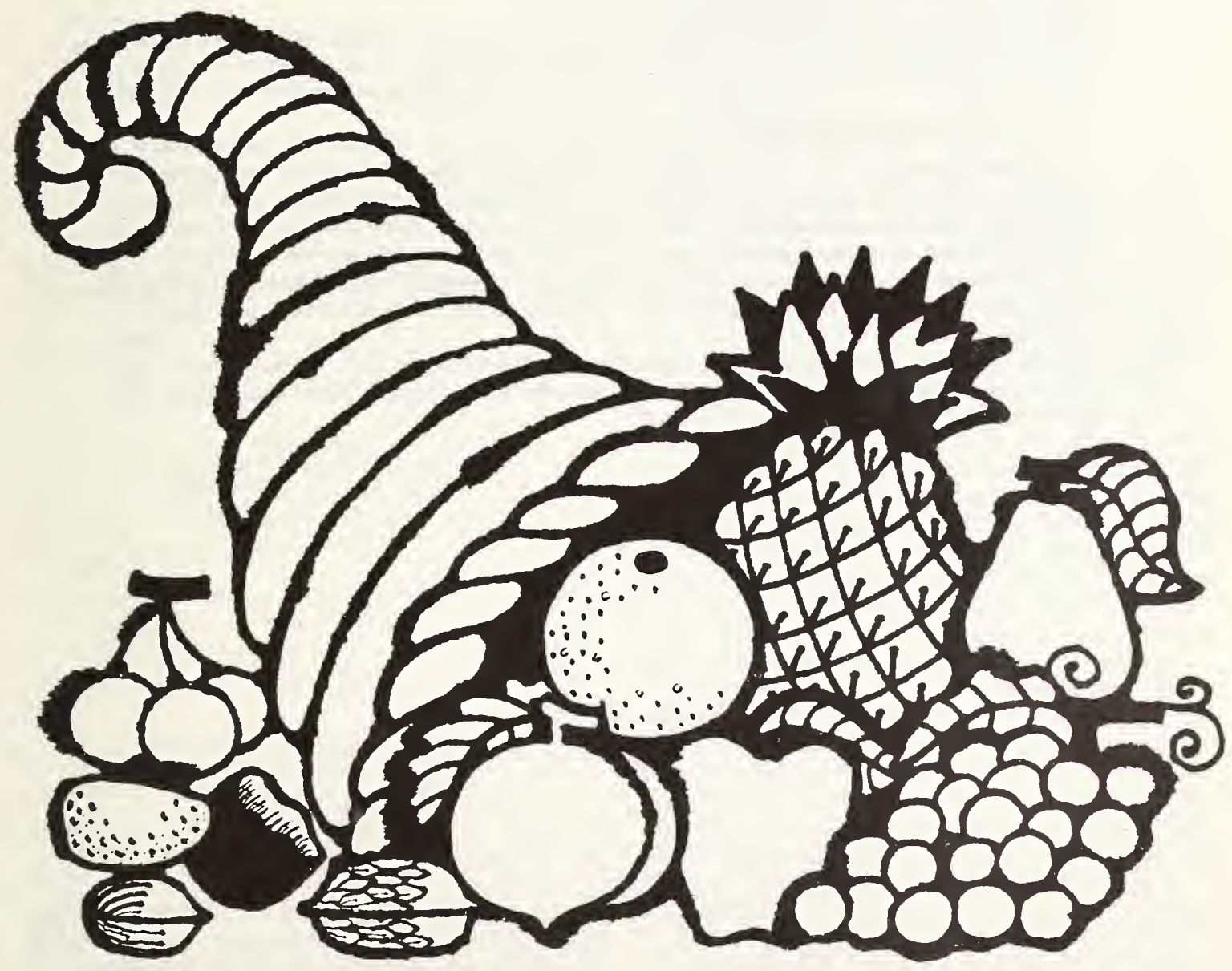
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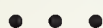
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THE FRUIT SITUATION

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SUMMARY

Fruit Supply Prospects Mixed; Prices Will Average Higher

Supplies of most fresh and processed deciduous fruit for 1977/78 marketing are expected to be slightly larger than last season. Based on good-to-excellent grove conditions, another large citrus crop is likely, but it probably will be smaller than the 1976/77 record. With this supply outlook, and prospective strong demand, prices received by growers—and paid by consumers—for fresh and processed fruit during 1977/78 should average slightly to moderately above year-earlier levels.

Noncitrus Supplies Up Slightly

Fresh noncitrus fruit supplies this summer and fall are expected to be above last season's levels. The U.S. apple crop is forecast to be 8 percent larger than last year. Grape production is expected to total 4.3 million tons, slightly less than a year ago. The total U.S. peach crop will be about 4 percent less, and pears will be down 8 percent from last year's large crop. In total, noncitrus production will be about 1 percent more than last year, but about 4 percent below 1975's total.

Early shipping point prices for fresh market noncitrus fruit were generally higher than last season because of lighter supplies resulting from cold, wet weather in May and hot, dry conditions later on. F.o.b. prices have declined as the season progressed, but generally strong demand has kept prices above 1976 levels. Contract prices and other price agreements for most noncitrus fruits have been negotiated at higher levels than a year ago.

The 1977/78 pack of canned fruits likely will be larger than last season's small output which was reduced by the California Cannery Workers' strike. A larger pack will help restore smaller packer stocks of nearly all of canned noncitrus fruit items; however, wholesale prices will be moderately higher because of higher product and processing costs which will be reflected in higher prices to consumers.

Dried fruit prospects point to larger production this season. The total raisin pack will be larger than last year's rain-damaged pack. Prune produc-

tion will also be up substantially. Frozen fruit stocks at the beginning of August for most non-citrus fruit were above a year ago. Moderately larger deliveries of strawberries to freezers point to larger supplies this season.

Citrus Supplies Smaller

F.o.b. prices for fresh California Valencia oranges have averaged substantially above year-earlier levels because of smaller available supplies for fresh markets. As supplies of Valencia oranges dwindle, grower and retail prices are expected to continue to advance until the new season gets underway.

With the seasonal decline in supplies, grower prices for fresh grapefruit have strengthened and are expected to remain above year-earlier levels until the new citrus season commences. Grower

prices for fresh lemons during 1976/77 averaged substantially below year-earlier levels as a result of the larger crop. With a moderately smaller crop in prospect for 1977/78, lemon prices have strengthened in recent weeks.

Even with the record production of citrus, the total 1976/77 pack of most processed items is down because of a lower juice yield from the freeze-damaged fruit. Movement of processed citrus has been generally ahead of last season's pace, however, despite higher prices. As a consequence, current stocks of most processed items are below last year's levels. The Florida citrus packers hiked f.o.b. prices for frozen concentrated orange juice in early August from \$2.80 to \$3.05 per dozen 6-ounce cans (unadvertised brand), compared with \$1.75 a year ago. With smaller stocks for most processed citrus items, f.o.b. prices are expected to remain firm at least until the new packing season begins.

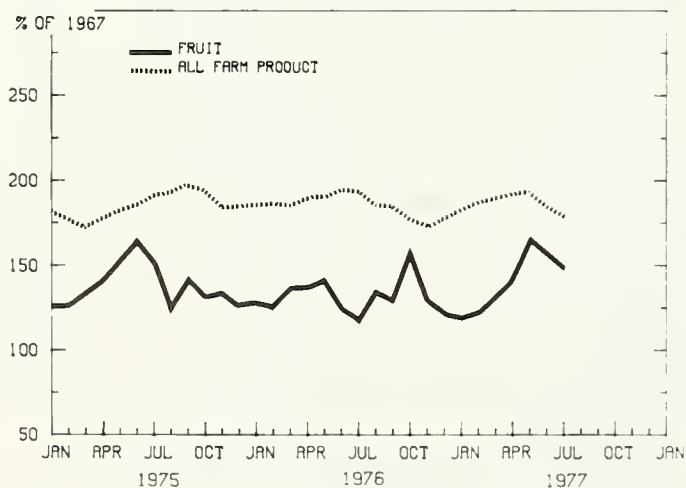
RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK

GENERAL PRICE OUTLOOK

The freeze damage to Florida citrus and smaller available supplies of apples caused the index of prices received by growers for fresh and processed fruit to advance steadily to the record high level in May of 165 (1967=100). Although the index declined to 149 in July, it was still one-fourth above year-earlier levels. Higher prices for apples, oranges, grapefruit, and peaches more than offset lower prices for lemons and strawberries, while pear prices remained unchanged.

Noncitrus fruit production in 1977 is expected to be slightly above last year. In addition, another large citrus crop is generally anticipated during 1977/78, since citrus groves in major producing areas have been in generally good to excellent condition. However, with generally lower stocks and good demand, grower prices are expected to remain above a year ago.

PRICES RECEIVED BY PRODUCERS FRUIT AND ALL FARM PRODUCTS



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NEG. ERS 2253-77 (08)

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

Year	(1967=100)			
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
1973	123	136	148	142
1974	133	140	148	142
1975	129	152	140	130
1976	130	134	127	137
1977	124	154	¹ 156	

¹ July-August average.

Source: Agricultural Prices, SRS.

Retail prices for most fresh fruit have averaged substantially above year-earlier levels so far this year. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) reported the retail fresh fruit index for July was 197.1 (1967=100), 16 percent higher than a year ago. With the seasonal increases in supplies of

Table 2—Quarterly retail price indexes for fresh fruits

Year	(1967=100)			
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
1973	126	142	148	139
1974	138	153	164	149
1975	150	171	177	147
1976	146	161	170	166
1977	172	190	¹ 197	

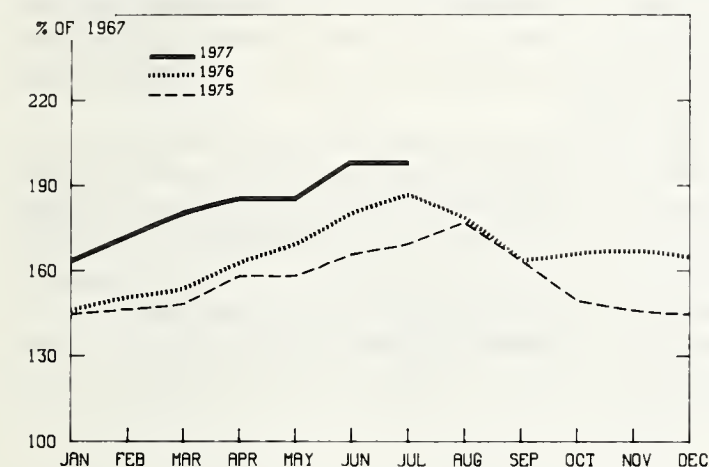
¹ July figure.

