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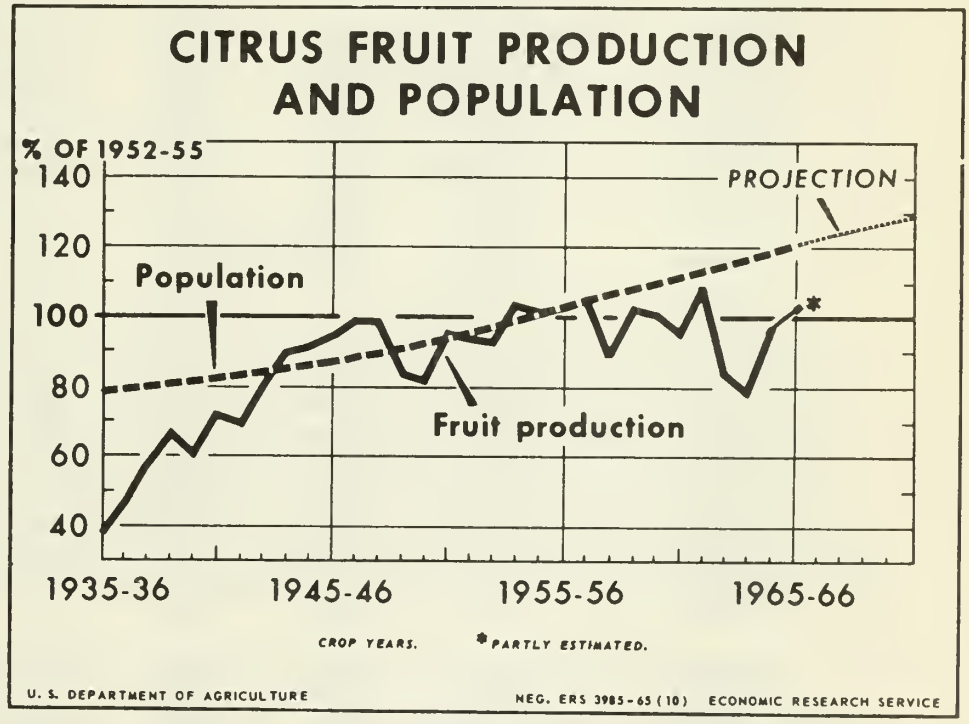
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OCTOBER 1965



Between 1935-36 and 1956-57, total production of citrus fruits has tended to increase faster than population growth. Since 1956-57, production has not matched population growth because of freeze damage, especially in 1957-58 and 1962-63. So per capita production declined from 1957-58 to 1963-64. But it is again increasing.

IN THIS ISSUE

- Fruit and Nut Outlook for 1966
- Prospective 1965-66 Citrus Crop
- Processed Citrus Fruit Review
- Special Processed Citrus Tables

Table 1.--Citrus fruit production, 1935-65, and population, 1935-70, United States

Season	Production (Total basis)		Population ^{1/}		Production (Per capita basis)	
	Total	Percent of 1952-55	Total	Percent of 1952-55	Per capita:	of 1952-55
	tons	Percent	Million	Percent	Pounds	Percent
1935-36	3,002	37.9	127.7	78.5	47.0	48.2
1936-37	3,641	45.9	128.5	79.0	56.7	58.1
1937-38	4,435	55.9	129.4	79.6	68.5	70.2
1938-39	5,239	66.1	130.4	80.2	80.4	82.4
1939-40	4,776	60.2	131.5	80.9	72.6	74.4
1940-41	5,662	71.4	132.8	81.7	85.3	87.5
1941-42	5,521	69.6	134.2	82.5	82.3	84.4
1942-43	6,302	79.5	135.9	83.6	92.7	95.1
1943-44	7,090	89.4	137.7	84.7	103.0	105.6
1944-45	7,234	91.2	139.2	85.6	103.9	106.5
1945-46	7,466	94.1	140.7	86.5	106.1	108.8
1946-47	7,861	99.1	142.8	87.8	110.1	112.9
1947-48	7,792	98.2	145.5	89.5	107.1	109.8
1948-49	6,636	83.7	148.0	91.0	89.7	92.0
1949-50	6,480	81.7	150.6	92.6	86.1	88.3
1950-51	7,537	95.0	153.1	94.2	98.5	101.0
1951-52	7,368	92.9	155.8	95.8	94.6	97.0
1952-53	7,329	92.4	158.4	97.4	92.5	94.8
1953-54	8,220	103.6	161.1	99.1	102.0	104.6
1954-55	8,002	100.9	164.0	100.9	97.6	100.1
1955-56	8,175	103.1	166.8	102.6	98.0	100.5
1956-57	8,278	104.4	169.8	104.4	97.5	100.0
1957-58	7,047	88.9	172.7	106.2	81.6	83.7
1958-59	8,112	102.3	175.7	108.1	92.3	94.6
1959-60	7,938	100.1	179.4	110.3	88.5	90.7
1960-61	7,545	95.1	182.3	112.1	82.8	84.9
1961-62	8,600	108.4	185.3	114.0	92.8	95.2
1962-63	6,562	82.7	188.2	115.8	69.7	71.5
1963-64	6,247	78.8	190.9	117.4	65.4	67.1
1964-65 ^{2/}	7,673	96.7	193.5	119.0	79.3	81.3
1965-66	*(8,200)	(103.4)	195.9	120.5	(83.7)	(85.8)
1966-67			198.8	122.3		
1967-68			201.6	124.0		
1968-69			204.6	125.8		
1969-70			207.5	127.6		
1970-71			210.5	129.5		

^{1/} Total population as of January 1 of crop year; January 1, 1967-January 1, 1970 interpolated.

^{2/} Preliminary.

* Rough working figure.

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 T H E F R U I T S I T U A T I O N
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Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, October 20, 1965

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SUMMARY

Prospective citrus fruit production in 1965-66, especially that of oranges and grapefruit, is moderately larger than in 1964-65. Total production of noncitrus fruits in 1966 may not be greatly different from the near-record 1965 crop, although there may be increases in some fruits, especially peaches and pears, and decreases in others, particularly grapes. Supplies of canned noncitrus fruits from now through the first half of 1966 are expected to be moderately smaller than a year earlier because of reduced packs. But supplies of processed citrus are expected to be up because of increased carry-over stocks this fall and larger new packs. Consumer demand for fresh and processed fruits, supported by rising consumer incomes, is expected to expand further in 1966.

The export outlook for U. S. fresh and processed fruits in 1965-66 appears generally favorable. Increased U. S. exports of fresh oranges, grapefruit, and lemons to Canada, and of grapefruit and lemons to Western Europe, are expected. Gains in the movement of processed citrus juices to both areas are expected to result from the prospective larger U. S. supplies at attractive prices. Prospects are good for increased exports of fresh pears to Canada and Western Europe, but gains in apples to Western Europe may be partially offset by losses to Canada, where the 1965 crop is up moderately. The outlook is bright for increased exports of raisins and dried prunes--for raisins because of heavier U. S. supplies, and for prunes because of below-average production in some of the foreign producing countries. In contrast, the export outlook for canned fruit is not so bright because of the decreased supply and firm price position of U. S. canned peaches and fruit cocktail, the usual leaders in canned fruit exports.

The 1965-66 U. S. citrus crop (excluding California Valencia oranges, late-season grapefruit, and lemons) is expected to be 7 percent above 1964-65 and 12 percent above the 1959-63 average, according to the October crop report. Prospective production of early, midseason, and Navel oranges is 6 percent above last season and 12 percent above average. Total grapefruit production (for California, including only Desert Valley fruit) is expected to be 8 percent above 1964-65 and 12 percent above average. Prospective production of both fruits is up in all principal citrus States, except for a small reduction in grapefruit for California's Desert Valleys. Total production of citrus fruits is expected to trend upward over the next few years, with most of the gain in Florida oranges.

Harvest of 1965-66 crop Florida grapefruit and oranges started in September, and by mid-October weekly fresh market shipments of grapefruit were increasing rapidly while those of oranges were gaining slowly because of delayed maturity. Season starting prices for these fruits on the principal auctions averaged somewhat below a year ago. Increased output of canned and frozen citrus products is expected in 1965-66. With carryover stocks of most items up considerably this fall, packers' supplies for the new season probably will be much above last season. But lower prices than a year ago will encourage increased movement into export and domestic consumption channels.

Total production of noncitrus fruits (mostly deciduous) in 1965 is expected to be about equal to the 1964 record and 11 percent above average. But production of some fruits varied considerably from 1964. Grapes, a record high, were about 14 percent above last year; peaches, plums, cranberries, and apricots were about the same as last year; California dried prunes, apples, and nectarines were down moderately; and strawberries, Pacific Northwest prunes, cherries, and pears were down substantially. By mid-October, harvest was nearing the end. But supplies of fresh apples, pears, grapes, and cranberries from storage, will be available, as usual, this fall and beyond January 1.

Many of the fruits that are regularly canned and frozen in substantial volume are down in production this year. This has resulted in decreased packs of such important items as canned peaches, fruit cocktail, sour cherries, and pears, also frozen red tart cherries and strawberries. But the reduction in the canned pack is partly offset, and that in the frozen pack probably entirely offset, by increased carryin stocks. Output of dried fruits is expected to be somewhat larger than in 1964-65 because of a substantial increase in raisins.

Edible tree nut production is expected to total moderately above 1964 because of a sharp increase in pecans. The 1965 almond crop is a little below last year, and the walnut and filbert crops are down moderately. Some increase in U. S. exports of pecans appears likely in 1965-66. U. S. imports of cashews may not be greatly different from 1964-65, but those of Brazil nuts probably will be down.

ORANGES

Production Forecast Moderately
Above 1964-65 Volume

Orange production in 1965-66 will be moderately larger than in 1964-65, according to the first official U. S. forecast of the new crop released October 11. The early, midseason, and Navel crop is expected to total 66.8 million boxes, 6 percent above 1964-65 and 12 percent above the 1959-63 average. Prospective production of Florida early and midseason varieties is 47.3 million boxes, 2 percent above last season. Aided by timely rains, early-maturing oranges have sized well. The Texas crop of 0.8 million boxes is up 32 percent. Expected production of Navel and miscellaneous varieties in California is 18 million boxes, up 15 percent; and in Arizona, expected production is 0.8 million boxes, up 19 percent. California Navels set a good crop, but fruit sizes are below average (table 15).

Florida's 1965-66 Valencia crop is indicated at 44 million boxes, 11 percent above last season. Production of all varieties in Florida totals 91.3 million boxes, up 6 percent. A crop this size would be 57 percent above the light 1963-64 crop (which was down because of the December 1962 freeze) but still 19 percent below the record 1961-62 crop. The further increase for 1965-66 denotes that groves have made strong recovery from the freeze of nearly 3 years ago.

The first forecast of the 1965-66 California Valencia crop will be released December 10 in the crop report. Harvest of Florida Valencias usually extends from February to June, and of California Valencias, from April to November.

Total U. S. orange production has already rebounded remarkably from the low level of about 93 million boxes in 1963-64. Further substantial increases can be expected over the next 5 years or longer. The prospective gain will be mostly in Florida, where heavy plantings of new trees have been made in recent years. U. S. production probably will increase at a faster rate than population growth.

Orange Market and Price Factors

The orange industry faces the task of marketing substantially increased supplies of fresh and processed oranges in the 1965-66 season. The heavier supplies arise from sharply increased carryover stocks of processed items as well as from the larger crop. To share the citrus market with oranges are also increased supplies of grapefruit and other citrus items.

On the demand side, rising incomes of consumers should be conducive to greater consumer use of both fresh and processed oranges. Export prospects for fresh and processed oranges are better than a year ago. The increased supplies of processed orange juices at reduced prices are conditions favorable

to larger exports, particularly to Canada and Western Europe, best U. S. customers for these items. Yet another factor favoring the marketing of oranges and orange products is the prospect of reduced supplies of both canned and frozen noncitrus fruits, some at higher prices.

Harvest and fresh market shipment of new-crop Florida oranges started in early September. But weekly movement was light until early October, when it began to pick up. It normally increases until late October or early November, then tends to hold steady for a few weeks before peaking for the holiday trade. Prices for early-season sales on the principal auctions averaged somewhat below the unusually high prices of a year ago, when early-season movement also was light. Prices normally decline with increasing sales, then level off. But this season had not advanced sufficiently by mid-October for the level of prices to become well established.

Gain in Output of Processed Orange Juices Expected

Although fresh use of the heavier 1965-66 orange crop is expected to be up somewhat, processing use is expected to be up noticeably. Among uses for processing, the largest gain probably will be in oranges for frozen concentrate. Increases also appear likely for canned single-strength juice and chilled juice.

1964-65 Orange Usage Up in All Principal Outlets

Usage of the 120 million boxes of 1964-65 U. S. oranges marketed has been tentatively estimated as follows: Fresh (including exports), 43.6 million boxes (36 percent); and processed, 76.4 million boxes (64 percent). Compared with 1963-64, fresh use was up 17 percent and processing was up 41 percent. Exports of fresh oranges and tangerines (mostly oranges) during November 1964-August 1965 were approximately 5 million boxes, 10 percent above the year-earlier volume.

Tangerines and Tangelos

Florida tangerine production in 1965-66 is estimated at 3.5 million boxes, 10 percent below 1964-65 but 1 percent above average. Although harvest regularly extends from late October into winter, fresh market shipments are usually the heaviest during late November and in December. Usage of the 1964-65 Florida tangerine crop (3,900,000 boxes) was as follows: Fresh market, 2,511,000 boxes (64 percent); processed, 1,169,000 boxes (30 percent); home use 70,000 boxes (2 percent); and not used, 150,000 boxes (4 percent). Most of the tangerines processed were made into frozen concentrate. Season average prices per box to growers for this crop averaged \$3.75, compared with \$4.29 for the smaller 1963-64 crop.

The 1965-66 Florida tangelo crop is expected to be 1.3 million boxes, 30 percent above last season and 76 percent above average. Fruit size is larger than average. A few new-crop tangelos were picked during September and harvest proceeded slowly during early October. Fresh market shipments are normally the heaviest during November and December, but they continue in diminished volume during winter. The fresh market is the principal outlet for tangelos, although some are processed. The season average price per box to growers for the 1964-65 crop was \$4.61, compared with \$5.44 for the lighter 1963-64 crop.

GRAPEFRUIT

Increased Grapefruit Production Expected in 1965-66

Grapefruit production in 1965-66 will be moderately larger than in 1964-65 if the October 1 forecast for the new crop materializes. The new crop (all U.S. except California late-season fruit) is expected to be 42.5 million boxes, 8 percent above last season and 12 percent above average. A crop this size would be about 1 million boxes larger than the 1961-62 crop, the last full crop before the 1962-63 freezes cut production and damaged trees. Total U.S. grapefruit production is expected to trend upward over the next few years, assuming favorable weather.

Florida's 1965-66 crop is expected to be 34 million boxes, 7 percent above last year and 11 percent above average. Prospective production by varietal groups and changes from 1964-65 are as follows: Pink seedless, crop of 10 million boxes, up 15 percent; white seedless, 14 million boxes, up 8 percent; and other (seeded) varieties, 10 million boxes, down 2 percent. The Texas crop of 3 million boxes is up 50 percent. The increases in both Florida and Texas denote further significant recovery from the 1962-63 freeze setbacks. Prospective production in Arizona (3.2 million boxes) is up 10 percent; and in California Desert Valleys, the crop (2.3 million boxes) is down 9 percent (table 15).

