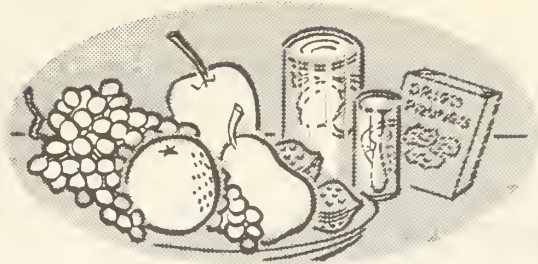


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FRUIT SITUATION

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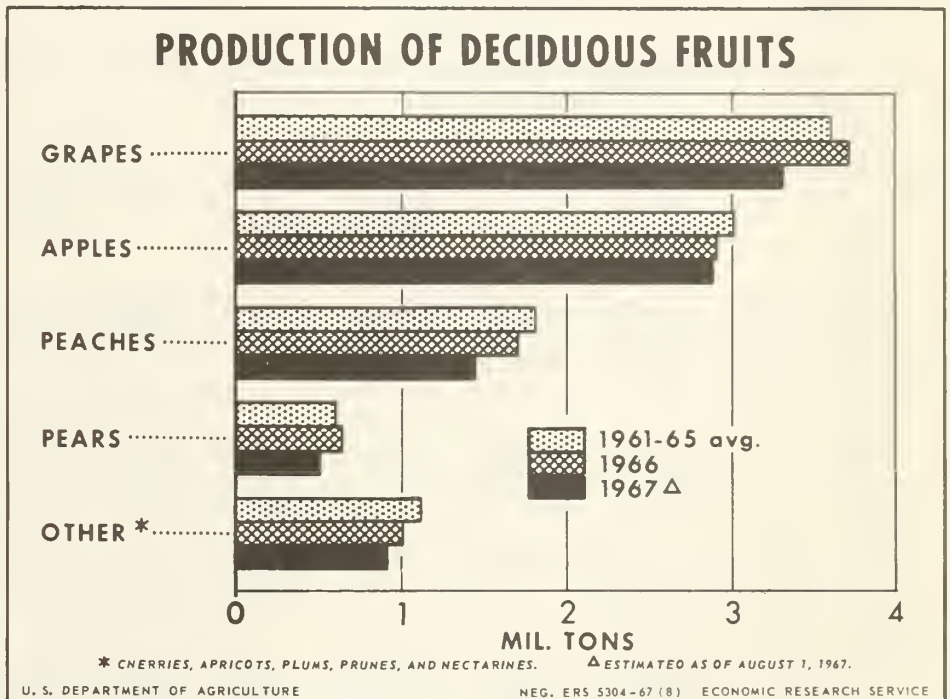
SEP 20 1967

FRUIT SITUATION RECORDS

164

For P.M. Release, August 30, 1967

As a result of generally unfavorable spring weather, total production of deciduous fruits in 1967 is expected to be 11 percent below both last year and average. Based on August 1 conditions, all fruit crops except plums and prunes will be smaller than both last year and average. Among the major fruits, declines in production from 1966 are: apples, 1 percent; grapes, 12 percent; peaches, 12 percent; and pears, 39 percent. Grower prices for most fresh and processed deciduous fruits are likely to exceed 1966 levels.



IN THIS ISSUE

Midsummer Fruit and Nut Review

Per Capita Consumption Tables

Table 1.—Production and utilization of specified fruits, United States, crops of 1962-66 ^{1/}

Commodity and crop year	Total production	Production having value ^{2/}	Farm home use	Utilization of sales													
				Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons		
				Fresh sales	Canned	Dried	Frozen	Crushed	Other	Total processed							
Apples																	
1962	2,844,550	2,842,550	24,100	2,818,450	1,684,500	555,500	59,950	87,200	3/431,300	1,133,950							
1963	2,876,300	2,860,150	20,600	2,839,550	1,702,800	574,950	25,050	84,200	3/452,550	1,136,750							
1964	3,159,700	3,120,150	20,200	3,099,950	1,764,250	654,400	36,150	99,150	3/544,800	1,335,700							
1965	3,065,750	2,996,650	19,450	2,977,200	1,668,000	654,300	32,100	109,100	3/513,700	1,309,200							
1966	2,878,100	2,823,250	18,050	2,805,200	1,568,500	521,750	60,000	103,350	3/531,600	1,216,700							
Avocados																	
1962	51,700	51,370	330	51,370	51,370												
1963	60,700	60,370	330	60,370	4/60,370												
1964	37,400	36,740	330	36,410	4/36,410												
1965	60,800	60,800	335	60,465	4/60,465												
1966	76,300	76,300	335	75,965	4/75,965												
Cranberries																	
1962	66,225	59,075	5/	---	26,035	6/33,040	---	---	---	33,040							
1963	62,725	60,325	2/	---	20,920	6/39,605	---	---	---	39,605							
1964	67,225	66,325	2/	---	22,110	6/44,215	---	---	---	44,215							
1965	71,840	71,140	2/	---	19,480	6/51,660	---	---	---	51,660							
1966	79,930	78,880	5/	---	16,400	6/62,480	---	---	---	62,480							
Grapes																	
1962	3,238,700	3,238,500	6,540	3,231,960	586,468	43,000	790,200	---	---	2,645,462							
1963	3,793,060	3,732,060	5,985	3,726,075	524,437	43,000	1,070,600	---	---	3,201,638							
1964	3,478,000	3,478,000	5,940	3,472,060	545,943	60,000	1,034,800	---	---	2,966,117							
1965	4,351,260	4,325,960	6,045	4,319,915	593,529	54,800	1,297,000	---	---	3,726,386							
1966	3,733,640	3,733,340	5,706	3,727,634	587,744	62,000	1,189,600	---	---	3,139,890							
Nectarines																	
1962	51,000	51,000	200	50,800	49,500	---	---	---	---	1,300							
1963	57,000	57,000	200	56,800	54,800	---	---	---	---	2,000							
1964	75,000	75,000	200	74,800	73,000	---	---	---	---	1,800							
1965	67,000	64,800	200	64,600	63,500	---	---	---	---	1,100							
1966	68,000	68,000	200	67,800	4/67,800	---	---	---	---	---							
Olives																	
1962	52,000	52,000	200	51,800	600	37,700	---	---	---	51,200							
1963	57,000	57,000	200	56,800	600	39,100	---	---	---	56,200							
1964	54,000	54,000	200	53,800	700	37,500	---	---	---	53,100							
1965	50,000	50,000	200	49,800	700	37,800	---	---	---	49,100							
1966	58,000	58,000	200	57,800	4,000	44,000	---	---	---	57,400							
Strawberries ^{10/}																	
1962	263,406	263,406	---	263,406	148,543	---	---	---	---	114,863							
1963	255,444	255,444	---	255,444	148,008	---	---	---	---	107,436							
1964	275,218	275,218	---	275,218	149,335	---	---	---	---	125,883							
1965	231,670	216,584	---	216,584	126,638	---	---	---	---	89,946							
1966 (Prel.)	234,572	234,052	---	234,052	129,814	---	---	---	---	104,238							
Bush berries ^{11/}																	
1962	34,053	34,053	---	34,053	1,328	---	---	---	---	36,726							
1963	32,913	32,753	---	32,753	1,365	---	---	---	---	34,188							
1964	36,565	36,153	---	36,153	1,394	---	---	---	---	34,759							
1965	41,748	41,541	---	41,541	1,437	---	---	---	---	40,104							
1966	49,313	46,440	---	46,440	1,401	---	---	---	---	45,049							

^{1/} Production and utilization of apricots, cherries, peaches, pears, plums, and prunes, 1962-66 crops, published in the July 1967 Fruit Situation. ^{2/} Differences between total production and production having value are economic abandonment. ^{3/} Mostly crushed for vinegar, cider, and juice. ^{4/} Includes some quantities processed. ^{5/} Quantities used in farm household negligible. ^{6/} Mostly canned. ^{7/} Includes some quantities canned. ^{8/} Excludes 61,000 tons, fresh equivalent of 14,000 tons of rain damaged raisins lost in the field. ^{9/} California Spanish Green, Sicilian Style, chopped, minced, and other cures. ^{10/} Unrevised data. ^{11/} Washington and Oregon.

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 T H E F R U I T S I T U A T I O N
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Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, August 22, 1967

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SUMMARY

Noncitrus Fruit: Supplies of fresh market deciduous fruit during late summer and fall, although seasonally heavy, are expected to be considerably smaller than in this period of 1966. In early August, growers' prices for most noncitrus fruits were above the levels of a year ago and are likely to continue higher during the remainder of the current marketing season. Prices for 1967-crop deciduous fruits for processing are also likely to average well above the levels of last season. Generally lighter 1967 crops, coupled with smaller carryins of most processed noncitrus fruits, and expected continued strong consumer demand will exert upward pressures on prices.

As of August 1, total production of deciduous fruits is expected to be 11 percent below 1966 and average. All major deciduous crops are smaller than both last year and average, except prunes and plums. The apple crop is slightly smaller than in 1966, the peach and grape crops are substantially lighter, and pears will be down sharply.

The 1967/68 pack of canned fruits will probably be substantially smaller than last season's output. The short 1967 Bartlett pear crop will limit the size of the packs of pears and fruit cocktail. Output of canned peaches will also likely be reduced somewhat from 1966. But output of canned apple slices and applesauce may be a little larger, in view of the larger apple crop expected in the East where processing usage is important. The purple plum pack may also be up. However, at the start of the 1967/68 season, canners' stocks of noncitrus items--except for Clingstone peaches and pears--are much below year-earlier levels. Thus, total supplies of canned fruit this year will be tight.

Output of dried fruit in 1967/68 is expected to be down substantially from last season. Among major dried items, early-season indications point to a small increase only for prunes.

A small increase is likely in the 1967 frozen fruit pack, mainly because of increased output of tart cherries. Production of frozen strawberries may also

be up a little. Reductions in most other frozen fruits and berries appear probable.

Citrus: As of mid-August, 1967/68 citrus crops in all States were making good to excellent progress. While it is too early in the season for quantitative estimates of the new crops, California's production of grapefruit and oranges may be somewhat smaller than this season's harvest, due to a lighter set of fruit.

Until the new crop becomes available in the fall, fresh citrus supplies, mostly from California, will be seasonally light. Remaining supplies of California Valencia oranges in early August were moderately larger than a year ago. There were substantially more lemons.

Florida packers' stocks of frozen and canned citrus items in early August were sharply above a year earlier. Movement of processed citrus products was aided this season by relatively low retail prices. With a record large pack of frozen orange concentrate this season, ending stocks will be much above the moderate levels of a year ago. Retail prices this summer and fall are expected to continue well below 1966 levels.

Edible Tree Nuts: The 1967 crop of 4 major edible tree nuts--almonds, filberts, pecans, and walnuts--is expected to be down slightly from 1966. A sharp increase in pecan production this year nearly offsets anticipated reductions in the other nut crops.

APPLES

Expected Slightly Smaller Crop

The 1967 commercial apple crop was forecast as of August 1 at 5,704 million pounds (125.5 million bushels)--1 percent below 1966 and 4 percent below the 1961-65 average (table 14). An expected increase in production in Eastern States was not quite sufficient to offset declines in the Central and Western apple States this season.

Among the leading apple producing States, production in Washington is expected to be slightly below 1966, moderately smaller in Pennsylvania, substantially smaller in Michigan, and down sharply in California. A slightly larger 1967 crop is expected in New York. Virginia's production will be up sharply from last year's short output, but still substantially below average.

Prospective 1967 crops and changes from last year, by regions, are: Eastern, 2,487 million pounds--up 14 percent; Central, 1,028 million pounds--down 7 percent; and Western, 2,189 million pounds--down 12 percent. Production is below average in the Eastern and Central States, but above average in the Western States.

Marketing Prospects

With demand for fresh and processed apples expected to continue strong this year, early-season prospects point to a good season for marketing 1967-crop apples. Prospective smaller supplies of many fresh and processed noncitrus fruits in 1967/68 point to prices generally higher than during last season.

In July, prices received by growers for apples for fresh use (national average basis) were 27 percent above a year ago. July sales included both storage apples from the 1966 crop and early apples from the 1967 crop. Grower prices for the new apple crop will not become well established until supplies of fall and winter varieties start moving in volume in September or October.

The volume of 1967-crop apples going to fresh markets later this season may be down somewhat from a year earlier, due to reduced production in some heavy fall and winter apple States (such as Washington and Michigan). A substantial portion of the crops of these States is usually stored for sale later in the season. But usage of 1967-crop apples for processing may be moderately larger than last year. Indicated increases in production in Appalachia where processors are an important outlet, could lead to a larger 1967 processed apple pack.

Canners' stocks of apple slices and applesauce are sharply below year-earlier levels, adding incentive to increase output of these items.

Foreign Trade

U. S. exports of fresh apples during July 1966-June 1967 were approximately 197 million pounds (4.1 million bushels)--30 percent below the very large export volume of 1965/66. Western Europe and Canada were the principal destinations. Imports in 1966/67, mostly from Canada, totaled about 59 million pounds (1.2 million bushels)--over 2½ times more than in last season.