Source: Retail price. BLS.

above year-earlier levels. Likewise, wholesale prices of frozen fruit juice have been higher than last year as a result of smaller supplies and good demand, particularly for frozen concentrated orange juice. Prices will remain high through the balance of the season.

CANNED FRUIT BLS WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX

FRESH FRUIT BLS RETAIL PRICE INDEX



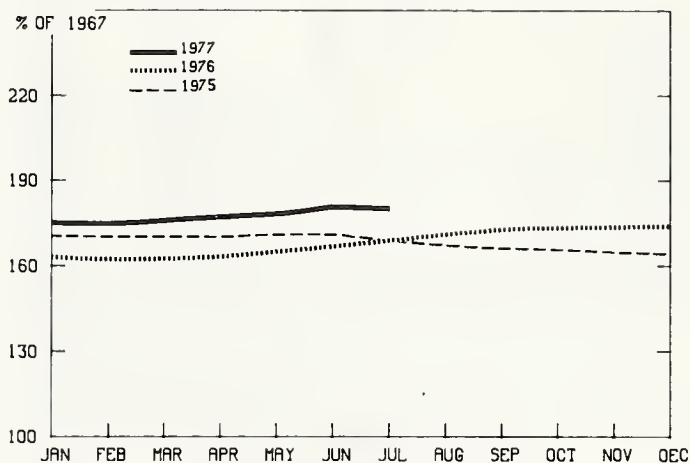
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NEG.ERS 0974-77 (08)

apples, citrus, and grapes, retail prices are expected to decline this fall but remain above last year.

Wholesale prices for canned fruit have been above a year earlier since July 1976. The July 1977 BLS wholesale price index was 180.1 (1967=100), 7 percent higher than last year. Canner-grower contracts for most canning fruit in California have been negotiated higher than 1976 levels. Thus, higher processing costs and good demand indicates that wholesale prices of canned fruit should remain higher during the 1977/78 marketing year.

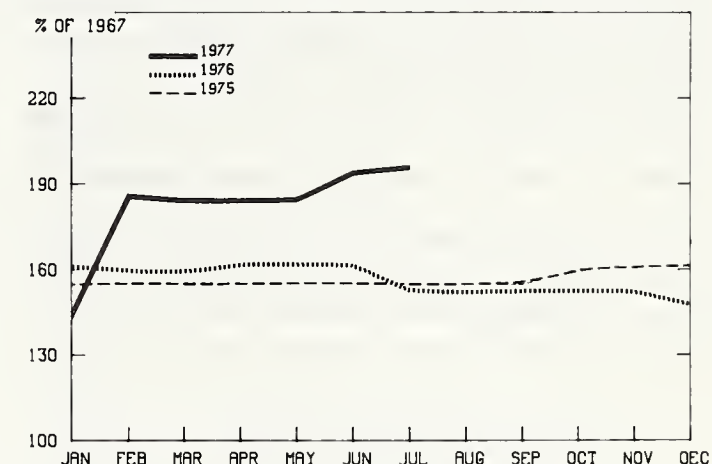
Despite the larger supplies of frozen strawberries, wholesale prices of frozen fruit have been



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FROZEN FRUIT AND JUICES BLS WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX



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NEG.ERS 2130-77 (08)

NONCITRUS FRUIT

The August forecast of this year's noncitrus production, at 11.1 million tons, is 1 percent more than last year, but 4 percent below 1975.

If the forecast is realized, larger apple, plum,

prune and tart cherry crops were more than offset by smaller crops of apricots, grapes, nectarines, peaches, pears, and sweet cherries. Despite larger production of noncitrus crops, small stocks of most

processed noncitrus items combined with increased processing and marketing expenses may keep consumer prices above year-earlier levels.

Table 3— U.S. noncitrus fruit: Total production, 1975, 1976, and indicated 1977

Crop	1975	1976	1977
<i>1,000 tons</i>			
Apples	3,748	3,198	3,442
Apricots	183	155	145
Cherries, sweet	152	169	131
Cherries, tart	145	72	106
Grapes	4,379	4,304	4,289
Nectarines	111	133	130
Peaches	421	1,509	1,446
Pears	748	847	776
Prunes and plums	650	626	661
Total	11,537	11,013	11,126

Source: Crop Production, SRS.

Apples

Moderately Larger Crop in Prospect

The August 1 forecast of this year's U.S. commercial apple crop, at 6.9 billion pounds, is 8 percent more than 1976's freeze-damaged crop but 8 percent less than the 1975 record output. Supplies in the Eastern and Midwestern States will be up moderately. Production in the Western States will be up 2 percent, with Washington State harvesting a record-breaking 2.3 billion pounds.

Despite the hard winter, trees in Washington wintered well and spring bloom was on schedule. Pollination weather was ideal. Apple development has progressed well and sizes are ahead of last year. California production is expected to total 480 million pounds, about the same as last year. However, the Oregon crop, forecast at 155 million pounds, will be 9 percent smaller than in 1976.

Table 4— Apples: Regional production, 1975, 1976, and indicated 1977

Area	1975 ¹	1976 ¹	Indicated 1977
<i>Billion pounds</i>			
East	3.12	2.35	2.68
Central States	1.30	.87	.99
West	3.07	3.17	3.21
Total U.S. ...	²7.50	²6.40	6.88

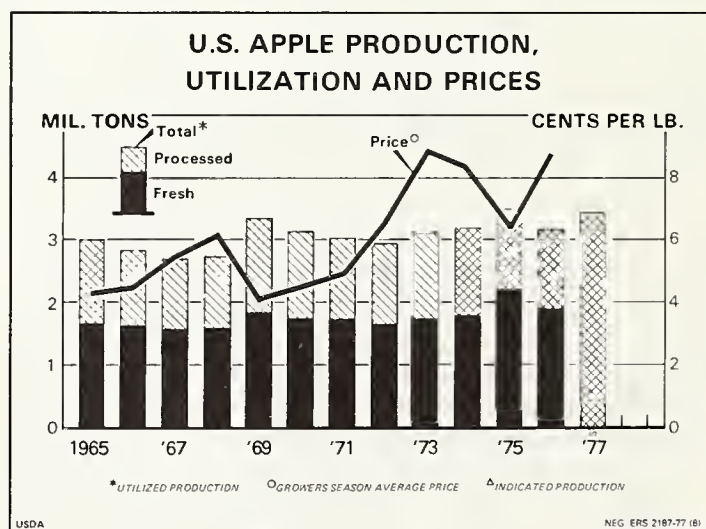
¹ Includes unharvested production and excess cullage (million pounds): United States 1975—429.8; 1976—6.3. ² Total does not add do to rounding.

Source: Crop Production, SRS.

In the Central States, the apple crop is forecast to be 13 percent larger than in 1976, but nearly one-fourth less than the 1975 total. Michigan is expecting a 13-percent larger crop and Indiana and Illinois also expect substantially larger crops than last year. However, Ohio production will be down one-third because of spring frost damage and below-normal rainfall.

In the Eastern States, production is forecast to be 14 percent larger than in 1976, but still below the 1975 level. The apple crop in New England is expected to be 11 percent larger than a year ago, and New York's crop should be 10 percent larger. Pennsylvania's crop, nearly 20 percent larger, is 2 weeks ahead of schedule and sizes are good. Virginia's crop, despite spring frosts and dry summer weather, is expected to be 42 percent larger than the short crop of last year. North Carolina and West Virginia expect 2 and 3 percent larger crops, respectively.

By individual variety, the Red Delicious, at 2.4 billion pounds, continues to be the leader, with production up slightly from 1976. Red Delicious represents 36 percent of the total commercial apple crop. Other leading varieties and their shares of expected 1977 production are: Golden Delicious, 18 percent; McIntosh, 10 percent; Rome Beauty, 7 percent; Jonathan, 5 percent; and York Imperial, 4 percent.



Utilization of the 1976 Crop

Last year the apple industry was faced with sharply reduced crops in the East and Midwest, large crops in the West Coast States, low processor inventories, strong processor demand, and high prices for processing apples. Consequently, the proportion of the crop used fresh declined to 60 percent, down from 61 percent a year earlier. Of the 2,524.4 million pounds of apples processed, 36 per-

cent was canned, 43 percent was made into juice and cider, 9 percent was frozen, 9 percent dried, and the remainder used for other products including vinegar, wine, jam, etc.

Exports Increase Substantially; Imports Down

Fresh apple exports during the 1976/77 season (through June 30) increased 17 percent from the previous year's level to 120,063 metric tons. With a 31-percent increase in exports to Canada from the 1975/76 season, Canada received approximately 45 percent of our total exports of fresh apples compared with 41 percent a year earlier. Larger 1976 apple crops in Western Europe caused U.S. exports to those countries to be down sharply from a year earlier. These decreases were partially offset by increases in exports to Latin America and other countries.

Exports during 1977/78 are expected to be well above the level recorded this past season because our apple crop will be larger and crops in Western and Southern Europe are expected to be substantially lower. The European Community (EC) apple crop, at about 5.2 million tons, is expected to be the smallest in 13 years, compared with 6.5 million tons in 1976 and a 5-year average production of 6.7 million tons. Apple prices in the United Kingdom are at record high levels and there appears little prospect for lower prices this season.

During the first half of 1977, U.S. imports of fresh apples totaled about 36,065 metric tons, down more than 12 percent from a year earlier. Canada, our major customer for fresh apples, is also our major supplier of apples for processing, providing more than three-fifths of our imports. In 1977, sharp declines in our imports of fresh apples from South Africa and Chile were responsible for the decreases in our total fresh apple imports.

Market Outlook

The U.S. season average price received by apple growers for the 1976 crop was 8.8 cents per pound, up from 6.5 cents the year before. Because of the small crop, prices for both fresh and processing apples increased. Prices received by farmers for fresh apples in 1976 rose more than one-fourth over 1975, and prices for processing apples increased 80 percent. Season average prices for processed apples by type of use in principal States for the past 3 seasons are reported in table 14.

Processor inventories this season are below normal. Processor demand is expected to be as strong as last year. Despite the larger crop, particularly in the major processing Eastern and Central States, grower prices are expected to be about the same as last year or only slightly lower. Wholesale prices for apple products have remained steady through-

out the summer and are not expected to decrease appreciably this fall.

The fresh apple market will be dominated by another large apple crop in the Pacific Northwest and strong demand both at home and abroad. Prices this fall are expected to average about the same as last year, if the quality of the fruit is good. The season is about 2 weeks earlier than usual in some sections of the country and this, coupled with spotty drought conditions and extreme heat, could lead to some color and maturity problems.