Market Prospects and Prices

Increased movement of both fresh and processed grapefruit during the 1965-66 season is expected. Favoring larger fresh market shipments are the expected better sizing of the individual grapefruit (especially in Florida), fine quality fruit, increased supplies, and heavier early-season movement. Increased movement of processed grapefruit can be expected to result from larger supplies and lower prices this season. Packers' carryover stocks of major canned and frozen items are up this fall. Increased supplies of both fresh and processed items at more attractive prices should be conducive to larger exports, especially to Canada and Western Europe, best U.S. foreign customers for grapefruit.

Light fresh market shipments of 1965-66 crop Florida grapefruit were made in early September. This was about a month earlier than last year, when hurricane Cleo caused scarring and windfall of ripening fruit to delay

movement. This year movement increased rapidly during late September and early October, and by mid-month was close to the normal seasonal volume for fall.

Season opening prices on the principal auctions averaged well below a year ago. As usual, prices declined with increasing shipments, and in mid-October they were also somewhat below a year earlier.

Usage of 1964-65 U.S. Grapefruit Crop

Usage of the 40.6 million boxes of U.S. grapefruit marketed in the 1964-65 season was divided as follows: Fresh (including exports), 53 percent; and processed, 47 percent. Both fresh and processing usages were larger than in 1963-64, when the crop was smaller. In Florida, processing use was up noticeably for canned sections, canned single-strength juice, and frozen concentrate. U.S. exports of fresh grapefruit during September 1964-August 1965 were about 2.4 million boxes, 5 percent above 1963-64.

LEMONS AND LIMES

Increased Production of Arizona Lemons in 1965-66

The 1965-66 Arizona lemon crop is expected to be 1.7 million boxes, 53 percent above 1964-65 and 56 percent above the 1959-63 average. Light harvest of the new crop started in August. Harvest of Arizona lemons is most active during fall and winter, and ends in late winter. In contrast, harvest of California lemons starts in November, is most active from January to mid-summer, and ends in October.

Usage of the 1964-65 Arizona crop of 1.1 million boxes was as follows: Fresh, 53 percent; and processed, 47 percent. Actual fresh use of Arizona lemons was moderately heavier, and the volume processed was much lighter, than in 1963-64, when production was up. The season average price per box received by growers for the relatively small 1964-65 Arizona crop was \$3.41 (basis packinghouse door), 35 percent above the 1963-64 price of \$2.52.

California Lemons

The 1965-66 California lemon crop has made generally good progress. The first official forecast of the new crop will be released in the November crop report.

California's 1964-65 lemon crop was 13.5 million boxes, 22 percent below 1963-64 and 11 percent below the 1959-63 average. Usage of the 1964-65 crop was about as follows; Fresh, 62 percent; and processed, 38 percent. Actual fresh use was down only moderately from a year earlier, but processing was down by more than a third. The season average price per box received by growers for the 1964-65 crop was \$3.15, 18 percent above the \$2.68 for the preceding crop.

California and Arizona lemon production in 1964-65 totaled 14.6 million boxes, 23 percent below a year earlier and 10 percent below the 1959-63 average. During November 1964-August 1965, U.S. exports of fresh lemons and limes (mostly lemons) were about 2.2 million boxes, 11 percent below a year earlier. Exports totaled about 2.9 million boxes in both 1962-63 and 1963-64. Principal destinations were Western Europe and Canada.

Florida Limes

The 1965-66 Florida lime crop was hit hard on September 8 by Hurricane "Betsy" as she passed over southern Florida, where this State's lime industry is centered. Damage occurred to both fruit and trees. The fruit loss will be noticeable for the rest of the current season, but the tree damage will restrict production for a year or longer until recovery is achieved through repair and regrowth of damaged trees and through new plantings starting to bear.

The 1965-66 crop was estimated, as of October 1, at 520,000 boxes, 7 percent below 1964-65 but 43 percent above average. The October 1 estimate is 120,000 boxes below the July 1 estimate, which gives a measure of the loss of fruit from the hurricane. Actually, much of the new crop had been harvested before the storm struck. Marketings following the storm are expected to be much lighter than usual. Prices for limes (basis the packinghouse door) averaged \$4.30 per box in September, compared with \$2.31 in August 1965, and \$4.01 in September 1964.

The season average price per box for the 1964-65 Florida lime crop (560,000 boxes) was \$3.64. Usage of the crop was: Fresh, 54 percent; and processed, 46 percent.

APPLES

Apple Production Up in Eastern States, Down in Other Areas

Commercial apple growers are now harvesting the second successive large apple crop of recent years. The 1965 crop was estimated, as of October 1, at 134 million bushels, 4 percent below 1964 but 9 percent above the 1959-63 average. Late summer rains have helped sizing in many areas, and late-September and early-October cold weather has enhanced color of unharvested apples.

The 1965 apple crop, by regions and changes from 1964, is: Eastern, 67 million bushels, up 5 percent; Central, 29 million bushels, down 7 percent; and Western, 38 million bushels, down 15 percent. Regional shares of the 1965 crop (and of the 1964 crop, in parentheses) are: Eastern, 50 percent (46); Central, 22 percent (22); and Western, 28 percent (32). Among important apple States, production this year compared with last is down sharply in California, and down moderately in Washington, Michigan, and Pennsylvania. But it is up moderately in New York and Virginia (table 18).

The production potential of apple orchards for 1965 was not fully achieved because of unfavorable early-season weather, especially in some of the Western States. If the weather is generally favorable for the 1966 crop, then some increases in production can be expected. Present bearing trees, young trees not yet bearing (generally improved varieties), and continually improved cultural practices constitute the potential for apple production to continue to trend upward over the next 5 to 10 years.

Demand and Price Factors

Apple marketing prospects continue generally good for the rest of the 1965 apple crop. Consumer demand for fresh and processed apples this fall and winter is expected to be at least as good as a year earlier. There are more consumers and incomes are up. Export demand for fresh apples in Western Europe, an important destination of U.S. exports, may be better than in the 1964-65 season, partly because of lighter production in that area.

Increased cold storage facilities, both regular and controlled atmosphere, are available this fall for the handling of the current large crop. Apples placed in controlled atmosphere storages may be kept in good condition until next spring, even into summer, thus providing greater flexibility in marketing. However, orderly marketing usually requires a continuous movement of apples from storage into marketing channels. Total cold storage stocks of apples October 1, 1965, were about 22.5 million bushels, 31 percent above a year earlier.

Apple prices to growers usually reach their lowest levels of the season in September or October, then increase. In September this year, the national average price for apples was about the same as a year earlier. In Eastern States, prices for preferred varieties and sizes of apples for canning have been reported to be generally moderately higher than last year. This stems partly from the limited supplies of such preferred apples.

Apple Usage by Types

Usage of apples for canned applesauce may be somewhat smaller this season than in 1964-65. But usage for canned and frozen apple slices, which involves a much smaller quantity of apples than that for sauce, probably will not be greatly different from last season. Total use for canning and freezing is expected to be below 1964-65 because of smaller supplies suitable for these uses, particularly in States where processing regularly accounts for a large share of the crop. Fresh use is expected to hold up well in 1965-66. Utilization of the 135.4 million bushels of 1964-crop apples marketed was: Fresh sales, 60 percent; canned, 20 percent; frozen, 3 percent; dried, 2 percent; and other (mostly crushed for juice, cider, and vinegar), 15 percent.

U.S. Foreign Trade
in Apples

In recent years, exports have accounted for about 2 to 4 percent of the U.S. apple crop. During July 1964-June 1965, exports were about 4.6 million bushels (48 pounds), 3.3 percent of the large 1964 crop. This volume was about 9 percent above exports in 1963-64. Western Europe and Canada, as usual, were the principal destinations. U.S. imports of apples in 1964-65, mostly from Canada, were over 0.8 million bushels, 50 percent below 1963-64.

PEARS

Pacific Coast Production of
Bartlett Pears Down Sharply; Other
Varieties Up Moderately

Total 1965 U.S. pear production was estimated, as of October 1, at 19.5 million bushels, 35 percent below 1964 and 26 percent below the 1959-63 average. Production is lighter this year than last in all important producing States, eastern as well as western, except Oregon, where it is heavier. Unfavorable early-season weather was responsible for the reductions.

California, Oregon, and Washington--with 16.9 million bushels--account for 87 percent of the 1965 U.S. crop. Reductions of nearly half from last year in California and Washington much more than offset a moderate gain in Oregon. Pacific Coast Bartlett production is 11.4 million bushels (277,500 tons), down 46 percent from 1964. But "other" pear production, mostly winter varieties, is 5.5 million bushels (137,000 tons), up 4 percent. In all other States combined, pear production totals 2.6 million bushels, down 27 percent. (Table 22.)

In 1966, substantial increases in pear production, both western and eastern, can be expected, assuming average or better weather. The largest gain would be in Pacific Coast Bartletts.

Continued Relatively High Prices
In Prospect for Fresh Market Pears

During summer, fresh market pear movement consists mostly of Pacific Coast Bartletts, although shipment of Pacific Coast Bosc and D'Anjous starts in September. This summer, Bartlett movement has been much smaller than a year earlier because of the light crop and the high prices for this variety for canning. Weekly shipments declined rapidly during late September and early October this year in contrast to continued heavy shipments into November last year. On the principal auctions, prices this season have averaged much above year-earlier levels.

The early decline of Bartlett movement has resulted in larger-than-usual shipments of Bosc and D'Anjous during September and early October. Auction prices for these pears also have averaged somewhat above year-earlier levels. This heavy movement of pears has reduced the supplies remaining for marketing during late fall and the first half of 1966. Year-end stocks may be smaller

than on January 1, 1965. This points to a probable continuing strong market, with prices somewhat above those of last winter and spring.

October 1 Cold Storage Stocks
of Pears Much Below Year Ago

During September when harvest of fall and winter pears is seasonally active, there is a large into-storage movement of these pears. Storing continues during fall until harvest is completed, sometimes not until November. These pears together with stored Bartletts then are shipped to fresh markets in following months, although some of the Bartletts in storage October 1 may be canned. Total stocks of pears in cold storage October 1, 1965, were about 5.2 million bushels and baskets, 34 percent below a year earlier. Of this total, about 30 percent were Bartletts and the rest were other varieties, including the D'Anjous, Bosc, Comice, Nelis, and Easter. October 1 usually marks the annual high point in stocks. These pears are shipped to both domestic and export markets.

U.S. Exports of Pears

U.S. exports of fresh pears during July and August 1965 were about 112,000 bushels, down 42 percent from a year earlier. This undoubtedly has resulted from the lighter supplies of, and higher prices for, Bartletts this summer. Later in the 1965-66 marketing year as winter pears become the principal type available for shipment, monthly exports probably will exceed the year-earlier volume. Total exports of pears in 1964-65 were over 1.1 million bushels, 47 percent larger than in 1963-64.

PLUMS AND PRUNES

Second Successive Large
Fresh Plum Crop

Fresh plum production in California and Michigan in 1965 totaled 128,500 tons, slightly above 1964 and 31 percent above the 1959-63 average. The California crop of 120,000 tons was record large, 3 percent above 1964. But the Michigan crop of 8,500 tons was down 26 percent. (table 24.) Heavy fresh market supplies of California plums in July caused shipping point prices to fall somewhat below year-earlier levels. During late July and early August, the U.S. Department of Agriculture bought 150 cars as a surplus removal operation to assist California growers in marketing their abundant supplies. These plums were distributed to eligible schools and institutions. In late August and early September, prices averaged somewhat higher than a year earlier.

Pacific Northwest Prunes

The Oregon, Washington, and Idaho prune crop this year totaled 56,500 tons, 21 percent below 1964 and 9 percent below average. Production was down in all 3 States, with the heaviest drop in Washington. The fresh market and canning are the principal outlets for Pacific Northwest prunes. Some are

dried and frozen. Of the volume marketed, processors took 47 percent of the relatively large 1964 sales, but only 36 percent of the light 1963 sales. Shipping point prices for fresh market sales this season averaged somewhat higher than in 1964. In 1966, increased production of Pacific Northwest prunes can be expected, assuming favorable weather.

California Dried Prunes

California's 1965 dried prune crop was estimated, as of October 1, at 175,000 tons, 3 percent below 1964 and 25 percent above average. Damage from August rain not only cut the crop somewhat below early season expectations but also may result in larger-than-usual cullage. Even so, production was the second largest since 1956. Moreover, there was a substantial increase in carryover from the heavy 1964 crop.

Although the export market continues as an important outlet for dried prunes, the greater part of annual production is marketed for domestic use. This includes prunes for the processed package trade, manufacture into prune juice, making into canned dried prunes, and various other products. As a surplus removal activity, the U.S. Department of Agriculture on September 24, bought 390,000 cases (6-10's) of canned dried prunes. They are to be distributed for use in school lunch programs and other eligible outlets.

California Dried Prunes Under Volume Control in 1965-66 Season

Volume control percentages are in effect for California dried prunes in the 1965-66 season, which began August 1. As announced September 24 by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, 80 percent of the 1965 crop will be salable to meet trade demands for dried prunes in domestic and foreign markets and carryover requirements. The remaining 20 percent will be set aside as reserve to satisfy any 1965-66 trade demand in excess of that anticipated--or held over to augment supplies if the 1966 crop is short of market needs. The above percentages were recommended to the Secretary of Agriculture by the Prune Administrative Committee, the industry group that administers the Federal Marketing Agreement and Order Program for California dried prunes. Volume control percentages were last used in 1957-58.

PEACHES

Near-Average U.S. Peach Crop in 1965

The 1965 U.S. peach crop was about 74.4 million bushels, about the same as in 1964 but 1 percent below the 1959-63 average. Although total production this year was about the same as last, there were important differences between the 2 crops. In the 9 Southern peach States, which ship mainly to fresh markets during late spring and early summer, production in 1965 was about 3 times the light crop of 1964, which was cut severely by a late-March freeze. In various other States also shipping mainly to fresh markets, but during late summer, production was down somewhat, especially in Washington, due to

unfavorable weather last winter and spring. In California, rain and moist weather in mid-August resulted in some loss of freestone peaches and in a heavy loss of clingstone peaches, used mostly for canning. The loss of clingstones, as measured by the drop from August 1 to October 1 in estimated production, was about 6.3 million bushels (151,000 tons). As estimated October 1, the clingstone crop was 30.4 million bushels (730,000 tons), about 16 percent below 1964 but still 9 percent above average (table 26).

Peach production in 1966 can be expected to rebound sharply from the 1965 level if the weather is average or better. The increases would occur in California clingstones, of which expanded plantings also would give an assist, and in various late-season States. Production in the 9 Southern peach States might not be greatly different from 1965.

