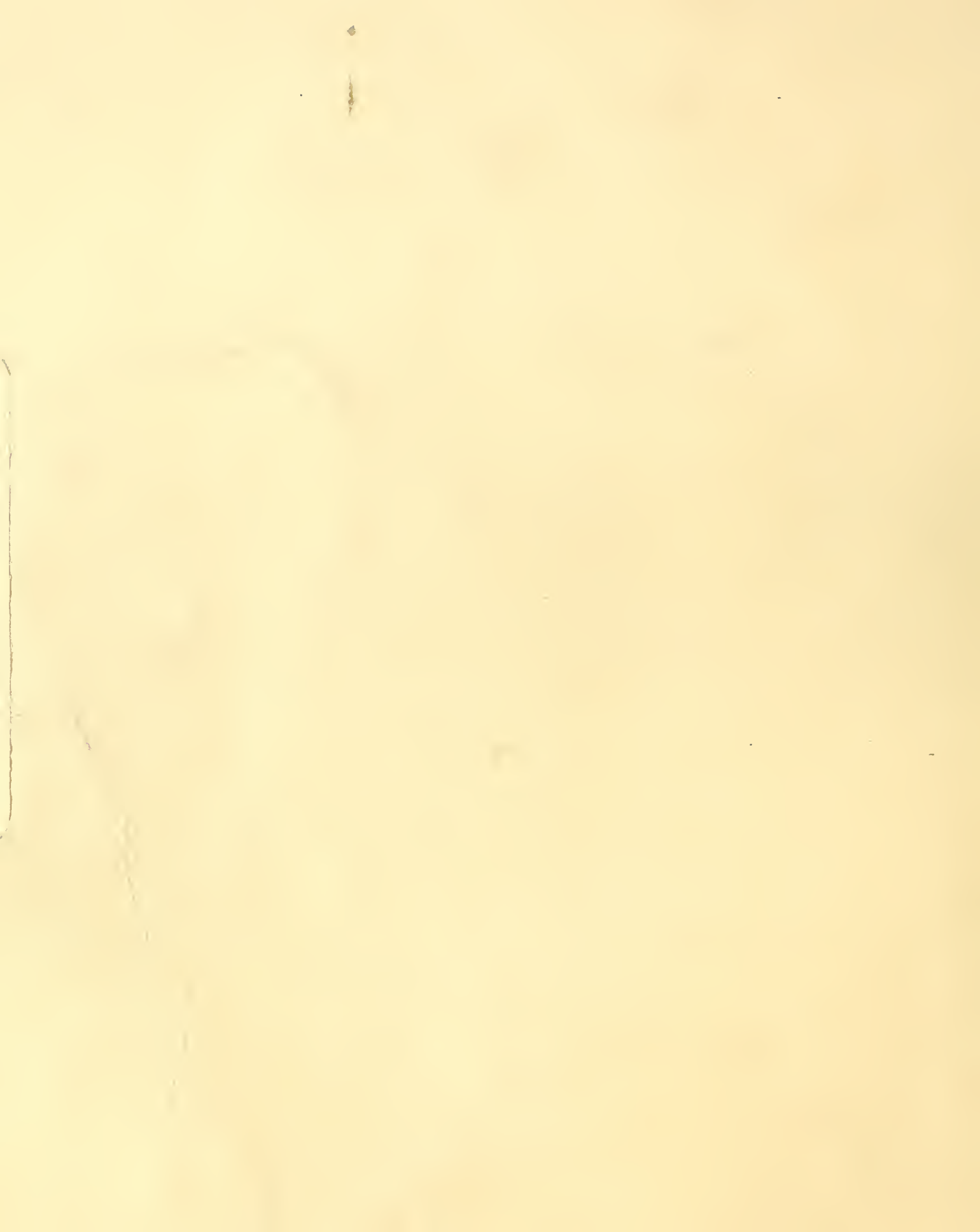


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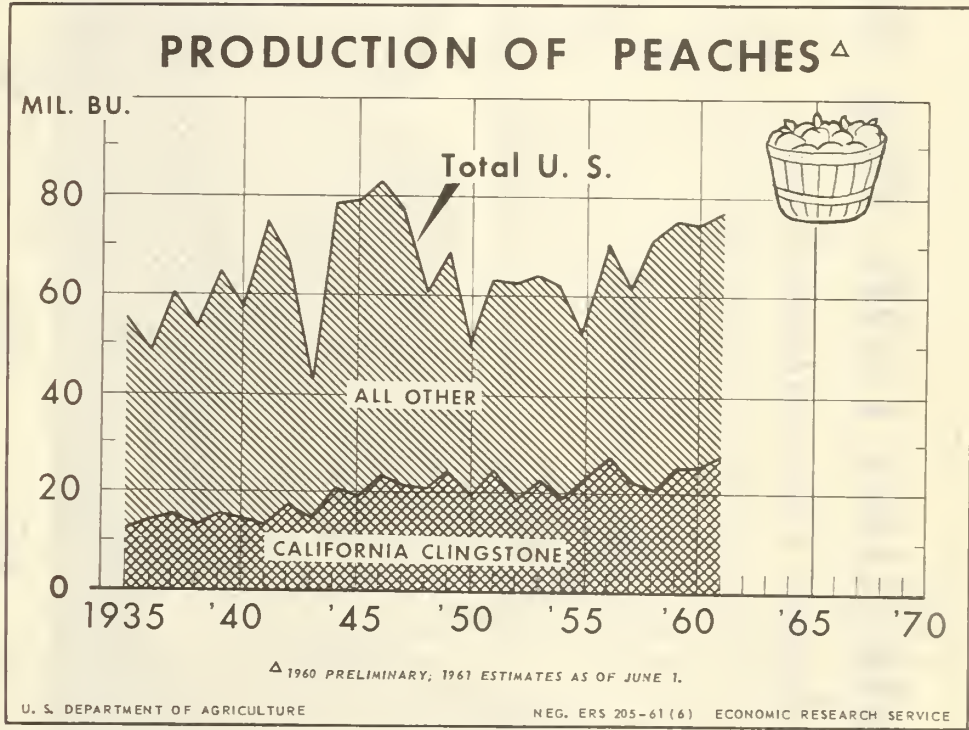
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The FRUIT SITUATION

Since 1935, production of California clingstone peaches, used mostly for canning, about doubled. Production of all other peaches in the United States, mostly used fresh, increased moderately. Year-to-year changes in size of crop in California were relatively small, but changes in other States often were large, because of extremes in the weather.



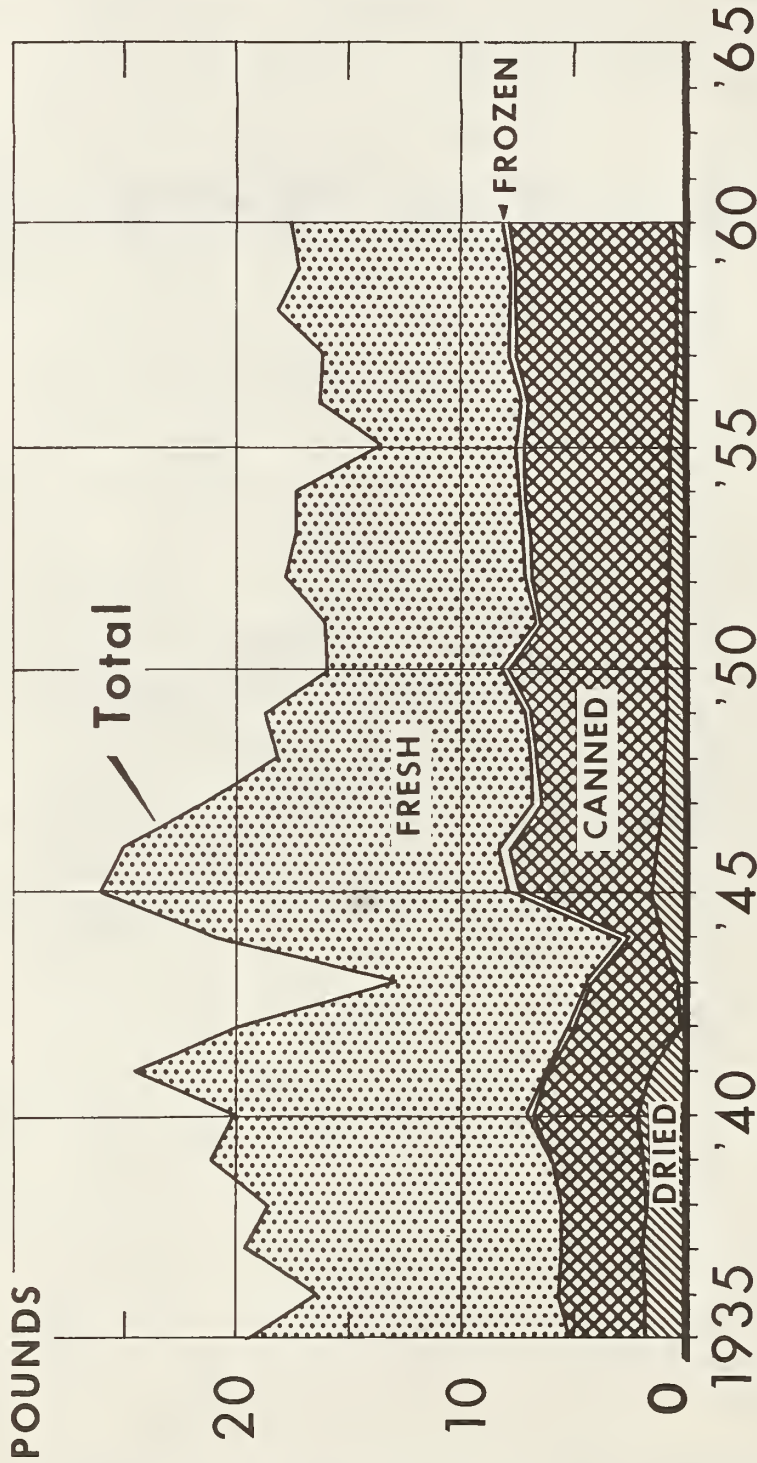
IN THIS ISSUE

A Quarter Century of Peaches

Historical Tables (1-6) - Peach Production and Use

PEACH CONSUMPTION PER PERSON

Fresh Equivalent Basis



1960 PRELIMINARY.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 206-61 (6) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Though total consumption of peaches, fresh equivalent basis, increased moderately during 1935-60, per capita consumption decreased a little. Increases in canned and frozen peaches were more than offset by decreases in fresh and dried. Of the peaches consumed during 1957-60, about 55 percent were eaten fresh, 42 percent as canned peaches, 2 percent in dried form, and 1 percent as frozen peaches.

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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, June 19, 1961

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SUMMARY

The 1961 deciduous fruit crop will be somewhat larger than that of 1960, and well above average, if June 1 prospects for production are realized. Harvest of early-season fruits in California and various Southern States started a week or so earlier than in 1960. Shipping-point prices for early-season sales tended to be somewhat under those of last year. Consumer demand for fruit is expected to be at least equal to that of last year. But because of increased production, 1961 grower prices for some fruits may not average as high as 1960 levels.

Growing conditions for deciduous fruits this spring have been generally favorable, though in some areas cold weather cut production or retarded development of crops. Among fruits for which estimates of 1961 production have been made, larger crops of peaches, sweet cherries, California fresh plums, and strawberries are expected. The U. S. pear and California dried prune crops as of June 1 were expected to be about the same in 1961 as in 1960; the outlook is for smaller crops of apricots and sour cherries in the Western States. The June 1 condition of the apple crop pointed to production considerably larger than the below-average crop last year. Prospects are favorable this year for a better geographic and seasonal pattern of production of some fruits than last year.

Prospects for the 1961-62 citrus crop for harvest next fall vary by kind of fruit and State. The June 1 condition of the U. S. orange crop was below both last year and average. For grapefruit, the condition also was poorer than a year ago for both Florida and Texas. For lemons, the June 1 condition was up in both California and Arizona.

Although harvest of the 1960-61 Florida orange and grapefruit crops continued a few weeks later than that of the 1959-60 crops, it will be substantially completed by late June. As usual, most of the fresh market citrus this summer will be California Valencia oranges and California lemons. Remaining supplies of California oranges on June 1 were about the same as a year earlier, but of lemons, moderately larger. The season for Florida oranges and grapefruit is ending with shipping-point prices the highest since midwinter, and those for oranges much higher than a year earlier. In California, shipping-point prices for Valencia oranges were somewhat higher in early June than comparable prices in 1960.

Up to June 3, output of the Florida 1960-61 season frozen orange concentrate was about 5 percent larger than comparable production in 1959-60, though total volume of oranges processed for all uses was 3 percent smaller. Since winter, when retail prices increased, the rate of movement from packers has slowed down, and packers' stocks on June 3, 1961 were about 3 percent larger than a year earlier. The Florida pack of canned single-strength citrus juices, of which orange comprises about half, is nearly a fifth smaller than the 1959-60 pack, and canners' stocks are currently much smaller than a year earlier.