Avocados

Increasing Production

The utilized avocado production during the 1976/77 season, at a record 141,100 tons, was nearly two-thirds larger than the short 1975/76 crop and 12 percent more than the large 1974/75 crop. The increase in the total crop was mainly due to the larger California crop, more than double the production of a year earlier. The California crop, at 120,000 tons, accounted for 85 percent of the U.S. production. Florida's production of 21,100 tons was down more than a quarter from the 1975/76 season.

As a result of major promotional efforts by the avocado growers and increasing acceptance by consumers, prices received by growers continue to increase despite the size of the crop. The U.S. average price per ton received by growers in 1976/77 was \$1,014, compared with \$825 a year earlier and \$449 in 1974/75. Prices in California averaged \$1,120 per ton; Florida's price was \$410. California avocados accounted for 85 percent of the total U.S. avocado crop and 94 percent of the total value.

Cherries

Sweet Cherry Supplies Substantially Smaller

The final 1977 forecast of sweet cherry production, at 131,400 tons, was down 22 percent from last year and 14 percent below 1975. The three Pacific Coast States, the major producing area, expected a harvest of 101,000 tons, compared with 144,300 tons in 1976. The California crop was down 47 percent. Michigan, a leading producer in the eastern half of the U.S., harvested 17,500 tons of sweet cherries, two-thirds above the 1976 frost-damaged crop, but one-third below 1975's good crop.

Harvesting of sweet cherries was largely completed by mid-July. The fresh market was fairly strong throughout the season. The f.o.b. price reported for fresh Washington Bing cherries, as of July 9, was \$8.17 per 20-pound lug, compared with \$6.56 at the same date a year earlier.

With the substantially smaller crops from California and the other Pacific Coast States, the total brined pack will be smaller than in 1976, but

Table 5—Avocados: Acreage, production, yield per acre: 1971/72-1976/77 seasons

Season ¹	Acreage			Production	Yield per bearing acre
	Bearing	Non-bearing	Total		
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000 tons	Tons
California:					
1971/72	17.0	6.0	23.0	26.0	1.53
1972/73	19.6	8.0	27.6	70.4	3.59
1973/74	20.7	6.6	27.3	53.0	2.56
1974/75	23.8	10.9	34.7	104.4	4.39
1975/76	24.9	14.7	39.6	58.0	2.33
1976/77 ²	29.0	14.7	43.7	120.0	4.14
Florida:					
1971/72	5.4	.7	6.1	19.3	3.57
1972/73	5.6	.8	6.4	18.8	3.36
1973/74	5.8	1.0	6.8	20.3	3.50
1974/75	6.2	.9	7.1	21.9	3.53
1975/76	6.4	15.0	21.4	29.0	4.53
1976/77 ²	6.9	14.0	20.9	21.1	3.06

¹ Season for California November 1 - October 31; for Florida late June - February. ² Preliminary.

Source: California and Florida Crop and Livestock Reporting Service.

Michigan's pack will be larger. The smaller crop in the Pacific Northwest, coupled with larger fresh shipments from there, will result in a smaller U.S. canned pack this year.

Sharply Larger Supplies of Tart Cherries

The production of tart cherries was placed at 212.3 million pounds, 46 percent greater than the 1976 harvest. Total production from the Great Lakes States, at 189.4 million pounds, accounted for 89 percent of the U.S. total crop and was up nearly two-thirds from last year's crop. In Michigan, the leading State, production was estimated at 165.0 million pounds, 83 percent larger than in 1976. Total production in the Western States (Colorado, Oregon, and Utah) was estimated at 22.9 million pounds, down 15 percent from the last year's utilized production.

Grapes

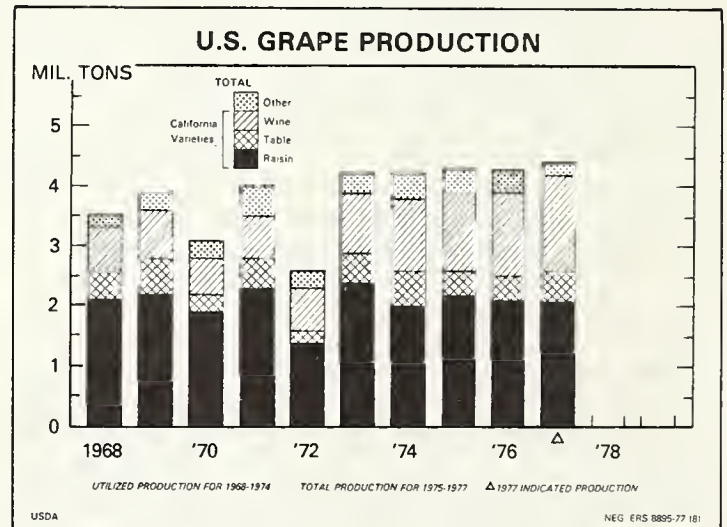
Smaller Crop Expected

Based on the special SRS release of August 26, the forecast of the 1977 U.S. grape crop is 4.3 million tons. This is slightly below last season and 2 percent below the 1975 crop.

California's estimated crop of 4.0 million tons is up 3 percent from last year. Output of raisin grape varieties, produced solely in California and usually accounting for about 55 percent of the State's total grape crop, is forecast at 1.95 million tons, 8 percent less than last year.

Production of other major grape-producing States, including New York, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, usually represents almost one-tenth of the total U.S. production and is forecast at

30 percent below last year. Crop reduction in the Eastern States was due to some spring frost damage and an exceedingly harsh winter. However, the crop in Washington, at 100,000 tons, is only a tenth below normal despite earlier fears of losses due to the drought. Most of these non-California grapes are Concords, which are used primarily for canned juices and frozen concentrate.



Market Outlook

Shipments of fresh table grapes from California through mid-August were running substantially lower than a year earlier because of the later season. F.o.b. prices for fresh grapes early in the season were running substantially higher than a year ago. On July 30, Thompson Seedless grapes from the Kern District of California were priced at \$13.00 per 23-pound lug, compared with \$10.00 a

year earlier. The use of table grapes for fresh market may be smaller this year because the market for competing uses of table and raisin varieties, particularly of Thompson Seedless, is expected to be very active. Slightly larger supplies and competing markets are expected to keep fresh grape prices moderately higher than last year.

Because of smaller grape supplies, decreased crushing for juice in the Great Lakes States is probable. In California, the quantity of grapes crushed for wine during 1977 may increase significantly because early indications are that this will be a vintage year for wine grapes. However, current and potential supplies of wine are large. In April, inventories of wine in California were reported at 439 million gallons, 4 percent larger than a year ago.

A likely larger raisin pack is in prospect in 1977/78. Carryin stocks of raisins at the beginning of the 1977/78 season will be below normal. Total domestic shipments of raisins so far this season have been good despite some consumer resistance to higher prices. New crop raisins will be available after October and there will be some reduction from the high prices of last season. However, the magnitude of the price reduction will depend on the total production of raisin grapes and the competition for available supplies among the fresh, wine, and raisin markets. If the winery demand for raisin varieties is strong, prices for raisin grapes will remain at high levels. Prices will also be buoyed by a strong export demand. During the past year (September 1, 1976 through May 1977) raisin exports totaled only 29,587 metric tons, down 40 percent from a similar period a year earlier.

Nectarines

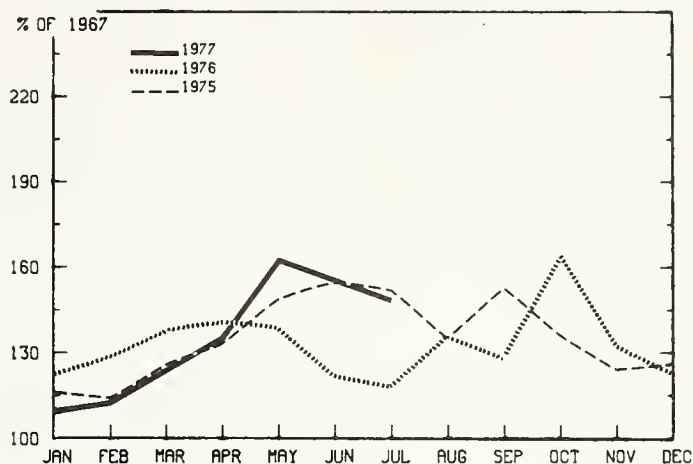
The 1977 California nectarine crop was estimated at 130,000 tons, 2 percent smaller than last year. The fresh market is the major outlet for nectarines; July and August are the peak months. Shipments through August 20 were running moderately ahead of last year's pace. As supplies began to increase seasonally, f.o.b. prices weakened. As of the week ending August 20, the shipping point price of nectarines (sizes 56-88, U.S. No. 1, various varieties) was reported at \$3.80 per 2-layer lug at central San Joaquin Valley shipping points, substantially below a year earlier.

Peaches

Crop Slightly Smaller

The U.S. peach crop is forecast at 2.9 billion pounds, 4 percent below last year's total. Excluding California clingstone peaches, total production is

FRESH FRUIT PRICES RECEIVED BY GROWER



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forecast at 1.4 billion pounds, 5 percent below the 1976 figure. The August 1 forecast for California's clingstone peaches is set at 1.45 billion pounds, 3 percent below last year's total and only slightly less than in 1975.

In the nine Southern States, where crops are nearly all harvested, tonnage was estimated at 540.5 million pounds. California's freestone crop, an early market supplier, was 400 million pounds, about 14 percent below the 1976 total. Output in several of the larger late peach-growing States should be up moderately. Substantially larger crops were reported in Colorado, Michigan, and New Jersey; smaller crops were expected in Pennsylvania and Washington. The peach crop this year was generally plagued by hot, dry growing conditions.

Prices Up From Year Ago

Prices for fresh market peaches at shipping points during July and early August averaged slightly to moderately higher than comparable prices in 1976, depending on areas and varieties, mainly because of differences in sizes and quality. Prices are expected to rise seasonally in September and should average out moderately above the levels attained last year. Opening f.o.b. prices for fresh yellow-fleshed peaches (various varieties) from south and central New Jersey for 3/4 bushel cartons in early August were reported at \$8.13 compared with \$6.98 last year. Record high prices—\$16 for U.S. Extra Fancy Grade peaches—were recorded at the Vineland, New Jersey auction. These large peaches commanded a substantial premium over the smaller, drought-damaged fruit from southern production areas.