1965 Peach Usage and Prices

Fresh market supplies of peaches were heavier during early summer this year than last, but somewhat lighter during late summer. Consequently, prices received by growers (national average basis) were lower in July and August, but higher in September, this year than last. To assist growers in the Southern peach States to market seasonally heavy supplies that were depressing prices, the U.S. Department of Agriculture in late July and early August purchased 144 cars of fresh peaches, as a surplus removal activity, for distribution to eligible schools and institutions. In California, the sharp cut in the clingstone crop in August contributed to higher cannery prices than last year.

The loss of California clingstone peaches has resulted in a sharp cut in the 1965 pack of canned peaches. Reduced supplies of both peaches and pears have resulted in a moderate decrease in the new pack of fruit cocktail. These reductions are only partly offset by increased carryover stocks. Marketing of the 1964 U.S. peach crop were divided 36 percent fresh and 64 percent processed. But, as usual, nearly all of the California clingstones were processed.

APRICOTS

Apricot production in California, Washington, and Utah in 1965 totaled 220,910 tons, 1 percent below 1964 but 7 percent above the 1959-63 average. California's crop (220,000 tons) was 6 percent above 1964. But the Washington and Utah crops were down sharply from last year, the result of unfavorable early-season weather. In 1964, when growing conditions were better, these 2 States accounted for 7 percent of the 3-State total. If the weather in 1966 is favorable, production in Washington and Utah should rebound significantly from the low 1965 levels, and that in California can be expected to be large again.

Available data indicate that both fresh market shipments and use by processors (especially canners) in 1965 were down a little from 1964. Of the apricots marketed in 1964, about 10 percent were shipped to fresh markets and the rest were processed. Prices for principal varieties of California apricots on the New York and Chicago auctions in 1965 tended to average somewhat below last year.

CHERRIES

Sweet Cherries

Sweet cherry production in 1965 totaled 83,890 tons, 30 percent below 1964 and 3 percent below the 1959-63 average. Much of the decrease was in Washington, where the crop was a near failure due to unfavorable early-season weather. Production also was down substantially in other heavy-producing States, except for Michigan, where it was up a little. Assuming average or better weather, increased production can be expected in 1966, especially in the Western States.

Prices per ton received by growers for the 1965 sweet cherry crop averaged \$325, 12 percent above the \$290 for the larger 1964 crop. Moreover, 1965 prices were up in all sweet cherry States. In the 3 Pacific Coast States, the usual leaders in production, prices increased more for fresh market cherries than for processing cherries.

The lighter 1965 sweet cherry crop resulted in decreased shipments to fresh markets and reduced movement to processors. Output of canned sweet cherries was down 27 percent from 1964. In California, usage for brining was down 20 percent.

Sour Cherries

The 1965 sour cherry crop was 176,665 tons, 36 percent below the record 1964 crop but 30 percent above average. The crops were smaller than last year in all commercial States except Idaho, which regularly accounts for only a small percentage of production. In the Great Lakes States, which grew 96 percent of the 1965 crop, production was down 36 percent. The decrease resulted largely from unfavorable early-season weather. Sour cherry production has expanded considerably in recent years, mainly because of extensive new planting. Present bearing trees with generally favorable weather can be expected to result in larger production in 1966.

Prices per ton received by growers for the 1965 sour cherry crop averaged \$103, just \$1 more than in 1964. Among the Great Lakes States, prices for sour cherries for processing also were not greatly different from 1964, except for a moderate increase in Wisconsin, where the crop was less than half the 1964 tonnage. Contributing to the low 1965 prices were the facts of heavy carryover stocks of frozen and canned sour cherries and the crop being much above average production even though well below 1964.

Most of the annual sour cherry production is canned and frozen, providing stock for cherry pies and other bakery foods. Use of the 1965 crop for canning was down sharply from 1964, as indicated by a 32 percent decrease in the canned pack. Usage by freezers also was down substantially, according to data on output of finished product. Although comprising only a small percentage of all cherries processed, usage for juice in the Great Lakes States was up about two-thirds.

GRAPES

Record Large 1965 U.S. Crop

The 1965 U.S. grape crop will be a record 3,989,530 tons, assuming that the October 1 estimate materializes. A crop this size would exceed the 1963 record by 5 percent; it would be 14 percent above 1964 and 23 percent above average (table 27).

California's 1965 production totals 3,630,000 tons, 15 percent above 1964 and 23 percent above average. Production by varietal groups and increases over 1964 are: Raisin, 2,400,000 tons, up 18 percent; wine, 670,000 tons, up 10 percent; and table, 560,000 tons, up 8 percent. The Arizona crop of 15,700 tons (mostly European types like California's) is up 25 percent.

In all other States combined (which grow mainly American types, largely the Concord), production totals 343,830 tons, 7 percent above 1964 and 22 percent above average. Production is above last year in all heavy-producing States except Washington.

Late-season growing and harvesting weather has been generally good in all principal producing areas. In California, however, grapes have been slow in reaching desired sugar content, especially for raisins and crushing. Even so, field conditions in this State have been good for sun drying of raisins and storage of fresh grapes for later sale as well as for movement to fresh markets and wineries. October is an important months for storing grapes, especially the Emperor and Almeria varieties, for later sale.

Continued large U.S. grape crops can be expected over the next few years from the current enlarged plantings. Actual production will be influenced greatly by the weather, which may change much from year to year.

Fresh Market Grape Prices Down From 1964

Fresh market shipments of California grapes have been seasonally heavy during September and early October. Varieties shipped included such favorites as Thompson Seedless, Tokay, and Ribier. Shipping point prices during September and early October averaged somewhat below a year earlier. Prices during late fall and in winter will depend much upon the quantity and quality of storage grapes.

Increased Raisin Output

Production of California natural sun-dried raisins, mostly Thompson Seedless, is expected to be 254,000 tons (dried weight). Output of dehydrated raisins, mostly Golden Seedless, may be as much as 15,000 tons. Hence, total production of raisins is expected to be substantially above the 232,375 tons in 1964. The 1959-63 average is 220,400 tons. This year, as in 1964, sun drying of raisins has been carried out under generally favorable weather. Cullage again should be light.

Raisin Marketing Program

Raisin allocation percentages and related marketing information for California's 1965 production of natural Thompson Seedless raisins were established by the U.S. Department of Agriculture on October 15, 1965. The action allocates 45 percent of California's 1965 output of standard quality natural Thompson Seedless raisins as "free" tonnage to Western Hemisphere markets. An additional 15 percent is to be held as reserve tonnage for release into these free tonnage outlets if and as needed. The remaining 40 percent has been allocated for use outside free-tonnage outlets, primarily for export through handlers to other markets. Eligible to receive these supplies are Greenland and, except for Australia, all other countries outside of the Western Hemisphere. The above action is pursuant to recommendations to the Secretary of Agriculture by the Raisin Administrative Committee, the industry group that administers the Federal Marketing Agreement and Order Program for California raisins.

Grape Usage for Crushing

Usage of California grapes for crushing to October 9 was about 1,156,000 tons, 6 percent larger than a year earlier. Crushing is normally the heaviest during September and October and ends in late November or in December. Assuming substantially complete utilization of the record large crop, the total crushed in this State may be well above the 1,526,600 tons crushed in 1964. Wine and juice are the principal products. In the Great Lake States, where production is up and most of the annual tonnage is crushed, some increase in crushing also appears likely. Important products of these grapes include juice, wine, jams, and jellies.

California grapes marketed in the 1964-65 season were used as follows: Crushed, 48 percent; dried, 33 percent; fresh sales, 17 percent; and canned, 2 percent. Practically all of the Arizona grapes were shipped to fresh markets. In all other States combined, usage of sales was divided about as follows: Crushed, 92 percent; and fresh, 8 percent.

CRANBERRIES

Increased Production in 1965

Total U.S. production of cranberries was estimated, as of October 1, at 1,353,000 barrels (100 pounds), 1 percent above the large 1964 volume and 6 percent above the 1959-63 average (table 23). The crops are larger than in 1964 in Massachusetts, the heaviest producing State, and in Washington and Oregon. But they are smaller in Wisconsin and New Jersey. The Massachusetts crop of 680,000 barrels is up 3 percent. The Wisconsin crop of 400,000 barrels is down 7 percent. Unfavorable weather in Wisconsin was the main reason for the reduction in this State.

Early-Season Prices
a Little Above 1964

Harvest of the Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Wisconsin crops started in September and will continue heavy in October. Fresh market shipments will be seasonally heavy from now until January 1, then continue light for a number of weeks. Season-opening prices for Massachusetts Early Black cranberries on the New York City wholesale market were quoted a little higher than last year. For 1964-crop cranberries utilized, the price per barrel to growers averaged \$13.30.

Of the cranberries utilized from the past 2 crops, about one-third was used fresh and the other two-thirds processed. Usage for canned whole cranberries and cranberry sauce is the principal processing outlet, but usage for cranberry juice cocktail has increased to become another popular year-around fruit juice. Although the major part of production in each of the 5 States is processed, fresh market cranberries are supplied principally by Massachusetts, Wisconsin, and Washington.

No Volume Regulation for
1965-Crop Cranberries

The 1965 cranberry crop, like those in 1963 and 1964 is free of any volume regulation that might be established under the Federal Marketing Agreement and Order Program for this commodity. This results from a decision of the Cranberry Marketing Committee, the industry group that administers the Program, not to recommend any set-asides from the 1965 crop. Supply and demand prospects for the new crop were considered by the Committee on August 26, leading to the above decision.

STRAWBERRIES

Prospective 1966 Acreage
Slightly Above 1965

Commercial strawberry acreage for harvest in 1966, based on grower's intentions, is expected to be 80,600 acres, 2 percent above the acreage harvested in 1965 but 11 percent below the 1960-64 average. A moderate increase

in late spring States more than offsets decreases in other States. Prospective 1966 acreages and changes from 1965 by seasonal grouping of States are: Winter (Florida), 2,300 acres, down 34 percent; early spring, 9,550 acres, down 2 percent; mid-spring, 24,900 acres, down 3 percent; and late spring, 43,850 acres, up 8 percent. Among the usual heaviest producing States, prospective acreage is down in California, but up in Oregon, Washington, and Michigan (table 29).

In many States in early October, strawberry beds were in good condition. New plantings will continue to be made in some States this fall. In California, planting will continue into winter, but the total acreage will remain uncertain because of concern over the labor supply.

1965-Crop Strawberries

The 1965 commercial strawberry crop in the United States was about 454 million pounds, about a sixth below the large 1964 crop. Most of the reduction occurred in Oregon, California, and Washington, States which account for most of the annual pack of frozen strawberries. Reported movement to freezers was down substantially in 1965. Prices frequently were above 1964.

TREE NUTS

Increased Production in 1965

Total U.S. production of almonds, filberts, pecans, and walnuts in 1965 was estimated, as of October 1, at 291,640 tons (in-shell), 12 percent above 1964 and 19 percent above the 1959-63 average (table 30). The increase over 1964 resulted from a large gain in pecans, which much more than offsets decreases in the other 3 nuts. A year ago, pecan production had been sharply below 1963 while that of the others was up. Tonnage of the 1965 crop is made up about as follows: Pecans, 45 percent; walnuts, 27 percent; almonds, 26 percent; and filberts, 2 percent. Hawaiian macadamia nut production was about 3,285 tons in 1964. Data for 1965 are not yet available.

Almonds

California almond production in 1965 is 76,000 tons, 1 percent below 1964 but 23 percent above average. Nut sizes are large and crop quality is excellent, according to available information.

Almond production in foreign countries is reported to be about the same as in 1964. But total supplies are up somewhat because of increased carryover stocks. Foreign prices have remained fairly stable over the past few years. Prospects are good for U.S. exports in 1965-66 to be about the same as in 1964-65.

Market allocation percentages for the 1965 California almond crop are 80 percent salable and 20 percent surplus, as announced August 25 by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. These percentages were recommended to the

Secretary of Agriculture by the Almond Control Board, the industry group that handles the Federal Marketing Agreement and Order Program for almonds. Marketing percentages for the 1964 crop were 85 percent salable and 15 percent surplus. Almonds to the extent of the salable percentage are designated "free" for marketing in normal domestic trade channels. Almonds covered by the remaining percentage are "restricted" to noncompetitive outlets, primarily the export trade. The 1965 allocation is intended to provide sufficient almonds to meet the domestic demand, to divert excess nuts into exports markets, and to leave a season-end carryover desired by the industry.

In view of the above supply and demand conditions, the season average price to growers for the 1965 U.S. almond crop may not differ greatly from 1964, when it averaged \$630 per ton (in-shell).

Filberts

Filbert production in Oregon and Washington is estimated at 7,240 tons, 10 percent below 1964 and 20 percent below the 1959-63 average. In Oregon, which has 7,000 tons of the total, nuts have sized well.

Foreign filbert production is considerably below the record 1964 tonnage. The reduction is in Turkey, where the crop is less than half that country's record last year. Even so, 1965 output in Turkey exceeds the combined tonnage of Italy and Spain, where production is up. Although there is a heavy carryover of 1964-crop Turkish filberts, total 1965 supplies for these 3 countries are down from last year. Recent prices for Turkish filberts have been somewhat above a year earlier.

Market allocation percentages for 1965-crop Oregon and Washington filberts are 67 percent "free" (or salable) and 33 percent "restricted." Filberts designated as free may be marketed in normal domestic in-shell trade outlets. But restricted filberts are allocated to shelled filbert markets or export. The above marketing percentages were announced October 18 by USDA, pursuant to recommendations to the Secretary of Agriculture by the Filbert Control Board, the industry body that administers the Federal Marketing Agreement and Order Program for Oregon and Washington filberts. Marketing percentages for the 1964 crop were 81 percent "free" and 19 percent "restricted."

Price prospects for new-crop U.S. filberts appear more favorable than a year ago. Demand for U.S. kernels in the mixed nut trade is expected to be better than in 1964-65. In foreign countries, filbert supplies are down and prices are up. Also supplies of Brazil nuts, second to cashews in U.S. imports of tree nuts, are down. Partially offsetting are the larger U.S. supplies of pecans, for which prices are expected to be down. On balance, grower prices for the smaller 1965 U.S. filbert crop probably will average somewhat above the 1964 average of \$440 per ton (in-shell).

Pecans

The 1965 U.S. pecan crop is expected to total 130,000 tons, 50 percent above 1964 and 28 percent above average. The above figure for 1965 includes 66,350 tons of improved pecans, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the 1964 tonnage, and 63,650 tons of wild and seedling pecans, 6 percent above 1964. Georgia, Alabama and Texas accounted for most of the 1965 increase. Carryover stocks of pecans are heavy this fall although somewhat below the unusually heavy amount a year ago.

World pecan production consists mostly of the U.S. crop. Relatively small quantities are grown in Mexico. Prices for U.S. pecans are influenced strongly by the size of U.S. supplies of these nuts, especially production, and by supplies and prices of other U.S.-grown nuts.

This year the sharp increase in the U.S. crop appears sufficient in itself to result in some decrease in the season average price to grower. The 1964 price for all pecans combined was 22.5 cents per pound (in-shell). The prospect of increased supplies and lower prices points to probable larger U.S. exports in 1965-66.