From the near-record 1960-61 pack, movement of canned fruits from packers to the trade was a little smaller than comparable movement in 1959-60. Stocks of 9 important items combined were about 6 percent larger on April 1, 1961, than a year earlier, partly the result of an increased carryover a year ago. Both fruit growers and canners face the prospect of another large carryover as the season for canning fruit from the heavier 1961 crop gets underway. Cold storage stocks of frozen deciduous fruits and berries (excluding juices) were about 12 percent larger on June 1, 1961, than a year earlier.

Prospective production of almonds in California is much larger than the 1960 crop and second only to the 1959 record. The 1961 crop of walnuts in California is expected to be a little larger than the above-average 1960 crop. For filberts, prospects point to an above-average crop in Oregon.

PEACHES

1961 Peach Crop a Little Larger Than 1960 Crop

A 1961 crop of 76.9 million bushels of peaches, 3 percent larger than the 1960 crop and 22 percent above the 1950-59 average, is forecast on the basis of the condition of the crop on June 1. Above-average crops are expected again in many of the important peach growing States. However, prospective production is down somewhat this year from last in some of the Northern States as a result

of severe winter weather and spring frosts. But these reductions are more than offset by increases in the Southern States, Colorado, and California. Because of the lighter crops in some of the more important States harvesting peaches in late summer, fresh market supplies toward the end of the season may not be quite as large as in 1960. Excluding California clingstone peaches, which are used mostly for canning, the peach crop in the United States totals 49 million bushels this year, compared with 48.8 million last year.

Production in 9 Southern States--
Fourth Successive Large Crop
and Largest Since 1947

In the 9 Southern commercial peach States (N.C., S. C., Ga., Ala., Miss., Ark., La., Okla., and Tex.), total production for 1961 is estimated at 17.3 million bushels, 5 percent larger than in 1960 and 63 percent above average. The 1961 crops are larger than the 1960 crops in all States in this group except Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. The growing season for the new crops has been generally favorable in these 9 States and the crops in some of these States are maturing somewhat earlier than last year, when maturity was delayed by cold weather. Peaches from these States, now moving to market, and freestone varieties from California, provide most of the fresh market peaches during May, June, and July.

Heavy Crop Again
in California

In 1961 crop of freestone peaches in California is expected to be 13.1 million bushels, 6 percent larger than the 1960 crop and 16 percent above average. The 1961 crop of California clingstone peaches was estimated as of June 1 at 27.9 million bushels, 9 percent above 1960 and 25 percent above average. The estimate for June 1 does not take into account any reduction ("green drop") that might be made under the State Marketing Order for clingstone peaches. Total production of clingstones and freestones in California this year is about 41 million bushels, 8 percent larger than in 1960, and 22 percent above average.

Flow of Peaches to Fresh Market in 1961
Expected to be More Orderly Than in 1960

Movement of peaches started to fresh markets the second week of May from California and some days later from Georgia, South Carolina, and other Southern States. Movement from the Southern States is earlier this year than last; this should result in heavier early-season supplies, less bunching of shipments later, and greater stability in the market than experienced in 1960.

In early June, shipping-point prices for fresh market peaches in California and Georgia averaged somewhat below corresponding prices in 1960.

Increased Stocks of Canned Peaches
Remain From Record 1960 Pack

The 1960 pack of canned peaches (excluding spiced and sweet pickled peaches) was approximately 30 million cases (basis 24-2½'s) and set a new record, 2 percent larger than the 1959 pack. Carryover stocks of canners on June 1, 1960, were about 4.7 million cases, 5.6 percent larger than a year earlier. So total supplies of canners for the 1960-61 marketing season were up 3 percent. Movement from canners to the trade to April 1 of the 1960-61 season, compared with like movement in 1959-60, was down 6 percent for California clingstones, but up 14 percent for all other peaches. This gave a net reduction in movement of about 1 percent. The result of this reduced movement from the increased supplies was to leave 10.4 million cases in canners' hands on April 1, 1961, about 12 percent more than a year earlier. The increases were in all peaches except California freestones; stocks of these freestones were about the same as a year earlier. As usual, canners' stocks will be reduced substantially from April 1 until supplies from the new packs become available in summer. Wholesale distributors' stocks on April 1, 1961, were about the same as a year earlier.

The 1960 pack of fruit cocktail, mixed fruit, and fruits for salad totaled approximately 14 million cases (24-2½'s), and set a new record about 5 percent larger than the 1959 pack. Peaches constitute an important ingredient of these items. Increased movement was not enough to offset the larger supplies resulting from the heavier pack. So canners' stocks of about 5.4 million cases on April 1, 1961, were 6 percent above a year earlier.

Output of frozen peaches in 1960 was about 73 million pounds, 54 percent larger than in 1959 and second only to the record of 104 million pounds in 1945. Increases in 1960 occurred in all regions of the United States. Stocks in cold storage on June 1, 1961, were about 31 million pounds, 70 percent above a year earlier. Production of dried peaches in 1960 was about 6,000 tons (processed weight), down 36 percent from 1959. As usual, practically all dried peaches were put up in California.

APRICOTS

Production Lighter Than in 1960,
but Heavier Than 1950-59 Average

The 1961 crop of apricots in California, Washington, and Utah was estimated as of June 1 at approximately 224,200 tons, 8 percent smaller than the heavy 1960 crop but 13 percent larger than the 1950-59 average. In California, the 1961 production of 210,000 tons is 9 percent below 1960 but 15 percent above average. Production in Washington, 10,000 tons, is down 2 percent from last year and down 12 percent from average. In Utah, the production of 4,200 tons is 45 percent above the light tonnage in 1960 but 24 percent below average. But year-to-year changes in total production, this year as usual, tend to follow the change in California, which usually produces over 90 percent of the apricots.

Prices in 1961

Harvest of 1961-crop apricots started with light picking in California the third week in May, a few days earlier than in 1960. Movement to fresh markets increased during late May and early June and will continue seasonally heavy during late June and July. In early June, prices for the Royal variety on the New York auction averaged somewhat lower than at the same time last year. Fresh market supplies from Utah usually become available in late June and from Washington in July. With the larger crops in these two States this year, increased supplies should be available for the fresh market in summer.

Canners' Stocks of Canned Apricots
Much Larger on April 1, 1961, Than
a Year Earlier

Most of the California apricot crop is usually processed, mainly canned and dried, and to a lesser extent frozen. Some Washington and Utah apricots probably will be canned, but most are likely to be marketed fresh.

Output of canned apricots in 1960 was over 6.1 million cases (24-2½'s), 22 percent larger than in 1959 and the largest since the record in 1947. Carryover stocks of canners on June 1, 1960, were much larger than the light stocks a year earlier. Hence, total supplies of canners for the 1960-61 season were up 31 percent over 1959-60. Although shipments from canners to the trade during January 1-April 1, 1961, were 48 percent larger than in this period of 1960, they were up only 7 percent for the period June 1, 1960-April 1, 1961. As a result, canners' stocks on April 1, 1961, were about 2.5 million cases, more than twice a year earlier. But the stocks on April 1 will be reduced substantially before supplies from the 1961 pack become available in volume.

Output of dried apricots in 1960 was about 10,300 tons, processed weight, 18 percent larger than in 1959. The 1960 pack of frozen apricots was about 15.3 million pounds, double that of 1959. Cold-storage stocks on June 1, 1961, were 6.1 million pounds, more than twice a year earlier.

CHERRIES

Increased Production of
Sweet Cherries in 1961

The 1961 crop of sweet cherries, produced with generally favorable weather, is expected to be about 93,000 tons, largest since 1957. At this tonnage, the 1961 crop is 32 percent larger than the 1960 crop and 4 percent above the 1950-59 average. In California, Oregon, and Washington, which together usually produce about 90 percent of the tonnage in the Western States, crops are much larger this year than last. In Michigan, the leading Eastern State, expected production is 14 percent smaller than the large crop last year. It is the only State to have a smaller crop.

The carlot rail movement of new-crop sweet cherries from California started about as early this year as in 1960, with a few cars the first week in May, though some cherries had been shipped by truck in late April. Increased rail shipments followed rapidly, and by early June the total was considerably larger than a year earlier. On the New York and Chicago auctions, season-opening prices varied around year-earlier levels. As with other early-season fresh market fruits, such light sales of cherries usually bring the highest prices of the season, prices declining with increasing sales volume. In early June, prices on the auctions generally were lower than a year earlier, when marketings were smaller.

Packers' Stocks of Canned
Sweet Cherries on April 1, 1961,
Lightest in Last Decade

Canners' stocks of canned sweet cherries on April 1, 1961, the latest date for which figures are available, were down to 154,000 cases (basis 24- $2\frac{1}{2}$'s), 29 percent smaller than a year earlier and the lightest for that date since 1951. In view of these light stocks and the relatively heavy crops in the 3 Pacific Coast States, where most of the canning of sweet cherries is done, some increase in the pack can be expected this year. The 1960 pack was about 629,000 cases (24- $2\frac{1}{2}$'s), 6 percent below the relatively small 1959 pack and the lightest pack since 1947.

Some increase in use of sweet cherries for brining also may occur in 1961, in view of the larger crop. Of total sales of 67,002 tons of sweet cherries in 1960, brining took 48 percent and comprised the largest usage. About 36 percent were marketed fresh, nearly 16 percent were canned, and a few were frozen.

Sour Cherries

Most of the sour cherry crop--92 percent in 1960--is regularly produced in the Great Lakes States (N. Y., Pa., Ohio, Mich., and Wis.). The first forecast of the 1961 crop for these States was scheduled for release on June 20. Production in these States in 1960 totaled 106,000 tons, somewhat below average.

Total production of sour cherries in the 6 Western sour cherry States (Mont., Ida., Colo., Utah, Wash., and Oreg.) in 1961 was estimated as of June 1 at 8,680 tons, 5 percent smaller than in 1960 and 14 percent smaller than the 1950-59 average. Crops are larger in 1961 than in 1960 in Oregon, Colorado, and Montana, but smaller in Utah, Washington, and Idaho. Harvest of sour cherries usually begins in late June or early July, becomes most active during July, and ends in August.

Stocks of Sour Cherries: Canned, Down
Sharply; Frozen, Up a Little

Utilization of the 114,687 tons of 1960-crop sour cherries that were sold was approximately as follows: Fresh market, 4 percent; frozen, 56 percent;

canned, 39 percent; and brined, 1 percent.

The 1960 pack of canned sour cherries was approximately 1.6 million cases (basis 24-2½'s), down 46 percent from 1959. Movement from canners to the trade to June 1 of the 1960-61 season was good, and stocks in canners' hands on June 1, 1961, were down to about 0.1 million cases, one-fourth those of a year earlier.

Output of frozen sour cherries in 1960 was about 129 million pounds, 20 percent above the pack in 1959 and only 1 percent below the record in 1958. Movement of the increased supplies in the 1960-61 season has been excellent. Stocks of cherries (nearly all sour) in cold storage on June 1, 1961, were down to about 15 million pounds, 4 percent heavier than a year earlier.

PEARS

Pear Production About the Same as Last Year

Total production of pears in 1961 was estimated as of June 1 at 25.6 million bushels, about the same as in 1960 but 12 percent smaller than the 1950-59 average. Production is expected to be down moderately from 1960 in California, the leading pear State, but up in the Pacific Northwest and important Eastern States.

The 1961 crop of pears in California, Oregon, and Washington is expected to total 559,500 tons (22.9 million bushels), 2 percent above 1960 but 11 percent below average. Reduction from average is due partly to less favorable weather than usual, but probably also to increasing effects of "pear decline." Total production of Bartlett pears is expected to be about 421,500 tons, 1 percent below 1960 but 10 percent above average. Large increases in Oregon and Washington did not entirely offset a decrease in California. Prospects for production of varieties other than Bartlett, mostly winter pears, are better in each State than output in 1960. The 1961 crop of such other varieties is expected to total about 138,000 tons, 11 percent larger than the 1960 crop but 12 percent smaller than average.

Harvest of new crop Bartlett pears probably will start as usual in California in early July and in the Pacific Northwest in August. Most of the pears that will be available in July are expected to be shipped to fresh markets--canning and drying usually do not start until late July or August. Demand for pears for fresh market and canning is expected to be fairly good this summer, probably not greatly different from last summer.

Late Season Sales of 1960 Crop Pears Bring Relatively High Prices

The season for fresh market shipment of the 1960 pear crop finished strong this spring, with terminal auction prices for the D'Anjou averaging much higher during May and early June than a year earlier. Of the total

sales of nearly 25 million bushels of the 1960 crop, 38.5 percent were sold fresh, 60 percent were canned, and 1.5 percent were dried. Exports of fresh pears are included in fresh sales; they were a little more than 1 million bushels during July 1960-April 1961, down 34 percent from the same months in 1959-60.

Stocks of Canned Pears
About the Same on April 1,
1961, as a Year Earlier

The 1960 pack of canned pears was approximately 8.4 million cases (basis 24-2½'s), down 11 percent from 1959. But carryover stocks of canners on June 1, 1960, were about 2.3 million cases, up 10 percent, giving a supply in canners' hands in 1960-61 about 7 percent below 1959-60. Movement to April 1 of the 1960-61 season was down about 10 percent. So canners' stocks on April 1, 1961, were about 3.9 million cases, approximately the same as a year earlier. These stocks will be reduced considerably before supplies from the 1961 pack become available in summer, but by then, unless the rate of movement picks up, stocks will be above a year earlier.