Export opportunities for U. S. apples appear slightly more favorable than a year ago. Preliminary indications point to some reduction in European apple output in 1967.

PEARS

Pear Production 39% Below Large 1966 Crop

Total 1967 pear production was estimated as of August 1 at 458,200 tons--39 percent below last year and a fourth below the 1961-65 average (table 15). Production is down in all major pear producing States--except Oregon, where the crop is about the same as last year.

The pear crops in the Pacific Coast States this year total 405,000 tons--40 percent below 1966 and 25 percent below average. Bartlett production is expected to be 260,000 tons--about half the size of last year's crop. The 1967 crop of other varieties (mostly winter pears) is expected to total 145,000 tons--down 12 percent.

In other than the 3 Pacific Coast States, 1967 pear production is expected to total 53,200 tons--a fourth below last year and 27 percent less than average. Production in the 2 leading States in this group--Michigan and New York--is down 31 percent and 13 percent, respec-

tively. Because production is also down in other regions, the Pacific Coast States in 1967, as in past years, account for about seven-eighths of the total U. S. pear crop.

Prices Up Sharply

Harvest of Bartlett pears usually starts in early July in California, and in August in Oregon and Washington. California's crop was much later than last year; harvest and shipment at the end of July was very light. The principal outlet for Pacific Coast Bartlett pears is canning, but substantial quantities are usually shipped to fresh markets. With processors utilizing most of the small crop this year, fresh market movement is expected to be down sharply. Most other varieties of Pacific Coast pears are sold mostly in fresh form.

Foreign Trade

During July 1966-June 1967, U. S. exports of fresh pears were approximately 68 million pounds--only slightly less than a year earlier. Shipments to European markets were down sharply from a year ago. However increased movement to Canada and Latin America were largely offsetting. Fresh pear imports during the same period totaled 15 million pounds--over twice the volume of a year ago. Based on early season pear crop prospects in Europe, U. S. export opportunities would appear to be slightly better than a year ago. However, the short 1967 U. S. crop, with attendant higher prices, may weaken export prospects.

PEACHES

1967 Production Down Substantially

The 1967 U. S. peach crop was estimated as of August 1 at 2,992 million pounds (61.7 million bushels)--12 percent below 1966 and 16 percent below the 1961-65 average (table 16). Included in the total are California Clingstones, mostly a canning crop, production of which is expected to be 1,620 million pounds (810,000

tons)--3 percent below 1966 but 8 percent above average. Excluding California Clingstone production, the 1967 U. S. peach crop is 1,372 million pounds (27.9 million bushels)--21 percent less than last year and 34 percent below average.

The peach crop in the 9 Southern States, now nearly all harvested, is estimated at 529 million pounds (10.5 million bushels)--down 29 percent from 1966. Production prospects in most of the more northern States which supply fresh market peaches from August through September are also much less favorable than a year ago.

Expected production in such important growing States as Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Washington, and Colorado are considerably smaller than both last year and average. In Michigan, the crop is substantially larger than the short 1966 crop, but still much below average. As a result of winter injury and spring frosts, light crops are also in prospect in New England and the middle Atlantic regions.

Fresh Peach Prices Up Sharply

Shipping point prices for fresh market peaches during July and early August averaged sharply above 1966 levels. On a national average basis, in July, growers received 9.59 cents per pound for peaches for fresh use, compared with 7.02 cents per pound last year. Since prospective supplies for marketing during the remainder of the current season are much smaller than a year ago, prices can be expected to continue well above the relatively high levels prevailing last summer.

Use for Processing

Total output of canned peaches will probably be down moderately from last year, primarily because of reduced 1967 crop prospects for Freestones. However, with current crop prospects, the new pack of canned California Clingstone peaches may also be down somewhat from last season's relatively heavy output. Prevalence of split pits, requiring considerable culling, has been reported this

season. Use of Clingstones in fruit cocktail will be smaller than last year too. The light crop of pears--important ingredients in the fruit cocktail mixture--will limit requirements for peaches for this item. With demand for processed peaches expected to continue strong during the 1967/68 marketing season, grower prices for processed peaches will likely average above last year.

NECTARINES

The 1967 California nectarine crop, as of August 1, was estimated at 55,000 tons--19 percent below 1966 and 10 percent below the 1961-65 average (table 23). Fresh market is the principal outlet for nectarines. Although sizes are smaller than last year, and cullage has been heavy due to split pits, hail damage, and growth cracks, what fruit has been packed was of good quality. With harvesting much later than usual, fresh market shipments through mid-August were considerably below a year earlier. California shipping point prices averaged substantially higher. Harvesting will continue active through September. Grower prices during the remainder of the season are likely to continue above the very favorable levels of 1966.

CHERRIES

Sweet Cherry Crop 16% Below Large 1966 Crop

The 1967 crop of sweet cherries was an estimated 97,610 tons--16 percent below 1966 and 1 percent below the 1961-65 average (table 17). The decrease in production was due primarily to lighter crops in Washington and California. In most other sweet cherry producing States, 1967 crops were about the same or larger than last year. Harvesting was largely completed by early August.

The principal outlet for sweet cherries is brining, followed by fresh market consumption, and canning. Shipments of 1967 crop to fresh markets through mid-August were considerably

smaller than last year. Output of brined cherries in California will likely be down considerably from last year, in view of the sharp reduction in the size of the 1967 cherry crop in this State. But output of brined cherries in the Great Lakes States will probably approximate last year's level. The cherry crop in Michigan --an important processing State--is expected to total the same as a year earlier. Oregon's output may be up somewhat. The 1967 California pack of canned sweet cherries was 28 percent below last year's small output. The total 1967 U.S. canned sweet cherry pack will likely fall short of last season's relatively light volume.

Light 1967 Tart Cherry Crop

Tart cherry production was estimated, as of August 1, at 82,400 tons--9 percent below last year's short crop and 53 percent below the 1961-65 average (table 17). Production was down from 1966 in all States except New York, Idaho, Utah, and Washington. Michigan continues as the leading tart cherry producing State, even though its 1967 crop is about a fourth less than last year's. Most of the reduction in U.S. tart cherry production occurred in the Great Lakes States, due to spring freezes and poor pollination. Harvesting was well underway by early August.

Most tart cherries are either frozen or canned. In the Great Lakes States, deliveries to freezers and canners in mid-August were slightly smaller than a year earlier. In view of the short 1967 crop, total output of processed tart cherry items this year will likely be below last season's small output. Moreover, because of very light carryover stocks from last year's production of both canned and frozen tart cherries, total supplies of these items for 1967/68 are expected to be much below 1966/67 volume. Prices will likely exceed the relatively high levels of last year.

PRUNES AND PLUMS

Increased Production in Prospect for 1967

As of August 1, production of prunes and plums in Michigan, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon was expected to total 73,300 tons--11 percent above 1966 but 3 percent below the 1961-65 average (table 18). This consists mostly of prunes, but includes small quantities of plums. Larger crops than last year are expected, except in Washington, where spring frost damage occurred. Fresh market and canning usage account for most of the prunes and plums produced in the Northwest and Michigan. Prune harvesting in Washington started in early August, about a week later than last year. With substantially increased prune and plum production indicated for 1967, grower prices may average somewhat below the relatively high levels of 1966.

California Prune Crop Up 2%; Plums About the Same as 1966

The 1967 prune crop in California is expected to be 135,000 tons (dried basis)--2 percent larger than the light 1966 crop, but 12 percent below the 1961-65 average. The crop is very late this year and the dry-away may be heavier than last season. However, as of August 1, fruit continued to develop well. Conversion of dried prunes to prune juice has gained in importance since 1950, but the principal usage continues to be consumption in dried (mostly whole) form. Foreign markets are also important outlets for dried prunes.

California's plum crop, mostly shipped to fresh markets, is estimated at 95,000 tons--about the same as last year's output, but 6 percent below average. Harvesting is usually most active during July and August, but the 1967 crop matured somewhat later than last year's. Cullage has been heavy, due to split pits and other reasons. Fresh market shipments

through mid-August were considerably below a year earlier.

GRAPES

Substantially Smaller Crop In Prospect

U.S. production was estimated as of August 1 at 3,283,650 tons--12 percent below 1966 and 9 percent below the 1961-65 average (table 20). Decreased production of all varieties in California is primarily responsible for the smaller 1967 output. Prospective crops in most other grape-producing States are also down from a year earlier.

California's grape crop accounts for 90 percent of U.S. production. At 2,950,000 tons, it is down 13 percent from 1966 and 11 percent below average. Production of raisin varieties (1,900,000 tons) is expected to be down 13 percent; table varieties (450,000 tons), down 20 percent; and wine varieties (600,000 tons), down 10 percent. Arizona's crop, (like California's, principally of European types such as the Thompson Seedless) is 14,000 tons--11 percent above last year and 6 percent above average.

In States other than California and Arizona, grape production in 1967 is expected to total 319,650 tons--about the same as in 1966 but 4 percent larger than average. American-type grapes, such as the Concord are grown in these States. Most of these grapes are crushed for juice, wine, jam, and jelly.

Fresh Market Movement and Prices

Early season movement of California and Arizona grapes to fresh market has lagged considerably behind a year ago, due to slow development of the crops. In mid-August, weekly movement of California grapes, although increasing in volume, continued well below year-earlier levels. California shipping point prices declined as volume increased, but continued substantially above mid-August levels of last year. Prices during late summer and early fall are expected to continue

to average substantially above last year.

Processing Use

Most U.S. grapes are processed by drying, or crushing for juice, wine, and other grape products; a limited quantity is canned. Unlike fresh market use, which does not change greatly from year to year, tonnages dried or crushed are more variable. Although use for drying and crushing will remain uncertain until harvest is more advanced, early-season indications point to probable decreases in output of processed grape items. For data on utilization of the U.S. grape crops of recent years, see table 1.

CRANBERRIES

The 1967 crop of cranberries, according to the first estimate based on August 15 crop conditions, is expected to be 1,515,000 barrels (100 pounds per barrel). This is 5 percent below last year's record crop, but 15 percent above the 1961-65 average (table 19). Prospective production is smaller than last year in Massachusetts, Wisconsin, and Washington but larger in New Jersey and Oregon.

In Massachusetts, the leading cranberry state, the 1967 crop of 700,000 barrels is 9 percent below last year. Second in production is Wisconsin, where 500,000 barrels are forecast--down 2 percent from 1966. In other States, production in 1967 and changes from last year are: New Jersey, 157,000 barrels--up 16 percent; Washington, 101,000 barrels--down 25 percent; and Oregon, 57,000 barrels--up 17 percent. Massachusetts and New Jersey usually lead off harvesting of the new crop shortly after Labor Day. Maturity of the Massachusetts crop this year is expected to be about a week later than usual due to a cold, wet spring.

The 1966 U.S. cranberry crop of 1,598,600 barrels was utilized as follows: processed, 1,249,600 barrels--78.2 percent; and fresh use, 328,000 barrels--20.5 percent. Not utilized because of economic abandonment were 21,000 barrels, representing 1.3 percent of the crop. The season's

average price per barrel to growers for 1966-crop cranberries utilized was \$15.50 --unchanged from a year earlier.

BUSH BERRIES

Production Up in 1967

The 1967 Washington and Oregon bush berry crop (red raspberries, black raspberries, tame blackberries, blueberries, currants, boysenberries, youngberries, and loganberries) is expected to total 101.7 million pounds (50,800 tons). This is 3 percent above 1966 and about 40 percent above the 1961-65 average (table 21). Oregon accounts for about two-thirds of the 1967 production in these 2 States.

Output of both red raspberries and tame blackberries, by far the leaders, is up slightly from a year ago. Increases over 1966 are also indicated for all other berries in this group except blueberries, production of which is down moderately, due to lighter yields.

Most of the annual bush berry crop in Washington and Oregon is usually canned or frozen. In 1966, an unusually large quantity of berries--especially tame blackberries--were not harvested, primarily because of depressed prices. Of the berries harvested in both 1965 and 1966, about 97 percent were processed. These berries reached consumers not only in the initial canned or frozen form, but also in preserves, jams, jellies, juices, ice cream, and other products.

Data on bush berry production and use for States other than Washington and Oregon are not available.

NEW CROP CITRUS CONDITION

In early August, Florida citrus trees were in excellent condition. With abundant rainfall, trees have recovered from the effects of the late spring drought. Fruit were making excellent

growth, but late bloom following the drought was below expectations.

In California, prospects for new-crop oranges and grapefruit were not as favorable as a year ago. Although trees are in good condition, fruit set was lighter than last year.

Prospects for Arizona citrus were very good. Groves were in good condition and fruit set, moderately heavy. Lemon shipments were expected to begin about the end of August.

In Texas, rainfall has been below normal, but irrigated groves were in generally good condition. Fruit size was larger than a year ago, and a good citrus crop is in prospect.

The first official forecast of 1967/68 citrus production will be made as of October 1 and published in the October 10 Crop Report.

ORANGES

Larger Remaining Supplies of California Valencias

California Valencia oranges comprise the main fresh market supply of oranges during summer and early fall until new-crop Florida oranges and California Navels become available. In early August, moderately heavier supplies of California Valencias remained for marketing this year than last.