Canners' stocks of clingstone peaches at the beginning of the new pack year were moderately

below the carryover of a year ago. Because of smaller stocks, total pack this year should be above last year's output. Growers of cling peaches should receive about \$122.50 base price for their peaches this year. In addition, California's freestone peach processors have accepted a price offer of \$105 per ton for Fay Elberta peaches produced by members of the California Freestone Peach Association, \$10 per ton above last year.

The BLS wholesale prices for canned clingstone peaches fluctuated around \$5.44 per case (24-2½'s) since February, compared with \$5.26 a year ago. With smaller supplies expected during 1977/78 and good export prospects, wholesale prices for canned peaches should remain above the levels of last year.

Total exports of canned peaches during the 1976/77 season amounted to 51,885 metric tons, up nearly one quarter from the previous season. The improvement in peach exports could be in part the result of California Law AB 3428, which provides for advertising and trade name promotion of commodities in foreign markets, and for reimbursement payments from growers to offset commodity transportation costs to foreign markets. The funds are provided by growers and no California State money is involved.

Smaller fruit crops in major producing European countries will probably strengthen the demand for U.S. canned clingstone peaches.

Storage stocks of frozen peaches on August 1 totaled 22.8 million pounds, 37 percent more than supplies on hand at the same date a year ago.

Pears

Total Pear Supplies Smaller

Production of all pears in the United States is forecast at 775,900 tons, 8 percent below last year's production. Bartlett pear production in the three Pacific Coast States—at 549,000 tons—is 6 percent

less than in 1976. Production is down in each of the States. Most Bartletts are used for canning.

The production of fall and winter pears in the three States is expected to total 181,000 tons, nearly 21 percent less than in 1976. Production is expected to be down 18 percent in Washington and 24 percent in Oregon. These pears are usually placed in storage to supply the fresh market during the winter and spring. Most of the remaining U.S. pear production is centered in Michigan and New York where sharply larger crops are in prospect after last year's below-normal output.

High Early Season Prices

California's harvest of Bartlett pears got underway later than last season. Through mid-August fresh shipments from California were running behind last year when Bartlett pears were diverted to fresh market because of the cannery workers' strike. Prices for fresh Bartletts, f.o.b., Sacramento, California, have been substantially higher than last year through mid-August. Reflecting the smaller crop, prices are expected to remain above last year's levels.

Grower returns for canning pears are also expected to be higher this season because of the smaller crop and smaller carryover stocks of canned pears. In July, the California Canning Pear Association offered members' tonnage of processing pears to canners in the State at \$125 per ton for Bartletts. This reflected an increase from \$105 per ton received by growers in 1976.

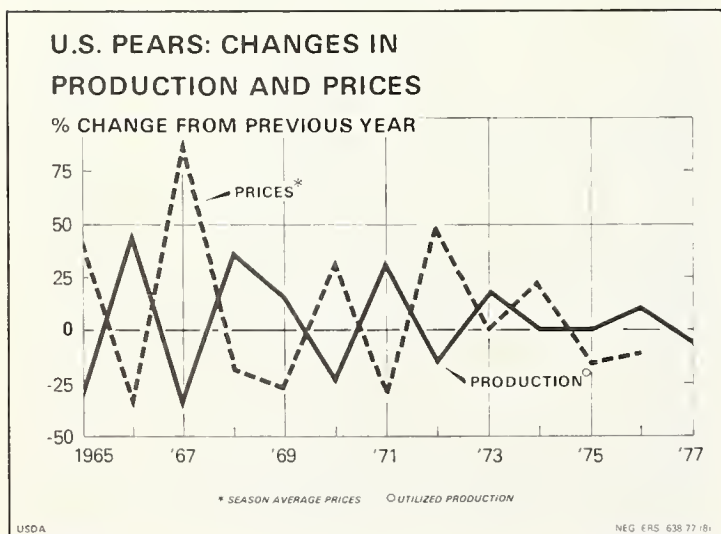
Export Prospects Promising

During July 1976-June 1977, U.S. exports of fresh pears declined 7 percent, from 33,914 to 31,632 metric tons. The decrease in exports was mainly attributed to substantially smaller exports to Latin America. Canned pear exports were down 8 percent during the same period. Exports of both fresh, and, to a lesser extent, canned pears are expected to increase this year because of the generally poor crops of deciduous fruit in Europe.

Because of our large crop last year, imports of fresh pears during the January-June 1977 period were down 42 percent from a comparable period a year earlier. Imports of fresh pears amounted to 3,839 metric tons compared with 6,638 during January-June 1976. Imports from Australia, our major supplier, were down 47 percent. Imports from Chile were down 38 percent. No imports were recorded from South Africa, a major producer.

Plums and Prunes

California's plum crop was forecast at 140,000 tons, up more than one-fifth from last year's production. Through mid-August, shipments from Cal-



ifornia were running substantially ahead of last year's pace. F.o.b. prices for plums from central and southern San Joaquin Valley points were moderately below prices of a year earlier, but prices for fresh early Italian prunes from Washington's Yakima Valley were averaging substantially higher.

Production of plums and prunes in Michigan, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon is forecast at 65,000 tons, 10 percent below the last 2 years. Prospects in Michigan are up, but crops in Washington and Oregon are expected to be down moderately. In the Northwest and Michigan, most plums and prunes are produced for the fresh market and canning. In 1976, approximately 52 percent of the crop was used fresh, with most of the remainder used for canning.

California dried prune production is forecast at 152,000 tons, up 5 percent from the 1976 utilized crop. The prune crop was later this year than usual, and dehydrating began about August 15. Despite larger supplies of prunes this year, prices should be above last year's level because of higher costs of natural gas used for dehydrating the fruit.

Strawberries

Grower Prices Lower

U.S. strawberry production in major producing areas was forecast moderately larger this season, and grower prices have been averaging slightly

Table 6—Strawberry deliveries for freezing to August 13

State	1976	1977
	<i>Million pounds</i>	
California	132.3	162.7
Michigan	7.4	5.2
Oregon	39.8	27.5
Washington	19.7	13.1
Total 4 States . . .	199.2	208.5

Source: America Food Institute.

lower than during 1976. California shipments of fresh strawberries through mid-August were substantially larger than a year ago, and deliveries to processors were also higher.

U.S. grower prices for fresh strawberries during August averaged 38.0 cents per pound, compared with 40.3 cents for the same month a year ago. In California, grower prices for processing strawberries stood at 22 cents per pound, stemmed and delivered to processing plant or receiving station. Last season, the field price opened at 25 cents and dropped to 24 cents during the season.

With the larger domestic pack and carryin, total supplies of frozen strawberries during 1977/78 will be larger than in 1976/77. Because of the larger supplies, current indications point to declining prices at all levels during 1977/78.

CITRUS

Citrus Production In Selected Countries in 1976/77 Matched Last Year's Record

USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service reported citrus production in 21 selected countries—which account for 75 to 80 percent of the world citrus output—at 36.9 million metric tons, the same as last season. Larger production in North America was sufficient to offset lower output in the Mediterranean area, the Far East, and the Southern Hemisphere. Fewer oranges and tangerines are being produced, but hore grapefruit and lemons are expected.

The orange and tangerine crops in the selected countries are expected to be 30.5 million tons, slightly below last season. The United States, the leading citrus producing country, reached a new production peak despite a hard freeze in Florida. Mexico's production was also a record high because of an absence of the winter freezes that have plagued growers in recent years. Early-season indications are that Brazil's (Sao Paulo) orange production will be slightly less than last season. Heavy rains in Sao Paulo State during flowering

and early stages of fruit set cut initial expectations substantially.

In the Mediterranean region, orange production was down slightly because of a 10-percent decline in the crop in Spain, the largest producer in that region. In Japan, the tangerine (satsuma mandarin) crop suffered from lack of sufficient temperature and sunshine.

Grapefruit production in the selected countries is expected to reach nearly 3.6 million tons in 1976/77, 3 percent more than last season. The record-high level is mostly because of higher U.S. production. Mexico, an important North American producer, also experienced a record harvest. However, lower production was reported in Israel, due mainly to a slight biennial variation. Also, a smaller grapefruit crop is expected in Argentina according to an early season estimate.

Lemon production in the selected countries in 1976/77 is expected to be about 2.8 million tons, an increase of 8 percent, largely because of a substantial increase in California-Arizona. In the Mediterranean area, smaller crops were recorded

for both Italy and Spain as a result of adverse weather. Southern Hemisphere production is expected to be up this season because of the increase in Argentina as a result of expanded acreage in recent years.

Oranges

Remaining Supplies of California-Arizona Valencias Sharply Smaller

With the 1976/77 California-Arizona Valencia crop moderately smaller, remaining supplies of fresh oranges were almost one-third less than a year ago in mid-August. So far domestic fresh sales have been up sharply, but export and processing use have shown moderate declines. Exports took almost 23 percent of the total quantity compared with 27 percent last season. Total domestic fresh sales were up almost three-fifths, with the relative share of the total crop also up sharply. However, processing use has accounted for one-third of the total use compared with nearly 45 percent a year ago. With a sharply smaller quantity of Valencias remaining for harvest, supplies of oranges for fresh market will be light during the remainder of the 1976/77 season.

Substantially Higher Fresh Orange Prices

Since supplies of oranges available for fresh market for this season are substantially smaller than last season because of the Florida freeze, f.o.b. prices for fresh shipments have averaged considerably above year-earlier levels. In mid-August, f.o.b. prices for California-Arizona Valencia advanced to \$4.51 a carton, one-third above a year ago. As supplies of Valencia for fresh market dwindle, prices are expected to continue to advance until the new season gets underway.

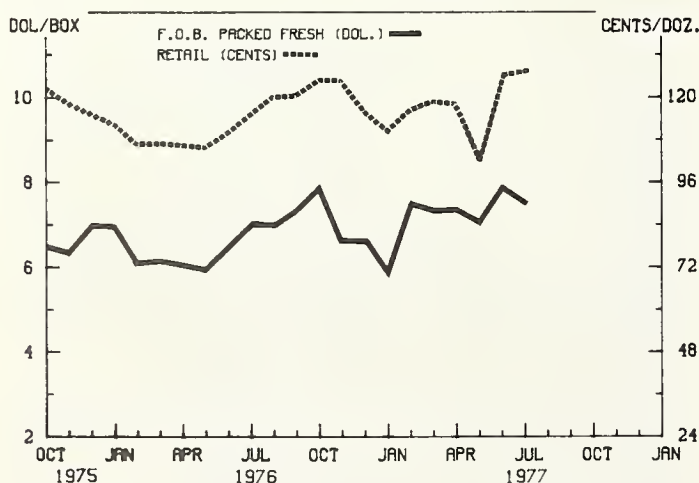
Retail prices of fresh oranges have also averaged substantially higher than a year ago. In July, BLS reported retail prices for oranges averaged \$1.26 a dozen compared with \$1.15 last year. In view of remaining supplies sharply smaller than a year earlier, prices are expected to advance to levels considerably above last year's levels through the balance of the season.