APPLES

Prospects for 1961 Crop

Apple trees over the principal producing areas of the United States came through the winter and early spring in generally good condition. Although prospects for the 1961 crop were more favorable on June 1 than prospects for the 1960 crop had been a year earlier, this year's new crop still faced the critical "June drop" and related June growing conditions that have a substantial bearing on the ultimate size of the crop. The first official forecast of the size of the 1961 crop will be made as of July 1 and released in the July crop report. Even so, available indications on June 1 pointed to a considerable increase in the 1961 commercial apple crop over 1960, which was below average. By regions, the outlook for 1961 was as follows: Eastern States, a crop up sharply from last year and about the same as the above-average 1958 and 1959 crops; Central States, production above both last year and average; and Western States, a crop larger than last year though still below average.

1960-61 Apple Season

By mid-June, the season for marketing 1960-crop apples was rapidly nearing the end. The light stocks, about 1.7 million bushels, in cold storage on June 1 are expected to be shipped to the trade by July 1 or soon thereafter, well in advance of volume movement from the new crop. In early June, prices for apples at shipping points in Washington, where most of the June 1 stocks were held, averaged somewhat below a year earlier. Until the approach of the end of the 1960-61 season, prices received by growers for apples averaged higher (on a national basis) than comparable prices in 1959-60, when the crop was larger. The 1960 commercial apple crop of 106 million bushels was

about 13 percent smaller than the 1959 crop and 5 percent below the 1949-58 average.

Foreign Trade in Fresh Apples in 1960-61:
Exports Down, Imports Up

With the apple crop smaller and prices higher in the 1960-61 season than in 1959-60, exports of fresh apples are down and imports are up in the current season. During July 1960-April 1961, exports of apples totaled approximately 2.5 million bushels, down 29 percent from the same period in 1959-60. But imports were about 0.9 million bushels, up 31 percent. As usual, much of the foreign trade in apples in 1960-61 was with Canada, though substantial exports also went to other Western hemisphere countries and Western Europe.

Increased Stocks of Canned Applesauce
From Record 1960-61 pack

The 1960-61 season for canned applesauce marked the third season in a row for the new pack to set a record high output. The 1960-61 pack was approximately 11.8 million cases (basis 24-2½'s), 3 percent larger than the 1959-60 pack. The carryover in canners' hands on September 1, 1960, was about 1.4 million cases, 12 percent larger than a year earlier. Movement of the increased supplies from canners to the trade to June 1 of the 1960-61 season was only a little smaller than the heavy movement in the same part of 1959-60. Hence, canners' stocks on June 1, 1961, were the equivalent of about 4.4 million cases of 24 No. 2½ cans, 13 percent larger than a year earlier.

With reduced emphasis on the canning of apple slices in 1960-61, the pack of this item in the current season was approximately 3.1 million cases (basis 24-2½'s), down 18 percent from 1959-60. Canners' stocks on September 1, 1960, were about 0.8 million cases, almost as large as a year earlier, and movement from canners was down moderately. But mainly because of the reduction in the pack, canners' stocks of about 1.3 million cases on June 1, 1961, were 25 percent smaller than a year earlier.

Output of frozen apple slices and applesauce in 1960-61 was about 70 million pounds, 3 percent below 1959-60. Practically all of the production was apple slices packed in large-size containers for the institutional and industrial trade. Cold-storage stocks on June 1, 1961, were about 44 million pounds, 6 percent above a year earlier.

PLUMS AND PRUNES

Increased Production of Fresh
Plums in California in 1961

The 1961 crop of fresh plums in California was estimated as of June 1 at 90,000 tons, 10 percent larger than last year and 12 percent above the

1950-59 average. The set this year is heavy on all except late varieties, but these too, in general, do have a good set. In Michigan, which grew 7,000 tons of fresh plums in 1960, the June 1 condition of the new crop was about the same this year as last. The first official forecast of the 1961 crop in Michigan will be released in the July crop report.

Harvest of the Beauty variety in California started in late May. Prices for this plum on the Chicago auction the first week of June averaged somewhat above a year earlier.

Below-Average Production of California
Dried Prunes in Prospect

Production of dried prunes in California in 1961 is expected to be about 138,000 tons, about the same as in 1960 and 9 percent below the 1950-59 average.

In Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, prospects on June 1 were for substantial increases in production this year over the short crops last year, when a total of 24,700 tons (fresh basis) were produced. The first official forecast of the new crops in these States also will be published in the July crop report

The entire crop of California prunes is dried, but only a small percentage of those grown in the Pacific Northwest. The percentage of the crop in this region going into each outlet -- fresh, canned, dried, and frozen -- may vary considerably from year to year, though each year most go to fresh and canning outlets. Movement to fresh markets starts in August and ends in October. During the early part of this period, plums from Michigan and late varieties from California also move to fresh markets.

Sharp Reduction in Cannery
Stocks of Canned Purple Plums

Canned purple plums (canned from fresh prunes) in the Pacific Northwest comprise the major part of the annual pack of canned plums in the United States. Because of the short crop in the Pacific Northwest, the total pack of canned purple plums in 1960 was only 374,000 cases (24-2½'s), compared with 1,701,000 in 1959. The pack of other canned plums also was down, 40,163 cases in 1960 compared with 66,245 in 1959. Figures on movement and stocks are available only for purple plums. Because of the light pack, movement from canners to the trade to April 1 of the 1960-61 season was much smaller than comparable movement in 1959-60. Cannery stocks on April 1, 1961, were down to 87,000 cases, about one-sixth the volume of a year earlier.

STRAWBERRIES

Strawberry Crop A Little Larger
in 1961 Than in 1960, and
Slightly Above 1950-59 Average

The 1961 commercial strawberry crop was estimated as of June 1 at approximately 479 million pounds, 2 percent above 1960 and 4 percent above the

1950-59 average. Total acreage for harvest in 1961 is about 1 percent smaller than in 1960, but the average yield per acre is up 3 percent.

About 94 percent of the 1961 crop is in the mid-spring and late spring States, in which harvest is most active during May, June, and July, though in California harvest usually continues into fall. Production in 1961 in the mid-spring States is estimated at 237 million pounds, 1 percent larger than in 1960 but 4 percent below average. Among the 3 heaviest-producing States in this group, production is larger than last year by 1 percent in California, 15 percent in Tennessee, and 6 percent in Arkansas. The 1961 crop in the late spring States is expected to total 214 million pounds, 2 percent above the 1960 crop and 17 percent above average. Among important States in this group, estimated production is above 1960 by 15 percent in Oregon and 3 percent in Washington, but down from last year by 9 percent in Michigan, and 7 percent each in New York and New Jersey.

In California, Oregon, and Washington, the 3 States that grow most of the strawberries that are processed by freezing, the combined production of 287 million pounds in 1961 is 5 percent above 1960.

Strawberry Prices

Prices received by growers for fresh strawberries as of mid-April 1961 averaged about 28 cents a pound (national average basis), 3 cents higher than a year earlier. But in the weeks following, as shipments increased, especially from California, and from other States, prices declined, dropping to levels under comparable prices in 1960. As of May 15, 1961, prices for the United States averaged about 20 cents a pound, 2 cents under May 1960. With marketings continuing seasonally heavy in early June, prices tended to average a little under corresponding prices last year. However, production in many of the late spring States that ship mostly to fresh markets is smaller than in 1960, and this may result in some increase in prices later in the season.

Movement of strawberries to freezers in California got underway the third week of April this year, a week or so earlier than in 1960. Season-opening prices paid by freezers were reported mostly at 11 cents a pound, a few at 10 and 12 cents, about the same as last year's opening prices. But unlike last year, when prices increased several cents a pound over the next 3 or 4 weeks, they have tended to stay at the opening quotations this year. This has been a factor in increased shipments to fresh markets and declining prices for such berries. Increased availability of imported frozen strawberries appears to be an underlying factor in the price structure.

Cold-Storage Stocks of Frozen Strawberries 10 Percent Larger on June 1, 1961, than a Year Earlier

Movement of frozen strawberries from cold storage was good to May 1, the end of the 1960-61 season, and stocks on that date were down to about 89 million

pounds, 6 percent larger than on May 1, 1960. With seasonally heavy movement of strawberries to freezers during May, and perhaps some slowdown in movement to the trade, stocks by June 1, 1961, had increased to 99 million pounds, 10 percent larger than on June 1, 1960. Further increases can be expected over the next few months as freezing of strawberries continues seasonally heavy.

The pack of frozen strawberries in 1960 was approximately 217 million pounds, 12 percent smaller than in 1959. About 43 percent of the 1960 pack was put into retail-size containers (20 oz. and under), compared with 41 percent of the 1959 pack, and 54 percent of the record 1956 pack. In the last decade, strawberries usually led all other frozen fruits and berries (excluding juices) in the percentage of the output packed in retail-size containers, the size designed to appeal to household consumers and others wanting relatively small quantities of the product. The larger sizes are mainly for institutional and industrial users.

ORANGES

Supplies of Fresh Oranges This Summer Will be Relatively Light Again

The season for relatively heavy movement of Florida oranges is extending further into June this year than last, mainly because of delayed maturity of the 1960-61 crop. More Florida Valencias may be on hand July 1, 1961, than a year earlier, yet most of these oranges can be expected to be marketed in early July. So California Valencias, as usual, will comprise most of the fresh oranges marketed during summer. On June 3, 1961, approximately 12 million boxes of California Valencias remained for disposition--mostly for fresh market shipment but also for making into canned and frozen juices. This volume of oranges was not greatly different from the relatively light volume a year earlier. As with Florida oranges, utilization of the lighter California crop has lagged somewhat behind a year earlier.

The 1960-61 crop of Florida Valencia oranges was about 36.5 million boxes, down 14 percent from 1959-60; that of California Valencias was about 16 million boxes, down 8 percent. Total production of oranges in 1960-61 was approximately 118 million boxes, 7 percent under 1959-60 and 3 percent below the 1949-58 average.

June 1 Condition of 1961-62 Orange Crop Below June 1 Condition of 1960-61 Crop

The June 1 condition of the 1961-62 U. S. orange crop was below both last year and average. In Florida and Texas, the condition of all varieties was below a year ago. In California, the condition of Navel and midseason varieties was better, that of Valencias poorer, than a year ago. But in Arizona, the condition of all varieties was above a year ago.

Orange Prices Continue Much
Above Year-Earlier Levels

Demand for oranges, both for fresh market shipment and for processing, has been strong since early in the 1960-61 season. In Florida, shipping-point prices for fresh market oranges so far in the 1960-61 season have averaged considerably higher each week than comparable prices in 1959-60. Moreover, prices have increased considerably since mid-April, when the Valencias attained sufficient maturity for making into frozen concentrate as well as for fresh use. Although prices for Florida oranges for concentrate have averaged much above comparable prices in 1959-60, they have increased further since mid-April. In California, shipping-point prices for preferred grades and sizes of oranges have tended to be above the relatively high levels in 1959-60. During the summer months ahead, prices for California Valencias can be expected to average about as high as last summer.

Use of Florida Oranges for
Frozen Concentrate About as
Heavy in 1960-61 as in 1959-60

Use of 1960-61 season oranges, for both fresh market shipment and processing, was somewhat lighter up to June 10 than comparable disposition in 1959-60. In Florida, fresh use was down about 21 percent and movement to processors was down 3 percent. About 80 percent of the oranges were taken by processors. Use was about as large as a year earlier for frozen concentrate but down sharply for canned single-strength juice. In California, where emphasis continues on fresh use, movement to both fresh markets and processors also was down from comparable disposition in 1959-60.

Sharp Decrease in Exports
of Fresh Oranges in 1960-61

Exports of fresh oranges (including tangerines) during November 1960-April 1961 were the equivalent of approximately 2 million boxes, 33 percent smaller than in the same months of 1959-60. Factors in this reduction were the lighter supplies at higher prices in the United States, and increased supplies in producing countries in the Mediterranean area. Among processed items, exports of canned single-strength orange juice were about 3.5 million gallons, down 36 percent; of frozen concentrated orange juice, 1.9 million gallons, down 14 percent; and of canned concentrated orange juice, 0.5 million gallons, up 15 percent.

Imports of fresh oranges during November 1960-April 1961 were more than 0.25 million boxes, about twice those of the same period in 1959-60.

GRAPEFRUIT

Period of Heavy Supplies of
Fresh Grapefruit Near End

The season for Florida grapefruit, as for oranges, is ending somewhat later this year than last. Remaining supplies on June 10, 1961, were down to

about 0.5 million boxes, compared with about 0.1 million a year earlier. Practically all of the remaining Florida grapefruit will be moved by July 1. From then until fall, supplies will consist mostly of California grapefruit. This fruit is shipped mainly to fresh markets. Prospective supplies for this summer are about the same as those available in the summer of 1960, but they will be light, as usual, compared with supplies during October-June.

Lower June 1 Condition for 1961-62 Grapefruit Crop

The June 1 condition of the 1961-62 grapefruit crop, as that of the orange crop, was somewhat below the June 1 condition of the new crop a year ago. The June 1 condition was below a year ago in Florida, Texas, and California Desert Valleys. But it was above in Arizona and California "other areas".