California's 1966/67 Valencia orange crop is estimated at 19.0 million boxes--7 percent above 1965/66 and 22 percent above the 1960-64 average. Florida's Valencia crop, now all harvested, was 68.0 million boxes. This was up 39 percent from last season and 78 percent above average. Arizona's and Texas' total orange production--at 6.4 million boxes--was also sharply above both last season's and average. The total 1966/67 U. S. orange crop was about 189 million boxes--about a third above 1965/66 and two-thirds above average (table 25).

Orange Prices Down

In mid-August, California shipping point prices for Valencias averaged moderately below a year earlier. In view of larger supplies of fresh oranges remaining for marketing this summer and fall and much heavier stocks of frozen and canned orange juice, prices are expected to continue below year-earlier levels.

Foreign Trade

U.S. exports of fresh oranges (including some tangerines) during November 1966-June 1967 were approximately 5.8 million boxes--11 percent above a year earlier. U.S. imports over the same period totaled about 0.3 million boxes--down 56 percent. As in the past, Canada was the principal export market for U.S. oranges. Mexico was the chief source of imports.

GRAPEFRUIT

Remaining seasonally light supplies of fresh grapefruit come mostly from California. Supplies will continue light until harvest of new-crop Florida grapefruit starts in late September. Shipping point prices for the old crop are seasonally high during the summer.

The 1966/67 U.S. grapefruit crop was 56.0 million boxes--20 percent above 1965/66 and 43 percent above the 1960-64 average. Increased output in Florida--the leading producer--and Texas outweighed reductions in California and Arizona.

During September 1966-June 1967, U.S. exports of fresh grapefruit were about 3.2 million boxes--about a third larger than a year earlier. Canada was, by far, the principal destination.

LEMONS AND LIMES

The 1966/67 California-Arizona lemon crop, still being harvested, is expected to total 18.8 million boxes--19 percent above 1965/66 and 21 percent above 1960-64 average. Remaining supplies, con-

sisting of California fruit, in early August were up sharply from a year ago. Utilization of the current crop by processors has been sharply above year earlier levels; that for fresh market, moderately larger.

Grower prices for lemons (all uses) during June and July averaged sharply below the levels prevailing during the comparable months of 1966. But in mid-August, California shipping point prices for fresh market lemons, averaged moderately above a year ago.

Exports of fresh lemons and limes (mostly limes) during November 1966-June 1967 were the equivalent of about 2.2 million boxes--up 9 percent from a year earlier. Western Europe and Canada were the principal U.S. export markets.

The 1967/68 Florida lime crop, harvest of which is now well underway, is estimated at 500,000 boxes--19 percent above the 1966/67 crop. Grower prices in July (on-tree basis) averaged sharply below a year earlier.

PROCESSED NONCITRUS FRUIT

Decreased Pack of Canned
Fruits Expected in 1967/68

The 1967/68 pack of commercially canned fruit in mainland United States will likely be considerably below the 1966/67 pack of about 99 million cases (basis 24-2½'s). Underlying this expectation are large decreases in many deciduous fruit crops regularly canned in substantial quantities. The canned pear pack will probably be sharply below last year's relatively large volume; packs of canned peaches and fruit cocktail will be moderately smaller. The 1967/68 pack of canned apples and applesauce may exceed 1966/67 levels, because of increased production prospects in the Eastern States where processing utilization is important. The pack of purple plums also may be up somewhat.

Canners' Stocks Down Substantially

Stocks of 12 noncitrus canned fruit items (apples, applesauce, apricots, tart cherries, sweet cherries, fruit cocktail, fruits for salad, mixed fruits, Clingstone peaches, Freestone peaches, pears, and purple plums) on June 1, 1967, the beginning of the new canning season for many deciduous fruits, were approximately 19 million cases (24-2½'s). This was 12 percent below a year earlier. With the important exceptions of canned Clingstone peaches and pears, stocks of most other items were down substantially to sharply from year-earlier levels (table 10).

Monthly figures on canners' stocks are available for only a few items during summer and early fall, when canning of deciduous fruits is most active and stocks are accumulating. Stock figures, more recent than June 1, are available only for apples, applesauce, and tart cherries. Canner's stocks of apples and applesauce on July 1, were about 1.2 million cases and 3.9 million cases (basis 24-2½'s), respectively--each down about a third from a year earlier. Stocks of these 2 items will decrease further until volume production commences in the fall. September 1 stocks are usually the lowest of the year. July 1 represents the start of the new processing season for tart cherries. On that date, canners' stocks were equivalent to approximately 41,000 cases of 24 No. 2½ cans, compared with 102,000 cases on hand July 1, 1966. Data on canners' stocks covering all fruit items will next be available as of November 1.

Hawaiian Pineapple Products

The 1966/67 packs of Hawaiian pineapple products (pack year ending May 31) and percentage changes from a year earlier were as follows: canned pineapple, 16.7 million cases (24-2½'s)--up 12 percent; canned single-strength juice, 15.0 million cases (24-2's)--down 2 percent; and canned and frozen concentrated juice, equivalent to about 11.0 million cases (24-2's) of single-strength juice--up 10 percent. On June 1, canners'

carryover stocks of pineapple were about a fourth larger than a year earlier; stocks of concentrated juice were up 18 percent; stocks of single-strength juice were down a tenth. Output of the various pineapple products is heaviest during the spring and summer, although processing is carried on year-around. Most Hawaiian pineapple products are shipped to the U.S. mainland. Tables 10 and 11 carry data on packs and stocks of recent years.

Dried Noncitrus Fruits

A substantial decrease in total dried fruit production in 1967 seems probable. Early-season prospects point to a sharp reduction in raisins, but to a small increase in prunes. These 2 items regularly account for most of the total pack.

Other fruits dried in much smaller quantities include apricots, apples, peaches, pears, figs, and dates. While it is still too early in the season for a good indication of individual items, the effect of reduced crop prospects in California--the leading producer of dried fruit products--will most likely result in substantial to sharp decreases in output of most of these items.

Total carryover stocks of 1966 crops --mostly raisins--are expected to be sharply above year-earlier levels.

During September 1966-June 1967, U.S. exports of raisins were about 53,300 tons--7 percent below a year earlier; prune exports were about 38,100 tons --down 31 percent. Raisins and prunes are, by far, the leading dried fruit export items.

Frozen Deciduous Fruits and Berries

Total output of frozen deciduous fruits and berries (excluding juices) may be up a little from the 664 million pounds packed in 1966. Based on partial data on movement to processors, a moderate increase over the 1966 output of 236 million pounds of frozen strawberries is indicated. Deliveries of fresh strawberries to processors in 5 States (California,

Louisiana, Michigan, Oregon, and Washington), as of mid-August, were running about 6 percent larger than a year earlier. Most of the increase occurred in California, where freezing operations will continue into fall.

U.S. imports of frozen strawberries during January-June 1967 totaled 52.5 million pounds--22 percent below a year earlier. Most came from Mexico, as usual.

The 1967 pack of frozen tart cherries, usually a leading item among fruits and berries frozen, will surpass last year's short output. Production to mid-August in the 6 Northeastern and Central States that account for most of the frozen cherries was up 10 percent from a year ago. However, with carryover stocks from the 1966 pack very low, total supplies this season will continue to be extremely light and prices will remain high.

Output of various other frozen fruits and berries in 1967 is still uncertain, but preliminary indications point to somewhat smaller production of most items.

Cold Storage Stocks of Frozen Deciduous Fruits and Berries

Total stocks (excluding juices) on August 1, 1967, were approximately 498 million pounds--5 percent below a year earlier but 2 percent above the 1961-65 average. Most frozen items increased during July with harvesting and freezing of 1967 crops.

Total stocks usually reach an annual peak on October 1. Strawberry stocks, at 219 million pounds, comprised about 44 percent of the total. Strawberry holdings were up 4 percent from a year earlier. Details on stocks are presented in table 12.

USDA Purchases of Processed Fruits

The U.S. Department of Agriculture on July 26, 1967, announced the purchase of 19,768 tons of processed natural Thompson seedless raisins. An additional

purchase of approximately 350 tons was made on August 8, upon receipt of industry bids to a supplemental offer to purchase raisins made by the USDA on July 28. Purchases were made from the 1966 raisin surplus pool of the Federal Raisin Marketing Order with Sec. 32 (Public Law 32) funds as a surplus removal activity. Distribution will be made by USDA to school lunch programs, institutions, and needy families during several delivery periods beginning September 1, 1967, and ending August 14, 1968.

On July 25, the Department announced an offer to buy 1967-pack canned peaches for use in the National School Lunch Program. Offers to sell canned peaches were to be received by the USDA by August 22 for acceptance not later than August 25. The quantity purchased will depend upon the amounts and prices offered by the industry. Section 6 (National School Lunch Act) funds will be used.

PROCESSED CITRUS FRUIT

Orange Concentrate Stocks Up; Retail Prices Lower

Packers' stocks of Florida frozen orange concentrate from the sharply increased 1966/67 pack stood at 67.8 million gallons on July 29, 1967--82 percent more than a year earlier. With the 1966/67 pack totaling about 127.6 million gallons and carryin stocks at approximately 12 million gallons, supplies this season amounted to 139.6 million gallons--51 percent above 1965/66. Total movement from the start of the 1966/67 season to the end of July, was about 71.9 million gallons--29 percent over a year earlier.

Retail prices since the start of the current season have shown a downward trend since output during the processing period increased and stocks accumulated. Beginning with February, retail prices declined moderately below a year earlier and have continued lower. In June 1967 consumer prices were down 22 percent, compared with June 1966.

In most recent weeks, weekly rates of movement from packers have been running under year-earlier levels. Retail prices, at least through this summer and early fall, are likely to continue well below those prevailing during the comparable period of a year ago. Frozen orange concentrate stocks will decrease further until the start of the new processing season (about December 1), but will be much above the moderate carryover from last season's production.

Other Florida frozen citrus concentrates include grapefruit and tangerine. These items are packed in much smaller volume than orange. Like orange concentrate, 1966/67 output of these 2 items was up sharply from 1965/66. Packers' stocks of both grapefruit and tangerine concentrate on July 29, 1967, were also sharply above a year earlier. For figures on packs and stocks of Florida frozen citrus concentrates, see table 13.

Larger Stocks of Canned Single-Strength Citrus Juices

Florida packers' stocks of 4 canned single-strength juices (orange, grapefruit, blend, and tangerine) at the end of July 1967, totaled about 11.5 million cases (24-2's)--80 percent above a year earlier. Stocks of all items were up sharply. The very favorable rate of movement of canned citrus juices so far this season has not offset the effects of increased 1966/67 packs and larger beginning stocks.

Canned Citrus Sections and Salad

Stocks of canned grapefruit sections held by Florida canners on July 29, 1967, were about 1.6 million cases (24-2's)--52 percent above a year earlier. Movement to the trade so far this season is up moderately, but not enough to offset increased supplies resulting mainly from a substantially larger 1966/67 pack. Stocks of orange sections, a relatively

minor item, are also up sharply from year-earlier levels.

Citrus salad stocks were 0.2 million cases--54 percent above the quantity on hand at the end of July 1966. Total supplies of this item this season are up substantially, due to a sharp increase in output. But shipments to the trade are running moderately under the levels of last season.

Chilled Citrus Juices Continue Upward Trend in 1966/67

Output of Florida chilled (refrigerated) citrus products from fresh fruit follows the seasonal production pattern. But preparation of chilled orange and grapefruit juices from canned and frozen packs will continue in relatively light volume through the summer and early fall. Chilled citrus products are marketed shortly after production.

Production of Florida chilled single-strength orange juice, by far the leader among chilled citrus items, totaled 99.2 million gallons as of July 29, 1967--30 percent above a year earlier. Approximately 94 percent of this output was made from fresh fruit, the remainder by reprocessing bulk single-strength juice and reconstituting bulk frozen concentrate. Retail prices for chilled orange juice in June continued well below a year earlier.

Production of chilled single-strength grapefruit juice this season to July 29 was 5.3 million gallons--up 54 percent from a year ago. Juice from fresh fruit accounted for 96 percent of the volume.

Production of other Florida chilled citrus items for the 1966/67 season to the end of July and changes from 1965/66 were: citrus salad, 6.3 million gallons--down 1 percent; grapefruit sections, 2.2 million gallons--down 16 percent; and orange sections, 1.2 million gallons--down 5 percent.

TREE NUTS

Total Production Down
Slightly in 1967

The 1967 crop of 4 major edible tree nuts (almonds, filberts, pecans, and walnuts) is expected to total 271,300 tons--1 percent below 1966 but 2 percent above the 1961-65 average (table 24). A sharp increase in pecans was not quite enough to offset prospective decreases in the other tree nut crops. Based on August 1 conditions, composition of 1967 tree nut production is about as follows: pecans, 38 percent; almonds, 30 percent; walnuts, 28 percent; and filberts, 4 percent.

U. S. pecan production in 1967, forecast at 103,900 tons, if realized, will represent a 29 percent increase over 1966 but an 8 percent decrease from average.