Supplies of Frozen Concentrated Orange Juice Substantially Smaller

The 1976/77 pack of Florida frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) was about 157.8 million gallons as of August 13, considerably below a year earlier. The reduced pack was due entirely to the low juice yield of 1.07 gallons per box (compared with 1.29 gallons a year ago) as a result of the Florida freeze while total quantity of oranges used for FCOJ amounted to 147.8 million boxes compared with 144.5 million in 1976/77. Thus, even with moderately larger carryover stocks of 53.7 million gallons, packers' supplies including imports this season amounted to 226.5 million gallons, one-tenth below 1975/76. Despite higher prices, movement so far this season has been running one-tenth above last season. The f.o.b. prices of Florida FCOJ at processing plants have been \$2.80 per dozen 6-ounce cans (unadvertised brand) until early August when the Florida packers hiked the juice price to \$3.05 compared with \$1.75 a year ago. The rate of movement from packer has improved in recent weeks. Thus, if the rate of movement remains at current levels, it appears that carryover of FCOJ at the end of the season would be the smallest in several years.

The BLS average retail price of FCOJ has been substantially above last year and in July was 34.6 cents a 6-ounce can, compared with 29.2 cents a

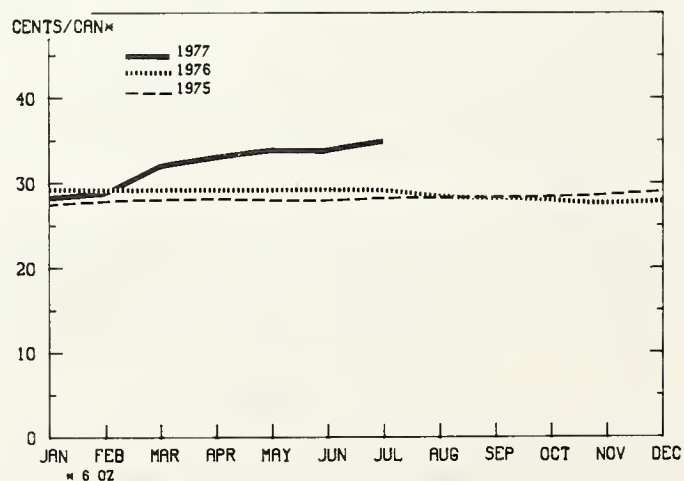
U.S. ORANGE PRICES



USDA

NEG.ERS 0972-77 (08)

FROZEN CONCENTRATED ORANGE JUICE BLS RETAIL PRICE



USDA

NEG.ERS 2842-77 (08)

year ago. In view of smaller stocks on-hand, retail prices are expected to remain firm throughout the season.

Chilled Orange Juice Movement Strong

Despite higher prices, movement of chilled orange juice continued to trend upward. So far this season through August 13, domestic movement was almost one-tenth above a year ago. However, export demand is running behind last year's pace. As a result of the larger movement the stocks on-hand as of August 13 were almost one-fourth below year-earlier levels.

For the first 10 months of the 1976/77 season (October 1976-July 1977), retail prices of chilled orange juice averaged 58.4 cents per quart compared with 54.8 cents during the same period a year ago. Prices are expected to remain moderately higher than a year ago during the balance of the season.

Supplies of Canned Orange Juice Near Year-earlier Levels

The Florida citrus packers have processed almost 10.8 million cases (24-2's) of canned single-strength orange juice during the 1976/77 season, near last season's levels. The Florida f.o.b. price of canned single-strength orange juice was steady at \$5.85 (per dozen, 46-ounce cans) until early August, when one Florida packer hiked the price to \$6.05, compared with \$5.20 a year ago. Despite higher prices, movement so far this season has been running near last year's pace. Thus, larger packs more than offset smaller carryover leaving the stocks on-hand as of August 13 slightly above year-earlier levels.

Foreign Trade Shows Mixed Pattern

Exports of fresh oranges during the first 9 months of the 1976/77 season (November through July) totaled 325,109 metric tons, 9 percent below the same period of 1975/76. Canada and Hong Kong, our major customers, have shown increases of 3 and 5 percent over a year ago, respectively, but they are more than offset by the sharp decrease in exports to Europe.

The total export of FCOJ during the first 9 months of 1976/77 totaled 14.1 million gallons, an increase of one-fourth from a year ago. Exports to Canada, our number one customer, accounted for almost one-half of the total. Sweden and the Netherlands, the two principal customers for our European market, have also shown substantial gains over last year. With our continued promotional activities, U.S. exports of FCOJ are expected to set another record this season.

Imports of fresh oranges during the first 7 months of 1976/77 were nearly five times as much as a year earlier. Imports from Mexico, which accounted for 92 percent of the total, have shown more than a seven-fold increase from last season's small quantity. Mexican orange production in 1975/76 was substantially reduced as a result of severe weather. Purchases from Israel, the second major importer, have declined slightly from last year.

Grapefruit

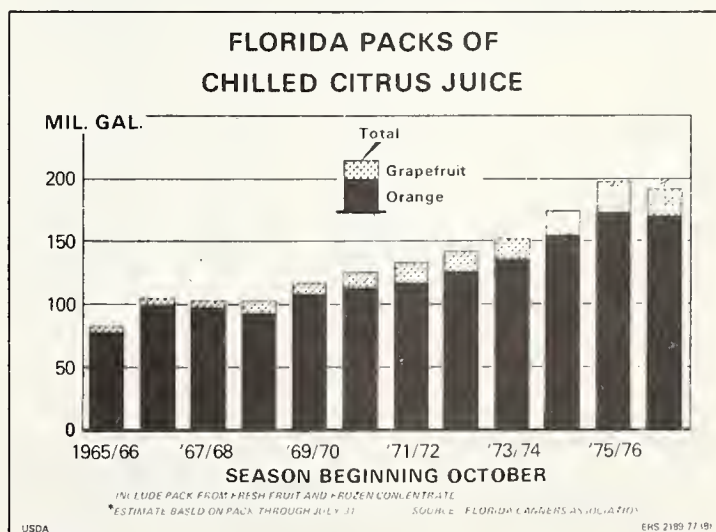
Summer Supplies Light

Remaining supplies of fresh grapefruit, now mostly from Southern California, will continue seasonally light until harvest of new crop Florida grapefruit in September. This season's California summer crop was the same as a year ago.

With the seasonal decline in supplies, on-tree returns for California grapefruit for fresh market have increased substantially during July. Growers received \$3.99 a box in July, compared with \$3.26 during June and \$3.11 in July 1976. Likewise, retail prices of fresh grapefruit have also increased seasonally. The BLS reported retail price for fresh grapefruit increased moderately during July to 25 cents each, 7 percent above June and a year ago. Prices are expected to continue to advance seasonally until the harvest of new-crop Florida grapefruit gets underway.

Exports Down Moderately

During the first 11 months ending July 1977, exports of fresh grapefruit totaled 268,462 metric tons, slightly less than the corresponding period a year ago. The smaller shipments to Canada and Europe more than offset the larger shipments to Japan. Canada, accounting for a fifth of our exports, reduced its purchases by one-tenth. The



Netherlands, our number 1 customer in Europe, this season bought almost one-tenth more than a year ago, but total shipments to Europe were down one-tenth. Japan, our principal market, which accounted for over one-half of the total exports, increased its purchase by 3 percent from last season.

Grapefruit Juice Pack

Total Florida pack of canned grapefruit juice, excluding reconstituted, amounted to 18 million cases (24-2's) during 1976/77, down slightly from last season. Movement so far this season has been running moderately behind last season's pace. However, even with the carryover at the beginning of the season also moderately below last season, the stocks on-hand as of August 13 were slightly above a year ago. The selling price of canned single-strength grapefruit juice have been steady at \$5.25 per dozen (46-ounce can), one-fifth above year-earlier levels. Even with large stocks on-hand, prices are expected to remain higher.

Through August 13, Florida packers have processed 21.7 million gallons of chilled grapefruit juice (excluding single-strength reprocessed), down moderately from last season's high volume. Demand continued to improve with the movement of 21.3 million gallons, an increase of 4 percent over a year ago. Thus, with the smaller carryin at the beginning of the season, the stocks on-hand as of August 13 were down to approximately half of last year's high volume.

In response to good demand, total Florida pack

of frozen concentrated grapefruit juice continued to trend upward amounting to 11.3 million gallons (excluding reprocessed) through August 13, up one-fifth from last season. Movement so far was up a tenth, but the larger pack more than offset larger movement—leaving the grapefruit concentrate inventory considerably above a year ago.

Lemons

The harvest of the 1976/77 California-Arizona lemon crop was finished by August 1. Because of the substantially larger crop, lemons for processing use almost doubled from the previous season and accounted for half of the total crop, compared with 38 percent in 1975/76. However, domestic shipments of fresh lemons increased only moderately, but their share of the total crop decreased to 24 percent from 34 percent in 1975/76. Our exports also gained sharply as Japan, our major market, has purchased a considerably larger quantity of lemons. Because of the smaller crops from Italy and Spain, shipments to Europe also showed a sharp increase.

Grower prices for fresh lemons in 1976/77 have averaged substantially below year-earlier levels as a result of the larger crop. However, f.o.b. prices at the beginning of the 1977/78 season have been above last season, with the average price of \$6.63 per carton during the week ending August 13, compared with \$6.51 a year ago. Lemon prices are likely to remain higher than last season as industry reports indicate a moderately smaller crop in prospect for the 1977/78 season.

TREE NUTS

Table 7—Tree nuts: Production, 1975, 1976, and indicated 1977

Crop and State	1975	1976	1977
	<i>Tons</i>		
Almonds:			
California	160,000	233,000	255,000
Walnuts, English:			
California	198,000	183,000	200,000
Oregon	1,500	700	800
2 States	¹ 199,500	183,700	200,800

¹ Includes 200 tons unharvested production.

Source: Crop Production, SRS.