USDA Pecan Purchase Plans. To aid the pecan industry in marketing abundant supplies, the U.S. Department of Agriculture on October 18 announced plans to buy shelled pecans packed from the 1965 U.S. crop, for distribution to school lunch programs and other eligible outlets. The purchases will be made on an offer and acceptance basis with Sec. 32 (Public Law 320) funds, as a surplus removal activity.

A rising trend in U.S. pecan production is in prospect in view of the increasing care being given to wild and seedling trees and the heavy plantings of improved varieties in recent years. The effect of the better care of the wild and seedling trees already is making an impact on production, and the effect of the new plantings will become increasingly apparent in the years ahead. A rapid gain in production would accentuate the current problem of finding adequate outlets at prices desired by growers.

Walnuts

Walnut production in California and Oregon is expected to total 78,400 tons, 13 percent below 1964 but 7 percent above average. Most of the reduction is in California, the leading producing State. This State's crop of 77,000 tons is 11 percent below 1964. Quality and size of nuts are reported to be good.

Foreign walnut production is below 1964, and prices are up. This will be conducive to some increase in U.S. exports in 1965-66. But U.S. imports may be down somewhat.

Marketable and surplus percentages for walnuts during the 1965-66 season have been established by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, as announced August 31. They are: California walnuts, marketable, 87 percent, and surplus, 13 percent; and Oregon and Washington walnuts, marketable,

93.5 percent, and surplus, 6.5 percent. These percentages were recommended to the Secretary of Agriculture by the Walnut Control Board, the industry group that administers the Federal Marketing Agreement and Order Program for walnuts grown in the above 3 states. The allocation percentages are intended to provide sufficient walnuts for the domestic trade (both in-shell and shelled), to divert surplus walnuts into export or other-than-normal outlets, and to leave an adequate working carryover next year. The above percentages were based on early-season estimates of supplies and requirements and are subject to revision as subsequent conditions may warrant.

Price prospects for the new walnut crop appear a little better than a year ago. The season average price per ton received by growers for the 1964 U.S. walnut crop was \$454, a little below the average prices for the preceding 3 years.

U.S. Foreign Trade in Edible Tree Nuts

In U.S. foreign trade in edible tree nuts, imports regularly greatly exceed exports. This results from the heavy importation of such exotic nuts as cashews and Brazil nuts, kinds not grown commercially in the United States. During July 1964-June 1965 imports were more than 7 times exports. As percentages of 1964 U.S. production (261,330 tons), imports were 75 percent and exports were 10 percent.

U.S. imports of edible tree nuts during July 1964-June 1965 were approximately 196,000 tons (in-shell equivalent), 6 percent below 1963-64. Imports of cashews, the leader, were about 151,000 tons, down 8 percent; and of Brazils, 19,000 tons, down 3 percent. Among nuts received in much smaller quantities, imports were: Pistachios, about 8,600 tons, up 42 percent; chestnuts, 7,600 tons, up 10 percent; filberts, 5,200 tons, down 11 percent; and walnuts, 3,000 tons, down 18 percent.

Continuing large U.S. imports of cashews are in prospect for the season ahead. They are shipped as kernels, mainly from India. They originate from production both in India and Africa. In India, the cashew-production and kernel-extraction industries are located along the southwestern and southeastern seacoasts, readily accessible to shipping all months of the year. Decreased imports of Brazil nuts are in prospect due to a lighter crop in Brazil.

Total U.S. exports of tree nuts in 1964-65 were about 26,000 tons (in-shell equivalent), slightly larger than in 1963-64. Exports of almonds, the leader, were about 18,000 tons, down 4 percent. Exports of pecans were about 3,700 tons, up 23 percent; and of walnuts, 1,800 tons, up 7 percent.

PROCESSED NONCITRUS FRUIT

1965-66 Canned Fruit Pack Down
Substantially From 1964-65

The 1965-66 U.S. Mainland pack of canned noncitrus fruits probably will be from 15 to 20 percent below the record 1964-65 pack of about 106 million cases (basis cases of 24 No. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cans). The decrease from 1964-65 will be much larger than seemed likely early in the season, mainly because of August rain damage to California clingstone peaches. Canning of most fruits will be completed this fall, but that of apple slices and applesauce will continue through winter.

Nearly all completed 1965-66 packs of canned noncitrus fruits for which reports have been received are smaller than the respective 1964-65 packs. Such new packs (in million cases of 24-2 $\frac{1}{2}$'s) and changes from 1964-65 are: Apricots, 5.1, down 1 percent; red tart cherries, 2.4, down 32 percent; sweet cherries, 0.7, down 27 percent; California peaches, freestone, 4.1, down 24 percent; clingstone, 23.3, down 24 percent; fruit cocktail, 14.6, down 10 percent; fruits for salad, 0.7, down 20 percent; mixed fruits, 0.5, down 13 percent; but California spiced peaches, 0.5 up 5 percent. The 1965-66 pack of canned pears (now nearing completion) probably is much below the last season's record 11.4 million cases. The new packs of canned apple slices and applesauce are expected to be large again, that of apple slices perhaps not greatly different from 1964-65 (table 31).

Output of Hawaiian canned pineapple in 1965-66 may exceed the 1964-65 pack of 13.6 million cases (24-2 $\frac{1}{2}$'s). The pack during June-August 1965 was about 9.6 million cases, 7 percent above a year earlier. By September 1, 1964, about two-thirds of the 1964-65 pack had been canned. Most of this product is shipped to the U.S. Mainland.

Prospective 1965-66 Canned Fruit
Supplies Moderately Below 1964-65

Perhaps about half of the drop in output of canned noncitrus fruits in 1965-66 will be offset by the increase in packers' stocks at the start of the current season. This means that total supplies in packers' hands for 1965-66 are expected to be moderately below the unusually large 1964-65 volume but moderately above 1963-64. Decreases in current season supplies will be most noticeable perhaps in canned peaches, pears, and fruit cocktail, of which the new packs are down significantly.

A good indication of canned fruit supplies for next winter and spring will be available in late November or in December, when more complete figures on the 1965-66 packs and figures on packers' stocks of principal items, as of November 1, will be available. Data on canners' stocks September 1, 1965, are available for the following items (basis cases of 24-2 $\frac{1}{2}$'s): Canned applesauce, 2.5 million cases, up 59 percent from a year earlier; apple slices, 0.9 million cases, down 14 percent; red tart cherries, 2.2 million cases, down 14 percent; and pineapples, 9.4 million cases, down 9 percent.

Increased 1964-65 U.S. Exports of
Canned Peaches and Fruit Cocktail

U.S. exports of both canned peaches and fruit cocktail, the 2 leading export items, were up in 1964-65, partly due to increased supplies. During June 1964-May 1965, exports of canned peaches were 5.2 million cases (24-2½'s), up 10 percent; and those of fruit cocktail were 3.7 million cases, up 28 percent. Exports of pineapples were about 2.1 million cases, about the same as a year earlier. Western Europe and Canada were the principal destinations of all 3 items.

Canned Noncitrus Fruit Juices

Principal canned noncitrus fruit juices include apple, grape, prune (from dried prunes), pineapple, and fruit nectars. But data on current season output and stocks are available only for Hawaiian pineapple juice. The season for pineapple juice starts June 1 and ends the following May. Output is the heaviest during spring and summer. During June-August of the 1965-66 season, output was as follows: Canned single-strength juice, 11.1 million cases (24-2's), 13 percent above a year earlier; and canned (including frozen) concentrated juice, about 704,000 cases (6-10's), up 2 percent. Packers' stocks of these 2 items on September 1, 1965, were 11.1 million cases, up 27 percent; and 836,000 cases, up 19 percent.

Most of the Hawaiian pineapple juice is shipped to the U.S. Mainland, where, in the form of straight juice, blended juice, and fruit juice drinks, it reaches consumers. A substantial volume of single-strength juice also is exported. During 1964-65, U.S. exports were 4 million gallons, about the same as a year earlier. The 1964-65 U.S. pack of canned apple juice was 9.6 million cases (24-2's), 14 percent above 1963-64. Another large pack seems probable from the current large apple crop.

Dried Noncitrus Fruits

Total U.S. output of dried fruits in 1965-66 probably will be from 5 to 7 percent above the 475,000 tons in 1964-65, according to indications in early October. These figures relate to total production, natural condition, before allowances for changes in processing and packaging due to moisture standardization, removal of stems and substandard fruit, and deduction of prunes used for juice. Raisins account almost entirely for the expected increase in 1965-66.

California's 1965 production of raisins is expected to total about 269,000 tons, 16 percent above 1964. This total includes 254,000 tons of natural sun-dried raisins, mostly Thompson Seedless, and an allowance of 15,000 tons of dehydrated raisins, mostly Golden Seedless. The increased 1965 output of raisins resulted from a substantial increase in the California grape crop and favorable weather for harvesting and drying.

Dried prune production in California is estimated at 175,000 tons, 3 percent below 1964. Also, cullage may be heavier than last year because of damage from the August rain. As usual, there may be a small tonnage of dried prunes in Oregon. This State's 1964 production for sale was 1,660 tons.

Exports regularly account for a substantial part of U.S. production of raisins and dried prunes. During September 1964-August 1965, exports of raisins were about 55,600 tons, 1 percent below 1963-64; and of prunes about 51,900 tons, up 29 percent. Principal destinations for raisins were Western Europe, Japan, and Canada; and for prunes, Western Europe and Canada. But Japan has taken increasing quantities of prunes in recent years.

Decreased Output of Frozen Fruits and Berries in 1965

The 1965 U.S. pack of frozen deciduous fruits and berries probably will be 10 to 15 percent below the record 795 million pounds in 1964, based partly on figures on movement of raw fruit to freezers. Substantial decreases are indicated for both strawberries and red tart cherries, the 2 leaders in output. The pack of frozen red tart cherries was 143 million pounds, 29 percent below 1964. But the packs of various berries other than strawberries may be up somewhat. Since carryover stocks from the heavy 1964 pack were up sharply and imports also may be up somewhat, total U.S. supplies for the 1965-66 season may not be greatly different from 1964-65. U.S. imports of frozen strawberries during January-August 1965 totaled about 47.1 million pounds, 22 percent above a year earlier. This total already considerably exceeds the 40.8 million pounds imported during all of 1964. Mexico is the source of nearly all imported frozen strawberries.

Cold Storage Stocks of Frozen Fruits and Berries

Frozen deciduous fruits and berries in cold storage October 1, 1965, totaled 570 million pounds, 8 percent smaller than a year earlier but 4 percent above the October 1, 1959-63 average. On October 1, 1965, stocks of strawberries were about 154 million pounds, 23 percent below a year earlier; and those of cherries (mostly red tart) were about 151 million pounds, down 6 percent. October 1 usually marks the season's high point for total stocks (table 32).

USDA Purchases of Processed Fruits for School Lunches

The U.S. Department of Agriculture on October 14 purchased 495,250 cases (6-10's) of canned applesauce and 179,950 cases (6-10's) of canned apple slices for use in schools participating in the National School Lunch Program. These apple products are to be shipped November 8-December 10, 1965. On September 24, the Department bought 390,000 cases (6-10's) of canned dried prunes for use in school lunch programs and other eligible outlets. The delivery period is November 1-December 10.

Similar purchases during July and August comprised the following canned fruits (in cases of 6-10's): Pineapples, 300,000 cases; apricots, 400,000 cases; and red tart pitted cherries, 242,400 cases. Purchases also included frozen red tart pitted cherries: 52,500 cans (30 pounds each).

The pineapples, apricots, applesauce, and apple slices were bought with Sec. 6 (National School Lunch Act) funds. The red tart cherries and dried prunes were bought with Sec. 32 (Public Law 320) funds, as surplus removal operations.

PROCESSED CITRUS FRUIT

Key Points for 1965-66

The following points are of special significance for the citrus industry as the 1965-66 season for processing is starting.

1. Florida canners' and freezers' stocks of principal processed citrus items are considerably larger than a year ago, but still much below the unusually large quantities 3 years ago.
2. Prices for processed citrus items have dropped moderately to considerably since early 1965, but are still above 1962 prefreeze levels.
3. Total production of citrus fruits, which increased substantially in 1964-65, is expected to mount higher in 1965-66. Hence, enlarged output of processed citrus products, especially frozen orange concentrate, is in prospect.
4. The task of marketing the prospective increased supplies of processed citrus items may be partially eased by lightened pressure from decreased supplies of processed noncitrus fruits, especially canned and frozen, and higher prices for some items.
5. Prospects for increased exports of processed citrus products are brightened by the expected availability of heavier supplies at attractive prices.
6. Demand for fresh and processed fruit, supported by rising consumer income, may be even better in 1966 than in 1965. Some increase in U.S. per capita consumption of citrus fruit can be expected.

:
 : This issue of the Fruit Situation presents the group of :
 : special tables (2-14) on processed citrus fruits that was :
 : introduced in the October 1964 issue as an aid to the citrus :
 : industry and others in planning their operations for the new :
 : season. In the current issue, the tables include data for an :
 : additional year as well as revisions for earlier years. Table 1 :
 : (new table) shows the trend in total citrus production since 1935 :
 : in relation to population growth. :
 :

Processing Usage Up Sharply in 1964-65

Usage of the 1964-65 U.S. citrus crop for processing has been tentatively estimated at 4,451,000 tons, 32 percent larger than in 1963-64 but 19 percent smaller than the record in 1961-62. The quantity processed in 1964-65 comprised about 58.6 percent of the total marketed. Processing has exceeded fresh use continuously since 1953-54, the first year that it became the major outlet. Production and use of 6 citrus fruits combined (oranges, grapefruit, lemons, tangerines, tangelos, and limes) during 1935-64 are shown in table 2.

Similar figures on production and use of the same 6 citrus fruits separately, 1960-61 through 1964-65, are shown in table 3. In 1964-65, use of oranges for processing was 3,387,000 tons, 43 percent above 1963-64; and that of grapefruit was 774,000 tons, up 34 percent. But that of lemons, 215,000 tons, was down 41 percent. Of total marketings of each of the 6 kinds of citrus in 1964-65, processing accounted for nearly two-thirds of the oranges and somewhat less than half of the other kinds. It ranged down to 20 percent for tangelos.

Wide Variations in Processing Usage of Oranges and Grapefruit

Processing usage of Florida and California oranges and Florida grapefruit varies widely among broad varietal and seasonal groups, as shown in table 4. Of 1964-65-crop Florida oranges marketed, processing accounted for 81.2 percent. It accounted for less than half of the Temple oranges but for more than four-fifths of other early and midseason varieties and Valencias. Only 20.1 percent of the 1964-65 California oranges sold were processed; this use ranged from 8.7 percent for Navel and miscellaneous varieties to 30.9 percent for Valencias. Processing accounted for 50.6 percent of all Florida grapefruit marketed in 1964-65. This use ranged from 24.5 percent for pink seedless to 83.5 percent for seeded grapefruit. Navel oranges and pink seedless grapefruit, which are popular for fresh use, are not as suitable for processing as are other kinds, hence the small percentage processed.

Usage by Type of Product

Use for frozen orange concentrate accounts for most of the Florida oranges processed. In 1964-65, this use accounted for 54.5 million boxes, over 78 percent of the total processed. Most of the remainder processed were used for canned and chilled single-strength juice. The use of oranges for frozen concentrate in 1964-65 was about 59 percent larger than in 1963-64, when the crop was much smaller. Use for canned single-strength juice and sections accounts for most of the Florida grapefruit processed. Use for frozen concentrate is second in importance. These usages were up in 1964-65 (table 5).