Geographically, expected production east of the Mississippi River is 9 percent larger than in 1966, due to much larger crops in the Carolinas and Georgia. West of the Mississippi, production is up 51 percent from last year, due to sharply increased crop prospects in Oklahoma, Texas, and Arkansas.

About 58 percent of the 1967 crop consists of wild or seedling pecans and 42 percent of improved varieties. Sharp increases are indicated for the wild and seedling varieties and moderate increases for the improved kinds. Harvest in most States usually begins in October and is most active during November and December.

Prospective production of almonds in California is 81,000 tons--6 percent below 1966 but 26 percent above average. Harvest is usually most active from mid-August to mid-October. As of early August, development of the crop is about a week to 10 days later than normal.

The 1967 crops of walnuts in California and Oregon are expected to total 77,000 tons--a fifth below last year and 4 percent below average. California accounts for 97 percent of

the prospective tonnage. Crops were developing satisfactorily in both States. Harvest usually starts in California in September and in Oregon in October

Production of filberts in Oregon and Washington is expected to total 9,400 tons--23 percent below 1966 but 11 percent above average. In Oregon, by far the leading producer, the set is generally light and development of the crop has been retarded by hot, dry weather during the last 2 months. Harvest in both States usually starts in September, and is most active during October.

Cold Storage Stocks Down
From a Year Ago

On July 1, 1967, cold storage holdings of nutmeats were about 32,980 tons--1 percent above a year earlier. A sharp increase in walnuts more than offset declines in stocks of other types of nuts. But stocks of in-shell tree nuts were placed at 24,450 tons--48 percent less than in 1966. Decreased holdings were reported for all kinds.

Cold storage stocks of tree nuts on July 1, 1966 and 1967 as given in the July 1967 Cold Storage Report, were:

	<u>1966</u> <u>1,000 lb.</u>	<u>1967</u> <u>1,000 lb.</u>
Almonds		
In-shell	1,668	503
Nutmeats	13,707	11,766
Filberts		
In-shell	250	158
Nutmeats	1,278	1,131
Walnuts (English)		
In-shell	16,391	14,445
Nutmeats	9,627	17,768
Other		
In-shell	74,905	33,793
Nutmeats	<u>40,464</u>	<u>35,300</u>
Total		
In-shell	93,214	48,899
Nutmeats	65,076	65,965

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION TABLES

Comprehensive per capita consumption series of individual and broad groups of fresh and processed fruit and tree nuts are presented in tables 2-9 of this issue of the Fruit Situation, as in the August issues of past years. Table 2 presents figures on fresh fruit; tables 3-7 cover processed fruit, basis processed weight; and table 8 gives data on fresh and processed fruit combined on a fresh equivalent basis. Table 9 covers edible tree nuts, shelled basis.

This year, more than the usual number of revisions have been made in

this set of tables. Based on 1964 Census of Agriculture benchmark data, changes dating back to 1959 were incorporated for most fresh and dried fruit items. In many instances, changes in factors relating to the conversion of processed weights of canned frozen and dried fruits to a fresh equivalent basis necessitated revisions back to 1955. In addition, further refinements were made in some series, based on new industry information; in some instances these go back to 1949. Most noteworthy are the revisions made in the pineapple and banana per capita figures.

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: The next issue of the Fruit Situation is
: scheduled for release October 30, 1967.
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Table 3.--Canned and chilled fruits: Per capita consumption, product weight basis, 1910-66 ^{1/}

Year	Canned fruit													Total	Chilled citrus sections ^{2/}
	Apples and apple-sauce	Apricots	Berries	Cherries	Cranberries	Figs	Salad and cocktail	Peaches (including spiced)	Pears	Pine-apple	Plums and prunes	Olives	Citrus sections		
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	
1910	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.1	---	3/	---	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.2	---	3.6	---
1911	.6	.5	.3	.2	---	3/	---	.8	.4	.6	.1	.4	---	3.9	---
1912	.7	.5	.3	.2	---	3/	---	.8	.5	.8	.1	.3	---	4.2	---
1913	.5	.4	.3	.1	---	3/	---	.9	.5	1.1	.1	.3	---	4.2	---
1914	.7	.6	.4	.2	---	3/	---	1.2	.5	1.7	.1	.3	---	5.7	---
1915	.5	.4	.4	.2	---	3/	---	1.0	.6	2.0	.1	.4	---	5.6	---
1916	1.1	.6	.4	.2	---	3/	---	1.2	.7	2.3	.2	.4	---	7.1	---
1917	1.5	.9	.5	.3	---	3/	---	1.5	.8	1.8	.2	.2	---	7.7	---
1918	1.2	.9	.5	.3	---	3/	---	1.2	.9	2.0	.2	.3	---	7.5	---
1919	1.1	1.8	.7	.4	3/	3/	---	2.1	1.0	1.9	.3	.4	---	9.7	---
1920	.9	.9	.6	.5	3/	3/	---	2.1	1.1	2.8	.2	.3	---	9.4	---
1921	1.0	.7	.6	.2	3/	3/	---	1.9	.4	2.9	.2	.3	---	8.2	---
1922	.8	.6	.6	.5	3/	3/	---	2.0	.3	2.2	.2	.3	---	7.5	---
1923	1.1	.5	.6	.6	3/	0.1	0.1	2.4	.4	2.5	.1	.5	0.1	9.0	---
1924	.9	.5	.8	.6	0.1	.1	.2	2.1	.3	2.7	.1	.4	.1	8.9	---
1925	.9	.7	.6	.6	3/	.2	.2	3.2	.6	3.4	.2	.4	.1	11.1	---
1926	.9	.8	.8	.9	.1	.2	.2	3.2	.9	3.2	.2	.4	.2	12.0	---
1927	.8	.7	.7	.4	.1	.2	.3	4.2	.7	3.6	.2	.5	.2	12.6	---
1928	1.0	.8	.7	.7	.1	.2	.3	3.7	.7	3.3	.3	.6	.2	12.6	---
1929	1.1	.8	.7	.7	.1	.1	.4	2.9	.9	3.2	.4	.6	.4	12.3	---
1930	.8	.8	.5	.8	.1	.1	.4	3.2	.9	3.8	.3	.5	.6	12.8	---
1931	.7	.6	.7	.7	.1	.1	.2	2.0	.7	4.1	.3	.5	.2	10.9	---
1932	.8	.6	.3	.7	.1	3/	.3	2.8	.9	2.7	.2	.4	.4	10.2	---
1933	.9	.7	.4	1.0	.1	3/	.5	2.6	1.0	3.5	.4	.4	.3	11.8	---
1934	1.0	.7	.5	.8	.2	.1	.5	2.6	1.0	3.6	.4	.5	.6	12.5	---
1935	1.0	.7	.5	1.0	.2	3/	.7	2.8	1.0	3.9	.6	.5	.5	13.4	---
1936	1.2	1.0	.5	1.1	.3	.1	.9	3.5	1.3	4.9	.7	.5	.7	16.7	---
1937	1.0	1.0	.3	1.0	.3	.1	.9	2.7	1.1	3.5	.6	.4	.6	13.5	---
1938	1.1	1.0	.5	1.0	.4	.1	1.1	3.5	1.2	3.6	.5	.6	.8	15.4	---
1939	1.2	.9	.4	1.2	.5	.1	1.2	3.5	1.1	4.3	.6	.5	.6	16.1	---
1940	1.5	.9	.4	1.4	.6	.1	1.6	4.4	1.5	4.7	.5	.7	.8	19.1	---
1941	1.4	1.0	.5	1.3	.5	.1	1.5	3.3	1.5	4.4	.6	.6	1.1	17.8	---
1942	1.7	1.1	.6	1.1	.6	.3	1.9	4.4	1.3	2.8	.6	.6	.3	17.3	---
1943	1.6	.3	.4	.7	.3	.2	1.3	3.2	1.4	2.0	.6	.6	3/	12.6	---
1944	1.0	1.0	.1	.9	.3	.1	1.0	1.3	.4	2.0	.5	.7	3/	9.3	---
1945	1.1	1.3	.1	.8	.5	.3	2.4	4.9	.9	.8	.7	.6	3/	14.4	---
1946	1.4	2.8	.2	1.8	.8	.2	2.7	5.4	1.7	3.4	.7	.5	.5	22.3	---
1947	1.7	.9	.3	1.0	.8	.3	2.1	4.5	1.2	3.3	.6	.7	.8	18.2	---
1948	1.9	1.0	.5	1.2	.5	.1	2.2	4.6	1.2	3.4	.5	.8	1.0	18.9	---
1949	2.1	1.1	.6	1.5	.5	.1	2.3	4.9	1.4	3.0	.5	.5	.9	19.4	---
1950	2.4	1.1	.4	1.8	.7	.1	2.6	5.9	1.6	3.0	.4	.8	.8	21.6	---
1951	2.3	.9	.4	1.4	.8	.2	2.0	4.8	1.2	3.0	.3	.8	.9	19.0	---
1952	2.7	.9	.4	1.5	.8	.2	2.4	5.1	1.7	3.1	.4	.9	.7	20.8	---
1953	2.4	1.1	.4	1.5	.8	.1	2.1	5.3	1.7	3.3	.5	.9	.9	21.0	---
1954	2.5	1.0	.5	1.4	.8	.1	2.1	5.6	1.7	3.4	.4	.7	1.0	21.2	---
1955	2.8	1.1	.3	1.5	.9	.1	2.4	5.5	1.9	3.4	.5	.9	1.2	22.5	---
1956	3.1	1.1	.3	1.2	.9	.1	2.6	5.3	1.6	3.3	.5	.6	1.1	21.7	0.2
1957	3.1	1.0	.3	1.3	.8	.1	2.6	5.8	1.8	3.2	.5	1.0	.8	22.3	.3
1958	3.3	.9	.3	1.3	.8	.1	2.6	5.8	2.0	3.3	.4	.8	1.1	22.7	.2
1959	3.2	.9	.3	1.3	.8	.1	2.7	5.9	1.9	3.1	.3	.8	.8	22.1	.2
1960	3.4	1.1	.2	1.1	.6	.1	2.7	6.1	2.0	3.2	.3	.8	1.0	22.6	.4
1961	3.6	1.2	.2	1.2	1.0	.1	2.7	6.2	1.8	3.1	.2	1.0	.9	23.2	.4
1962	3.4	.9	.2	1.2	.8	.1	2.8	6.3	2.1	2.8	.4	.8	.9	22.7	.4
1963	3.6	1.1	.1	1.0	.8	.1	2.8	6.5	2.0	3.2	.3	.8	.6	22.9	.3
1964	3.7	1.0	.1	1.3	.7	.1	2.6	6.5	1.6	3.2	.3	1.0	.8	22.9	.4
1965	3.8	1.1	.1	1.1	.8	.1	2.9	6.6	1.9	3.1	.3	.7	.9	23.4	.3
1966 ^{4/}	3.3	1.1	.2	1.0	.8	.1	3.0	6.2	1.9	3.1	.4	.8	1.0	22.9	.5

^{1/} Data on pack year, 1910-42; calendar-year basis, 1943 to date. Civilian consumption only beginning 1941. Beginning 1960, includes Alaska and Hawaii. ^{2/} Produced commercially in Florida. ^{3/} Less than 0.05 pound. ^{4/} Preliminary.