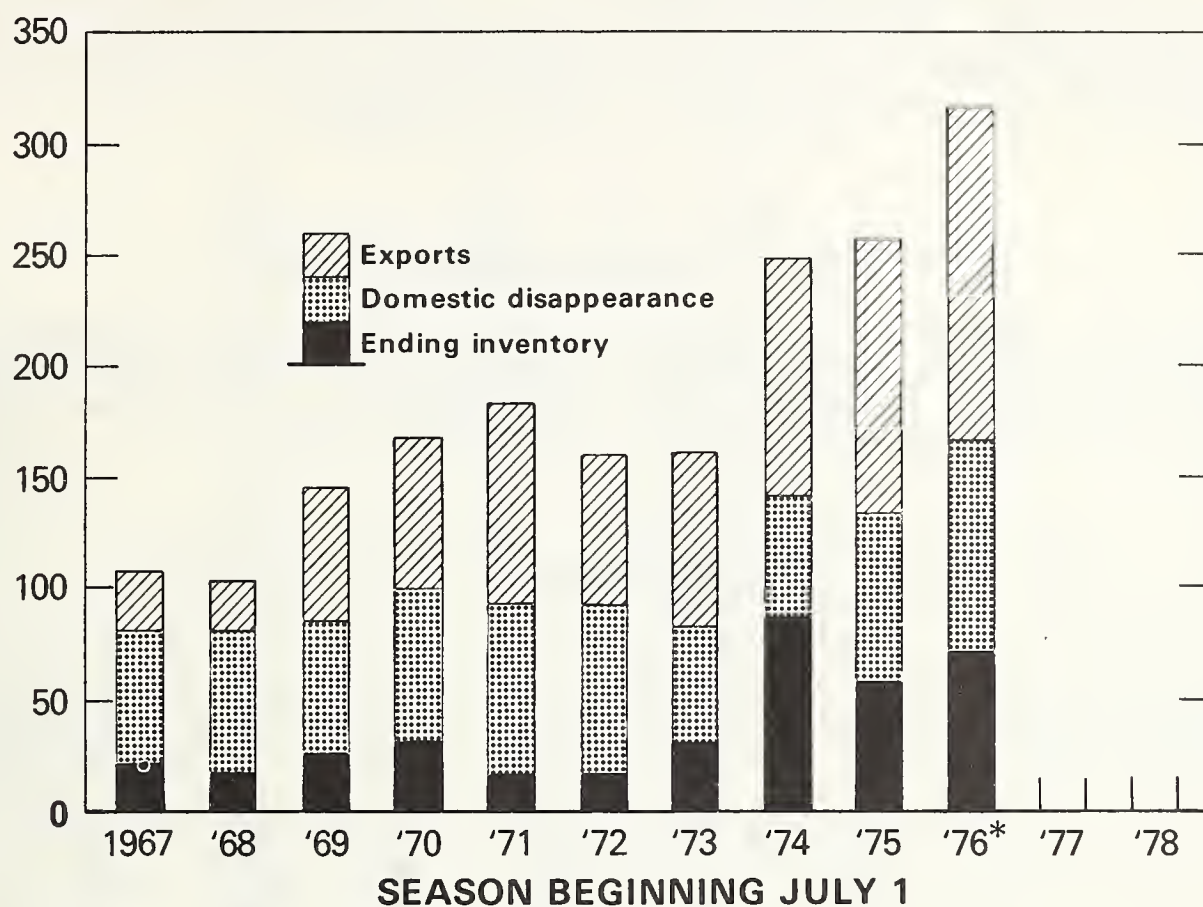
Record Almond Crop

The California almond production forecast at a record 255,000 tons is up 9 percent above last year.

The continued increase in almond output largely reflects a steady trend in bearing acreage. California almond bearing acreage has increased from 89,118 acres in 1960 to an estimated 275,390 acres in 1977.

The total movement of shelled almonds during the 1976/77 season (July-June) was a record 243.8 million pounds, up almost one-fourth from 1975/76. Record movements were reported for both domestic and foreign outlets. With high cocoa bean and competitive tree nut prices expected to continue, demand for California almonds is expected to continue strong during 1977/78. In addition, foreign almond production, particularly in Spain, is expected to be smaller than a year ago. The Almond Board of California has declared the entire 1977 California crop as "salable". No minimum export prices nor "reserve tonnage" was set aside.

U.S. ALMOND SUPPLY AND UTILIZATION



*PRELIMINARY. SOURCE: ALMOND CONTROL BOARD

USDA

NEG. ERS-2188-77 (8)

In response to substantially larger supplies, average prices received by almond growers for the 1976 crop were \$790 per ton, slightly lower than the year before. Even with a larger crop in prospect for the 1977/78 marketing year, almond prices are expected to remain firm if movement continues strong.

Larger Walnut Production in Prospect

The 1977 walnut crop is forecast at 200,800 tons—9 percent above the 1976 crop. California production at 200,000 tons is almost one-tenth larger than last year and the Oregon crop is up about 15 percent. In California, water shortages in the west side are causing stress with trees in some isolated areas dropping fruit. Generally, nuts are sizing well.

According to the Walnut Control Board, in-shell walnut shipments during the 1976/77 season amounted to 127.3 million pounds, down 11 percent from last season. Exports, which accounted for almost three-fifths of total shipments, decreased 5 percent, while deliveries to the domestic markets

Table 8—Tree nuts in cold storage, June 30

Kinds	1975	1976	1977
	<i>Million pounds</i>		
Almonds:			
In-shell	0.8	0.9	0.9
Nutmeats	71.1	48.7	59.6
Walnuts:			
In-shell	43.3	22.7	26.8
Nutmeats	26.4	22.2	11.8
Filberts:			
In-shell . . . . .	.8	.3	.3
Nutmeats . . . . .	.9	1.0	.8
Pecans:			
In-shell	10.7	47.9	4.0
Nutmeats	19.2	22.1	15.5
Other tree nuts:			
In-shell	9.0	7.9	8.0
Nutmeats	7.7	9.0	10.0
Total:			
In-shell	64.6	79.7	40.0
Nutmeats	125.3	103.0	97.7

Source: Cold Storage Report, SRS.

were down a fifth. In contrast, shipments of shelled walnuts, which are mostly utilized domestically, were up 6 percent from the 1975/76 season. Europe is our leading outlet, purchasing 90 percent of the in-shelled walnuts and almost 50 percent of the shelled walnuts we export.

Despite the larger crop, prices received by wal-

nut growers averaged \$633 per ton for the 1976 crop, up sharply from 1975. New crop prices have not been established. However, even with a larger crop, prices are not expected to weaken during the coming season. A smaller supply of Brazil nuts, which compete with walnuts for mixers, could strengthen walnut prices.

PER CAPITA TREE NUT CONSUMPTION

Per capita consumption of tree nuts in the United States—at 1.9 pounds in 1976—remained the same as 1975. Decreases were recorded for filberts, pecans, and walnuts, but increases in con-

sumption of almonds and Macadamia nuts were offsetting. Both set a record. Detailed data regarding per capita tree nut consumption are presented in the following table.

Table 9—Tree nuts (shelled basis): Per capita consumption, crop year, average 1950-54 and 1955-59, and 1960-76¹

Crop year ²	Almonds	Filberts	Pecans	Walnuts	Macadamia	Other ³	Total
	<i>Pounds</i>						
1950-54 average	0.27	0.07	0.37	0.40	---	0.53	1.6
1955-59 average .....	.23	.07	.33	.34	---	.55	1.5
1960 .....	.30	.07	.36	.32	0.004	.52	1.6
1961 .....	.28	.07	.44	.30	.006	.53	1.6
1962 .....	.27	.05	.27	.32	.008	.56	1.5
1963 .....	.22	.05	.45	.32	.010	.56	1.6
1964 .....	.27	.05	.43	.32	.012	.54	1.6
1965 .....	.28	.06	.52	.32	.013	.54	1.7
1966 .....	.30	.07	.41	.35	.013	.53	1.7
1967 .....	.31	.07	.40	.35	.012	.58	1.7
1968 .....	.33	.07	.39	.30	.016	.67	1.8
1969 .....	.31	.05	.42	.34	.015	.57	1.7
1970 .....	.31	.06	.37	.37	.020	.59	1.7
1971 .....	.35	.06	.38	.43	.021	.61	1.8
1972 .....	.37	.07	.38	.40	.019	.72	2.0
1973 .....	.26	.10	.36	.42	.017	.58	1.7
1974 .....	.27	.05	.35	.45	.023	.45	1.6
1975 .....	.35	.08	.34	.53	.026	.61	1.9
1976 ⁴ .....	.44	.07	.30	.48	.027	.56	1.9

¹ Civilian consumption only. Beginning 1959, includes Alaska and Hawaii. ² Beginning year indicated. ³ Includes the following nuts: Brazil, pignolia, pistachios, chestnuts, cashews, and miscellaneous. ⁴ Preliminary.

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

Table 10—Total noncitrus fruit: Production and utilization, United States, crops of 1960-76¹

Year	Production ²	Utilization of sales			
		Fresh		Processed	
		Quantity	Percentage	Quantity	Percentage
	1,000 tons	Percent	1,000 tons	Percent	
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	64.9
1964	10,827	3,708	34.2	7,043	65.1
1965	11,095	3,658	33.0	7,348	66.2
1966	10,452	3,626	34.7	6,741	64.5
1967	8,979	3,204	35.7	5,697	63.4
1968	10,222	3,568	34.9	6,568	64.3
1969	11,418	3,883	34.0	7,421	65.0
1970	10,088	3,541	35.1	6,449	63.9
1971	10,742	3,579	33.3	7,102	66.1
1972	8,613	3,267	37.9	5,286	61.4
1973	11,153	3,533	31.7	7,538	67.6
1974	11,399	3,739	32.8	7,584	66.5
1975	11,877	4,239	35.7	7,563	63.7
1976 ⁴	11,241	4,083	36.3	7,081	63.0

¹ Apples (commercial crop), apricots, avocados, cherries (tart and sweet), cranberries, dates, figs, grapes, nectarines, olives, peaches, pears, persimmons, plums, pomegranates, prunes, and strawberries. ² Having value. Production includes culls and cannery diversion of clingstone peaches not sold. ³ Includes the following amounts of cranberries for which indemnity payment was received (000 tons): 1960—3; 1961—6. ⁴ Preliminary.