Increased Season-end Stocks
of Florida Citrus Products

Figures on packs, movement, and stocks of various Florida canned and frozen citrus items are shown in tables 6 and 7. In 1964-65, sharp increases in the packs of canned single-strength orange and grapefruit juice much more than offset decreases in beginning stocks. So supplies in canners' hands were substantially larger than in 1963-64. Even though movement of both items to the trade was up significantly, packers' stocks on October 2, 1965, were considerably above a year earlier. Output of canned blended juice was up only a little and not quite enough to offset a small reduction in beginning stocks. But lighter movement resulted in increased stocks this fall. Of canned grapefruit sections, the beginning stocks, pack, and movement were up. The net effect was a substantial increase in stocks this fall. Packers' stocks of the above 4 canned items on October 2, 1965, were above a year earlier as follows: Orange juice, 132 percent; grapefruit juice, 83 percent; blended juice, 58 percent; and grapefruit sections, 60 percent (table 6).

Frozen Citrus Concentrates:
Sharp Increases in 1964-65
Packs and Remaining Stocks

The 1964-65 season for Florida frozen orange and grapefruit concentrates was marked by sharp increases in output of both items. The pack of orange concentrate was 88.9 million gallons, 66 percent above 1963-64; and that of grapefruit concentrate was 4 million gallons, up 55 percent (table 7). These increases much more than offset reductions in beginning stocks to give packers greatly increased supplies. Reduced prices contributed to substantial gains in movement. However, packers' stocks on October 2, 1965, were above a year earlier--they were: Orange, 36.3 million gallons, up 90 percent; and grapefruit, 1 million gallons, up 16 percent. At the rates of movement of recent months, these stocks will be reduced considerably before manufacture from the new crops will become well started, about December 1. But stocks of orange concentrate are expected to be much above those of 1 and 2 years earlier.

Sharp Increase in 1964-65 Pack
of Florida Chilled Orange Juice

Chilled (refrigerated) citrus products are now well established as an important type of usage for Florida citrus fruits. In 1964-65, output of chilled orange juice was about 41.9 million gallons (single-strength), about one-half above the 1963-64 volume. Trailing far behind was chilled citrus salad, 4.6 million gallons, down a fourth. The packs of grapefruit sections, grapefruit juice, and orange sections were each much lighter than that of citrus salad; also, they were down moderately from their respective 1963-64 packs. The above chilled citrus products are marketed shortly after production. Moreover, the above packs are exclusive of reconstituted juice made from bulk frozen concentrate originating in the regular production of frozen citrus concentrates (table 8).

Processed Citrus Fruit
Exports Increasing

U.S. exports of several important processed citrus items have increased during 1964-65. These gains follow 2 seasons of reduced exports, when supplies were down and prices were up. The gains of 1964-65 may be exceeded in 1965-66, assuming that available supplies will be greater, and prices probably lower, than in the season now ending. During November 1964-August 1965, exports of important items and changes from a year earlier were: Frozen orange concentrate, 2.4 million gallons, up 13 percent; canned single-strength orange juice, 1.1 million cases (24-2's), up 15 percent; canned single-strength grapefruit juice, 1.2 million cases, up 57 percent; and canned (hot-pack) concentrated grapefruit juice, 0.8 million gallons, down 10 percent. Canada was the principal destination and Western Europe was second. Figures on U.S. exports of important items, by countries, 1957-63, are shown in table 9.

Decreased 1964-65 Prices for Citrus
Fruit for Processing

Season average prices per box for citrus fruit delivered to processing plants during the past 5 seasons (1960-64) are shown in much detail in table 10. This table gives prices by kind of citrus, variety or seasonal group, and State. Prices for Florida oranges and grapefruit by type of product, 1960-64 seasons, are shown in table 11. In all instances in both tables, prices in 1964-65 averaged considerably lower than in 1963-64, when production of most citrus fruits was smaller.

Sharply Decreased Retail Prices
for Frozen Orange Concentrate

Retail prices for frozen orange concentrate have dropped considerably since January 1965. These reductions follow small decreases during 1964. In August 1965, the price per 6-ounce can of frozen concentrated orange juice for selected cities averaged 27 percent lower than a year earlier and 32 percent below January 1964. Average retail prices for frozen concentrate

for lemonade declined less markedly over the same months. Retail prices for these 2 items and for fresh oranges, grapefruit, and lemons, are shown by months, January 1960 through August 1965, as averages for selected cities, in table 12.

Citrus Fruit Consumption Up
Substantially in 1964-65

Per capita consumption of citrus fruit (fresh equivalent basis) in 1964-65 was about a fifth larger than in 1963-64, a result mainly of increased production and reduced prices. Oranges and grapefruit accounted for most of the gain in consumption. Increases occurred in both fresh and processed citrus, with the largest gain in frozen orange concentrate (tables 13 and 14).

:
: The Fruit Situation is published in January :
: June, August, and October. :
:

: The next issue is scheduled for release :
: January 1966. :
:

Table 2 --Total citrus fruits: Production and use, United States, 1935-36 through 1964-65 ^{1/}

Season	Production				Farm home use	Total sold	Utilization of sales			
	Total	Not used	Used	1,000 tons			Fresh		Processed	
							Quan- tity	Percent- age	Quan- tity	Percent- age
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Percent	1,000 tons	Percent	
1935-36	3,002	23	2,979	28	2,951	2,690	91.2	261	8.8	
1936-37	3,641	39	3,602	32	3,570	2,901	81.3	669	18.7	
1937-38	4,435	43	4,392	34	4,358	3,610	82.8	748	17.2	
1938-39	5,239	251	4,988	39	4,949	3,996	80.7	953	19.3	
1939-40	4,776	54	4,722	32	4,690	3,609	77.0	1,081	23.0	
1940-41	5,662	65	5,597	31	5,566	4,053	72.8	1,513	27.2	
1941-42	5,521	29	5,492	30	5,462	4,137	75.7	1,325	24.3	
1942-43	6,302	25	6,277	32	6,245	4,385	70.2	1,860	29.8	
1943-44	7,090	32	7,058	37	7,021	4,997	71.2	2,024	28.8	
1944-45	7,234	69	7,165	37	7,128	4,929	69.1	2,199	30.9	
1945-46	7,466	28	7,438	39	7,399	4,610	62.3	2,789	37.7	
1946-47	7,861	268	7,593	40	7,553	4,956	65.6	2,597	34.4	
1947-48	7,792	336	7,456	43	7,413	4,297	58.0	3,116	42.0	
1948-49	6,636	35	6,601	43	6,558	3,796	57.9	2,762	42.1	
1949-50	6,480	35	6,445	45	6,400	3,334	52.1	3,066	47.9	
1950-51	7,537	33	7,504	47	7,457	3,771	50.6	3,686	49.4	
1951-52	7,368	165	7,203	43	7,160	3,821	53.4	3,339	46.6	
1952-53	7,329	17	7,312	44	7,268	3,875	53.3	3,393	46.7	
1953-54	8,220	94	8,126	48	8,078	3,744	46.3	4,334	53.7	
1954-55	8,002	33	7,969	49	7,920	3,824	48.3	4,096	51.7	
1955-56	8,175	32	8,143	53	8,090	3,747	46.3	4,343	53.7	
1956-57	8,278	28	8,250	56	8,194	3,603	44.0	4,591	56.0	
1957-58	7,047	11	7,036	48	6,988	2,971	42.5	4,017	57.5	
1958-59	8,112	24	8,088	53	8,035	3,312	41.2	4,723	58.8	
1959-60	7,938	19	7,919	56	7,863	3,332	42.4	4,531	57.6	
1960-61	7,545	12	7,533	56	7,477	3,124	41.8	4,353	58.2	
1961-62	8,600	25	8,575	60	8,515	3,030	35.6	5,485	64.4	
1962-63	6,562	13	6,549	45	6,504	2,381	36.6	4,123	63.4	
1963-64	6,247	21	6,226	51	6,175	2,793	45.2	3,382	54.8	
1964-65 ^{2/}	7,673	22	7,651	56	7,595	3,144	41.4	4,451	58.6	

^{1/} Oranges, grapefruit, lemons, limes, tangelos, and tangerines.

^{2/} Preliminary.

Data prepared from citrus production and utilization reports, SRS, USDA.

Table 3.--Six citrus fruits: Production and use, United States, 1960-61 through 1964-65

Fruit and season	Production			Farm home use	Total sold	Utilization of sales			
	Total	Not used	Used			Fresh		Processed	
						Quantity	Percentage	Quantity	Percentage
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Per-cent	1,000 tons	Per-cent	
Oranges									
1960-61	5,052	12	5,040	42	4,998	1,637	32.8	3,361	67.2
1961-62	6,048	10	6,038	45	5,993	1,623	27.1	4,370	72.9
1962-63	4,494	13	4,481	35	4,446	1,246	28.0	3,200	72.0
1963-64	3,917	21	3,896	37	3,859	1,490	38.6	2,369	61.4
1964-65 <u>1/</u>	5,206	15	5,191	42	5,149	1,762	34.2	3,387	65.8
Grapefruit									
1960-61	1,695		1,695	11	1,684	948	56.3	736	43.7
1961-62	1,677	15	1,662	11	1,651	904	54.8	747	45.2
1962-63	1,429		1,429	8	1,421	674	47.4	747	52.6
1963-64	1,377		1,377	10	1,367	791	57.9	576	42.1
1964-65 <u>1/</u>	1,660		1,660	11	1,649	875	53.1	774	46.9
Lemons									
1960-61	544		544	<u>2/</u>	544	367	67.5	177	32.5
1961-62	636		636	1	635	342	53.9	293	46.1
1962-63	494		494	1	493	350	71.0	143	29.0
1963-64	724		724	1	723	359	49.7	364	50.3
1964-65 <u>1/</u>	555		555	<u>2/</u>	555	340	61.3	215	38.7
Limes									
1960-61	12		12	<u>2/</u>	12	8	66.7	4	33.3
1961-62	14		14	<u>2/</u>	14	8	57.1	6	42.9
1962-63	16		16	<u>2/</u>	16	9	56.2	7	43.8
1963-64	18		18	<u>2/</u>	18	9	50.0	9	50.0
1964-65 <u>1/</u>	22		22	<u>2/</u>	22	12	54.5	10	45.5
Tangelos									
1960-61	22		22	<u>2/</u>	22	18	81.8	4	18.2
1961-62	45		45	<u>2/</u>	45	32	71.1	13	28.9
1962-63	34		34	<u>2/</u>	34	27	79.4	7	20.6
1963-64	40		40	<u>2/</u>	40	30	75.0	10	25.0
1964-65 <u>1/</u>	45		45	<u>2/</u>	45	36	80.0	9	20.0
Tangerines									
1960-61	220		220	3	217	146	67.3	71	32.7
1961-62	180		180	3	177	121	68.4	56	31.6
1962-63	95		95	1	94	75	79.8	19	20.2
1963-64	171		171	3	168	1	67.9	54	32.1
1964-65 <u>1/</u>	185	7	178	3	175	119	68.0	56	32.0

1/ 1964-65 Preliminary.2/ Negligible.

Table 4.--Selected citrus fruits: Use for processing by percentage of total sales, Florida and California, 1960-64 seasons 1/

State, variety, and season	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65 <u>2/</u>
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
ORANGES					
Florida					
Total	80.5	81.4	84.2	77.8	81.2
Temple	41.7	50.2	59.3	55.8	41.3
Other early and midseason:	82.6	82.1	82.7	75.6	82.4
Valencia	82.0	83.3	88.2	82.0	83.6
California					
Total	21.9	24.4	35.7	28.2	20.1
Navel and miscellaneous:	5.8	9.5	26.6	15.5	8.7
Valencia	30.8	32.9	42.6	39.9	30.9
GRAPEFRUIT					
Florida					
Total	50.0	48.6	53.4	44.3	50.6
Seedless	30.5	33.3	40.0	30.6	35.1
Pink	19.4	21.6	19.4	19.4	24.5
White	37.3	40.4	52.3	37.6	42.2
Other (seeded):	80.3	81.3	80.4	85.4	83.5

1/ Derived from Production, Use, and Value reports, SRS.2/ Preliminary.

Table 5.--Oranges and grapefruit processed: Use by type of product, Florida, 1960-64 seasons

Crop and season	Concentrates		Chilled products		Other processed	Total processed
	Frozen	Other	Juice	Salads		
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
ORANGES						
1960-61	55,928	111	5,679	619	7,110	<u>1/</u> 69,447
1961-62	73,828	158	7,298	672	10,154	<u>1/</u> 92,110
1962-63	47,121	55	5,550	516	9,224	<u>1/</u> 62,466
1963-64	34,176	30	4,891	646	5,734	<u>1/</u> 45,477
1964-65 <u>2/</u>	54,487	24	7,300	533	7,281	<u>1/</u> 69,625
GRAPEFRUIT						
1960-61	3,589	14	139	1,056	10,916	15,714
1961-62	2,721	52	337	1,065	12,634	16,809
1962-63	3,239	22	242	1,016	11,443	15,962
1963-64	2,396	11	333	1,451	7,390	11,581
1964-65 <u>2/</u>	3,516	35	262	1,180	11,061	16,054

1/ Includes minor quantities of tangelos and murcotts in all years, also some imported oranges in 1963-64 and 1964-65.2/ Preliminary.

Table 6.--Canned citrus products: Packs, movements, and stocks, selected items, Florida, 1960-64 seasons

(Basis equivalent cases of 24 No. 2 cans)						
Item and season <u>1/</u>	Packers' carryin	Pack	Total supply	Season movement	Packers' carryout	
	<u>cases</u>	<u>cases</u>	<u>cases</u>	<u>cases</u>	<u>cases</u>	
CANNED JUICE <u>2/</u>						
Orange						
1960-61	1,143	10,798	11,941	10,918	1,023	
1961-62	1,023	13,762	14,785	13,058	1,727	
1962-63	1,727	11,212	12,939	11,773	1,166	
1963-64	1,166	7,682	8,848	8,309	539	
1964-65	539	10,334	10,873	9,621	1,252	
Grapefruit						
1960-61	1,611	9,131	10,742	8,759	1,983	
1961-62	1,983	10,190	12,173	9,920	2,253	
1962-63	2,253	8,864	11,117	9,367	1,750	
1963-64	1,750	5,143	6,893	6,730	163	
1964-65	163	9,770	9,933	9,635	298	
Blend						
1960-61	660	3,101	3,761	3,365	396	
1961-62	396	3,863	4,259	3,721	538	
1962-63	538	3,117	3,655	3,463	192	
1963-64	192	2,416	2,608	2,484	124	
1964-65	124	2,435	2,559	2,363	196	
Tangerine						
1960-61	33	553	586	394	192	
1961-62	192	262	454	401	53	
1962-63	53	317	370	307	63	
1963-64	63	221	284	253	31	
1964-65	31	187	218	146	72	
CANNED FRUIT						
Grapefruit Sec.:						
1960-61	717	4,326	5,043	4,164	879	
1961-62	879	4,209	5,088	4,193	895	
1962-63	895	2,613	3,508	3,291	217	
1963-64	217	3,063	3,280	3,049	231	
1964-65	231	3,606	3,837	3,466	371	
Citrus salad and sections						
1960-61	315	356	671	456	215	
1961-62	215	419	634	451	183	
1962-63	183	88	271	266	5	
1963-64	5	455	460	299	161	
1964-65	161	301	462	320	142	

1/ Season beginning October 1, approximately.