Table 4.--Canned and chilled fruit juices (excluding frozen): Per capita consumption, product weight basis, 1910-66 1/

Year	Canned											Chilled 2/					
	Citrus juices							Pineapple 3/									
	Orange	Grape-fruit	Blended orange and grape-fruit	Lemon and lime	Tan-gerine	Citrus-concentrate 3/	Total	Apple	Fruit nectars	Grape	Single strength	Concentrate	Prune	Total 4/	Orange	Grape-fruit	Total
Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1910	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.47	---	---	---	0.47	---	---	---	
1911	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.18	---	---	---	.18	---	---	---	
1912	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.45	---	---	---	.45	---	---	---	
1913	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.34	---	---	---	.34	---	---	---	
1914	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.12	---	---	---	.12	---	---	---	
1915	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.61	---	---	---	.61	---	---	---	
1916	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.44	---	---	---	.44	---	---	---	
1917	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.31	---	---	---	.31	---	---	---	
1918	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.45	---	---	---	.45	---	---	---	
1919	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.28	---	---	---	.28	---	---	---	
1920	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.59	---	---	---	.59	---	---	---	
1921	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.34	---	---	---	.34	---	---	---	
1922	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.16	---	---	---	.16	---	---	---	
1923	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.29	---	---	---	.29	---	---	---	
1924	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.12	---	---	---	.12	---	---	---	
1925	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.16	---	---	---	.16	---	---	---	
1926	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.17	---	---	---	.17	---	---	---	
1927	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.32	---	---	---	.32	---	---	---	
1928	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.13	---	---	---	.13	---	---	---	
1929	---	0.05	---	---	---	---	0.05	---	.28	---	---	---	.33	---	---	---	
1930	0.01	.05	---	---	---	---	.06	---	.27	---	---	---	.33	---	---	---	
1931	.02	.11	---	---	---	---	.13	---	.30	---	---	---	.43	---	---	---	
1932	.01	.11	---	---	---	---	.12	---	.31	---	---	---	.43	---	---	---	
1933	.02	.16	---	---	---	---	.18	---	.27	---	---	---	.45	---	---	---	
1934	.07	.21	---	---	---	---	.28	0.01	.22	---	---	0.01	.52	---	---	---	
1935	.22	.62	---	0.01	---	---	.85	---	.01	.29	0.82	---	.02	1.99	---	---	
1936	.20	.56	0.02	.01	---	---	.79	---	.05	.35	1.17	---	.04	2.40	---	---	
1937	.28	1.29	.06	.04	---	---	1.67	---	.20	.39	2.05	---	.18	4.49	---	---	
1938	.19	1.55	.12	.05	---	---	1.91	---	.26	.42	1.85	---	.20	4.64	---	---	
1939	.23	2.61	.15	.03	---	---	3.02	0.05	.13	.54	2.11	---	.07	5.92	---	---	
1940	.68	2.34	.25	.02	---	---	3.29	.10	.24	.65	2.52	---	.06	7.23	---	---	
1941	.74	3.08	.42	.04	---	0.42	4.70	.20	.25	.59	2.67	---	.06	8.50	---	---	
1942	.94	2.63	.48	.08	---	.44	4.57	.37	.34	.64	2.14	---	.43	8.54	---	---	
1943	.27	3.03	.27	.02	---	.43	4.02	.44	.14	.71	1.58	---	.46	7.43	---	---	
1944	1.46	4.80	1.11	.03	---	.19	7.59	.62	.21	.33	.94	---	.57	10.33	---	---	
1945	2.75	3.19	1.08	.06	---	.76	7.84	.26	.06	.43	1.12	---	.89	10.94	---	---	
1946	4.15	4.93	2.36	.10	0.11	.97	12.62	.35	.19	.49	2.36	---	.90	17.77	---	---	
1947	4.11	3.38	2.18	.07	.21	1.09	11.04	.26	.29	.68	2.26	---	.75	15.63	---	---	
1948	5.03	3.83	2.28	.08	.16	1.88	13.26	.20	.37	.65	1.85	---	.74	17.07	---	---	
1949	3.87	2.84	1.86	.10	.22	1.82	10.71	.47	.55	.57	2.03	---	.80	15.13	---	---	
1950	3.37	2.02	1.01	.07	.23	1.95	8.65	.56	.92	.50	1.89	---	.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	.05	
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	.04	
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	.03	
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	.02	
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	.03	
1962	1.92	1.48	.47	.13	.06	1.05	5.11	1.05	.52	.65	2.09	1.09	1.06	11.57	2.19	.08	
1963	1.69	1.30	.42	.13	.04	1.70	5.28	1.21	.36	.63	2.61	1.73	1.11	12.93	1.14	.03	
1964	1.17	1.09	.30	.11	.04	1.61	4.32	1.49	.28	.65	1.97	1.60	1.11	11.42	1.29	.07	
1965	1.24	1.39	.30	.10	.02	.97	4.02	1.53	.38	.74	1.84	1.17	1.12	10.80	1.90	.05	
1966 5/	1.53	1.73	.34	.10	.02	.99	4.71	1.17	.40	.63	1.93	1.70	1.02	11.56	3.04	.14	

1/ Civilian consumption beginning 1941. 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 in the years 1910-33 and 1948 to date begins November prior to year indicated. Beginning 1960, includes Alaska and Hawaii.

2/ Chilled fruit juice produced commercially from fresh fruit in Florida; does not include reconstituted frozen juice or fresh juice produced for local sale.

3/ Single-strength equivalent.

4/ Includes berry juice as follows: 1940--0.37; 1941--0.03; 1942--0.05; 1943--0.08; 1944--0.07; 1945--0.34; 1946--0.86; and 1947--0.35.

5/ Preliminary.

Table 5.--Frozen fruits: Per capita consumption, product weight basis, 1937-66 1/2

Year	Black-berries	Blue-berries	Rasp-berries	Straw-berries	Other berries	Apples	Apricots	Cherries	Grapes and pulp	Peaches	Miscel-laneous	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1937	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.21	0.03	0.01	---	0.16	0.01	---	0.01	0.52
1938	.11	.04	.18	.29	.03	.04	0.01	.19	.05	0.01	.07	1.02
1939	.03	.08	.09	.39	.08	.01	3/	.29	.05	.03	.08	1.13
1940	.07	.07	.09	.44	.11	.02	3/	.32	.07	.06	.03	1.28
1941	.08	.07	.14	.52	.07	.04	3/	.24	.08	.04	.06	1.34
1942	.04	.01	.13	.58	.08	.07	.01	.29	.08	.05	.05	1.39
1943	.03	.02	.14	.32	.01	.12	.04	.27	.04	.10	.04	1.13
1944	.09	.09	.17	.33	.10	.30	.17	.32	3/	.18	.26	2.01
1945	.05	.06	.09	.24	.10	.49	.40	.26	.04	.38	.20	2.31
1946	.14	.13	.15	.38	.12	.60	.30	.35	.12	.56	.23	3.08
1947	.11	.09	.21	.73	.13	.34	.14	.56	.10	.31	.42	3.14
1948	.14	.11	.19	.78	.13	.33	.10	.62	.10	.28	.13	2.91
1949	.08	.04	.16	.97	.16	.28	.06	.51	.06	.17	.10	2.59
1950	.10	.14	.22	.87	.14	.29	.06	.60	.05	.16	.13	2.76
1951	.06	.04	.21	1.00	.13	.21	.04	.60	.03	.16	.09	2.57
1952	.07	.14	.22	1.21	.15	.28	.04	.63	.04	.20	.12	3.10
1953	.08	.11	.14	1.25	.12	.24	.03	.58	.08	.22	.14	2.99
1954	.10	.06	.13	1.43	.17	.31	.04	.52	3/	.17	.11	3.04
1955	.12	.19	.24	1.44	.17	.41	.04	.66	.10	.26	.15	3.78
1956	.07	.19	.20	1.50	.20	.51	.04	.69	.04	.23	.29	3.96
1957	.05	.11	.14	1.53	.14	.34	.05	.66	.13	.24	.27	3.66
1958	.10	.08	.23	1.52	.35	.39	.03	.52	.12	.14	.15	3.63
1959	.10	.12	.20	1.29	.08	.39	.04	.62	.08	.22	.23	3.37
1960	.14	.10	.21	1.14	.26	.40	.07	.71	.03	.24	.20	3.50
1961	.10	.16	.20	1.22	.24	.37	.06	.64	.12	.27	.19	3.57
1962	.14	.19	.17	1.25	.28	.32	.06	.74	.08	.30	.23	3.76
1963	.14	.21	.17	1.38	.26	.41	.07	.71	.08	.32	.14	3.89
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 4/	.07	.16	.15	1.40	.03	.39	.10	.74	.05	.30	.17	3.56

1/ Civilian consumption beginning 1941. Beginning 1960, includes Alaska and Hawaii.

2/ Includes plums, prunes, pineapple, noncitrus purees, and miscellaneous fruits and berries; prior to 1946 includes small quantities of citrus juices.

3/ Less than 0.005 pound.

4/ Preliminary.

Table 6.--Frozen citrus juices: Per capita consumption, product weight and single strength basis, 1946-66 1/

Year	Orange		Grapefruit		Blend		Lemon	
	Product	Single	Product	Single	Product	Single	Product	Single
	weight	strength	weight	strength	weight	strength	weight	strength
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1946	0.06	0.11	---	---	---	---	0.01	0.01
1947	.05	.08	---	---	---	---	.01	.01
1948	.08	.21	2/	2/	---	---	.01	.01
1949	.90	3.07	2/	2/	2/	2/	.02	.02
1950	1.36	4.74	0.05	0.18	0.04	0.14	.03	.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/	3.82	13.47	.16	.56	2/	2/	.04	.09

Year	Lemonade base		Lime		Tangerine		Total	
	Product	Single	Product	Single	Product	Single	Product	Single
	weight	strength	weight	strength	weight	strength	weight	strength
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1946	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.07	0.12
1947	---	---	---	---	---	---	.06	.09
1948	---	---	---	---	---	---	.09	.22
1949	---	---	---	---	---	---	.92	3.09
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 3/	.44	.33	.02	.07	.05	.18	4.53	14.70

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.

Table 7.--Dried fruits: Per capita consumption, product weight basis, pack years, 1910-66 1/

Pack year	Apples	Apricots	Dates 2/	Figs	Peaches	Pears	Prunes 3/	Raisins and currants	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1910	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	4/	0.6	1.4	3.5
1911	.3	.1	.2	.3	.3	0.1	1.6	1.4	4.3
1912	.4	.1	.3	.3	.6	4/	1.0	1.8	4.5
1913	.2	.1	.3	.3	.7	4/	.6	1.5	3.7
1914	.1	.2	.2	.3	.6	.1	.8	1.8	4.1
1915	.4	.2	.3	.2	.6	4/	1.5	1.8	5.0
1916	.5	.1	.2	.4	.5	4/	1.4	2.0	5.1
1917	.4	.3	.1	.3	.7	4/	2.1	2.4	6.3
1918	.4	.1	.2	.3	.4	4/	.9	2.1	4.4
1919	.4	.1	.3	.5	.6	.1	2.0	2.9	6.9
1920	.2	.1	.3	.4	.5	.1	1.7	3.4	6.7
1921	.1	.1	.4	.6	.4	4/	1.2	2.7	5.5
1922	.3	.2	.5	.5	.5	.1	1.9	2.6	6.6
1923	.1	.2	.4	.4	.4	4/	1.4	2.6	5.5
1924	.2	.2	.5	.5	.4	.1	1.5	3.0	6.4
1925	.1	.1	.6	.5	.3	.1	1.8	2.8	6.3
1926	.1	.2	.4	.5	.4	.1	1.6	2.8	6.1
1927	.1	.2	.4	.4	.2	.1	2.3	2.6	6.3
1928	.1	.2	.4	.4	.4	.1	1.7	2.9	6.2
1929	.2	.2	.4	.4	.2	.1	1.3	2.5	5.3
1930	.1	.2	.4	.3	.4	0	1.9	2.1	5.4
1931	.1	.3	.4	.2	.2	4/	1.6	1.9	4.7
1932	.1	.3	.4	.3	.3	4/	1.7	2.3	5.4
1933	.1	.3	.4	.3	.3	4/	1.5	2.3	5.2
1934	.1	.2	.5	.3	.3	4/	1.6	2.1	5.1
1935	.1	.2	.5	.3	.3	4/	2.2	2.3	5.9
1936	.2	.3	.5	.3	.4	4/	1.8	1.9	5.4
1937	.2	.3	.4	.4	.3	0	2.2	2.0	5.8
1938	.1	.1	.4	.4	.3	4/	1.6	2.6	5.5
1939	.3	.4	.4	.3	.3	.1	2.1	2.5	6.4
1940	.1	.1	.4	.4	.4	4/	2.0	2.6	6.0
1941	4/	.2	.2	.4	.1	0	1.6	1.8	4.3
1942	0	0	.2	.5	0	0	1.3	2.2	4.2
1943	.1	4/	.2	.4	.1	4/	2.1	3.0	5.9
1944	.1	.2	.4	.4	.2	4/	1.8	3.0	6.1
1945	.2	.1	.4	.4	.3	.1	2.0	2.5	6.0
1946	.2	.2	.5	.3	.1	4/	1.4	1.8	4.5
1947	.2	.1	.3	.3	.2	4/	.9	1.7	3.7
1948	.1	.2	.5	.3	.1	4/	.8	1.9	3.9
1949	.2	.2	.4	.4	.1	4/	.9	1.8	4.0
1950	.15	.15	.56	.34	.11	.01	1.05	1.68	4.05
1951	.13	.12	.51	.32	.12	.01	.80	1.79	3.80
1952	.11	.10	.51	.30	.10	.01	.95	1.73	3.81
1953	.11	.13	.46	.31	.10	5/	.83	1.80	3.74
1954	.12	.10	.51	.31	.10	.02	.94	1.76	3.86
1955	.11	.14	.51	.30	.09	.01	.70	1.73	3.59
1956	.09	.09	.53	.33	.07	5/	.81	1.75	3.67
1957	.09	.08	.60	.33	.07	.01	.86	1.52	3.56
1958	.10	.04	.39	.35	.06	.01	.65	1.38	2.98
1959	.10	.06	.40	.31	.07	.01	.70	1.58	3.23
1960	.10	.07	.45	.34	.06	.01	.61	1.42	3.06
1961	.09	.07	.34	.33	.05	5/	.61	1.60	3.09
1962	.12	.05	.36	.26	.06	5/	.67	1.47	2.99
1963	.08	.06	.37	.30	.05	5/	.57	1.49	2.92
1964	.09	.06	.31	.27	.04	5/	.66	1.45	2.88
1965	.09	.06	.27	.25	.05	5/	.59	1.54	2.85
1966 6/	.15	.05	.34	.33	.04	5/	.44	1.70	3.05

1/ Production begins midyear. Civilian consumption 1941 to date. Beginning 1960, includes Alaska and Hawaii.

2/ Pits-in basis. 3/ Excludes quantities used for juice. 4/ Less than 0.05 pound. 5/ Less than 0.005 pound.