Prices for Grapefruit

The light early-season movement of 1960-61 crop Florida grapefruit, the result of delayed maturity, contributed to the situation of supplies for sale after January 1, 1961, being much heavier than supplies a year earlier. Movement of these heavier supplies was accomplished at declining prices during winter and early spring. By midwinter, shipping-point prices dropped under year-earlier levels. More recently, with increased movement of grapefruit to processors, prices at shipping points in Florida have increased moderately. Supplies consist almost entirely of California grapefruit in summer, hence prices for such seasonally-light supplies can be expected to be the highest of the year, as usual.

Increased Late Season Use of Florida Grapefruit for Processing

Of the Florida grapefruit used to June 10 of the 1960-61 season, approximately half had been used fresh and the other half processed. But fresh use was 6 percent smaller than a year earlier, while use for processing was 7 percent larger. This reflects the late-season spurt in processing this spring.

Increased Exports of Fresh Grapefruit and Some Processed Items

Exports of most grapefruit items during November 1960-April 1961 were somewhat larger than in the same months of 1959-60, probably due partly to lower prices for some items. Exports of fresh grapefruit in the current season as indicated above were the equivalent of about 1.5 million boxes, up 20 percent. Exports of important processed items were as follows: Canned single-strength grapefruit juice, 2.8 million gallons, up 4.5 percent; frozen concentrated grapefruit juice, 86,000 gallons, up 17 percent; and canned grapefruit sections, 193,000 cases (24-2's), down 4 percent.

LEMONS AND LIMES

Remaining Supplies of Lemons
Much Larger Than a Year Ago

Supplies of 1960-61 crop lemons remaining to be marketed after June 3 were approximately 7.7 million boxes, compared with about 5.8 million a year earlier. The increase this June over last, despite the smaller 1960-61 crop, resulted from a sharp reduction in the volume of lemons processed. Total production of lemons in California and Arizona in 1960-61 is about 14.1 million boxes, 23 percent smaller than in 1959-60 and 2 percent smaller than the 1949-58 average. The 1960-61 crops are smaller than the 1959 crops in both California and Arizona. Prices for lemons, basis the packing house door, averaged considerably higher each month of the 1960-61 season than prices in the same months of 1959-60.

The June 1 condition of the 1961-62 lemon crops was better than that of the 1960-61 crops in both California and Arizona.

During November 1960-April 1961, exports of fresh lemons (including limes) were the equivalent of about 1 million boxes, 3 percent smaller than in the same period of 1959-60. Imports of concentrated lemon juice were about 18,000 gallons (single-strength basis), compared with 136,000 gallons in the same months of 1959-60.

1961-62 Crop Florida Limes

Production of limes in Florida in 1961-62 was forecast as of June 1 at 330,000 boxes, 10 percent larger than in 1960-61 and 2 percent above average. Harvest of Florida limes starts on April 1, reaches its most active stage during June-August, and ends the following March 31. Most of the lime crop usually is marketed fresh. Much of the rest is made into frozen limeade concentrate. Grower prices for limes are usually the lowest of the year during summer, when marketing is most active.

TREE NUTS

The 1961 crop of walnuts in California is expected to be 72,000 tons, 2 percent larger than the 1960 crop and 8 percent above the 1950-59 average. Sizes of nuts were reported about normal for June 1. In Oregon, a near-average crop is expected. The crop in this State last year was 2,100 tons and the 1949-58 average was over 6,000 tons.

Production of almonds in California this year is forecast at 70,000 tons, 32 percent larger than in 1960 and 61 percent above average. Nut sizes are reported larger than usual.

In Oregon, prospective production of filberts is larger than last year and above average. The 1960 crop was 8,200 tons and the 1949-58 average was over 7,000 tons. Washington produced an additional 400 tons of filberts in 1960. For the 1961 crop in this State, prospective production is considered fair in Clark County, light in King County.

DRIED FRUIT

Early-Season Prospects
for Production in 1961-62

The drying of fruit is done mostly from midsummer to early fall. At this early point in the 1961-62 season for dried fruits, estimates are available only for dried prunes in California. Production of California dried prunes this year was estimated as of June 1 at approximately 138,000 tons (dried weight), 1 percent smaller than in 1960 and 9 percent below the 1950-59 average. Raisins dried from California grapes, and dried prunes, comprise most of the annual tonnage of dried fruit. In 1960, output of raisins was about 194,000 tons. The June 1 condition of the 1961 crop California grapes was as follows: Raisin varieties, a little better than a year earlier; table and wine grapes, not as good. Prospects for various other 1961 fruit crops in California, where most of the annual output of dried fruits occurs, were generally favorable. But it is still too early in the season for a good indication of total production in 1961-62.

Exports of Dried Fruit in 1960-61:
Raisins Up, Prunes Down

The 1960-61 pack of dried fruits (excluding prunes used for juice and substandard figs) was approximately 350,000 tons, processed weight, about 10 percent smaller than that of 1959-60. Even though the pack of raisins in 1960-61 was down from 1959-60, carryover stocks were up, to make total supplies of packers somewhat larger than in 1959-60. With these increased supplies, exports of raisins during September 1960-April 1961 were about 54,000 tons, 49 percent larger than in the same period of 1959-60. But exports of dried prunes were about 29,000 tons, down 15 percent.

CANNED FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

Packs of Canned Peaches,
Fruit Cocktail, and Applesauce
Set New Records in 1960-61

The 1960-61 pack of canned fruits in mainland United States, on the basis of nearly complete figures for individual items, was approximately 88 million cases (basis 24 No. 2½/2 cans), 3 percent smaller than the record 1959-60 pack. The 3 items canned in the largest volume in recent years--peaches, fruit cocktail (including fruit for salad and mixed fruit), and applesauce--set new records in 1960-61, about 2, 5, and 3 percent, respectively, above the 1959-60 packs. But the increases in these 3 packs plus an increase in apricots were more than offset by reductions in nearly all other items. Detailed figures on packs and stocks of canned fruits and fruit juices are given in table 8.

Increased Stocks of Canned
Fruits on April 1, 1961

Figures on canners' stocks and shipments from canners to the trade are available periodically for 9 items of canned fruits (apples, applesauce, apricots, sweet cherries, RSP cherries, fruit cocktail items, peaches, pears, and purple plums) that in 1959-60 comprised about 89 percent of the total pack of canned deciduous fruits. On June 1, 1960, canners' stocks of these 9 items were about 16.6 million cases (24-2 1/2's), 16 percent larger than a year earlier. The 1960-61 pack of the same items was about 76 million cases. This gave a supply in canners' hands of about 92.6 million cases, 1 percent larger than in 1959-60.

Movement from canners to the trade to April 1 of the 1960-61 season, was approximately 58.6 million cases, down 4 percent from a year earlier. Among major items, movement of apricots and fruit cocktail was a little larger than a year earlier, that of peaches and applesauce was about the same as a year earlier, and that of pears and apples was moderately smaller. Movement of other items, of which packs were down in 1960-61, was much smaller than in 1959-60.

With the 4 percent net reduction in movement, canners' stocks of the 9 items of canned fruits on April 1, 1961, were approximately 30.7 million cases, 6 percent larger than a year earlier (see table 8 for detail).

Increased Pack of Canned
Grapefruit Sections in Florida

The canning of grapefruit sections in Florida in 1960-61, which was light during the early months of the season, became relatively heavy during late winter and spring and continued to a later date in the season than in 1959-60. The 1960-61 pack, now complete, was approximately 4.3 million cases (24-2's), 8 percent larger than in 1959-60. The increase in the 1960-61 pack about offset the reduction in carryover stocks last fall, but movement from canners to the trade was down 6 percent, leaving canners' stocks of about 2.1 million cases on June 3, 1961, about 11 percent above stocks a year earlier. Output of canned citrus salad in Florida in 1960-61 was about 357,000 cases, down 32 percent from 1959-60. Canners' stocks on June 3, 1961, were about 367,000 cases, down 21 percent.

Florida Canned Citrus Juices:
Decreased Pack in 1960-61,
Lighter Stocks Currently

The pack of Florida canned single-strength citrus juices (orange, grapefruit, blended orange and grapefruit, and tangerine) to June 3 of the 1960-61 season was approximately 22.7 million cases (24-2's), 22 percent smaller than the pack to the same time in 1959-60. The pack of tangerine juice was more than twice the unusually light pack in 1959-60, but those of other juices, especially orange and blend, were much smaller than in 1959-60.

Less emphasis has been put on use of oranges for canned juice this season than last. Even with a 6-percent increase in carryover of the 4 juices last fall, total supplies of canners to June 3, 1961, were 19 percent smaller than a year earlier. Movement from canners to the trade was down 20 percent. This decrease is consistent with a substantial reduction in purchases of canned orange juice, at increased prices, by household consumers. Canners' stocks on June 3, 1961, were about 8.9 million cases, down 16 percent from a year earlier.

Increased Texas Pack of Canned Citrus Juices in 1960-61

The 1960-61 pack of canned single-strength citrus juices in Texas was a little more than 2 million cases (24-2's), 5 percent larger than the 1959-60 pack. The pack of grapefruit juice, about 1.3 million cases, was down 10 percent from 1959-60. But the pack of orange juice, about 0.6 million cases, was up 38 percent, and that of blended grapefruit and orange juice, about 0.1 million cases, was up 85 percent. Production of grapefruit and oranges was larger in 1960-61 than in 1959-60, but less grapefruit and more oranges were processed and more grapefruit and less oranges were used fresh, in the second season than in the first. Total stocks of the 3 items of canned juice held by canners on May 1, 1961, were about 1.3 million cases, (24-2's), 4 percent larger than a year earlier.

FROZEN FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

Deciduous Fruits and Berries

The 1961 season for heavy volume packing of frozen fruits and berries started with strawberries in California in late April, about a week earlier than in 1960. By mid-June the packing of other items had started. But for such important items as RSP cherries, peaches, and apples, the starting time was still ahead. No clear indication on size of the 1961 pack is evident at this early date.

The 1960 pack of frozen deciduous fruits and berries (excluding juices) was approximately 660 million pounds, 7 percent larger than in 1959 but 5 percent smaller than the record 1956 pack. As usual, strawberries led--but the pack of 217 million pounds was down 12 percent from 1959. Apples, at 70 million pounds, were down 3 percent. But RSP cherries, at 129 million pounds, were up 20 percent, and peaches, at 73 million pounds, were up 54 percent. These 4 items comprised 74 percent of the 1960 pack. (See table 7 for detailed figures on pack and stocks.)

Increased Cold-Storage Stocks of Frozen Fruits on June 1, 1961

Total stocks of frozen deciduous fruits and berries (excluding juices) in cold storage on June 1, 1961, were approximately 282 million pounds, 12 percent larger than a year earlier though about the same as the 1956-60 average

for June 1 (table 7). Stocks of strawberries, the largest item, were about 10 percent above a year earlier. This was the only item that increased during May. The May increase in strawberries was not enough to offset decreases in other items, so stocks dropped a net of 19 million pounds that month. Total stocks usually start upward during June as freezing of other new-crop berries and tree fruits begins.

Florida Frozen Orange Concentrate: Increased
Pack in 1960-61, Heavier Stocks than a Year Ago

Output of frozen orange concentrate in Florida, where 96 percent of the 1959-60 pack was made, reached 78.2 million gallons by June 3 of the 1960-61 season. This was about 5 percent larger than comparable output in 1959-60. Manufacture of the concentrate is expected to be heavier this June than last, and the total 1960-61 pack, which now slightly exceeds the 1959-60 pack of 78.1 million gallons, may also top the record of 79.9 million gallons in 1958-59.

Movement of Florida frozen orange concentrate from packers to the trade was about 46.6 million gallons by June 3 of the 1960-61 season, 6 percent smaller than comparable movement in 1959-60. During January 1961, weekly movement was at a rate somewhat higher than in January 1960. The rate of movement dropped sharply in February to a level noticeably lower than a year earlier. This drop was coincident with an increase in retail prices to consumers. Since February, the weekly rate of movement has continued under year-earlier rates. Packers' stocks last fall were about 25 percent below a year earlier. But with the increase in the current pack and the reduced movement, packers' stocks on June 3 were about 47.4 million gallons, 3 percent larger than a year earlier. At the rate of movement during May, stocks by next December 1, when packing from the 1961-62 orange crop will be starting, probably will not be greatly different from those on December 1, 1960.

In 1959-60, approximately 3 million gallons of frozen orange concentrate also were made in California-Arizona. Most of this product in these 2 States is made from Valencia oranges, the harvest of which is most active during late spring, summer, and early fall. Data on output in 1960-61 are not yet available.

The 1960-61 pack of Florida frozen tangerine concentrate was completed in March. Output was about 1,225,000 gallons, nearly 4 times the light production in 1959-60 and 7 percent larger than the 1958-59 pack. Figures on movement and stocks of this item are not available.

Increased Pack, Heavier Stocks of
Florida Frozen Grapefruit Concentrate

Production of Florida frozen grapefruit concentrate, another of the various citrus products of this State, was about 3.8 million gallons by June 3 of the 1960-61 season--more than twice the small 1959-60 pack but 22 percent below the large 1958-59 pack. Packers' stocks on June 3, 1961, were about 3.3 million gallons, 54 percent above a year earlier.