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

Table 11—Production and utilization of apples, avocados, and cranberries, United States, crops of 1972-76

Commodity and year	Production		Utilization						
	Total	Utilized ¹	Fresh	Processed (fresh equivalent)					Processed ¹
				Canned	Juice and clder	Frozen	Dried	Other ²	
	Thousand tons								
Apples:									
1972	2,940.6	2,935.0	1,672.4	488.4	514.0	117.6	73.3	69.2	1,262.6
1973	3,119.2	3,112.5	1,757.7	627.2	410.0	126.0	127.4	64.2	1,354.8
1974	3,266.7	3,242.0	1,824.8	612.2	512.2	90.8	98.6	103.5	1,417.2
1975	3,748.4	3,533.6	2,163.4	512.8	593.8	103.2	114.8	45.4	1,370.2
1976	3,197.9	3,194.8	1,932.6	457.6	545.6	109.7	115.2	34.0	1,262.2
Avocados:³									
1972/73	89.2	89.2	88.3	---	---	---	---	---	.9
1973/74	73.3	73.3	72.2	---	---	---	---	---	1.2
1974/75	126.3	126.3	125.1	---	---	---	---	---	1.2
1975/76	87.0	87.0	85.7	---	---	---	---	---	1.3
1976/77	141.1	141.1	140.7	---	---	---	---	---	.4
Cranberries:⁴									
1972	103.9	98.8	16.1	---	---	---	---	---	78.4
1973	105.0	105.0	19.9	---	---	---	---	---	73.5
1974	111.8	111.8	15.9	---	---	---	---	---	74.3
1975	103.8	103.8	15.5	---	---	---	---	---	72.2
1976	120.4	120.4	20.4	---	---	---	---	---	87.8

¹ Some totals do not add due to rounding. ² Apples, includes vinegar, wine, jam, fresh slices for pie making, etc. ³ Some quantities processed are included with fresh to avoid disclosure of individual operations. ⁴ Utilized cranberries include shrinkage.

Source: Noncitrus and Nuts Mid-Year Supplement, SRS.

Table 12—Apples, commercial crop¹: Production, and season average prices received by growers, 1975, 1976, and indicated 1977 production

State and area	Production			Price per pound	
	1975	1976	1977	1975	1976
	<i>Million pounds</i>			<i>Cents</i>	
Eastern States:					
Maine	67.0	70.0	82.0	10.3	12.5
New Hampshire	60.0	57.0	60.0	10.4	13.1
Vermont	38.0	38.0	40.0	10.3	12.0
Massachusetts	93.0	89.0	89.0	10.4	14.6
Rhode Island	5.1	4.4	4.5	11.4	12.8
Connecticut	48.0	30.0	46.0	10.7	13.9
New York	1,020.0	820.0	900.0	6.8	7.9
New Jersey	135.0	90.0	130.0	6.4	9.1
Pennsylvania	550.0	360.0	430.0	5.9	8.3
Delaware	12.5	11.5	12.0	6.1	9.0
Maryland	86.0	63.0	65.0	7.0	9.8
Virginia	430.0	212.0	300.0	5.0	7.6
West Virginia	240.0	200.0	205.0	5.4	8.3
North Carolina	315.0	265.0	270.0	5.9	9.1
South Carolina	24.0	23.0	28.0	10.1	10.4
Georgia ³	(³)	22.0	22.0	(³)	9.2
Total	3,123.6	2,354.9	2,683.5		
Central States:					
Ohio	160.0	105.0	70.0	9.6	14.4
Indiana	88.0	25.0	60.0	8.1	12.4
Illinois	115.0	86.0	108.0	7.6	10.2
Michigan	700.0	480.0	540.0	5.1	8.8
Wisconsin	64.0	52.0	48.0	9.4	11.8
Minnesota	18.5	23.5	18.0	12.9	11.8
Iowa	9.3	6.0	9.0	10.2	10.6
Missouri	77.0	50.0	63.0	12.4	15.3
Kansas	17.0	11.4	18.0	8.7	7.9
Kentucky	22.0	14.0	22.0	9.7	10.8
Tennessee	10.0	8.0	10.5	10.6	10.9
Arkansas	22.5	11.0	22.0	7.9	11.1
Total	1,303.3	871.9	988.5		
Western States:					
Idaho	95.0	125.0	120.0	11.1	12.3
Colorado	105.0	74.0	70.0	5.4	8.6
New Mexico	11.0	30.0	40.0	12.5	11.8
Utah	49.0	40.0	47.0	6.3	9.3
Washington	2,200.0	2,250.0	2,300.0	6.1	8.5
Oregon	150.0	170.0	155.0	4.8	7.2
California	460.0	480.0	480.0	5.8	6.3
Total	3,070.0	3,169.0	3,212.0		
United States	7,496.9	6,395.8	6,884.0	6.5	8.8

¹ In orchards of 100 or more bearing trees. ² Includes unharvested production and excess cullage (million pounds): United States 1975—429.8; 1976—6.3. ³ Estimates not available prior to the 1976 crop.

Source: Crop Production, SRS.

Table 13—Apples, commercial crop¹: Production by varieties, United States, 1975, 1976, and 1977

Variety	1975	1976	1977
<i>Million pounds</i>			
Cortland	145.1	122.9	141.8
Delicious	2,627.9	2,419.6	2,448.1
Golden Delicious	1,114.3	1,151.8	1,248.4
Gravenstein	90.0	91.0	90.0
Jonathan	434.7	304.2	358.1
McIntosh	677.5	527.9	681.9
Northern Spy	102.2	79.5	97.8
R. I. Greening	150.6	95.0	120.0
Rome Beauty	607.4	480.6	457.4
Stayman	277.8	171.0	211.4
Winesap	193.4	154.4	161.9
Yellow Newtown	139.0	154.0	152.0
York Imperial	341.6	193.3	252.4
Other	595.4	450.6	462.8
Total ¹	7,496.9	6,395.8	6,884.0

¹ Commercial crops refer to the total production of apples in orchards of 100 or more bearing trees. Data include quantities of mature fruit not harvested and excess cullage of harvested fruit not included in data in table 12.

Source: Commercial Apple report, SRS.

Table 14—Processed apples: Season average price per ton received by growers, by type of use, principal States, 1974-76

Use and State	1974	1975	1976
<i>Dollars</i>			
Canning:			
California	125.00	79.00	96.00
Michigan	127.00	64.00	174.00
New York	120.00	53.40	120.00
Pennsylvania	134.00	56.00	125.00
Virginia	123.00	46.80	117.00
Washington	94.30	59.90	109.00
West Virginia	125.00	46.80	108.00
United States	123.00	57.50	121.00
Juice and cider:			
California	96.00	71.00	85.00
Michigan	46.00	42.00	90.00
New York	66.00	36.40	77.20
Pennsylvania	62.00	46.00	82.00
Virginia	66.00	32.00	78.00
Washington	62.50	67.70	73.10
United States	64.80	52.60	80.20
Frozen¹:			
Michigan	110.00	70.00	174.00
New York	125.00	56.60	126.00
United States	121.00	73.10	143.00
Dried:			
California	(¹)	(¹)	75.00
Washington	94.80	59.00	84.80
United States	99.80	65.50	83.20

¹ Included in other States to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Source: Noncitrus Fruit and Nuts Supplement, SRS.

Table 15—Apples, Yakima Valley, Washington: Monthly average prices per carton tray pack, extra fancy, f.o.b. shipping point, 1975/76 and 1976/77¹

Month	Red delicious				Golden delicious				Winesape	
	Regular storage		C.A. storage		Regular storage		C.A. storage		Regular storage	
	1975/76	1976/77 ²	1975/76	1976/77 ²	1975/76	1976/77 ²	1975/76	1976/77 ²	1975/76	1976/77 ²
	<i>Dollars</i>									
August	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
September	7.75	9.54	---	---	7.73	8.55	---	---	---	---
October	6.11	8.42	---	---	6.13	7.26	---	---	---	---
November	5.79	7.92	---	---	5.78	6.51	---	---	6.47	7.38
December	5.98	8.45	---	---	6.02	6.50	---	---	6.72	7.46
January	5.95	8.51	---	---	6.12	6.32	---	---	6.56	7.12
February	6.69	8.93	---	9.39	6.19	6.47	---	---	6.61	7.37
March	7.22	---	7.81	9.50	6.24	6.70	7.47	7.64	6.71	7.15
April	6.92	---	7.74	9.48	6.38	---	7.49	7.75	6.61	7.11
May	6.07	---	6.38	9.52	4.97	---	6.72	8.33	6.32	7.35
June	---	---	6.00	10.43	---	---	6.51	10.31	5.53	7.76
July	---	---	8.13	10.34	---	---	6.94	9.65	5.41	7.46

¹ Apple sizes 80's-125's. ² Preliminary January through July 1977.

Source: Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 16-- Grapes: Total production and season average prices received by growers in principal States, 1975, 1976, and indicated 1977 production

State	Production			Price per ton	
	1975 ¹	1976 ¹	1977	1975	1976
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
New York	153,000	183,000	92,000	201.00	164.00
New Jersey	1,200	750	900	188.00	210.00
Pennsylvania	48,000	58,000	30,000	168.00	158.00
Ohio	14,600	15,000	6,000	194.00	162.00
Michigan	56,000	14,500	26,000	131.00	162.00
Missouri	2,750	1,750	3,000	242.00	228.00
North Carolina	4,400	4,500	4,620	255.00	266.00
Georgia-South Carolina	4,800	4,950	4,900	208.00	209.00
Arkansas	10,500	6,500	10,300	196.00	189.00
Arizona	12,300	12,400	11,000	595.00	725.00
Washington	110,200	111,000	100,000	149.00	114.00
California:					
Wine	1,322,000	1,355,000	1,600,000	110.00	135.00
Table	434,000	406,000	450,000	218.00	216.00
Raisin	2,205,000	2,129,000	1,950,000	138.00	153.00
Dried ²	284,000	258,000	—	665.00	680.00
Not dried	955,400	989,000	—	119.00	151.00
All	3,961,000	3,890,000	4,000,000	137.00	153.00
United States	4,378,750	4,304,430	4,288,720	142.00	155.00

¹ Includes unharvested production and excess cullage. (Tons): U.S. 1975-1,280, 1976-299,350. (287,000 tons fresh equivalent raisin type in California laid, but not harvested due to severe weather damages). ² Dried basis, 1 ton of raisin is equivalent to 4.40 tons of fresh grapes for 1975 and 4.42 for 1976.

Source: Crop Production, SRS.