6/ Preliminary.

Table 8.---Fruits, fresh-weight equivalent: Per capita consumption, 1910-66 1/2

Year	Citrus			Apples			Other fruit			All fruit		
	Fresh lb./ 3/	Canned juice 3/	Total	Fresh lb./ 3/	Canned juice 3/	Total	Fresh lb.	Canned juice lb.	Total	Fresh lb.	Canned juice lb.	Total
1910	17.8	---	17.8	59.4	1.0	60.4	1.8	2.9	4.7	57.5	0.7	58.2
1911	19.8	---	19.8	73.5	1.0	74.5	2.0	3.5	5.5	59.3	---	59.3
1912	18.5	---	18.5	74.6	1.0	75.6	2.4	3.9	6.3	63.4	---	63.4
1913	16.6	---	16.6	59.3	1.0	60.3	2.5	4.3	6.8	54.3	---	54.3
1914	24.1	---	24.1	71.8	1.0	72.8	1.6	5.4	7.0	62.4	---	62.4
1915	23.1	---	23.1	69.0	1.0	70.0	1.8	6.4	8.2	62.4	---	62.4
1916	22.0	---	22.0	63.9	1.0	64.9	3.6	7.4	11.0	47.8	---	47.8
1917	22.0	---	22.0	56.1	1.9	58.0	3.5	7.6	11.1	51.7	---	51.7
1918	16.5	---	16.5	56.9	2.2	59.1	3.8	7.5	11.3	46.2	---	46.2
1919	23.5	---	23.5	45.2	1.8	47.0	3.5	7.4	10.9	46.2	---	46.2
1920	26.0	---	26.0	63.0	1.6	64.6	3.0	8.9	11.9	53.6	---	53.6
1921	36.1	---	36.1	36.1	1.4	37.5	3.3	5.3	8.6	33.6	---	33.6
1922	24.6	---	24.6	57.5	1.4	58.9	1.7	5.5	7.2	53.6	---	53.6
1923	32.5	0.1	32.6	37.4	1.4	38.8	1.6	8.6	10.2	46.2	---	46.2
1924	33.9	---	33.9	54.1	1.4	55.5	2.0	8.8	10.8	46.2	---	46.2
1925	28.9	---	28.9	46.3	1.4	47.7	1.1	9.6	10.7	37.3	---	37.3
1926	31.4	---	31.4	62.3	1.4	63.7	1.7	8.8	10.5	57.0	---	57.0
1927	32.2	---	32.2	37.4	1.5	38.9	1.1	11.1	12.2	27.0	---	27.0
1928	39.8	---	39.8	48.9	1.4	50.3	1.1	13.6	14.7	36.4	---	36.4
1929	39.8	---	39.8	39.7	1.4	41.1	1.1	13.8	14.9	27.0	---	27.0
1930	31.2	---	31.2	42.1	1.6	43.7	1.4	13.5	14.9	27.0	---	27.0
1931	42.3	---	42.3	51.7	1.2	52.9	1.5	13.3	14.8	37.3	---	37.3
1932	36.7	---	36.7	39.2	1.4	41.1	1.0	12.0	13.0	27.0	---	27.0
1933	39.4	---	39.4	40.0	1.4	40.4	1.0	14.5	15.5	27.0	---	27.0
1934	44.6	---	44.6	25.3	1.5	26.8	1.0	14.0	15.0	11.1	---	11.1
1935	46.2	---	46.2	27.6	1.2	28.8	1.0	14.0	15.0	11.1	---	11.1
1936	48.5	---	48.5	32.9	1.2	34.1	1.2	16.2	17.4	14.0	---	14.0
1937	48.5	---	48.5	33.6	2.0	50.1	1.2	16.0	17.2	14.0	---	14.0
1938	61.1	---	61.1	28.2	1.8	30.0	1.2	16.5	17.7	14.0	---	14.0
1939	56.7	---	56.7	30.7	1.9	32.6	1.2	16.5	17.7	14.0	---	14.0
1940	57.7	---	57.7	29.7	2.2	31.9	1.7	18.7	20.4	14.0	---	14.0
1941	57.7	---	57.7	28.1	2.5	30.6	1.8	19.0	20.8	14.0	---	14.0
1942	57.7	---	57.7	28.1	2.5	30.6	1.8	19.0	20.8	14.0	---	14.0
1943	60.5	---	60.5	24.2	2.3	26.8	1.3	17.7	19.0	14.0	---	14.0
1944	66.6	---	66.6	25.2	2.3	27.5	1.3	17.7	19.0	14.0	---	14.0
1945	59.1	---	59.1	22.9	1.7	24.6	1.8	19.4	21.2	14.0	---	14.0
1946	62.2	---	62.2	23.0	1.9	24.9	1.5	13.6	15.1	14.0	---	14.0
1947	54.4	---	54.4	25.4	2.4	27.8	1.5	17.8	19.3	14.0	---	14.0
1948	47.9	---	47.9	26.3	2.8	30.1	1.3	18.3	19.6	14.0	---	14.0
1949	41.7	---	41.7	24.7	2.9	26.6	1.3	18.3	19.6	14.0	---	14.0
1950	45.8	---	45.8	22.7	2.9	28.7	1.1	19.1	20.2	14.0	---	14.0
1951	45.1	---	45.1	22.7	3.5	28.2	1.2	20.6	22.1	14.0	---	14.0
1952	45.1	---	45.1	25.7	3.4	29.1	1.2	17.9	19.1	14.0	---	14.0
1953	44.1	---	44.1	21.6	4.0	25.6	1.0	19.6	20.6	14.0	---	14.0
1954	42.0	---	42.0	20.9	3.5	24.4	0.9	20.0	20.9	14.0	---	14.0
1955	41.8	---	41.8	27.1	3.6	24.5	0.9	20.0	20.9	14.0	---	14.0
1956	39.1	---	39.1	19.6	4.0	23.6	0.9	20.7	21.6	14.0	---	14.0
1957	37.1	---	37.1	18.9	4.4	22.3	0.9	20.0	20.9	14.0	---	14.0
1958	31.0	---	31.0	17.2	4.4	21.6	0.7	19.4	20.1	14.0	---	14.0
1959	34.0	---	34.0	22.5	4.7	28.2	0.8	19.8	20.6	14.0	---	14.0
1960	33.7	---	33.7	21.1	4.5	25.6	0.8	19.5	20.3	14.0	---	14.0
1961	30.8	---	30.8	18.2	4.8	23.0	0.8	19.3	20.1	14.0	---	14.0
1962	29.5	---	29.5	16.4	5.0	21.4	0.8	19.4	20.2	14.0	---	14.0
1963	22.1	---	22.1	17.4	4.8	22.2	0.9	18.8	19.7	14.0	---	14.0
1964	26.0	---	26.0	16.7	5.1	21.8	0.9	19.0	20.0	14.0	---	14.0
1965	29.1	---	29.1	17.8	5.1	22.9	0.7	18.6	19.3	14.0	---	14.0
1966	29.1	---	29.1	15.9	4.6	16.5	0.7	18.6	19.3	14.0	---	14.0

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 1941. Beginning 1960, includes Alaska and Hawaii. 2/ Beginning 1941, crop year beginning October or November prior to year indicated. 3/ Pack year beginning October or November prior to year indicated. 4/ Beginning 1934, includes only apples grown in commercial areas. 5/ Less than 0.05 pound. 6/ Includes chilled juice beginning 1955 and chilled fruit beginning 1956. 7/ Preliminary.

Table 9.--Tree nuts (shelled basis): Per capita consumption, crop years, 1910-66 ^{1/}

Year	Almonds	Filberts	Pecans	Walnuts	Macadamia	Other ^{2/}	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1910	0.17	0.07	0.01	0.30	---	0.19	0.7
1911	.15	.05	.01	.31	---	.26	.8
1912	.17	.06	.01	.28	---	.16	.7
1913	.16	.07	.01	.31	---	.29	.8
1914	.16	.07	.01	.28	---	.19	.7
1915	.17	.05	<u>3/</u>	.35	---	.21	.8
1916	.22	.07	.01	.35	---	.13	.8
1917	.23	.10	<u>3/</u>	.28	---	.18	.8
1918	.29	.06	<u>3/</u>	.25	---	.16	.8
1919	.33	.15	.24	.49	---	.23	1.4
1920	.20	.07	.04	.31	---	.36	1.0
1921	.31	.11	.16	.49	---	.36	1.4
1922	.29	.11	.05	.44	---	.34	1.2
1923	.30	.12	.19	.42	---	.39	1.4
1924	.26	.07	.13	.48	---	.35	1.3
1925	.23	.10	.17	.51	---	.29	1.3
1926	.26	.08	.30	.37	---	.35	1.4
1927	.24	.10	.11	.51	---	.14	1.1
1928	.26	.09	.21	.38	---	.30	1.2
1929	.20	.06	.16	.44	---	.23	1.1
1930	.21	.06	.17	.33	---	.29	1.1
1931	.17	.04	.26	.32	---	.33	1.1
1932	.14	.05	.20	.36	---	.27	1.0
1933	.12	.03	.23	.26	---	.25	.9
1934	.11	.03	.17	.33	---	.35	1.0
1935	.17	.04	.36	.34	---	.44	1.4
1936	.16	.05	.17	.28	---	.47	1.1
1937	.19	.03	.30	.38	---	.46	1.4
1938	.14	.03	.21	.32	---	.49	1.2
1939	.21	.05	.27	.38	---	.46	1.4
1940	.12	.03	.34	.32	---	.54	1.4
1941	.09	.04	.34	.44	---	.40	1.3
1942	.22	.03	.23	.35	---	.14	1.0
1943	.23	.05	.38	.37	---	.07	1.1
1944	.36	.10	.41	.41	---	.16	1.4
1945	.34	.10	.37	.38	---	.24	1.4
1946	.36	.13	.20	.38	---	.40	1.5
1947	.30	.08	.31	.33	---	.45	1.5
1948	.29	.09	.44	.38	---	.49	1.7
1949	.30	.10	.31	.49	---	.53	1.7
1950	.33	.06	.32	.37	---	.57	1.7
1951	.30	.08	.39	.43	---	.49	1.7
1952	.26	.09	.37	.46	---	.50	1.7
1953	.24	.06	.51	.33	---	.50	1.6
1954	.22	.08	.22	.39	---	.58	1.5
1955	.21	.07	.34	.43	---	.59	1.6
1956	.27	.04	.40	.35	---	.49	1.6
1957	.19	.09	.30	.32	---	.59	1.5
1958	.17	.07	.38	.39	---	.57	1.6
1959	.37	.08	.31	.30	---	.52	1.6
1960	.23	.07	.39	.35	0.01	.53	1.6
1961	.32	.07	.52	.30	<u>3/</u>	.51	1.7
1962	.20	.05	.15	.36	<u>3/</u>	.56	1.3
1963	.22	.06	.59	.35	<u>3/</u>	.56	1.8
1964	.30	.06	.49	.38	.02	.54	1.8
1965	.26	.06	.48	.31	.01	.54	1.7
1966 ^{4/}	.34	.12	.30	.38	.01	.53	1.7

^{1/} Crop year beginning July of year indicated. Civilian per capita consumption beginning 1941. Beginning 1960, includes Alaska and Hawaii. ^{2/} Includes the following nuts: Brazil, pignolia, pistachios, chestnuts, cashews, and miscellaneous. ^{3/} Less than 0.005 pound. ^{4/} Preliminary.

Table 10.--Canned fruit: Pack and stocks, 1966 and earlier seasons

Commodity	Pack			Stocks					
	1964	1965	1966 1/	Canners			Distributors		
				June 1, 1966	June 1, 1967	July 1, 1967	June 1, 1966	June 1, 1967	July 1, 1967
	: 1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	: cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	actual	actual	actual
	: <u>24/2¹</u>	<u>24/2¹</u>	<u>24/2¹</u>	<u>24/2¹</u>	<u>24/2¹</u>	<u>24/2¹</u>	cases	cases	cases
Canned fruits									
Apples	: 3,614	4,056	3,204	2,003	1,349	1,190	377	400	372
Applesauce	: 15,314	15,947	12,916	6,966	4,797	3,908	1,659	1,589	1,504
Apricots	: 5,196	5,146	5,018	3/1,115	3/1,020	---	534	548	n.a.
Cherries, tart	: 3,564	2,424	992	164	55	41	293	155	131
Cherries, sweet	: 976	714	607	218	122	---	169	136	n.a.
Citrus sections 2/	: 2,696	2,973	3,579	1,293	1,244	1,404	4/306	4/350	4/335
Cranberries	: 3,094	3,351	3,583	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Mixed fruits 5/	: 17,578	15,661	17,121	3,978	3,302	---	1,748	2,197	n.a.
Peaches:									
Total ex. spiced	: 37,251	29,392	36,194	4,594	5,632	---	3,390	3,453	n.a.
California only:									
Clingstone	: 30,640	23,233	30,348	2,820	4,116	---	---	---	---
Freestone	: 5,366	4,073	3,814	1,236	1,068	---	---	---	---
Pears	: 11,371	6,408	10,982	1,907	2,421	---	1,076	1,424	n.a.
Pineapples (Hawaii)	: 13,633	14,961	16,739	4,323	5,489	6,839	1,899	1,741	1,753
Plums and Prunes	: 6/1,497	6/1,729	6/1,488	6/733	6/462	---	235	226	n.a.