Stocks of Frozen Limeade Concentrate
Lighter This Spring Than Last

Output of Florida frozen limeade concentrate during April 1960-March 1961, totaled about 696,000 gallons, 26 percent smaller than in 1959-60. Annual production generally is less than 1 million gallons. Output is heaviest during summer and fall; movement from packers to the trade is heaviest during spring and summer. Packers' stocks of this item on May 1, 1961, were about 463,000 gallons, 10 percent smaller than a year earlier.

Decreased Use of Florida Oranges
And Grapefruit for Chilled Juice

Somewhat smaller quantities of Florida oranges and grapefruit for chilled juice had been used by June 3 of the 1960-61 season than comparable use in 1959-60. Use of oranges for making directly into chilled juice was about 4.9 million boxes, down 17 percent from a year earlier. Output of juice from these 1960-61 season oranges was 28.4 million gallons, single-strength. In addition, about 1.7 million gallons of bulk frozen orange concentrate were used for making into chilled juice in cartons, approximating 6.8 million gallons of single-strength juice.

Use of Florida grapefruit for making directly into chilled juice was about 93,000 boxes, down 17 percent. This volume made about 441,000 gallons of single-strength juice. Relatively small quantities of oranges and grapefruit also were used for making chilled sections and salad.

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: The Fruit Situation is issued 4 times a year,
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A QUARTER CENTURY OF PEACHES

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Among deciduous tree fruits in the United States, the peach is exceeded in commercial importance only by the apple. Peaches are grown in nearly every State, commercially in 35, and constitute about 9 percent of all fruit consumption.

During the last quarter century, the peach economy of the United States has undergone various changes, some highlighted by the following conditions:

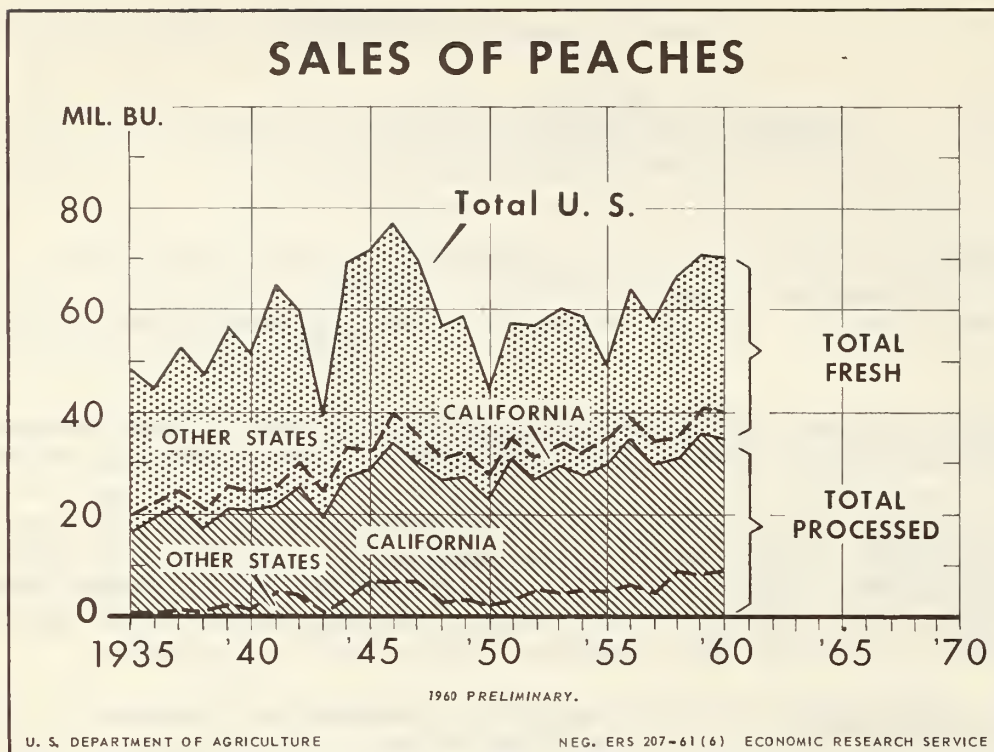
1. Production-- a sharp and fairly consistent upward trend in California, leader by far among peach-growing States; wide year-to-year and longer-term swings in production, but no marked trend, in all other States combined; hence, for the United States as a whole, a moderate but irregular upward trend in production.
2. Utilization--a striking shift in emphasis to canning; in California, from drying, in other States, from fresh use.
3. Consumption--a moderate increase in total consumption of peaches, but a small decline in per capita consumption; a large increase in per capita consumption of canned peaches and a smaller one in frozen, more than offset by substantial decreases in fresh and dried.

Peach Production Upward,
Especially in California

Total production of peaches in the United States increased from approximately 55 million bushels, the average for the 4 years 1935-38, to a high point of 83 million in 1946. By 1950 output had declined to a low of 50 million, then it increased to about 70 million, the average for the 4 years 1957-60 (table 1 and cover chart). ^{1/} Further increases over the next few years appear likely in view of new plantings in some States, especially of highly colored and early season varieties, some of which have started to bear.

Each year since 1935, California has led all other States in volume of peaches grown. During 1957-60, production in this State averaged about 7 times that of South Carolina, the second highest State, and 9 times that of Georgia, the third highest. Total production in California increased from an average

^{1/} In this article, trends and relationships for 1935-60 are usually on the basis of the 4-year averages for 1935-38 and 1957-60, initial and terminal periods.



During 1935-60, the volume of peaches sold for fresh use increased moderately, but the volume sold for processing increased sharply. Increases occurred in both classes of sales in California and other States. California furnished most of the peaches for pro-

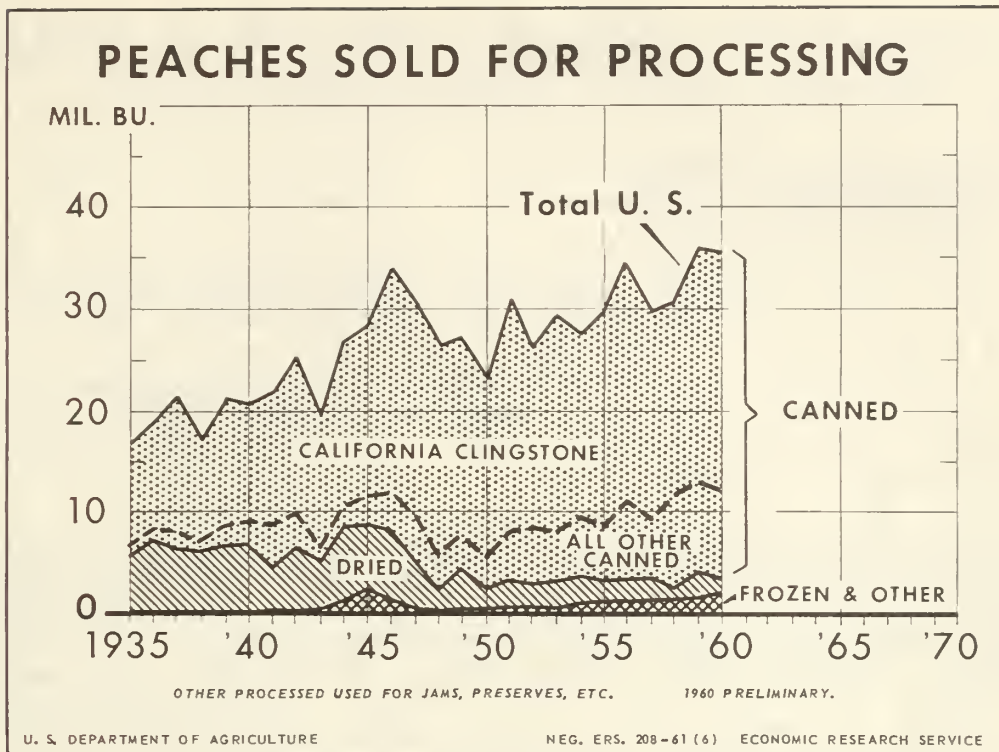
cessing and other States most of the peaches for fresh use. In recent years, about one-half of the peaches sold went to fresh markets and the other half to processing outlets.

of about 21.5 million bushels during 1935-38, 39 percent of production in the United States, to an average of 36 million bushels during 1957-60, 51 percent of national production. The increase in California from the first period to the second was about 67 percent, compared with an increase of about 4 percent for all other States combined. The increase for all 35 commercial peach States was 29 percent.

During 1935-60, clingstone varieties comprised approximately two-thirds of California peach production, freestone varieties the rest. Production of both types trended generally upward, clingstones the more sharply. Year-to-year changes in production of both types, especially of freestones, were relatively small.

In the 9 Southern peach States, production for the group averaged about 15 million bushels in both initial and terminal periods. ^{1/} Production from 1935 to 1960 was marked by wide swings in output; especially deep dips occurred in 1943, 1950, and 1955, mainly the result of unfavorable weather. Peaches from these 9 Southern States, and freestones from California, provide most of the peaches for the fresh market from the beginning of the season in spring until mid-summer.

^{1/} See table 10 for list of 9 Southern States and table 11 for other States.



Of the peaches sold for processing during the 4 years, 1935-38, about two-thirds were canned and nearly all of the rest were dried. In following years, the quantity that was dried, nearly all in California, decreased to less than a third the 1935-38 average. But this decrease was more than made up by a near

tripling in the quantity canned and a noticeable increase in the quantity frozen. The volume sold for processing during the 4 years, 1957-60, went to outlets as follows: Canning, 89 percent; drying, 5.5 percent; freezing, 5 percent; and for jams, preserves, etc., 0.5 percent.

Production of peaches in States other than California and the 9 Southern States averaged about 20 million bushels in 1957-60, an increase of 8 percent over 1935-38. Production in these States tended to follow the pattern of the 9 Southern States, but with smaller long-term swings in output and larger year-to-year changes. These States provide most of the late-season fresh market peaches.

Production of peaches in individual States, average for 1950-59, annual 1960, and indicated 1961, is shown in tables 10 and 11.

Sharp Decline in Farm Home Use of Fresh Peaches

Since 1935, fresh use of peaches in the United States has followed an erratic course, strikingly similar to the configuration for total production, because year-to-year changes in the volume processed, though tending to be in the same direction as production, were relatively small. Total fresh use, comprising fresh sales plus farm home use, not only frequently changed greatly from year-to-year but also dropped sharply in some years, notably 1943, 1950, and 1955. Fresh use averaged about 35 million bushels during 1957-60, nearly the same as in 1935-38 (table 2).

From 1935 to 1960, farm home use of peaches, that is, the use of peaches in the households of the farms where grown, declined from about 6 million bushels to 2 million, a decrease of two-thirds (tables 2 and 3).

Fresh Market Sales of Peaches
Comprised About Half of Total
Sales During the Last Decade

Fresh sales of peaches in the United States tended to increase from the mid-1930's to the mid-1940's, declined for several years, and then tended to fluctuate around the level of the late 1930's. Fresh sales increased from about 30 million bushels to 33 million during 1935-60, an increase of 10 per cent. Fresh sales during the last 3 years have been the highest since 1947. Fresh sales during 1957-60 comprised about 50 percent of total sales. (See accompanying chart, page 24.)

In California, fresh sales of freestone peaches about doubled during 1935-60. They averaged about 5 million bushels during 1957-60, and comprised 39 percent of total sales of freestones. In contrast, fresh sales of California clingstones, never very large, comprised less than 1 percent of total sales of clingstones. In States other than California, fresh sales of all varieties increased moderately during 1935-60. They averaged about 28 million bushels during 1957-60, and comprised 88 percent of total sales in these States. Excluding California clingstones, fresh sales in the United States during 1957-60 constituted about 74 percent of total sales.

Sales of Peaches for Processing
About Doubled Since 1935

Total sales of peaches for processing in the United States about doubled during 1935-60. They averaged about 33 million bushels in 1957-60, 50 percent to total sales.

In volume of peaches processed as in production, California leads by far all other States; it increased from about 18 million bushels to 29 million during 1935-60, a gain of 61 percent. In all other States combined, the volume processed increased from about 0.6 million bushels to 3.9 million, an increase of more than 6-fold. As a percentage of the total processed, California's share dropped from 97 percent to 88 percent. In California, the use of both clingstone and freestone varieties for processing increased sharply. During 1957-60, clingstones comprised about 74 percent of the total.

More Peaches Are Canned, Less Are
Dried, Now Than in 1935

Trends in the use of peaches sold for canning, drying, freezing, and other types of processing are shown in table 4 and the accompanying chart, page 25. During 1935-38, when the volume of peaches processed averaged 19 million bushels, nearly 66 percent were canned and about 34 percent were dried. In

following years, the volume canned nearly tripled, as a result of increases in both clingstones and freestones in California and various varieties in other States. The volume frozen attained some economic importance during the mid-1940's, declined for several years thereafter, then trended slowly upward. In contrast, the volume dried decreased to less than a third of the magnitude in the late 1930's. Practically all of the peaches dried during 1935-60 were freestone varieties in California. Of the average of 33 million bushels processed in the United States during 1957-60, about 89 percent were canned, nearly 5.5 percent were dried, about 5 percent were frozen, and about 0.5 percent were used for jams, preserves, brandy, and the like.