2/ Single strength.

Table 7.—Frozen concentrated orange and grapefruit juice:
Packs, movement, and stocks, Florida, 1960-64 seasons

Item and season	Beginning stocks <u>1/</u>	Pack	Total supply	Season movement	Ending stocks
	<u>gal.</u>	<u>gal.</u>	<u>gal.</u>	<u>gal.</u>	<u>gal.</u>
Orange					
1960-61	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1961-62	9,523	84,298	93,821	80,189	13,632
1962-63	13,632	116,082	129,714	95,964	33,750
1963-64	33,750	51,648	85,398	69,999	15,399
1964-65	15,399	53,674	2/71,522	61,385	10,137
	10,137	88,869	2/100,449		
Grapefruit					
1960-61	1,248	3,841	5,089	3,072	2,017
1961-62	2,017	3,163	5,180	3,160	2,020
1962-63	2,020	2,323	4,343	3,591	752
1963-64	752	2,573	3,325	2,706	619
1964-65	619	4,000	4,619		

1/ Packers' stocks: Dates, also volume of new packs excluded from stocks (1,000 gallons):

Season	Beginning date	Orange	Grapefruit
1960-61	Dec. 3, 1960	140	56
1961-62	Dec. 2, 1961	215	81
1962-63	Dec. 1, 1962	---	---
1963-64	Nov. 30, 1963	---	---
1964-65	Nov. 28, 1964	---	---

2/ Includes imports (1,000 gallons): 1963-64, 2,449; 1964-65, 1,443 (through October 9, 1965).

Prepared from reports of Florida Cannery Association

Table 8.—Chilled citrus products: Packs, Florida, 1960-64 seasons 1/

Item	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65 <u>2/</u>
	<u>1,000 gallons</u>	<u>1,000 gallons</u>	<u>1,000 gallons</u>	<u>1,000 gallons</u>	<u>1,000 gallons</u>
Orange juice, s. s.	36,752	41,763	27,251	28,164	41,857
Grapefruit juice, s. s.:	814	1,516	942	1,431	1,180
Grapefruit sections	1,134	1,198	1,131	1,915	1,700
Orange sections	656	868	755	1,000	930
Citrus salad	4,129	5,265	4,146	6,350	4,609

1/ Season beginning October 1, approximately.

2/ Pack through October 2, 1965 (52 weeks).

Prepared from reports of Florida Cannery Association.

Table 9.—Citrus fruit: United States exports of selected fresh and processed items, by areas of destination, 1957-63 seasons ^{1/}

Item and season	Canada	Europe				Other	Total
		United Kingdom	Common Market	Other	Total		
	1,000 boxes ^{2/}	1,000 boxes ^{2/}	1,000 boxes ^{2/}	1,000 boxes ^{2/}	1,000 boxes ^{2/}	1,000 boxes ^{2/}	1,000 boxes ^{2/}
Fresh fruit:							
Oranges							
1957-58	3,265	1	1,011	158	1,170	391	4,826
1958-59	4,276	3	1,311	315	1,629	860	6,765
1959-60	3,974	5	597	174	776	1,084	5,834
1960-61	3,048	15	1,135	124	1,274	833	5,155
1961-62	3,025	34	946	78	1,058	912	4,995
1962-63	2,454	14	877	230	1,121	780	4,355
1963-64	3,222	2	757	114	873	1,015	5,110
Grapefruit							
1957-58	1,354	9	423	88	520	22	1,896
1958-59	1,505	93	387	83	563	29	2,097
1959-60	1,598	54	348	87	489	27	2,114
1960-61	1,784	172	563	96	831	46	2,661
1961-62	1,862	142	749	105	996	34	2,892
1962-63	1,320	32	548	58	638	31	1,989
1963-64	1,464	38	616	90	744	41	2,249
Lemons							
1957-58	400	183	2,125	374	2,682	183	3,265
1958-59	428	176	967	278	1,421	152	2,001
1959-60	386	200	1,352	343	1,895	173	2,454
1960-61	414	239	1,603	324	2,166	199	2,779
1961-62	416	169	1,126	238	1,533	230	2,179
1962-63	432	189	1,778	251	2,218	271	2,921
1963-64	402	121	1,589	216	1,926	570	2,898
	1,000 cases ^{3/}	1,000 cases ^{3/}	1,000 cases ^{3/}	1,000 cases ^{3/}	1,000 cases ^{3/}	1,000 cases ^{3/}	1,000 cases ^{3/}
Canned Juice, S. S.							
Orange							
1957-58	2,374	1	318	170	489	195	3,058
1958-59	1,866	1	85	143	229	172	2,267
1959-60	2,263	86	134	173	393	190	2,846
1960-61	1,634	17	54	72	143	149	1,926
1961-62	1,831	39	351	190	580	198	2,609
1962-63	1,540	30	134	65	229	119	1,888
1963-64	950	2	40	23	65	127	1,142
Grapefruit							
1957-58	985	1	323	90	414	90	1,489
1958-59	913	129	393	62	584	85	1,582
1959-60	972	75	220	77	372	46	1,390
1960-61	971	175	489	70	734	59	1,764
1961-62	961	283	743	108	1,134	70	2,165
1962-63	848	165	520	76	761	47	1,656
1963-64	546	38	144	36	218	47	811
	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons
Orange Concentrate							
Hot pack							
1957-58	142	432	417	40	889	112	1,143
1958-59	155	216	195	57	468	60	683
1959-60	159	135	335	103	573	69	801
1960-61	234	^{4/}	447	108	555	214	1,003
1961-62	176	---	494	124	618	354	1,148
1962-63	200	^{4/}	384	85	469	313	982
1963-64	235	---	254	94	348	382	965
Frozen							
1957-58	2,500	1	1,198	108	1,307	242	4,049
1958-59	3,139	1	31	81	113	184	3,436
1959-60	3,674	1	608	157	766	155	4,595
1960-61	3,364	5	628	68	701	137	4,202
1961-62	3,918	3	714	148	865	122	4,905
1962-63	2,741	---	628	133	761	100	3,602
1963-64	2,163	3	80	120	203	98	2,464

^{1/} Season beginning September 1 for fresh grapefruit; November 1 for all other items.^{2/} Box weights, pounds: Oranges, 84; grapefruit, 78; lemons, 76.^{3/} Equivalent cases of 24 No. 2 cans. Converted from gallons basis 3.4 gallons per case.^{4/} Less than 500 gallons.

Table 10.--Citrus fruit for processing: Season average price per box delivered to processing plant, by kind, variety, State, and United States, 1960-64 seasons

(Prices are equivalent packinghouse door returns)

Kind, variety and State	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65 ^{1/}
	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
Oranges					
Florida					
All oranges	3.41	2.31	3.05	5.00	3.07
Temple	3.35	1.80	2.04	4.63	2.60
Other early and midseason	3.30	2.35	2.60	4.98	3.25
Valencia	3.55	2.30	3.72	5.05	2.90
California					
All oranges	2.23	2.13	2.30	3.12	1.51
Navel and miscellaneous	1.02	1.34	1.44	1.85	.92
Valencia	2.36	2.26	2.72	3.57	1.67
U. S., all oranges	3.30	2.29	2.93	4.67	2.93
Grapefruit					
Florida					
All grapefruit	1.03	.63	.92	2.23	1.34
White seedless	.92	.51	.91	2.17	1.25
Pink seedless	.55	.24	.61	1.92	.95
Other	1.15	.80	.99	2.36	1.50
U. S., all grapefruit	.93	.60	.86	2.02	1.20
Tangerines					
Florida	1.00	1.35	1.41	2.69	1.95
Tangelos					
Florida	2.80	1.90	2.10	4.00	2.55
Limes					
Florida	1.65	1.75	1.63	2.30	1.88
Lemons					
California	.96	.86	2.42	1.79	1.22
Arizona	.70	1.25	1.55	2.34	1.70
U. S., all lemons	.95	.91	2.38	1.86	1.26

^{1/} Preliminary.Prepared from Agricultural Prices and supplements, SRS.

Table 11.--Oranges and grapefruit for processing: Season average cash price per box delivered to processing plants, by type of use, Florida, 1960-64 seasons

Fruit and product use	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
Oranges used for:					
Canned --					
Juice	2.96	1.94	1.27	4.76	2.92
Blended juice	2.99	1.88	1.70	4.60	2.82
Sections	3.53	2.44	4.54	5.03	3.22
Salad	3.55	2.29	4.26	5.21	3.18
4 items	2.98	1.94	1.34	4.90	--
Frozen concentrated juice	3.47	2.25	2.71	5.25	3.37
Grapefruit used for:					
Canned --					
Juice	.86	.47	.74	2.05	1.32
Blended juice	.88	.45	.67	1.97	1.27
Sections	1.50	1.13	1.11	2.57	1.80
Salad	1.30	1.11	1.84	2.90	1.56
4 items	1.05	.67	.80	--	--
Frozen concentrated juice	.97	.71	.67	2.40	1.17

^{1/} Preliminary.

Prepared from annual "consolidated reports" of Florida Cannery Association.

Table 12.—Fresh and processed citrus fruits: Average retail prices, selected cities, United States, by months, 1960-65

Year	:Jan.	:Feb.	:Mar.	:Apr.	: May	:June	:July	:Aug.	:Sept.	:Oct.	:Nov.	:Dec.
	:Cents	:Cents	:Cents	:Cents	:Cents	:Cents	:Cents	:Cents	:Cents	:Cents	:Cents	:Cents
FRESH												
Oranges (Dozen)												
1960	:64.4	63.4	64.9	69.0	69.0	72.4	78.4	82.1	84.4	87.5	87.1	74.4
1961	:70.4	73.5	74.9	79.8	78.4	77.5	78.9	81.6	84.7	81.8	75.9	75.5
1962	:74.5	77.5	78.8	80.8	76.7	74.5	73.2	79.0	87.1	93.0	83.9	72.9
1963	:78.6	85.9	93.4	95.8	99.0	94.5	93.3	92.1	88.9	91.0	89.1	82.8
1964	:79.6	79.0	79.3	85.4	84.4	84.0						
1964 <u>1/</u>	:78.7	77.8	78.3	83.5	83.5	83.4	88.1	93.8	97.9	104.2	99.5	88.2
1965	:78.1	75.2	72.9	72.0	74.2	77.2	78.6	78.9				
Grapefruit (Each)												
1960	:12.2	12.1	12.1	12.5	14.0	15.4	15.8	15.4	17.4	18.9	14.3	13.2
1961	:12.5	12.6	12.2	11.9	11.8	12.3	13.9	15.6	16.7	16.7	13.1	12.3
1962	:11.9	12.4	12.2	12.7	13.0	13.4	14.3	15.5	16.3	15.6	13.6	12.8
1963	:15.6	15.6	15.4	15.8	16.6	19.2	21.2	22.4	21.4	16.3	15.1	14.9
1964	:15.2	15.4	15.5	16.4	19.2	20.7						
1964 <u>1/</u>	:12.8	13.2	13.5	13.9	15.7	17.2	17.7	17.4	17.9	19.4	14.9	13.6
1965	:12.9	12.3	12.2	12.5	13.2	15.9	16.6	16.6				
Lemons (Pound)												
1960	:19.5	19.1	19.0	18.4	18.3	17.9	18.1	18.7	19.8	20.6	21.3	22.7
1961	:21.9	21.2	20.9	20.3	20.0	19.4	19.0	18.7	18.7	19.1	19.1	19.6
1962	:19.6	19.4	19.1	19.4	19.1	19.1	18.8	19.5	20.5	20.6	23.8	26.4
1963	:27.6	26.9	24.7	24.1	23.6	22.6	22.6	22.1	22.0	21.9	21.9	22.0
1964	:22.0	21.8	21.0	21.2	20.7	20.0						
1964 <u>1/</u>	:21.0	21.1	20.9	21.1	20.9	19.9	19.8	20.2	20.3	22.4	23.3	23.6
1965	:24.2	25.1	24.4	24.0	24.6	23.9	23.0	22.8				
FROZEN												
Conc. orange juice (6-oz. can)												
1960	:23.1	22.6	22.4	22.2	21.9	22.1	22.0	22.1	22.1	22.7	23.0	23.3
1961	:23.3	25.2	25.8	25.9	25.0	24.7	24.4	24.3	24.2	24.2	24.2	24.2
1962	:24.1	22.9	22.4	21.2	20.7	20.2	20.1	20.0	19.7	19.8	19.7	19.6
1963	:24.7	26.5	27.4	28.4	30.9	31.5	32.2	32.7	32.7	32.7	32.8	32.7
1964	:32.7	32.8	32.9	32.7	31.7	31.2						
1964 <u>1/</u>	:32.3	32.5	32.4	32.4	31.4	30.6	30.5	30.3	30.3	30.1	29.8	29.6
1965	:29.6	26.9	25.8	25.3	23.4	22.3	22.2	22.0				
Conc. lemonade (6-oz. can)												
1960	: —	—	—	13.9	13.6	13.5	13.3	13.0	13.1	13.3	13.3	13.4
1961	:13.5	13.3	13.5	13.7	13.7	13.6	13.6	13.7	13.7	13.8	13.8	13.9
1962	:13.9	14.0	14.0	14.0	13.9	13.5	13.2	13.2	13.4	13.5	13.4	13.4
1963	:13.7	13.7	13.9	14.0	14.0	14.1	14.4	14.5	14.7	14.6	14.7	14.9
1964	:15.0	15.0	14.9	14.9	14.5	13.9						
1964 <u>1/</u>	:14.8	14.9	14.8	14.8	14.3	13.6	13.3	13.1	12.9	13.2	13.3	13.4
1965	:13.4	13.4	13.5	13.4	13.3	12.6	12.4	12.3				

1/ New retail price series beginning January 1964. Old series discontinued June 1964.

Data from Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor.

Table 13.—All citrus fruit, by kind: Consumption per person, United States, 1950-64

(Fresh-weight equivalent)

Season	Oranges	Grapefruit	Lemons and Limes	Tangerines	Tangelos	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	
1949-50	49.6	16.2	5.0	2.6	---	73.4
1950-51	54.5	20.4	5.5	2.4	---	82.8
1951-52	58.1	17.7	6.2	2.4	---	84.4
1952-53	58.7	17.4	6.8	2.7	---	85.6
1953-54	56.6	19.5	7.5	2.4	---	86.0
1954-55	60.9	19.3	8.1	2.6	---	90.9
1955-56	57.9	19.0	8.1	2.4	0.1	87.5
1956-57	60.4	17.6	8.0	2.5	.2	88.7
1957-58	50.4	17.1	7.6	1.3	.1	76.5
1958-59	55.4	17.0	7.8	1.9	.1	82.2
1959-60	59.2	17.2	7.0	1.6	.2	85.2
1960-61	53.7	16.1	6.2	2.2	.2	78.4
1961-62	58.6	15.9	6.0	2.0	.4	82.9
1962-63	43.4	12.3	5.3	1.3	.3	62.6
1963-64	42.1	13.4	5.8	1.7	.3	63.3
1964-65 ^{1/}	54.0	15.1	5.4	1.8	.4	76.7

^{1/} Preliminary.