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes grapefruit sections, citrus salad and orange sections. 3/ California only. 4/ Grapefruit sections. 5/ Includes fruit cocktail, fruits for salad and mixed fruits. 6/ Purple plums only. n.a. "means not available."

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

Table 11.--Canned fruit juices: Pack and stocks, 1966 and earlier seasons

Commodity	Pack					Stocks			
	1964	1965	1966	Florida 1/		Canners		Distributors	
				1965-66 pack	1966-67 pack	July 30, 1966	July 29, 1967	July 1, 1966	July 1, 1967
	: 1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	: cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	actual	actual
	: <u>24/2</u>	<u>24/2</u>	<u>24/2</u>	<u>24/2</u>	<u>24/2</u>	<u>24/2</u>	<u>24/2</u>	cases	cases
Canned juices:									
Apple	: 9,587	9,611	8,889	---	---	---	---	---	---
Blended orange and grapefruit	: 2/2,512	2/2,929	n.a.	2,684	3,311	4/764	4/1,187	301	331
Grapefruit	: 2/10,924	3/13,809	n.a.	12,090	17,844	4/3,024	4/6,457	730	959
Orange	: 2/10,795	2/12,137	n.a.	11,363	14,412	4/2,589	4/3,832	726	915
Tangerine and tangerine blends	: 187	62	n.a.	62	156	23	73	---	---
Pineapple (Hawaii), s.s.	: 13,788	15,354	15,034	---	---	5/5,297	5/4,744	988	1,092
Pineapple, (Hawaii), conc. s.s. basis	: 9,150	10,035	11,033	---	---	5/6,037	5/5,966	---	---

1/ July 30, 1966 and July 29, 1967. 2/ Florida and California-Arizona. 3/ Florida, California-Arizona, and Texas. 4/ Florida. 5/ June 30 stocks. n.a. means "not available."

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

Table 12.--Frozen fruits and berries: Packs and cold storage holdings, 1966 and earlier seasons.

Commodity	Pack			Stocks		
	1964	1965	Preliminary 1966	August 1, average 1961-65	August 1, 1966	August 1, 1967
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Apples and applesauce	86,893	93,392	94,352	37,597	55,730	40,266
Apricots	16,002	16,369	16,172	19,705	24,601	18,906
Cherries, tart	202,522	146,355	87,367	105,357	76,734	50,916
Cherries, sweet	1,605	1,491	3,278			
Grapes	22,722	18,117	6,712	4,076	8,814	4,672
Peaches	76,250	59,453	65,190	21,261	20,945	13,337
Plums	8,448	6,091	5,355	1/	1/	1/
Prunes	1,635	1,178	259	1/	1/	1/
Purees, noncitrus	4,677	4,214	20,264	1/	1/	1/
Blackberries	23,851	23,251	25,812	9,404	20,802	25,211
Blueberries	30,574	27,981	35,403	12,093	10,200	19,297
Boysenberries	8,840	8,962	9,165	13,114	16,067	13,784
Olallieberries	309	3,821	63	1/	1/	1/
Raspberries, black	5,954	6,210	3,465	6,676	8,247	9,379
Raspberries, red	25,335	27,631	31,575	30,321	34,231	33,116
Strawberries	252,646	191,613	236,492	198,525	210,670	218,806
Logan and other berries	2,897	2,341	3,368	1/	1/	1/
All other fruit	23,994	14,982	19,278	32,123	38,563	50,083
Total	795,154	653,452	663,570	490,252	525,604	497,773

1/ Included with "other fruit".

Compiled from reports of the National Association of Frozen Food Packers and USDA Cold Storage Report.

Table 13.--Frozen concentrated citrus juices: Florida packs and stocks, 1966 and earlier seasons

Citrus juices (Season beginning December)	Pack			Packers' stocks	
	1964	1965	1966	July 30, 1966	July 29, 1967
	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons
Orange	1/ 88,869	2/70,831	2/127,594	2/ 37,326	2/67,819
Grapefruit	4,000	3,971	5,473	2,039	3,936
Blend	70	50	29	---	---
Tangerine	1,154	715	1,120	151	186
Limeade	656	590	---	n.a.	n.a.

1/ Basis 42° Brix. 2/ Basis 45° Brix. 1966-67 pack as of July 29, 1967.

Table 14.--Apples, commercial crop: Production, average 1961-65, annual 1966 and indicated 1967 ^{1/}

State and area	Average 1961-65	1966	Indicated 1967	State and area	Average 1961-65	1966	Indicated 1967
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.		Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Maine	70.7	63.2	72.8	Wisconsin	65.3	69.4	54.6
New Hampshire	58.5	49.9	56.2	Minnesota	16.4	25.4	16.8
Vermont	42.1	39.0	44.1	Iowa	13.8	13.2	10.6
Massachusetts	108.0	88.0	98.0	Missouri	50.8	48.1	29.8
Rhode Island	7.7	6.7	6.3	Kansas	11.2	8.3	9.0
Connecticut	56.0	44.1	44.9				
New York	923.0	930.0	955.0	N. Central	1,152.8	1,077.4	994.0
New Jersey	121.8	101.5	110.0				
Pennsylvania	460.6	351.0	322.0	Kentucky	17.1	9.2	17.0
				Tennessee	11.4	6.0	9.1
N. Atlantic	1,848.4	1,673.4	1,709.3	Arkansas	7.2	7.5	8.0
Delaware	13.4	9.1	12.6	S. Central	35.8	22.7	34.1
Maryland	67.6	44.0	62.1				
Virginia	466.5	212.0	350.0	Total Central	1,188.6	1,100.1	1,028.1
West Virginia	237.9	120.6	193.2				
North Carolina	128.8	116.0	154.0	Idaho	61.9	57.6	67.2
South Carolina	2/4.7	4.1	5.4	Colorado	64.8	57.4	25.2
				New Mexico	27.7	43.0	4.3
S. Atlantic	915.1	505.8	777.3	Utah	18.2	13.6	24.0
				Washington	1,200.0	1,590.0	1,550.0
Total Eastern	2,763.5	2,179.2	2,486.6	Oregon	104.2	120.0	134.4
				California	487.8	595.0	384.0
Ohio	140.4	90.0	108.0				
Indiana	79.0	53.2	81.6	Western	1,965.7	2,476.9	2,189.1
Illinois	102.9	94.8	108.6				
Michigan	673.0	675.0	575.0	United States	3,917.8	5,756.2	5,703.8

^{1/} Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple area of each State. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.
^{2/} 1965 only. ^{3/} Average includes States for which estimates have been discontinued.

Table 15.--Pears: Production by States and on Pacific Coast, average 1961-65, annual 1966 and indicated 1967 ^{1/}

State	Average 1961-65	1966	Indicated 1967	Pacific Coast	Average 1961-65	1966	Indicated 1967
	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons
Connecticut	1,782	2,250	1,750	Washington			
New York	16,800	20,600	17,900	Bartlett		102,000	90,000
				Other	36,640	48,000	43,000
Pennsylvania	3,076	2,750	2,300	Total	114,620	150,000	133,000
Michigan	37,440	34,700	24,000	Oregon			
Texas	1,976	2,500	---	Bartlett	56,100	71,000	75,000
				Other	68,340	92,500	89,000
Idaho	1,800	620	1,500	Total	124,440	163,500	164,000
Colorado	6,024	3,500	1,750	California			
Utah	4,176	4,000	4,000	Bartlett	273,000	340,000	95,000
				Other	28,800	25,000	13,000
Washington	114,620	150,000	133,000	Total	301,800	365,000	108,000
Oregon	124,440	163,500	164,000	3 States			
California	301,800	365,000	108,000	Bartlett	407,080	513,000	260,000
				Other	133,780	165,500	145,000
United States	613,934	749,420	458,200	Total	540,860	678,500	405,000

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

Table 16.--Peaches: Production, average 1961-65, annual 1965-66 and indicated 1967 1/

State	Average 1961-65	1965	1966	1967
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
9 early States				
North Carolina	61.3	74.8	77.1	35.0
South Carolina	314.7	369.0	339.0	170.3
Georgia	196.3	222.6	188.5	148.8
Alabama	46.5	52.5	27.5	60.0
Mississippi	14.1	14.2	13.2	17.5
Arkansas	58.8	49.4	49.4	52.0
Louisiana	6.5	3.2	9.0	8.5
Oklahoma	8.0	10.1	10.8	10.6
Texas	26.2	26.9	33.6	26.4
Total 9 States	732.4	822.7	748.1	529.1
25 late States				
New Hampshire	.9	2/	1.2	0.2
Massachusetts	4.3	.7	5.3	.4
Rhode Island	.5	.3	.8	.2
Connecticut	6.6	6.2	7.0	2.0
New York	24.8	19.4	22.5	10.0
New Jersey	109.0	125.0	70.0	55.0
Pennsylvania	108.5	110.4	62.4	38.4
Ohio	25.7	17.5	5.0	9.6
Indiana	9.5	6.7	10.6	12.0
Illinois	23.4	12.5	28.5	29.5
Michigan	113.6	117.1	48.5	73.0
Missouri	14.9	13.4	13.4	15.4
Kansas	5.8	7.2	1.0	3.6
Delaware	3.7	2.4	4.0	2.4
Maryland	21.1	21.0	9.6	7.2
Virginia	54.6	48.8	32.2	24.5
West Virginia	30.7	31.8	11.3	5.8
Kentucky	9.2	8.6	10.6	12.0
Tennessee	8.5	11.0	8.2	10.8
Idaho	8.7	11.2	5.2	13.9
Colorado	54.3	46.8	13.0	5.8
Utah	9.3	2.4	7.2	12.5
Washington	69.3	1.0	67.2	45.6
Oregon	16.5	15.4	20.6	13.4
California				
Clingstone 3/	1,493.6	1,458.0	1,678.0	1,620.0
Freestone	614.8	580.0	516.0	440.0
Total California	2,108.4	2,038.0	2,194.0	2,060.0
Total 25 States	2,841.8	2,674.8	2,659.3	2,463.2
United States	3,574.2	3,497.5	3,407.4	2,992.3

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. One bushel equals 48 pounds.

2/ Negligible.

3/ Mainly for canning. Production in tons: Average 1961-65, 747,000; 1965, 729,000; 1966, 839,000; and 1967, 810,000.

Table 17.—Cherries: Production by varieties, 12 States, average 1961-65, annual 1966 and indicated 1967 ^{1/}

State	Sweet			Tart			All varieties		
	Average	Indi-	Indi-	Average	Indi-	Indi-	Average	1966	Indi-
	1961-65	1966	cated	1961-65	1966	cated	1961-65	1966	cated
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	5,380	4,400	4,500	25,120	6,000	22,000	30,500	10,400	26,500
Pennsylvania	1,130	350	100	11,920	8,700	600	13,050	9,050	700
Ohio	---	---	---	1,570	900	500	1,570	900	500
Michigan	17,260	17,000	17,000	110,700	55,500	42,000	127,960	72,500	59,000
Wisconsin	---	---	---	13,920	7,000	6,000	13,920	7,000	6,000
Montana	1,286	2,600	2,700	308	200	---	1,594	2,800	2,700
Idaho	2,020	1,900	2,600	1,180	600	1,100	3,200	2,500	3,700
Colorado	842	60	110	1,486	700	550	2,328	760	660
Utah	2,398	500	2,600	3,180	2,800	3,800	5,578	3,300	6,400
Washington	17,040	28,500	20,000	748	750	850	17,788	29,250	20,850
Oregon	24,660	31,800	32,000	4,190	7,300	5,000	28,850	39,100	37,000
California	26,220	28,800	16,000	---	---	---	26,220	28,800	16,000
12 States	98,236	115,910	97,610	174,322	90,450	82,400	272,558	206,360	180,010

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

Table 18.—Prunes and plums: Production in important States, average 1961-65, annual 1965-66 and indicated 1967 ^{1/}

Crop and State	Average	1965	1966	Indicated
	1961-65	1965	1966	1967
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Prunes and plums: ^{2/}				
Michigan	10,700	11,500	13,000	14,500
Idaho	20,140	21,000	11,000	16,500
Washington	18,720	13,700	17,200	13,300
Oregon	26,140	28,000	25,000	29,000
Total 4 States	75,700	74,200	66,200	73,300
Dried prunes: ^{3/}				
California	153,400	167,000	132,000	135,000
Plums:				
California	100,600	113,000	95,000	95,000
			<u>Fresh basis</u>	
United States	559,800	604,700	491,200	505,800

^{1/} For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. ^{2/} Mostly prunes, however, estimates include small quantities of plums in all States. ^{3/} In California the drying ratio is approximately 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

Table 19.—Cranberries: Production in principal States, average 1961-65, annual 1965-66 and preliminary 1967

State	Average	1965	1966	Preliminary
	1961-65	1965	1966	1967
	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
Massachusetts	656,400	735,000	768,000	700,000
New Jersey	118,560	153,000	135,000	157,000
Wisconsin	418,600	441,000	512,000	500,000
Washington	87,400	66,000	135,000	101,000
Oregon	38,380	41,800	48,600	57,000
5 States	1,319,340	1,436,800	1,598,600	1,515,000

Table 20.--Grapes: Production in important States, average 1961-65, annual 1966 and indicated 1967 ^{1/}

State	Average	1966	Indicated	State and variety	Average	1966	Indicated
	1961-65		1967		1961-65		1967
	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	122,200	132,000	135,000	Arkansas	6,660	6,000	8,500
New Jersey	1,002	1,150	1,100	Arizona	13,226	12,600	14,000
Pennsylvania	39,140	39,500	43,000	Washington	54,200	64,300	76,000
Ohio	16,100	17,000	17,000	California:			
Michigan	55,900	49,000	30,000	Wine	619,800	665,000	600,000
				Table	562,400	560,000	450,000
Iowa	492	240	---	Raisin	2,120,800	2,175,000	1,900,000
Missouri	3,820	3,400	2,000	Dried ^{2/}	237,200	281,000	---
				Not dried	1,056,400	987,000	---
North Carolina	1,240	1,600	1,600	All	<u>3,303,000</u>	<u>3,400,000</u>	<u>2,950,000</u>
South Carolina	5,140	5,500	4,300	United States	3,623,190	3,733,640	3,283,650
Georgia	1,070	1,350	1,150				

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

^{2/} Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins is equivalent to 4.49 tons of fresh grapes for 1961-65 average and 4.23 tons for 1966.