The Packs of Canned Peaches About Tripled Since 1935

The packs of canned peaches, by major varieties and types of pack, California and other States, 1935-60, are shown in table 5. All classes of packs trended upward--those of clingstones and freestones, and spiced and pickled, in California and of all varieties in other States trended sharply upward during the last decade. The total of all classes of packs nearly tripled during the entire period. In both 1959 and 1960, the total packs exceeded 30 million cases, basis 24 No. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cans, and comprised about a third of the total packs of canned deciduous fruits.

In addition to peaches canned as straight packs, described in the preceding paragraph, substantial quantities of clingstones are canned each year as an ingredient of fruit cocktail, fruits for salad, and mixed fruit. Production of these three items combined about quadrupled from 1935 to 1960. The 1960 pack was a record of approximately 14 million cases (24-2 $\frac{1}{2}$'s), of which about 92 percent was fruit cocktail, 5.5 percent fruits for salad, and 2.5 percent mixed fruits. Peaches as a part of the fruit mixture may range from a minimum of 30 percent to a maximum of 50 percent in fruit cocktail and from 23 to 46 percent in fruits for salad. For mixed fruits, there are no established limits. The exact percentages each year are influenced largely by the availability and prices of peaches and other fruit ingredients.

Sharp Reduction in Output of Dried Peaches

Total production of dried peaches trended horizontally from 1935 to 1946, after which it dropped sharply to 1948, and thereafter declined slowly. During 1957-60, it averaged about 6,650 tons (natural condition, dried weight), less than a third of the output in the initial period. To produce 1 ton of dried peaches (freestones) requires about 6.5 tons of fresh peaches.

Output of frozen peaches increased from about 7,000 tons in 1942, the first year for which figures are available, to 52,000 tons in 1945. It then dropped sharply to nearly 7,000 tons in 1948, and thereafter increased slowly to 36,000 tons in 1960.

Peach Consumption Per Capita--
Canned and Frozen Items Up,
Fresh and Dried Down

Consumption of peaches during 1935-60 exhibits a pattern of varied trends. Per capita consumption of canned and frozen peaches increased, that of fresh and dried decreased. Total consumption of peaches, fresh and processed combined on a fresh equivalent basis, increased, but per capita consumption of all classes combined decreased (table 6 and inside cover chart). Comprehensive series on per capita consumption of fresh and processed fruits, including peaches, are published annually in the August issue of The Fruit Situation.

Per capita consumption of fresh peaches tended to increase from 1935 to 1945, to decrease to 1950, and then to level off at a lower rate than in 1935. It averaged 9.5 pounds during 1957-60. Per capita consumption of dried peaches declined sharply from an average of 1.9 pounds during 1935-38 to an average of 0.4 pound in 1957-60.

In contrast, per capita consumption per year of canned peaches almost doubled during the same period--from 3.2 pounds during 1935-38 to 6.2 during 1957-60. Including peaches in fruit cocktail, the increase was from 3.5 pounds to 7.2. Frozen peaches increased from less than 0.1 pound to about 0.25 pound.

Per capita consumption of fresh plus processed peaches on a fresh equivalent basis averaged about 17.4 pounds during 1957-60, 7 percent smaller than the average of 18.6 pounds during 1935-38. The 17.4 pounds of per capita use was made up about as follows: Fresh, 55 percent; canned, 42 percent; dried, 2 percent; and frozen, 1 percent.

Trends in per capita consumption of peaches since 1935--that is, increases in canned and frozen, decreases in dried and fresh--are not peculiar to peaches alone. They are trends common to various other fruits, such as apples and oranges, and for much the same reasons. Changes reflect improvements in the quality of canned and frozen fruits, more wide-spread use of improved facilities for storing frozen foods in the home, and the desire of consumers for greater variety in the forms in which fruit is eaten.



Table 1.--Peaches: Production, United States, 1935-61

Year	California				Southern States	Other States	Total United States
	Clingstone	Freestone	Total	1,000 bushels			
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1935	12,001	6,542	18,543	16,182	20,715	55,440	55,440
1936	14,044	8,083	22,127	13,850	12,779	48,756	48,756
1937	15,419	8,583	24,002	12,041	24,006	60,049	60,049
1938	13,042	8,210	21,252	16,756	15,914	53,922	53,922
1939	15,501	9,626	25,127	16,289	22,806	64,222	64,222
1940	14,709	9,668	24,377	15,421	18,034	57,832	57,832
1941	13,834	9,459	23,293	24,514	27,556	75,363	75,363
1942	17,668	11,084	28,752	19,049	18,919	66,720	66,720
1943	14,585	10,376	24,961	4,916	12,884	42,761	42,761
1944	20,502	13,543	34,045	16,045	27,996	78,086	78,086
1945	19,418	11,418	30,836	23,164	25,231	79,231	79,231
1946	23,085	14,001	37,086	19,313	26,455	82,854	82,854
1947	21,377	11,626	33,003	18,190	25,234	76,427	76,427
1948	20,835	9,292	30,127	10,679	19,808	60,614	60,614
1949	24,085	10,626	34,711	9,130	24,831	68,672	68,672
1950	19,668	9,584	29,252	4,371	16,331	49,954	49,954
1951	24,544	10,917	35,461	13,341	14,401	63,203	63,203
1952	19,127	10,834	29,961	10,868	21,603	62,432	62,432
1953	22,626	10,334	32,960	13,026	18,441	64,427	64,427
1954	19,251	11,584	30,835	10,005	21,236	62,076	62,076
1955	22,585	11,417	34,002	45	17,805	51,852	51,852
1956	27,085	12,626	39,711	11,052	19,316	70,079	70,079
1957	22,377	12,126	34,503	10,463	16,552	61,518	61,518
1958	21,043	11,459	32,502	15,748	22,819	71,069	71,069
1959	25,377	13,668	39,045	15,675	20,311	75,031	75,031
1960 ^{1/}	25,502	12,418	37,920	16,438	19,907	74,315	74,315
1961 ^{2/}	27,919	13,126	41,045	17,252	18,588	76,885	76,885

^{1/} Preliminary.^{2/} June 1, 1961 estimates.

Table 2.--Peaches: Production and use, United States, 1935-60

Year	Total production 1/	Production having value 1/	Farm home use	Sold	Utilization of sales	
					Fresh	Processed
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1935	55,440	55,348	7,140	48,208	31,466	16,742
1936	48,756	48,756	4,555	44,201	25,002	19,199
1937	60,049	59,944	6,599	53,345	31,787	21,558
1938	53,922	52,655	5,447	47,208	30,089	17,119
1939	64,222	63,197	6,457	56,740	35,534	21,206
1940	57,832	57,025	5,202	51,823	31,047	20,776
1941	75,363	73,103	7,659	65,444	43,571	21,873
1942	66,720	65,705	5,993	59,712	34,197	25,515
1943	42,761	42,469	2,781	39,688	20,077	19,611
1944	78,066	75,640	6,530	69,110	42,074	27,036
1945	79,231	78,018	6,253	71,765	43,480	28,285
1946	82,854	82,478	5,709	76,769	42,683	34,086
1947	76,427	75,076	5,555	69,521	38,899	30,622
1948	60,614	60,476	4,176	56,300	29,937	26,363
1949	68,672	62,966	4,018	58,948	31,657	27,291
1950	49,954	47,771	2,714	45,057	22,023	23,034
1951	63,203	61,120	3,328	57,792	26,652	31,140
1952	62,432	61,007	3,642	57,365	31,122	26,243
1953	64,427	63,181	3,160	60,021	30,634	29,287
1954	62,076	60,946	2,518	58,428	31,034	27,394
1955	51,852	50,608	881	49,727	19,801	29,926
1956	70,079	66,606	2,549	64,057	29,295	34,762
1957	61,518	59,848	2,157	57,691	27,749	29,942
1958	71,069	68,924	2,518	66,406	35,477	30,929
1959	75,031	71,919	1,444	70,475	34,505	35,970
1960 2/	74,315	71,753	1,406	70,347	34,804	35,543

1/ Differences between production and production having value are economic abandonment.

2/ Preliminary.

Table 3.--Peaches: Production and use, California, 1935-60

Year	Total production 1/	Production having value 1/	Farm home use	Sold	Utilization of sales	
					Fresh	Processed
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1935	18,543	18,543	141	18,402	2,204	16,198
1936	22,127	22,127	137	21,990	3,230	18,760
1937	24,002	24,002	137	23,865	3,092	20,773
1938	21,252	20,377	137	20,240	3,738	16,502
1939	25,127	24,585	137	24,448	4,416	20,032
1940	24,377	23,752	137	23,615	3,830	19,785
1941	23,293	23,293	137	23,156	3,775	19,381
1942	28,752	28,043	137	27,906	4,763	23,143
1943	24,961	24,669	138	24,531	5,688	18,843
1944	34,045	31,920	137	31,783	6,643	25,140
1945	30,836	29,753	138	29,615	4,817	24,798
1946	37,086	36,794	137	36,657	5,938	30,719
1947	33,003	32,669	137	32,532	5,401	27,131
1948	30,127	30,002	137	29,865	4,984	24,881
1949	34,711	30,669	137	30,532	4,988	25,544
1950	29,252	27,169	137	27,032	5,175	21,857
1951	35,461	34,253	137	34,116	4,672	29,444
1952	29,961	29,044	137	28,907	5,221	23,686
1953	32,960	31,877	137	31,740	4,592	27,148
1954	30,835	30,002	137	29,865	5,067	24,798
1955	34,002	33,002	137	32,865	5,530	27,335
1956	39,711	36,544	137	36,407	4,697	31,710
1957	34,503	32,961	125	32,836	5,267	27,569
1958	32,502	31,211	125	31,086	4,521	26,565
1959	39,045	36,628	75	36,553	4,800	31,753
1960 2/	37,920	35,878	75	35,803	5,017	30,786

1/ Differences between production and production having value are economic abandonment.

2/ Preliminary.

Table 4.--Peaches: Utilization of sales for processing, United States, 1935-60

Year	California canned			United States - Total					
	Clingstone	Freestone	Total	Other States	Canned	Dried	Frozen	Other ^{1/}	All processed
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1935	10,142	354	10,496	481	10,977	5,701	---	64	16,742
1936	11,042	458	11,500	383	11,883	7,259	---	57	19,199
1937	13,445	1,013	14,458	727	15,185	6,313	---	60	21,558
1938	10,075	392	10,467	521	10,988	6,034	---	97	17,119
1939	12,467	896	13,363	1,023	14,386	6,668	---	152	21,206
1940	11,800	1,154	12,954	885	13,839	6,830	---	107	20,776
1941	13,000	2,300	15,300	1,990	17,290	4,080	---	503	21,873
1942	15,600	1,133	16,733	2,171	18,904	6,409	---	202	25,515
1943	13,333	604	13,937	578	14,515	4,484	400	212	19,611
1944	16,488	529	17,017	1,281	18,298	7,298	1,244	196	27,036
1945	16,458	571	17,029	2,341	19,370	6,267	2,446	202	28,285
1946	22,079	1,067	23,146	2,412	25,558	6,806	1,527	195	34,086
1947	20,671	1,679	22,350	2,815	25,165	4,642	747	68	30,622
1948	20,471	2,092	22,563	1,143	23,706	2,208	410	39	26,363
1949	19,558	1,854	21,412	1,330	22,742	3,888	620	41	27,291
1950	17,208	2,250	19,458	741	20,199	1,984	851	---	23,034
1951	23,021	3,342	26,363	1,299	27,662	2,509	926	43	31,140
1952	17,900	3,304	21,204	2,035	23,239	2,062	830	112	26,243
1953	21,275	3,083	24,358	1,798	26,156	2,343	846	42	29,387
1954	18,100	3,554	21,654	1,943	23,597	2,661	1,081	55	27,394
1955	21,283	3,383	24,666	1,977	26,643	1,896	1,368	19	29,926
1956	23,683	5,133	28,816	2,583	31,399	2,025	1,324	14	34,762
1957	20,633	3,929	24,562	1,725	26,287	2,104	1,501	50	29,942
1958	19,550	4,954	24,504	3,611	28,115	1,254	1,389	171	30,929
1959	23,031	5,388	28,419	3,398	31,817	2,341	1,588	224	35,970
1960 ^{2/}	23,310	4,567	27,877	3,941	31,818	1,492	2,080	153	35,543

^{1/} Used for jams, preserves, brandy, etc.

^{2/} Preliminary.