Table 14.—All citrus fruit, by type of use: Consumption per person, United States, 1950-64

(Fresh-weight equivalent)

Season	Fresh	Processed						Total all citrus
		Canned		Frozen ^{1/}	Chilled		Total processed	
		Sections	Juice		Sections	Juice		
Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	
1949-50	41.3	1.5	19.8	10.8	---	---	32.1	73.4
1950-51	45.1	1.7	20.8	15.2	---	---	37.7	82.8
1951-52	44.4	1.5	17.0	21.5	---	---	40.0	84.4
1952-53	43.4	1.8	16.0	24.4	---	---	42.2	85.6
1953-54	41.2	1.9	15.8	27.1	---	---	44.8	86.0
1954-55	41.2	2.2	14.9	30.9	---	1.7	49.7	90.9
1955-56	38.5	2.0	14.3	30.3	0.4	2.0	49.0	87.5
1956-57	36.5	1.5	14.1	33.0	.5	3.1	52.2	88.7
1957-58	30.5	2.1	14.3	25.8	.5	3.3	46.0	76.5
1958-59	33.4	1.5	10.9	32.6	.6	3.2	48.8	82.2
1959-60	33.1	1.9	11.6	34.2	.8	3.6	52.1	85.2
1960-61	30.2	1.7	10.7	32.1	.8	2.9	48.2	78.4
1961-62	28.9	1.8	10.5	37.2	.8	3.7	54.0	82.9
1962-63	22.1	1.2	10.7	25.1	.7	2.8	40.5	62.6
1963-64	26.1	1.6	8.7	23.5	.8	2.6	37.2	63.3
1964-65 ^{2/}	29.3	1.5	9.1	32.4	.7	3.7	47.4	76.7

^{1/} Calendar year beginning January of season indicated.^{2/} Preliminary.

Table 15.—Citrus fruits: Production, average 1959-63, annual 1963, 1964 and indicated 1965

Crop and State	Average 1959-63	1963	1964	Indicated 1965
	1,000 boxes ^{1/}	1,000 boxes ^{1/}	1,000 boxes ^{1/}	1,000 boxes ^{1/}
Oranges:				
Early, Midseason and Navel varieties: ^{2/}				
California	11,600	15,300	15,600	18,000
Florida, all	46,040	27,800	46,400	47,300
Temple	3,580	3,400	3,800	4,300
Other	42,460	24,400	42,600	43,000
Texas	1,065	150	570	750
Arizona	642	930	670	800
Louisiana	164	15	8	3/
Total	59,511	44,195	63,248	66,850
Valencia:				
California	15,860	16,700	16,300	4/
Florida	38,840	30,500	39,800	44,000
Texas	691	90	310	350
Arizona	930	1,270	1,750	1,800
Total	56,321	48,560	58,160	---
All oranges:				
California	27,460	32,000	31,900	---
Florida	84,880	58,300	86,200	91,300
Texas	1,756	240	880	1,100
Arizona	1,572	2,200	2,420	2,600
Louisiana	164	15	8	3/
Total all oranges	115,832	92,755	121,408	---
Grapefruit:				
Florida, all	30,680	26,300	31,900	34,000
Seedless	20,560	19,700	21,700	24,000
Pink	7,620	7,600	8,700	10,000
White	12,940	12,100	13,000	14,000
Other	10,120	6,600	10,200	10,000
Texas	3,054	500	2,000	3,000
Arizona	2,626	3,210	2,900	3,200
California, all	2,996	4,200	4,030	---
Desert Valleys	1,576	2,500	2,530	2,300
Other areas	1,420	1,700	1,500	4/
Total grapefruit	39,356	34,210	40,830	---
Lemons:				
California	15,180	17,300	13,500	4/
Arizona	1,088	1,740	1,110	1,700
Total lemons	16,268	19,040	14,610	---
Limes:				
Florida	364	450	560	520
Tangelos:				
Florida	740	900	1,000	1,300
Tangerines:				
Florida	3,460	3,600	3,900	3,500

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

^{1/} Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows—Oranges: California and Arizona, 75 lb.; Florida and other States, 90 lb. Tangerines: 95 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. ^{2/} Navel and miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and midseason varieties in Florida and Texas; all varieties in Louisiana. ^{3/} Negligible. ^{4/} California forecasts: Lemons will be as of November 1; Valencia oranges, and grapefruit (other areas), as of December 1.

Table 16.—Citrus fruits: Weighted average auction price per four-fifths bushel for Florida and per half box for California at New York and Chicago, August-October 1964 and 1965

Market and date	Oranges				Grapefruit				Lemons	
	California		Florida		California		Florida		California	
	Valencias									
	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:										
Season average										
through July	4.39	3.00	3.89	3.00	3.68	3.11	3.17	3.05	3.59	4.38
August	5.36	3.83	---	---	4.44	2.97	---	---	3.36	4.02
September	5.41	3.71	---	---	5.03	3.32	---	---	4.54	3.36
Season average										
through September	4.80	3.33	3.89	3.00	4.09	3.10	3.17	3.05	3.65	4.25
Week ended:										
October 1	5.67	3.69	---	---	---	2.29	---	---	4.81	3.26
8	6.14	3.95	---	---	---	2.52	---	4.45	4.38	3.74
Chicago:										
Season average										
through July	3.89	3.33	4.17	2.56	3.62	2.76	3.31	3.12	3.54	4.38
August	5.02	3.75	---	---	3.66	2.86	---	---	3.52	3.83
September	5.28	3.42	---	---	5.02	2.57	---	---	4.18	3.16
Season average										
through September	4.37	3.43	4.17	2.56	3.78	2.71	3.31	3.12	3.59	4.17
Week ended:										
October 1	5.60	3.30	---	---	---	2.01	---	---	4.82	2.78
8	5.77	3.58	---	---	---	3.21	---	---	4.62	3.86

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

Table 17.—Pears, Western: Weighted average auction price per box, all grades, New York and Chicago, August-October 1964 and 1965

Market and date	Bartlett		Bosc		D'Anjou	
	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:						
Season average						
through July	5.28	8.41	---	---	---	---
August	5.49	8.58	---	---	---	---
September	5.03	7.56	5.16	6.03	5.04	5.68
Season average						
through September	5.25	8.04	5.16	6.03	5.04	5.68
Week ended:						
October 1	4.95	7.61	5.25	5.85	4.73	5.01
8	5.21	8.76	4.74	6.48	4.63	5.67
Chicago:						
Season average						
through July	5.28	8.54	---	---	---	---
August	5.28	7.88	---	---	---	---
September	4.80	7.35	---	6.38	---	5.96
Season average						
through September	5.08	7.82	---	6.38	---	5.96
Week ended:						
October 1	4.74	7.10	---	6.05	---	5.90
8	5.63	7.75	---	---	3.30	5.92

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

Table 18.--Apples, commercial crop: Production, average 1959-63, annual 1964 and indicated 1965 ^{1/}

State and area	Average 1959-63	1964	Indicated 1965	State and area	Average 1959-63	1964	Indicated 1965
	bu.	bu.	bu.		bu.	bu.	bu.
	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000	1,000
Maine	1,818	1,950	2,200	Minnesota	332	430	240
New Hampshire	1,380	1,180	1,430	Iowa	274	300	370
Vermont	1,036	920	900	Missouri	1,248	1,600	1,600
Massachusetts	2,820	2,800	3,050	Kansas	206	290	290
Rhode Island	172	180	200				
Connecticut	1,312	1,280	1,350	N. Central	23,988	29,770	27,850
New York	20,860	21,500	23,500				
New Jersey	2,760	2,800	2,600	Kentucky	336	500	430
Pennsylvania	8,940	11,500	10,500	Tennessee	316	400	300
				Arkansas	215	205	210
N. Atlantic	41,098	44,110	45,730				
				S. Central	867	1,105	940
Delaware	296	240	280				
Maryland	1,422	1,560	1,450	Total Central	24,882	30,875	28,790
Virginia	10,090	9,800	10,500				
West Virginia	5,260	5,700	5,100	Montana	33	30	20
North Carolina	2,360	2,400	4,200	Idaho	1,090	1,450	1,400
				Colorado	1,130	1,600	1,700
S. Atlantic	19,428	19,700	21,530	New Mexico	481	1,200	260
				Utah	348	430	310
Total Eastern	60,526	63,810	67,260	Washington	22,280	25,500	24,000
				Oregon	2,086	1,920	2,300
Ohio	3,260	4,200	3,600	California	9,768	12,400	8,000
Indiana	1,726	2,300	1,850				
Illinois	2,240	2,500	2,600	Western	37,234	44,530	37,990
Michigan	13,160	16,500	16,000				
Wisconsin	1,542	1,650	1,300	United States	2/122,641	139,215	134,040

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

Table 19.—Production of specified fruits, average 1959-63, annual 1961-64 and indicated 1965

Commodity	Average 1959-63	1961	1962	1963	1964	Indicated 1965
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Apricots	206,260	191,300	166,200	200,300	224,200	220,910
Nectarines	49,000	54,000	51,000	57,000	75,000	69,000
Sweet cherries	86,642	101,300	110,500	70,100	119,400	83,890
Sour cherries	135,484	165,370	176,740	81,110	274,240	176,665
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Strawberries	498,481	510,238	526,813	510,889	550,035	455,810

Table 20.—Apples, Western: Weighted average auction price per box, all grades, New York and Chicago, August-October 1964 and 1965

Market, month, and week	Washington				All Western	
	Delicious		Golden Delicious		Leading varieties	
	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
New York:						
August	---	---	---	---	---	---
September	5.46	5.90	5.43	5.43	5.45	5.75
Season average through September	5.46	5.90	5.43	5.43	5.45	5.75
Week ended						
October 1	5.26	5.88	5.05	4.12	5.25	5.36
8	5.66	5.96	4.29	4.11	5.54	5.45
Chicago:						
August	---	---	---	---	---	---
September	5.60	6.13	6.03	6.52	5.65	6.21
Season average through September	5.60	6.13	6.03	6.52	5.65	6.21
Week ended						
October 1	4.85	5.28	5.40	7.55	4.90	5.96
8	5.42	5.30	6.37	5.33	5.66	5.30

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

Table 21.—Apples, Yakima Valley, Washington: Monthly average prices per carton, tray pack, Extra Fancy, 138s and larger f.o.b. shipping point, 1964-65 and 1965-66 ^{1/}

Month	Red delicious				Golden delicious				Winesap	
	Regular storage		C.A. Storage ^{2/}		Regular storage		C.A. Storage ^{2/}			
	1964-65	1965-66	1964-65	1965-66	1964-65	1965-66	1964-65	1965-66	1964-65	1965-66
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
July	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
August	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
September	4.32	4.98	---	---	4.74	5.25	---	---	---	---
October	4.25	---	---	---	4.75	---	---	---	3.75	---
November	4.25	---	---	---	4.78	---	---	---	3.65	---
December	4.25	---	---	---	4.88	---	---	---	3.66	---
January	4.16	---	---	---	4.92	---	---	---	3.55	---
February	3.97	---	---	---	4.98	---	---	---	3.59	---
March	3.96	---	4.89	---	4.94	---	---	---	3.46	---
April	4.04	---	4.86	---	---	---	6.42	---	3.25	---
May	---	---	4.85	---	---	---	5.78	---	3.00	---
June	---	---	6.13	---	---	---	---	---	3.18	---

^{1/} January-September 1965 preliminary.

^{2/} Controlled atmosphere storage.

Data from Market News Branch, Fruit and Vegetable Division, Consumer and Marketing Service.

Table 22.—Pears: Production by States and on Pacific Coast, average 1959-63, annual 1964 and indicated 1965 ^{1/}

State	Average 1959-63	1964	Indi- cated 1965	Pacific Coast	Average 1959-63	1964	Indi- cated 1965
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.		Tons	Tons	Tons
Connecticut	54	64	55	Washington	75,250	91,500	35,000
New York	655	780	670	Bartlett	33,900	35,500	33,000
Pennsylvania	114	140	115	Other			
Michigan	1,400	1,900	1,200	Total	109,150	127,000	68,000
Texas	120	85	110	Oregon	52,000	58,750	62,500
Idaho	61	90	95	Bartlett	67,450	65,000	80,000
Colorado	176	200	240	Other			
Utah	199	250	70	Total	119,450	123,750	142,500
Washington	4,366	5,080	2,720	California	303,600	364,000	180,000
Oregon	4,778	4,950	5,700	Bartlett	32,000	31,000	24,000
California	13,984	16,460	8,501	Other			
United States	2/26,183	29,999	19,476	Total	335,600	395,000	204,000
				3 States	430,850	514,250	277,500
				Bartlett	133,350	131,500	137,000
				Other			
				Total	564,200	645,750	414,500

^{1/} Bushels of 48 pounds in California and 50 pounds in other States. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

^{2/} U. S. total for the 1959-63 average includes production for States no longer estimated.