Table 17—Peaches: Total production and season average prices received by growers, 1975, 1976, and indicated 1977 production

State	Production			Price per pound ¹	
	1975 ²	1976 ²	1977	1975	1976
	<i>Million pounds</i>			<i>Cents</i>	
Southern States:					
North Carolina	30.0	25.0	35.0	17.5	13.3
South Carolina	210.0	255.0	280.0	16.2	14.5
Georgia	95.0	200.0	110.0	23.8	12.0
Alabama	7.0	14.0	10.0	22.7	15.3
Mississippi	4.0	6.0	6.0	19.0	15.0
Arkansas	35.0	42.0	40.0	13.7	11.6
Louisiana	3.0	7.0	7.0	20.5	16.0
Oklahoma	6.8	8.0	9.5	13.9	14.0
Texas	16.0	21.0	43.0	22.0	18.0
Total Southern States ...	406.8	578.0	540.5		
California:					
Clingstone ³	1,452.0	1,496.0	1,450.0	7.5	6.9
Freestone	389.0	464.0	400.0	6.9	7.3
Total California	1,841.0	1,960.0	1,850.0		
Other States:					
Massachusetts	5.3	4.5	5.0	20.0	26.0
Connecticut	5.4	4.1	5.0	20.0	26.0
New York	17.0	9.5	13.0	16.3	17.0
New Jersey	95.0	80.0	110.0	15.7	16.2
Pennsylvania	110.0	110.0	105.0	12.3	13.1
Ohio	20.0	12.0	2.0	17.7	18.7
Indiana	10.0	5.5	1.0	17.8	9.6
Illinois	27.0	20.0	9.0	13.8	14.5
Michigan	65.0	40.0	65.0	13.4	14.1
Missouri	23.0	22.5	13.0	15.6	18.8
Kansas	11.0	4.0	9.0	13.5	16.5
Delaware	3.2	1.6	2.0	10.1	17.0
Maryland	23.0	18.0	19.0	12.5	
Virginia	32.0	15.0	17.0	12.5	12.9
West Virginia	28.0	15.0	16.0	11.4	14.4
Kentucky	16.5	9.0	1.0	14.0	15.3
Tennessee	8.7	8.0	8.0	13.5	13.5
Idaho	10.5	12.0	12.5	11.6	10.0
Colorado	16.7	14.5	22.0	17.0	16.8
Utah	16.0	18.0	17.0	13.4	12.7
Washington	38.0	42.0	34.0	9.2	8.9
Oregon	13.0	15.0	15.0	17.0	17.6
Total Other States	594.3	480.2	500.5		
United States	2,842.1	3,018.2	2,891.0	10.4	9.6

¹ Season average price received by growers. ² Includes unharvested production and excess cullage (million pounds): United States, 1975-28.0, 1976-218.6. ³ California clingstones is over the scale tonnage and includes culls and cannery diversions (million pounds): 1975-150.0, 1976-154.0.

Source: Crop Production, SRS.

Table 18—Pears: Total production and season average prices received by growers by States and Pacific Coast, variety comparison, 1975, 1976, and indicated 1977 production

State	Production			Price per ton ¹	
	1975 ²	1976 ²	1977	1975	1976
	<i>Tons</i>			<i>Dollars</i>	
Connecticut	1,900	700	1,900	290.00	420.00
New York	20,000	8,000	15,000	145.00	191.00
Pennsylvania	3,400	2,800	3,200	214.00	229.00
Michigan	15,000	6,000	12,000	140.00	220.00
Idaho	1,650	2,000	1,800	193.00	235.00
Colorado	6,000	6,400	7,400	153.00	124.00
Utah	4,900	5,300	4,600	147.00	183.00
Washington	219,000	235,000	213,000	137.00	120.00
Oregon	173,000	207,000	169,000	144.00	126.00
California	303,350	373,500	348,000	143.00	125.00
United States	748,200	846,700	775,900	143.00	126.00
Pacific Coast:					
Washington:					
Barlett	133,500	140,000	135,000	121.00	117.00
Other	85,500	95,000	78,000	161.00	124.00
Total	219,000	235,000	213,000	137.00	120.00
Oregon:					
Barlett	79,000	82,000	74,000	116.00	121.00
Other	94,000	125,000	95,000	168.00	129.00
Total	173,000	207,000	169,000	144.00	126.00
California:					
Barlett	297,000	365,000	340,000	143.00	124.00
Other	6,350	8,500	8,000	182.00	148.00
Total	303,350	373,500	348,000	143.00	125.00
3 States:					
Barlett	509,500	587,000	549,000	133.00	122.00
Other	185,850	228,500	181,000	165.00	128.00
Total	695,350	815,500	730,000		

¹ All prices. ² Includes unharvested production and excess cullage (tons): U.S. 1975-6,300; 1976-20,000.

Source: Crop Production, SRS.

Table 19—Prunes and plums: Production and season average prices received by growers in principal States, 1975, 1976, and indicated 1977 production

Crop and State	Production			Price per ton ¹	
	1975	1976	1977	1975	1976
	<i>Tons</i>			<i>Dollars</i>	
Prunes and plums: ²					
Michigan	18,000	12,000	15,000	120.00	130.00
Idaho	4,000	7,000	7,000	200.00	242.00
Washington	20,600	22,600	15,000	106.00	97.70
Oregon	30,000	31,000	28,000	103.00	107.00
Total 4 States	72,600	72,600	65,000	113.00	119.00
Dried prunes: ³					
California	149,000	145,000	152,000	402.00	428.00
Plums:					
California	124,000	115,000	140,000	279.00	378.00
United States (fresh basis) ...	650,000	626,000	661,000		

¹ All price. ² Mostly prunes, however, estimates include small quantities of plums in all States. Includes unharvested production and excess cullage (tons): total four States: 1975-3,000; 1976-3,500 ³ In California the dry ratio is 3.06: 1 for 1975 and 3.05: 1 for 1976.

Source: Crop Production, SRS.

Table 20—U.S. exports of selected noncitrus fruits, fresh and canned, by destinations, 1972/73-1976/77 season

Item and season ¹	Canada	Europe				Other	Total
		United Kingdom	Original EC ²	Other	Total		
<i>1,000 bushels³</i>							
Fresh fruit:							
Apples:							
1972/73	1,347	374	203	517	1,094	1,114	3,555
1973/74	2,132	60	2	362	424	1,688	4,244
1974/75	2,987	305	16	386	707	1,875	5,569
1975/76	2,185	222	1	325	548	2,634	5,367
1976/77	2,860	75	29	418	522	2,920	6,302
Pears:							
1972/73	696	8	15	160	183	312	1,191
1973/74	1,001	12	82	291	385	531	1,917
1974/75	879	2	33	172	207	610	1,696
1975/76	960	9	74	218	301	400	1,661
1976/77	1,014	(⁵)	53	245	298	238	1,550
<i>1,000 equivalent cases 24 No. 2½'s</i>							
Canned fruit:							
Peaches:							
1972/73	923	11	1,007	340	1,358	366	2,647
1973/74	970	100	905	487	1,492	357	2,819
1974/75	1,250	18	338	375	731	166	2,147
1975/76	1,055	8	460	244	712	310	2,077
1976/77	1,030	3	527	237	767	745	2,542
Fruit cocktail:							
1972/73	746	196	573	407	1,176	309	2,231
1973/74	821	274	638	496	1,408	403	2,632
1974/75	921	97	179	219	595	251	1,767
1975/76	949	47	167	379	593	298	1,840
1976/77	874	40	143	379	562	455	1,891
Pineapple:							
1972/73	231	66	903	184	1,153	163	1,547
1973/74	197	101	869	169	1,139	157	1,493
1974/75	194	30	564	166	760	60	1,014
1975/76	180	18	413	117	548	61	789
1976/77	352	17	373	101	491	40	883
Cherries ⁴ :							
1972/73	23	7	367	3	377	20	420
1973/74	27	7	195	3	205	36	268
1974/75	32	5	283	3	291	28	351
1975/76	24	8	442	4	454	59	537
1976/77	50	1	160	2	163	34	247
Apricots:							
1972/73	16	1	101	8	110	9	135
1973/74	29	26	26	13	65	20	114
1974/75	19	1	3	2	6	9	34
1975/76	12	1	2	6	9	21	42
1976/77	16	1	9	4	14	24	54
Pears:							
1972/73	35	2	129	26	157	52	244
1973/74	51	3	72	21	96	115	262
1974/75	39	3	38	12	53	42	134
1975/76	86	(⁵)	14	28	42	47	175
1976/77	58	(⁵)	13	16	29	74	161

¹ Season beginning July 1 for fresh apples, pears and canned cherries, June 1 for other canned items. ² Belgium-Luxembourg, France, West Germany, Italy and Netherlands. ³ Apples, 42 pounds; pears, 45 pounds. ⁴ Excludes Maraschino cherries. ⁵ Negligible.

Source: Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table 21—Frozen fruit cold storage holdings

Commodity	July 31		
	1975	1976	1977
	<i>1,000 pounds</i>		
Apples	51,650	54,683	70,995
Apricots	15,224	18,663	16,978
Cherries	119,451	81,618	92,273
Grapes	3,228	2,852	4,266
Peaches	21,506	16,608	22,840
Blackberries	13,606	7,644	10,347
Blueberries	15,112	10,541	15,356
Boysenberries	6,906	4,752	4,738
Raspberries, black	3,047	2,786	2,495
Raspberries, red	26,638	21,098	19,428
Strawberries	204,081	166,874	228,685
Other fruits and berries	103,968	84,424	92,064
Total	584,417	472,543	580,465

Source: Cold Storage report. SRS.

Table 22—Frozen concentrated citrus juices: Florida canners' stocks, packs, supplies, and movement, current season with comparisons

Item and season	Carryin	Pack		Supply		Movement		Stocks ¹
		To date ¹	Total season	To date ¹	Total season	To date ¹	Total season	
	<i>1,000 gallons</i>							
Grapefruit:								
1972/73	2,831	8,658	8,658	11,489	11,489	5,621	7,908	5,868
1973/74	3,581	9,026	9,026	12,607	12,607	5,507	7,710	7,100
1974/75	4,897	7,822	7,847	12,719	12,744	5,777	8,509	6,942
1975/76	4,235	² 9,389	² 9,527	13,624	13,762	7,126	10,456	6,498
1976/77	3,306	² 12,313		15,619		7,871		7,748
Tangerines:								
1972/73	208	1,072	1,072	1,280	1,280	1,001	1,069	279
1973/74	211	1,019	1,019	1,230	1,230	733	831	497
1974/75	399	1,147	1,147	1,546	1,546	874	1,153	672
1975/76	393	³ 1,117	³ 1,127	1,510	1,520	970	1,138	540
1976/77	382	³ 947		1,329		620		709

¹ For the 1976/77 season, week ending August 13; 1975/76, August 14; 1974/75, August 15; 1973/74, August 17; 1972/73, August 18. These respective dates include data through the 37th week of each season. ² Includes receipts of Florida product from nonmembers and domestic receipts of non-Florida product. ³ Includes domestic receipts of non-Florida product.

Source: Florida Canners Association.

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