Table 5.--Canned peaches: Packs, California and all other States, United States, 1935-60

Year	California				Other States				United States					
	Cling- stone	Free- stone	Total	clinging- stone and free- stone	Cling- stone	Free- stone	Total	clinging- stone and free- stone	exclud- ing spiced	Spiced	Total	exclud- ing and sweet	Spiced and sweet pickled	Total
	1,000 cases 24/2'	1,000 cases 24/2'	1,000 cases 24/2'	1,000 cases 24/2'	1,000 cases 24/2'	1,000 cases 24/2'	1,000 cases 24/2'	1,000 cases 24/2'	1,000 cases 24/2'	1,000 cases 24/2'	1,000 cases 24/2'	1,000 cases 24/2'	1,000 cases 24/2'	1,000 cases 24/2'
1935	10,550	366	11,216	11,216	270	---	270	---	---	270	---	---	---	11,486
1936	10,235	475	10,711	10,711	143	---	143	---	---	143	---	---	---	10,970
1937	12,205	1,043	13,248	13,353	236	---	236	---	---	236	---	---	---	13,594
1938	9,440	376	9,822	9,843	350	---	350	---	---	350	---	---	---	10,203
1939	10,579	583	11,462	11,557	353	---	353	---	---	353	---	---	---	12,010
1940	9,608	1,134	10,742	10,993	428	---	428	---	---	428	---	---	---	11,326
1941	10,501	2,152	12,733	12,921	1,579	---	1,579	---	---	1,579	---	---	---	14,500
1942	12,902	1,089	13,991	14,049	2,151	---	2,151	---	---	2,151	---	---	---	16,200
1943	10,132	537	10,719	10,740	560	---	560	---	---	560	---	---	---	11,300
1944	12,280	339	12,619	12,559	941	---	941	---	---	941	---	---	---	13,600
1945	12,240	520	12,768	12,768	1/	---	1/	---	---	1/	---	---	---	14,800
1946	17,205	1,024	18,309	18,459	1,669	---	1,669	---	---	1,669	---	---	---	20,338
1947	15,309	1,497	16,806	17,071	2,301	---	2,301	---	---	2,301	---	---	---	19,372
1948	14,550	1,708	16,358	16,510	1,023	---	1,023	---	---	1,023	---	---	---	17,533
1949	16,525	1,499	18,024	18,502	1,110	---	1,110	---	---	1,110	---	---	---	19,612
1950	14,417	1,577	16,094	16,330	511	---	511	---	---	511	---	---	---	16,841
1951	19,145	2,793	21,938	22,241	865	---	865	---	---	865	---	---	---	23,133
1952	14,964	2,670	17,634	17,806	1,700	---	1,700	---	---	1,742	---	---	---	19,543
1953	17,163	2,580	19,743	20,139	1,357	---	1,357	---	---	1,467	---	---	---	21,606
1954	13,318	3,113	16,431	17,454	1,550	---	1,550	---	---	1,666	---	---	---	19,120
1955	17,923	3,007	20,930	21,471	1,608	---	1,608	---	---	1,661	---	---	---	23,132
1956	21,322	4,493	25,815	26,217	2,682	---	2,682	---	---	2,123	---	---	---	28,340
1957	18,484	4,065	22,549	23,027	1,328	---	1,328	---	---	1,328	---	---	---	24,355
1958	17,545	4,489	22,034	22,386	2,772	---	2,772	---	---	2,869	---	---	---	25,255
1959	21,435	5,117	26,552	27,263	2,699	---	2,699	---	---	2,846	---	---	---	30,103
1960	21,587	4,876	26,463	27,144	3,573	---	3,573	---	---	3,702	---	---	---	30,846

1/ Included with cling peaches.
 2/ Not reported.
 3/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Canners League of California and the National Canners Association

Table 6.--Peaches: Per capita consumption, fresh-weight equivalent, United States, 1935-60

Year	Used fresh	Canned			Frozen 2/	Dried 3/	Total
		Straight canned 1/	In cocktail and salad	Total canned			
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1935	14.5	3.0	0.2	3.2	---	1.9	19.6
1936	10.9	3.4	.3	3.7	---	1.9	15.5
1937	14.2	3.2	.3	3.5	0	2.0	19.7
1938	13.1	3.3	.4	3.7	4/	1.8	18.6
1939	15.3	3.6	.4	4.0	4/	1.9	21.2
1940	13.1	4.2	.5	4.7	0.1	2.2	20.1
1941	13.6	4.0	.5	4.5	4/	1.6	24.7
1942	14.6	4.2	.6	4.8	.1	.3	19.8
1943	8.4	3.4	.5	3.9	.1	.4	12.8
1944	17.9	1.3	.3	1.6	.2	1.0	20.7
1945	13.2	5.2	.8	6.0	.4	1.5	26.1
1946	16.6	5.6	.9	6.5	.6	1.3	25.0
1947	14.8	4.7	.7	5.4	.4	1.0	21.6
1948	11.3	4.8	.8	5.6	.3	1.0	18.2
1949	11.6	5.2	.8	6.0	.2	.9	18.7
1950	7.8	6.2	.9	7.1	.2	.8	15.9
1951	9.4	5.0	.7	5.7	.2	.7	16.0
1952	10.7	5.3	.9	6.2	.2	.7	17.8
1953	10.3	5.6	.7	6.3	.2	.6	17.4
1954	10.0	5.8	.8	6.6	.2	.6	17.4
1955	6.0	5.7	.9	6.6	.3	.6	13.5
1956	9.0	5.6	.9	6.5	.3	.5	16.3
1957	8.4	6.2	.9	7.1	.3	.4	16.2
1958	10.5	6.2	.9	7.1	.2	.4	18.2
1959	9.7	6.2	.9	7.1	.2	.4	17.4
1960	5/ 9.5	6.4	1.0	7.4	.2	.5	17.6

1/ Includes spiced and sweet pickled peaches.

2/ Not reported separately prior to 1937.

3/ Includes peaches in dried fruits for salad.

4/ Less than 0.05 pound.

5/ Preliminary.

Table 7.--Frozen fruits and fruit juices: Pack and cold-storage holdings, 1959 and 1960 seasons

Commodity	Pack		Stocks		
	1959	1960	May 31 average 1956-60	May 31 1960	May 31 1961
	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>
Apples and applesauce	72,313	69,853	43,165	41,240	43,619
Apricots	7,510	15,258	3,838	2,972	6,083
Blackberries	15,770	26,970	8,392	6,506	9,056
Blueberries	16,393	25,230	9,845	10,482	16,863
Boysenberries	13,096	10,229	n.a.	4,882	4,111
Cherries	109,254	129,808	23,655	14,011	14,612
Grapes	13,237	14,899	7,924	4,302	7,525
Peaches	47,259	72,928	20,576	18,403	31,353
Plums and prunes	2,384	2,060	1/	1/	1/
Raspberries, black	10,235	9,333	2/ { 13,839	3,696	2,128
Raspberries, red	24,691	28,041		7,894	10,126
Strawberries	248,227	217,477	106,722	90,487	99,498
Logan and other berries	3,243	3,513	1/	1/	1/
Orange juice 3/	(See below)	(See below)	420,079	468,741	470,941
Other fruit juices and purees	---	---	151,562	179,616	208,392
Other fruit	33,964	34,119	43,383	46,900	36,662
Total	617,576	659,718	852,980	900,132	960,969
Pack					
Citrus juices (season beginning November 1)	1958		1959		1960
	1,000 <u>gallons</u>		1,000 <u>gallons</u>		1,000 <u>gallons</u>
Orange					
Concentrated	83,599		81,101		4/ 74,155
Unconcentrated	n. a.		---		---
Grapefruit					
Concentrated	4,952		1,639		4/ 3,769
Unconcentrated	---		---		---
Blend					
Concentrated	690		284		231
Lemon					
Concentrated	2,216		n. a.		n. a.
Unconcentrated	598		n. a.		n. a.
Lemonade base	12,807		n. a.		n. a.
Tangerine					
Concentrated	1,152		320		4/ 1,225
Limeade	885		893		5/ 63

1/ Included with "other fruit" beginning December 1958.

2/ Not reported separately prior to January 1, 1959.

3/ Single-strength and concentrated, mostly concentrated.

4/ Florida pack through May 27, 1961.

5/ Florida pack through April 30, 1961.

n. a. means "not available."

Compiled from reports of the National Association of Frozen Food Packers, Florida Canners' Association, and survey by USDA.

Table 9.--Production and utilization of specified fruits, crops of 1959 and 1960

Commodity and crop year	Total production ^{1/}	Production having value ^{1/}	Farm disposition			Utilization of sales (fresh equivalent)						
			For farm home use	Sold	Fresh sales	Canned	Dried	Frozen	Other processed			
	Tons	Tons	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Tons	Tons
Peaches												
1959	75,031	71,919	1,444	70,475	^{2/} 34,505	31,817	2,341	1,588	224			
1960	74,315	71,753	1,406	70,347	34,804	31,818	1,492	2,080	153			
Pears												
1959	29,542	29,506	735	28,771	3/11,654	4/16,641	416	---	5/60			
1960	25,621	25,567	729	24,838	3/9,567	4/14,905	366	---	4/			
Apricots												
1959	230,400	229,400	2,330	227,070	23,750	2/154,520	45,100	2/3,700	---			
1960	243,100	237,570	1,710	235,860	19,560	2/155,800	53,200	2/7,300	---			
Cherries, sweet												
1959	80,790	79,970	2,768	77,202	26,635	11,255	---	130	6/39,182			
1960	70,520	69,420	2,418	67,002	23,900	10,590	---	180	6/32,332			
Cherries, sour												
1959	138,060	137,958	1,597	136,371	5,826	4/71,225	---	58,320	7/1,000			
1960	110,140	116,140	1,453	114,687	5,087	4/44,332	---	64,168	7/1,100			
Nectarines												
1959	39,000	39,000	200	38,800	37,600	---	---	---	1,200			
1960	44,000	44,000	200	43,800	43,000	---	---	---	800			
Plums ^{8/}												
1959	99,800	96,800	500	96,300	89,440	4/6,860	---	---	---			
1960	89,000	87,000	400	86,600	79,260	4/7,340	---	---	---			
Prunes												
1959	436,600	435,400	3,550	431,850	3/42,250	9/24,600	364,500	500	---			
1960	372,200	371,975	1,380	370,595	3/19,290	9/3,205	347,950	150	---			

^{1/} Differences between total production and production having value are economic abandonment.

^{2/} Includes some quantities frozen.

^{3/} For some States includes some canned or otherwise processed.

^{4/} Includes some quantities used for jelly, jam or otherwise processed.

^{5/} For some States includes some dried or otherwise processed.

^{6/} Mostly brined but includes small quantities used for juice, wine, brandy, etc.

^{7/} Includes some quantities brined.

^{8/} Includes small quantities of fresh prunes.

^{9/} Includes some frozen and otherwise processed.

Table 10.--Peaches: Production in 9 early States, average 1950-59, annual 1960 and indicated 1961 ^{1/}

State	Average 1950-59	1960	Indi- cated 1961	State	Average 1950-59	1960	Indi- cated 1961
	bu.	bu.	bu.		bu.	bu.	bu.
North Carolina	1,072	1,300	1,450	Arkansas	1,428	1,950	1,600
South Carolina	3,689	5,600	6,500	Louisiana	82	145	155
Georgia	2,669	^{2/} 5,000	5,100	Oklahoma	196	183	120
Alabama	600	1,250	1,350	Texas	526	750	650
Mississippi	299	310	327	9 States	10,564	16,488	17,252

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

^{2/} Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bu.): Georgia, 140.

Table 11.--Peaches: Production in 26 late States, average 1950-59, annual 1960 and indicated 1961 ^{1/}

State	Average 1950-59	1960	Indi- cated 1961	State	Average 1950-59	1960	Indi- cated 1961
	^{2/} bu.	bu.	bu.		^{2/} bu.	bu.	bu.
New Hampshire	11	23	12	Kentucky	201	285	195
Massachusetts	88	140	130	Tennessee	174	175	190
Rhode Island	14	14	11	Idaho	289	300	280
Connecticut	138	175	130	Colorado	1,650	710	^{2/} 030
New York	1,034	680	685	New Mexico	133	10	^{3/}
New Jersey	1,934	2,800	1,800	Utah	475	180	220
Pennsylvania	2,595	2,900	2,200	Washington	1,456	^{4/} 2,030	1,700
Ohio	934	1,020	1,000	Oregon	404	410	400
Indiana	340	450	400	California			
Illinois	904	750	800	Clingstone ^{5/}	22,368	^{4/} 25,502	27,919
Michigan	2,942	3,300	3,100	Freestone	11,330	12,418	13,126
Missouri	428	420	540	Total	33,698	^{4/} 37,920	41,045
Kansas	113	165	145	26 States	52,566	57,827	59,633
Delaware	91	50	30	9 early States	10,564	16,488	17,252
Maryland	456	520	440	United States	63,130	74,315	76,885
Virginia	1,376	1,650	1,400				
West Virginia	680	750	750				

^{1/} For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. ^{2/} Includes Florida prior to 1955. ^{3/} Estimates discontinued beginning with 1961 crop season. ^{4/} Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bu.): Washington, 80; California, Clingstone, 2,042. ^{5/} Mainly for canning.