Table 21.--Bush berries: Production, Washington and Oregon, average 1961-65, annual 1966 and indicated 1967 ^{1/}

Crop	Washington			Oregon			Total Washington and Oregon		
	Average	1966	Indi-	Average	1966	Indi-	Average	1966	Indi-
	1961-65		cated	1961-65		cated	1961-65		cated
			1967			1967			1967
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Red raspberries	16,538	20,460	21,700	12,790	17,250	17,020	29,328	37,710	38,720
Black raspberries	294	285	260	4,045	5,040	5,525	4,339	5,325	5,785
Tame blackberries	5,129	4,556	5,600	22,650	36,960	36,740	27,779	41,516	42,340
Blueberries	3,466	3,900	3,752	---	---	---	3,466	3,900	3,752
Currants	1,141	1,932	2,200	---	---	---	1,141	1,932	2,200
Boysenberries and youngberries	---	---	---	3,923	6,235	6,720	3,923	6,235	6,720
Loganberries	---	---	---	1,901	2,009	2,150	1,901	2,009	2,150
Total	26,568	31,133	33,512	45,309	67,494	68,155	71,877	98,627	101,667

^{1/} Indications of all berry crops, except blackberries and blueberries, are as of June 15, 1967. Indicated blackberry and blueberry production is of July 15.

Table 22.--Strawberries: Acreage, yield per acre and production, annual 1965, 1966 and indicated 1967 1/

Season	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production	
	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966
	Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Strawberries:						
Winter	3,200	2,300	9,300	9,100	29,760	20,930
Spring	8,300	7,800	24,200	22,800	200,860	177,840
Early spring	5,400	5,300	3,161	3,160	17,070	16,750
Mid-spring:						
Illinois	1,500	1,600	2,700	2,300	4,050	3,680
Missouri	850	800	2,650	2,750	2,252	2,200
Maryland	900	850	2,900	2,800	2,610	2,380
Virginia	1,900	1,500	2,400	2,800	4,560	4,200
North Carolina	2,200	2,200	3,300	3,500	7,260	7,700
Kentucky	1,200	1,200	3,500	3,200	2,800	3,840
Tennessee	3,300	3,300	2,700	2,900	8,910	9,570
Alabama	650	650	2,350	2,400	1,528	1,560
Arkansas	2,900	2,600	2,450	3,450	7,105	8,970
Oklahoma	700	800	3,000	4,000	2,100	3,200
Group total	16,100	15,500	27,769	30,952	44,575	47,300
Late spring:						
Maine	350	330	2,100	3,500	735	1,155
Massachusetts	390	390	3,500	3,800	1,365	1,482
Connecticut	340	350	3,500	3,300	1,190	1,155
New York	2,700	2,600	3,500	3,100	9,450	8,060
New Jersey	2,300	2,500	5,000	4,000	11,500	10,000
Pennsylvania	1,600	1,700	3,000	2,800	4,800	4,760
Ohio	1,700	1,700	2,700	2,800	4,590	4,760
Indiana	1,000	1,000	3,500	3,600	3,500	3,600
Michigan	7,400	7,300	4,600	3,700	34,040	27,010
Wisconsin	1,800	1,800	2,300	2,700	4,140	4,860
Washington	4,800	5,600	6,600	6,900	31,680	38,640
Oregon	12,000	13,000	5,000	7,400	60,100	96,200
Group Total	36,380	38,270	4,590	5,270	166,990	201,682
All States	69,380	69,170	6,619	6,715	459,255	476,502

1/ Includes processing.

Table 23.--Fruits, miscellaneous: Production, average 1961-65, annual 1962-66, and indicated 1967 ^{1/}

Crop and State	Average	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	Indicated
	1961-65						1967
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Apricots:							
California	190,800	154,000	189,000	207,000	210,000	184,000	130,000
Washington	7,340	9,900	8,500	9,100	740	9,300	5,000
Utah	1,880	1,800	1,000	4,000	200	200	1,500
3 States	200,020	165,700	198,500	220,100	210,940	193,500	136,500
Nectarines:							
California	60,800	51,000	57,000	75,000	64,800	68,000	55,000
Figs:							
California							
Dried ^{2/}	19,380	20,400	18,500	19,000	18,400	20,600	---
Not dried	7,920	10,000	7,600	10,000	6,000	6,000	---
Olives:							
California	54,200	52,000	57,000	54,000	50,000	58,000	---
Avocados:							
Florida	3/9,380	11,700	13,900	13,400	2,800	5,200	---
California	3/39,260	40,000	46,800	24,000	58,000	70,000	---
2 States	3/48,640	51,700	60,700	37,400	60,800	75,200	---
Bananas:							
Hawaii	3,892	3,855	3,122	4,505	3,580	4,398	---
Papayas:							
Hawaii	9,234	7,352	7,050	12,458	9,690	9,620	---

^{1/} For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. ^{2/} Dried basis; 3 pounds of fresh figs are about 1 pound dried. ^{3/} 1960-64 average.

Table 24.--Tree nuts: Production in important States, average 1961-65, annual 1966 and indicated 1967 ^{1/}

State	Pecans			Crop and State	Almonds, filberts, and walnuts		
	Average	1966	Indicated		Average	1966	Indicated
	1961-65		1967		1961-65	1966	1967
	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons
North Carolina	1,320	350	1,150	Almonds:			
South Carolina	2,780	500	2,000	California	64,480	85,100	81,000
Georgia	30,610	18,500	22,500	Filberts:			
Florida	2,000	2,000	1,750	Oregon	8,020	11,700	8,900
Alabama	16,110	13,250	11,500	Washington	446	520	500
Mississippi	9,950	8,250	7,750	2 States	8,466	12,220	9,400
Arkansas	3,630	2,300	4,000	Walnuts:			
Louisiana	13,340	15,500	10,500	English:			
Oklahoma	11,520	3,000	24,000	California	76,520	92,000	75,000
Texas	19,100	13,000	17,500	Oregon	3,680	4,000	2,000
New Mexico	3,135	4,150	1,250	2 States	80,200	96,000	77,000
Total	113,495	80,800	103,900	Total tree nuts	266,641	274,120	271,300
Improved varieties ^{2/}	58,617	41,980	44,050				
Wild and seedling	54,878	38,820	59,850				

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

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

Note: Hawaiian macadamia nut production (tons): 1960--1,304; 1961--1,886; 1962--2,597; 1963--3,008; 1964--3,936; 1965--4,324; and 1966--4,938.

Table 25.--Citrus fruits: Production, average 1960-64, annual 1964, 1965 and indicated 1966

Crop and State	Average 1960-64	1964	1965	Indicated 1966
	boxes ^{1/}	boxes ^{1/}	boxes ^{1/}	boxes ^{1/}
Oranges:				
Early, Midseason and Navel varieties: ^{2/}				
California	12,032	15,600	19,050	17,500
Florida, all	45,520	46,400	51,500	78,200
Temple	3,560	3,800	4,500	5,000
Other	41,960	42,600	47,000	73,200
Texas	879	570	880	1,700
Arizona	692	810	1,140	850
Louisiana	114	10	^{3/}	^{3/}
Total	59,237	63,390	72,570	98,250
Valencia:				
California	15,600	16,000	17,800	19,000
Florida	38,300	39,800	48,900	68,000
Texas	513	310	420	1,200
Arizona	1,092	1,750	1,460	2,600
Total	55,505	57,860	68,580	90,800
All oranges:				
California	27,632	31,600	36,850	36,500
Florida	83,820	86,200	100,400	146,200
Texas	1,392	880	1,300	2,900
Arizona	1,784	2,560	2,600	3,450
Louisiana	114	10	^{3/}	^{3/}
Total all oranges	114,742	121,250	141,150	189,050
Grapefruit:				
Florida, all	30,960	31,900	34,900	43,500
Seedless	20,880	21,700	23,700	30,000
Pink	8,020	8,700	9,300	11,500
White	12,860	13,000	14,400	18,500
Other	10,080	10,200	11,200	13,500
Texas	2,414	2,000	3,800	5,800
Arizona	2,578	2,900	3,050	2,100
California, all	3,302	4,230	4,950	4,600
Desert Valleys	1,802	2,530	2,750	2,600
Other areas	1,500	1,700	2,200	2,000
Total grapefruit	39,254	41,030	46,700	56,000
Lemons:				
California	14,380	13,100	13,800	16,000
Arizona	1,084	1,110	1,970	2,750
Total lemons	15,464	14,210	15,770	18,750
Limes:				
Florida ^{4/}	412	560	415	420
Tangelos:				
Florida	830	1,000	1,200	1,800
Tangerines:				
Florida	3,680	3,900	3,600	^{5/} 5,600

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

^{1/} Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows--Oranges: California and Arizona, 75 lb.; Florida and other States, 90 lb. Grapefruit: California, Desert Valleys and Arizona, 64 lb.; other California areas, 67 lb.; Florida, 85 lb.; and Texas, 80 lb. Lemons: 76 lb. Limes: 80 lb. Tangelos: 90 lb. Tangerines: 95 lb. ^{2/} Navel and miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and midseason varieties in Florida and Texas; all varieties in Louisiana; for all States, except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines. ^{3/} Negligible. ^{4/} July 1 forecast of 1967 Florida limes, 500 thousand boxes. ^{5/} Includes approximately 1.5 million boxes not harvested.

Table 26.—Oranges and lemons: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, May-August 1966 and 1967 ^{1/}

Period	Oranges						Lemons	
	1966			1967			1966	1967
	Calif.- Ariz. Valencias	Fla. <u>2/</u>	Total	Calif.- Ariz. Valencias	Fla. <u>2/</u>	Total	Calif.	Calif.
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Season through May 27	7,417	25,605	33,022	7,503	30,600	38,103	10,753	10,809
Week ended:								
June 3	994	330	1,324	1,117	375	1,492	455	525
10	981	184	1,165	1,318	375	1,693	584	702
17	865	224	1,089	1,314	345	1,659	571	738
24	666	148	814	1,038	292	1,330	565	721
July 1	693	76	769	1,003	190	1,193	621	612
8	645	55	700	803	187	990	626	482
15	799	71	870	870	125	995	709	566
22	748	61	809	812	100	912	586	438
29	763	29	792	911	---	911	497	541
August 5	679	13	692	988	---	988	---	---
Season through August 5	15,250	26,796	42,046	17,677	32,589	50,266	15,967	16,134

^{1/} Interstate and intrastate fresh shipments. All data subject to revision.^{2/} Excludes express shipments.Table 27.—Grapefruit: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, May-August 1966 and 1967 ^{1/}

Period	1966				1967			
	Calif.- Ariz.	Texas <u>2/</u>	Florida <u>2/</u>	Total	Calif.- Ariz.	Texas <u>2/</u>	Florida <u>2/</u>	Total
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Season through May 27	5,801	4,439	25,350	35,590	3,299	6,069	28,950	38,318
Week ended:								
June 5	455	15	130	600	526	72	437	1,035
10	465	10	72	547	326	61	405	792
17	294	---	70	364	382	---	340	722
24	232	---	59	291	293	---	258	551
July 1	223	---	38	261	275	---	175	450
8	205	---	29	234	230	---	131	361
15	252	---	38	290	235	---	122	357
22	201	---	26	227	226	---	98	324
29	231	---	19	250	219	---	---	219
August 5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Season through August 5	8,359	4,464	25,831	38,654	6,011	6,202	30,916	43,129

^{1/} Interstate and intrastate fresh shipments. Interstate fresh shipments only for Texas and California-Arizona grapefruit. All data subject to revision. ^{2/} Excludes express shipments.

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