Table 23.—Cranberries: Production in principal States, average 1959-63, annual 1963-64 and preliminary 1965

State	Average 1959-63	1963	1964	Preliminary 1965
	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
Massachusetts	646,400	637,000	660,000	680,000
New Jersey	93,360	65,800	153,000	150,000
Wisconsin	412,400	400,000	430,000	400,000
Washington	90,340	111,000	67,000	85,000
Oregon	39,060	40,700	34,500	38,000
5 States	1,281,560	1,254,500	1,344,500	1,353,000

Table 24.—Plums and prunes: Production in important States, average 1959-63, annual 1963 and 1964 and indicated 1965 ^{1/}

Crop and State	Average 1959-63	1963	1964	Indicated 1965
	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>
Plums:				
Michigan	7,340	8,700	11,500	8,500
California	90,400	106,000	116,000	120,000
United States	97,740	114,700	127,500	128,500
Prunes:				
Idaho	17,880	19,000	23,500	21,500
Washington	17,940	16,300	23,600	12,000
Oregon	26,060	6,300	24,500	23,000
3 States	61,880	41,600	71,600	56,500
		<u>Dried basis ^{2/}</u>		
California	139,600	133,000	180,000	175,000
		<u>Fresh basis</u>		
United States	410,880	374,100	521,600	494,000

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

^{2/} In California the drying ratio is approximately 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

Table 25.—Fresh fruits: Cold-storage holdings September 30, 1965 with comparisons

Group and commodity	Sept. 30 average 1959-63	Sept. 30, 1964	Aug. 31, 1965	Sept. 30, 1965
	<u>Thou.</u>	<u>Thou.</u>	<u>Thou.</u>	<u>Thou.</u>
Apples, fresh				
Regular storage, bushels	n.a.	13,011	300	16,144
C. A. storage, bushels	n.a.	4,082	71	6,321
Total, bushels	14,056	17,093	371	22,465
Pears				
Bartlett, boxes, baskets, etc.	3,123	5,231	3,049	1,449
Bartlett, L. A. lugs	493	325	216	107
Other varieties, boxes, baskets, etc.	2,297	2,012	228	3,322
Other varieties, L. A. lugs	385	277	4	312
Total, boxes, baskets, etc.	6,298	7,845	3,497	5,190
Grapes, pounds	49,611	80,767	51,455	116,800
Other fresh fruits, pounds	12,036	6,036	37,956	7,240

Table 26.—Peaches, production, average 1959-63, annual 1963-64 and indicated 1965 ^{1/}

State	Average 1959-63	1963	1964	Indicated 1965
	1,000 <u>bu.</u>	1,000 <u>bu.</u>	1,000 <u>bu.</u>	1,000 <u>bu.</u>
9 early States				
North Carolina	1,360	1,500	250	1,500
South Carolina	6,740	7,800	1,100	7,500
Georgia	4,940	5,400	1,800	4,800
Alabama	1,130	1,050	300	1,050
Mississippi	290	320	250	285
Arkansas	1,554	1,470	1,100	1,050
Louisiana	140	220	200	115
Oklahoma	144	250	160	225
Texas	602	750	550	600
Total 9 States	16,900	18,760	5,710	17,125
25 late States				
New Hampshire	20	21	25	4
Massachusetts	131	145	155	40
Rhode Island	12	13	12	7
Connecticut	153	145	170	125
New York	647	540	520	360
New Jersey	2,220	2,000	2,500	2,400
Pennsylvania	2,530	2,000	2,800	2,800
Ohio	678	20	800	500
Indiana	276	10	420	250
Illinois	644	100	825	260
Michigan	2,770	2,000	2,900	3,000
Missouri	374	250	550	400
Kansas	109	50	175	160
Delaware	45	45	45	20
Maryland	449	370	480	430
Virginia	1,350	1,000	1,000	1,000
West Virginia	662	450	750	700
Kentucky	205	25	350	200
Tennessee	154	75	220	220
Idaho	197	200	280	250
Colorado	1,328	400	1,200	1,150
Utah	250	130	380	90
Washington	1,920	1,350	1,800	2/
Oregon	434	330	460	440
California				
Clingstone ^{3/}	27,969	30,586	36,253	30,419
Freestone	12,876	12,834	13,668	12,084
Total California	40,845	43,420	49,921	42,503
Total 25 States	58,403	55,089	68,738	57,309
United States	4/75,320	73,849	74,448	74,434

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

^{2/} Negligible.

^{3/} Mainly for canning. Production in tons: Average 1959-63, 671,000; 1963, 734,000; 1964, 870,000; and 1965, 730,000.

^{4/} Includes production for States no longer estimated.

Table 27.—Grapes: Production in important States, average 1959-63, annual 1964 and indicated 1965 ^{1/}

State	Average	1964	Indicated	State and variety	Average	1964	Indicated
	1959-63				1959-63		
	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	110,200	120,000	155,000	Arkansas	6,620	6,600	7,500
New Jersey	872	900	950				
Pennsylvania	34,000	38,200	45,000	Arizona	11,220	12,600	15,700
				Washington	54,940	56,400	31,000
Ohio	14,360	16,000	17,500	California:			
Michigan	51,200	70,000	72,000	Wine	566,400	608,000	670,000
				Table	547,400	517,000	560,000
Iowa	600	450	430	Raisin	1,843,600	2,030,000	2,400,000
Missouri	3,700	4,100	4,200	Dried ^{2/}	220,400	232,375	---
				Not dried	943,800	986,000	---
North Carolina	950	1,500	1,800	All	2,957,400	3,155,000	3,630,000
South Carolina	3,300	6,100	7,300				
Georgia	1,110	1,000	1,150	United States	3/3,251,536	3,488,850	3,989,530

^{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 4.08 tons of fresh grapes for 1959-63 average and 4.49 tons for 1964. ^{3/} U. S. average includes production for States no longer estimated.

Table 28.—Grapes, California: Weighted average auction price per lug box New York and Chicago, August-October 1964 and 1965

Market and week ended	Seedless		Red Malaga		Ribier		Tokay	
	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:								
Season average								
through July	5.37	4.44	---	---	7.13	7.25	---	---
Aug. 6	5.66	4.60	---	3.84	6.61	5.98	---	---
13	4.58	4.46	---	3.17	4.96	4.31	---	---
20	4.55	3.85	4.51	3.49	4.42	3.19	---	---
27	3.64	3.76	4.39	3.10	4.79	4.71	---	---
Sept. 3	4.54	3.79	4.26	3.80	4.64	4.86	---	---
10	4.78	3.88	3.58	3.78	4.59	4.34	3.49	---
17	5.07	3.75	4.50	3.48	4.30	4.16	3.61	---
24	3.92	3.14	3.50	2.88	3.66	4.04	2.88	2.92
Season average								
through Sept.	4.63	4.04	4.24	3.38	4.40	4.30	2.83	2.58
Oct. 1	3.82	3.45	2.00	2.34	3.80	4.53	2.32	2.44
8	4.25	4.13	1.95	2.45	4.29	5.19	2.23	2.38
Chicago:								
Season average								
through July	5.36	4.51	---	---	6.62	6.49	---	---
Aug. 6	5.57	4.45	---	3.99	5.95	4.89	---	---
13	4.98	4.04	---	3.59	5.14	4.49	---	---
20	4.20	3.53	4.81	4.24	3.83	3.92	---	---
27	3.80	3.89	5.24	3.16	4.78	4.47	---	---
Sept. 3	4.23	4.00	4.33	3.00	5.22	4.27	---	---
10	4.48	4.08	2.55	3.65	4.37	4.57	2.66	---
17	4.69	4.06	---	2.84	4.48	4.37	---	---
24	4.19	4.23	---	2.29	3.68	4.20	---	---
Season average								
through Sept.	4.69	4.16	4.48	3.31	4.61	4.25	2.66	1.90
Oct. 1	4.20	3.76	---	---	4.06	---	---	1.90
8	4.47	4.26	1.90	---	3.66	4.03	2.28	---

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

Table 29.—Strawberries: Commercial acreage, average 1960-64, annual 1965 and indicated 1966 ^{1/}

Group and State	Average	1965	Indi- cated 1966 ^{2/}	Group and State	Average	1965	Indi- cated 1966 ^{2/}
	1960-64				1960-64		
	Acres	Acres	Acres		Acres	Acres	Acres
Winter				Mid-spring			
Florida	2,020	3,500	2,300	(continued)			
				California	10,500	8,300	8,000
Early spring				Group total	34,330	25,700	24,900
Alabama	850	700	650				
Louisiana	6,920	8,400	8,200	Late spring			
Texas	840	600	700	Maine	430	400	400
				Massachusetts	470	450	400
				Connecticut	380	350	350
Group total	8,610	9,700	9,550	New York	2,960	2,700	2,700
				New Jersey	2,760	2,500	2,900
Mid-spring				Pennsylvania	2,000	2,300	2,400
Illinois	2,120	1,700	1,600	Ohio	1,780	1,700	1,600
Missouri	1,640	1,000	950	Indiana	1,600	1,300	1,500
Kansas	510	300	250	Michigan	9,380	9,300	9,800
Maryland	900	1,000	1,100	Wisconsin	1,880	1,800	1,800
Virginia	2,360	2,000	1,800	Utah	220	100	100
North Carolina	1,820	2,400	2,300	Washington	6,860	4,600	5,900
Kentucky	1,680	1,300	1,400	Oregon	15,120	13,000	14,000
Tennessee	5,580	3,300	3,100				
Arkansas	5,720	3,600	3,400	Group total ^{3/}	45,850	40,500	43,850
Oklahoma	1,500	800	1,000	All States ^{3/}	90,810	79,400	80,600

^{1/} Includes acreage from which the production is taken for processing. ^{2/} 1966 acreage prospective.
^{3/} Average includes some States in which estimates have been discontinued.

Table 30.—Tree nuts: Production in important States, average 1959-63, annual 1964 and indicated 1965 ^{1/}

State	Pecans			Crop and State	Almonds, filberts, and walnuts		
	Average 1959-63	1964	Indicated 1965		Average 1959-63	1964	Indicated 1965
	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons
North Carolina	1,215	950	1,750	Almonds:			
South Carolina	2,880	900	4,500	California	61,980	76,800	76,000
Georgia	28,850	7,500	33,000				
Florida	2,150	1,350	1,750	Filberts:			
Alabama	15,050	6,250	20,000	Oregon	8,580	7,800	7,000
Mississippi	8,470	9,500	9,000	Washington	526	230	240
Arkansas	3,540	2,950	5,250	2 States	9,106	8,030	7,240
Louisiana	12,450	16,500	9,500				
Oklahoma	8,520	18,500	17,000	Walnuts:			
Texas	15,300	18,500	25,000	English:			
New Mexico	3,150	3,900	3,250	California	69,260	86,100	77,000
Total	101,575	86,800	130,000	Oregon	3,940	3,600	1,400
Improved varieties ^{2/}	54,112	26,675	66,350	2 States	73,200	89,700	78,400
Wild and seedling	47,463	60,125	63,650	Total tree nuts	245,861	261,330	291,640

^{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—1,300; 1961—1,680; 1962—1,943; 1963—3,008; and 1964—3,285.

Table 31.--Canned fruit and fruit juices: Pack and stocks, 1964 and 1965 seasons

Commodity	Pack		Stocks					
	1964	1965 1/	Canners			Distributors		
			June 1, 1964	June 1, 1965	July 1, 1965	June 1, 1964	June 1, 1965	July 1, 1965
	1,000 cases <u>24/2½</u>	1,000 cases <u>24/2½</u>	1,000 cases <u>24/2½</u>	1,000 cases <u>24/2½</u>	1,000 cases <u>24/2½</u>	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases
Canned fruits:								
Apples	3,614	n.a.	1,705	1,615	1,409	435	407	392
Applesauce	15,314	n.a.	4,071	5,520	4,393	1,468	1,601	1,558
Apricots	5,196	5,146	627	1,249	---	486	550	n.a.
Cherries, R. S. P.	3,564	2,424	37	524	415	214	357	348
Cherries, sweet	976	714	177	274	---	189	199	n.a.
Citrus sections 2/	2,696	n.a.	740	997	1,031	346	371	354
Cranberries	3,094	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Mixed fruits 3/	17,578	15,729	2,384	2,919	---	1,716	2,217	n.a.
Peaches:								
Total ex. spiced California only	37,251	n.a.	3,863	7,592	---	3,352	3,352	n.a.
Clingstone	30,640	23,332	2,558	5,191	---	---	---	---
Freestone	5,366	4,073	1,103	1,988	---	---	---	---
Pears	11,371	n.a.	657	2,842	---	1,147	1,492	n.a.
Pineapple	4/13,633	n.a.	4/5,487	4/4,427	4/6,223	1,991	1,993	1,896
Plums and prunes	5/1,497	n.a.	5/568	5/562	---	251	252	n.a.

Commodity	Pack		Stocks					
	1963	1964	Florida 6/		Canners		Distributors	
			1964 (1963-64 pack)	1965 (1964-65 pack)	Oct. 3, 1964	Oct. 2, 1965	July 1, 1964	July 1, 1965
	1,000 cases <u>24/2's</u>	1,000 cases <u>24/2's</u>	1,000 cases <u>24/2's</u>	1,000 cases <u>24/2's</u>	1,000 cases <u>24/2's</u>	1,000 cases <u>24/2's</u>	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases
Canned juices:								
Apple	8,435	9,587	---	---	---	---	---	---
Blended orange and grapefruit	7/2,574	n.a.	2,416	2,435	8/124	8/196	334	338
Grapefruit	7/6,303	n.a.	5,143	9,770	8/163	8/298	1,558	792
Orange	7/8,184	n.a.	7,682	10,334	8/539	8/1,252	3,169	783
Tangerine and tangerine blends	221	n.a.	221	187	31	72	---	---
Pineapple	4/14,802	4/13,788	---	---	4/8,766	4/11,121	2,981	1,201
Pineapple, concentrated	4/11,144	4/9,150	---	---	4/5,062	4/6,048	---	---

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Packs and canners' stocks include grapefruit sections, citrus salad, and orange sections; distributors' stocks include grapefruit sections only. 3/ Includes fruit cocktail, fruits for salad and mixed fruits. 4/ As reported by the Pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii, covering both Hawaiian and foreign operations of its members. Stocks of pineapple and juice as of August 31. Concentrated juice converted from equivalent cases of 6/10's to cases of 24/2's single-strength. 5/ Total U.S. canned purple plums. 6/ Florida pack, 1963-64 and 1964-65 seasons. 7/ Florida and Texas only. Data not available on California and Arizona packs. 8/ Florida only.

n. a. means "not available."

Canners' stocks 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 32.—Frozen fruits and fruit juices: Pack and cold-storage holdings, 1965 and earlier seasons

Commodity	Pack		Stocks		
	1963	1964	Sept. 30, average 1959-63	Sept. 30, 1964	Sept. 30, 1965
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Apples and applesauce	75,429	86,893	21,964	25,377	26,493
Apricots	13,881	16,002	14,087	20,757	23,614
Cherries, RSP	81,644	202,522	(1/102,812	1/161,079	1/150,681
Cherries, sweet	1,043	1,605			
Grapes	15,648	22,722	7,797	8,722	7,288
Peaches	65,607	76,250	57,669	72,983	61,326
Plums	7,113	8,448	2/	2/	2/
Prunes	512	1,635	2/	2/	2/
Blackberries	20,675	23,851	22,800	18,683	27,228
Blueberries	25,767	30,574	30,512	31,843	30,126
Boysenberries	9,521	8,839	12,580	9,114	8,402
Olallieberries	2,663	311	—	—	—
Raspberries, black	7,332	5,954	5,971	4,836	9,339
Raspberries, red	31,441	25,335	29,311	29,489	31,200
Strawberries	234,440	252,646	197,130	200,242	153,599
Logan and other berries	3,225	2,897	2/	2/	2/
All other fruit	23,573	28,670	44,104	37,617	40,828
Total	619,514	795,154	546,737	620,742	570,124
Orange juice 3/	(See below)	(See below)	326,822	246,552	370,437
Other fruit juices and purees	—	—	146,263	157,261	135,205
Total juices	—	—	473,085	403,813	505,642
Citrus juices (Season beginning November 1)	Pack		Florida packers' stocks		
	1962	1963	1964	Oct. 3, 1964	Oct. 2, 1965
	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons
Orange					
Concentrated	4/51,648	4/53,674	5/88,869	19,081	36,325
Grapefruit					
Concentrated	4/2,323	4/2,573	5/4,000	856	991
Blend					
Concentrated	53	130	70	—	—
Lemon					
Concentrated	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	—	—
Unconcentrated	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	—	—
Lemonade base	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	—	—
Tangerine					
Concentrated	204	1,145	1,154	—	192
Limeade	546	1,196	—	—	—

1/ Not reported separately. 2/ Included with "other fruit." 3/ Single-strength and concentrated, mostly concentrated. 4/ Florida only; data for California not available. 5/ Florida pack.

n. a. means "not available."

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

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