Table 12.--Cherries: Production by varieties, 12 States, average 1950-59, annual 1960 and indicated 1961 ^{1/}

State	Sweet			Sour			All varieties		
	Average	1960	Indicated	Average	1960	Indicated	Average	1960	Indicated
	1950-59		1961	1950-59		1961	1950-59		1961
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	4,730	3,700	7,000	n.a.	11,000	2/	n.a.	14,700	2/
Pennsylvania	1,120	500	1,200	n.a.	9,000	2/	n.a.	9,500	2/
Ohio	314	200	3/	n.a.	1,300	2/	n.a.	1,500	2/
Michigan	10,080	14,000	12,000	n.a.	80,000	2/	n.a.	94,000	2/
Wisconsin	---	---	---	n.a.	5,700	2/	n.a.	5,700	2/
Montana	1,328	1,400	1,500	290	10	330	1,618	1,410	1,830
Idaho	2,247	1,600	2,100	942	830	750	3,189	2,430	2,850
Colorado	616	120	1,000	1,500	700	1,600	2,116	820	2,600
Utah	3,134	1,200	1,200	2,050	2,800	1,300	5,184	4,000	2,500
Washington	16,790	4/11,000	14,000	2,040	1,100	900	18,830	12,100	14,900
Oregon	21,690	12,800	21,000	3,270	3,700	3,800	24,960	16,500	24,800
California	26,980	24,000	32,000	---	---	---	26,980	24,000	32,000
12 States	89,029	70,520	93,000	n.a.	116,140	2/	n.a.	186,660	2/

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

^{2/} The first forecast for the 5 Great Lakes States (N. Y., Pa., Ohio, Mich., and Wis.) will be made as of June 15 and released June 20.

^{3/} Estimates discontinued beginning with 1961 crop season.

^{4/} Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit: Sweet cherries, Washington, 600 tons

n. a. means "not available."

Table 13.--Apples, western: Weighted average New York auction price per box, specified varieties, all grades, January-May 1960 and 1961

Month	Washington Delicious		Winesap		Yellow Newtown		All leading varieties	
	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
January	5.16	5.96	4.35	---	---	---	5.02	5.80
February	5.26	5.66	4.05	4.75	5.00	---	5.02	5.52
March	5.14	5.76	4.36	5.40	---	---	4.87	5.67
April	4.68	5.92	4.38	5.44	4.44	6.22	4.56	5.83
May	5.85	6.60	5.33	5.46	5.63	5.72	5.61	6.17
Season average through May	5.19	5.91	4.93	5.44	4.84	5.88	5.03	5.76

Table 14.--Apricots, plums and prunes: Condition on June 1, and production, average 1950-59, annual 1960 and indicated 1961

Crop and State	Condition June 1			Production ^{1/}		
	Average 1950-59	1960	1961	Average 1950-59	1960	1961
	<u>Pct.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>
Apricots						
California	---	---	---	181,900	230,000	210,000
Washington	---	---	---	11,370	2/10,200	10,000
Utah	---	---	---	5,530	2,900	4,200
Total	---	---	---	198,800	243,100	224,200
Plums						
Michigan	66	67	68	---	7,000	---
California	---	---	---	80,300	2/ 82,000	90,000
Prunes					Dry Basis ^{3/}	
California	---	---	---	151,000	139,000	138,000
Idaho	74	22	69	---	---	---
Washington	66	38	79	---	---	---
Oregon	57	23	42	---	---	---

^{1/} For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. ^{2/} Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit, apricots, 530 tons; plums, 2,000 tons. ^{3/} In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

Table 15.--Miscellaneous fruits and nuts: Condition on June 1, average 1950-59, annual 1960 and 1961

Crop and State	Average 1950-59			Crop and State	Average 1950-59		
	1960	1961			1960	1961	
	<u>Pct.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>		<u>Pct.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>
Grapes				Other crops			
California				California			
Wine	81	82	75	Figs	81	93	94
Raisin	82	84	89	Almonds ^{1/}	---	---	---
Table	81	83	81	Walnuts ^{2/}	---	---	---
All	81	---	---	Florida			
				Avocados	57	54	53

^{1/} 1961 almond production in California indicated to be 70,000 tons as of June 1, compared with 53,000 tons produced in 1960 and 82,800 tons in 1959.

^{2/} 1961 walnut production in California indicated to be 72,000 tons as of June 1, compared with 70,300 tons produced in 1960 and 58,500 tons in 1959.

Table 16.--Pears: Production in three Pacific States, average 1950-59, annual 1960 and indicated 1961 1/

State and variety	Average 1950-59	1960	Indicated 1961	State and variety	Average 1950-59	1960	Indicated 1961
	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons
Washington				California			
Bartlett	88,775	<u>2/</u> 47,500	69,000	Bartlett	326,800	331,000	300,000
Other	36,688	30,750	34,000	Other	41,400	32,000	34,000
Total	125,462	<u>2/</u> 78,250	103,000	Total	368,200	363,000	334,000
Oregon				3 States			
Bartlett	54,075	<u>2/</u> 45,750	52,500	Bartlett	469,650	424,250	421,500
Other	78,050	61,750	70,000	Other	156,138	124,500	138,000
Total	132,125	<u>2/</u> 107,500	122,500	Total	625,788	548,750	559,500

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit: Washington, Bartlett, 400 tons; Oregon, Bartlett, 750 tons.

Table 17.--Pears: Total production, by States, average 1950-59, annual 1960 and indicated 1961 1/

State	Average 1950-59	1960	Indicated 1961	State	Average 1950-59	1960	Indicated 1961
	<u>2/</u>		1961		<u>2/</u>		1961
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.		1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Connecticut	53	35	63	Mississippi	90	70	<u>3/</u>
New York	549	525	735	Arkansas	58	50	<u>3/</u>
Pennsylvania	146	110	115	Louisiana	50	55	<u>3/</u>
Ohio	103	67	<u>3/</u>	Oklahoma	50	36	<u>3/</u>
Illinois	92	35	<u>3/</u>	Texas	132	145	125
Michigan	1,041	1,250	1,250	Idaho	82	50	55
Missouri	81	45	<u>3/</u>	Colorado	206	30	250
Virginia	55	20	<u>3/</u>	Utah	223	<u>4/</u> 200	90
West Virginia	46	45	<u>3/</u>				
North Carolina	72	55	<u>3/</u>	22 States	3,574	<u>4/</u> 3,065	2,683
Georgia	128	72	<u>3/</u>	3 Pacific			
Kentucky	52	35	<u>3/</u>	Coast States	25,646	22,556	22,938
Tennessee	79	50	<u>3/</u>				
Alabama	76	85	<u>3/</u>	United States	<u>3/</u> 29,220	25,621	25,621

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Includes Massachusetts, Indiana, Kansas, South Carolina and Florida, for which estimates were discontinued with 1955 crop season. 3/ Estimates discontinued beginning with 1961 crop season. 4/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bu.): Utah, 8.

Table 18.--Strawberries: Production by groups and States, average 1950-59, annual 1960 and indicated 1961

Group and State	Average 1950-59	1960	Indicated 1961	Group and State	Average 1950-59	1960	Indicated 1961
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>		<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Winter Florida	8,422	7,140	7,200	Mid-spring (continued) California	161,469	156,780	157,950
Early spring Alabama	2,425	1,995	2,070	Group total	246,979	234,115	236,910
Louisiana	19,572	14,490	15,640	Late spring Maine	1,667	1,620	1,620
Texas	1,412	2,450	3,600	Massachusetts	2,055	1,550	1,350
Group total	23,408	18,935	21,310	Connecticut	1,749	2,145	2,160
Mid-spring Illinois	4,253	5,500	5,040	New York	14,976	15,600	14,440
Missouri	7,016	5,670	4,600	New Jersey	9,061	13,600	12,580
Kansas	1,139	990	1,410	Pennsylvania	4,020	4,760	4,760
Delaware	539	---	---	Ohio	4,916	5,440	4,800
Maryland	4,253	3,485	2,890	Indiana	4,115	4,030	3,600
Virginia	7,862	8,500	7,500	Michigan	34,335	39,360	35,640
North Carolina	4,216	3,250	4,680	Wisconsin	4,289	3,300	2,860
South Carolina	346	---	---	Iowa	529	---	---
Kentucky	8,784	4,680	3,680	Utah	1,468	1,634	1,040
Tennessee	24,051	22,720	26,220	Washington	34,133	42,780	44,200
Arkansas	18,832	17,480	18,500	Oregon	65,616	73,500	84,680
Oklahoma	4,220	5,060	4,440	Group Total	182,930	209,319	213,730
				All States	461,739	469,509	479,150

Table 19.--Citrus fruits: Total production in equivalent tons, average 1949-58, annual 1959 and 1960

Item	Average 1949-58	1959	1960	1960 as a percentage of--	
	(1949-58 bloom)	(1959 bloom)	(1960 bloom)	Average 1949-58	1959
	<u>tons</u>	<u>tons</u>	<u>tons</u>	Percent	Percent
Oranges	5,226	5,495	5,134	98	93
Tangerines	204	126	225	110	179
Grapefruit	1,669	1,623	1,668	100	103
Lemons	567	720	557	98	77
Limes	13	13	12	92	92
Tangelos	1/13	25	22	169	88
Total	7,692	8,002	7,618	99	95

1/ Short-time average.

Table 20.--Citrus fruits: Production, average 1949-58, annual 1958, 1959 and indicated 1960; condition on June 1, average 1950-59, annual 1960 and 1961

Crop and State	Production ^{1/}				Condition June 1 (new crop)		
	Average 1949-58	1958	1959	Indicated 1960	Average 1950-59	1960	1961
	<u>1,000</u> <u>boxes</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>boxes</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>boxes</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>boxes</u>	<u>Pct.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>
Oranges:							
Early, Midseason, and Navel varieties: ^{2/}							
California	14,583	16,900	13,500	9,500	80	77	81
Florida, all	46,430	47,100	49,000	51,000			
Temple	1,991	3,000	3,900	4,000	---	72	74
Other	44,439	44,100	45,100	47,000	---	71	61
Texas	1,104	1,650	1,500	1,950	60	83	78
Arizona	474	270	560	440	75	58	81
Louisiana	178	220	260	275	62	94	90
Total	62,770	66,140	64,820	63,165	---	---	---
Valencia:							
California	23,517	23,300	17,300	16,000	82	81	77
Florida	34,450	38,900	42,500	36,500	69	70	69
Texas	462	650	1,200	1,550	56	80	75
Arizona	587	340	940	720	78	63	84
Total	59,016	63,190	61,940	54,770	---	---	---
All oranges:							
California	38,100	40,200	30,800	25,500	81	79	79
Florida	80,880	86,000	91,500	87,500	69	71	65
Texas	1,566	2,300	2,700	3,500	59	82	77
Arizona	1,062	610	1,500	1,160	76	61	82
Louisiana	178	220	260	275	62	94	90
Total all oranges	121,766	129,330	126,760	117,935	72	73	69
Tangerines:							
Florida	4,540	4,500	2,800	5,000	62	70	58
Total oranges and tangerines	126,326	133,830	129,560	122,935	---	---	---
Grapefruit:							
Florida, all	34,470	35,200	30,500	31,000	63	68	59
Seedless	18,360	19,600	20,100	18,500	65	68	61
Other	16,110	15,600	10,400	12,500	61	68	57
Texas	3,090	4,200	5,200	6,500	54	80	73
Arizona	2,603	1,870	3,220	2,500	79	71	86
California, all	2,462	2,530	2,700	2,600	81	79	75
Desert Valleys	902	630	1,400	1,100	82	78	64
Other areas	1,560	1,900	1,300	1,500	80	80	82
Total grapefruit	42,625	43,800	41,620	42,600	63	69	62
Lemons:							
California	14,358	16,900	17,100	13,500	79	70	75
Arizona ^{3/}	---	340	1,130	600	63	50	79
Total lemons	14,358	17,240	18,230	14,100	79	69	75
Limes:							
Florida ^{4/}	322	200	320	300	74	64	60
Tangelos:							
Florida	5/301	300	550	500	---	66	62

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, 77 lb.; Florida and other States, 90 lb. Tangerines: 90 lb. Grapefruit: California Desert Valleys and Arizona, 65 lb.; other California areas, 68 lb.; Florida and Texas, 80 lb. Lemons: 79 lb. Limes: 80 lb. Tangelos: 90 lb. ^{2/} Navel and Miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and Midseason varieties in Florida and Texas. ^{3/} Production not estimated prior to 1958. ^{4/} June 1 forecast of 1961 Florida limes, 330 thousand boxes. ^{5/} Short-time average.

Table 21.--Grapefruit, Florida: Weighted average auction price per four-fifths bushel, New York and Chicago, January-June 1960 and 1961

Month and week ended	New York						Chicago	
	Seedless		Other		Total		1960	1961
	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961		
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Month:								
January	2.12	2.57	1.41	1.94	2.12	2.57	2.33	2.59
February	2.14	2.07	1.53	1.76	2.14	2.07	2.21	2.23
March	2.16	1.95	1.61	---	2.16	1.95	2.28	1.98
April	2.31	1.96	2.12	---	2.31	1.96	2.27	2.19
May	2.76	1.91	1.80	1.32	2.76	1.91	2.71	2.13
Season average through May	2.31	2.21	1.74	1.97	2.31	2.21	2.35	2.32
Week ended:								
June 2	2.96	1.78	---	---	2.96	1.78	2.63	1.97

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

Table 22.--Oranges and lemons: Weighted average auction price per four-fifths bushel for Florida and per half box for California at New York and Chicago, January-June 1960 and 1961

Market and month	Oranges						Lemons	
	California				Florida		California	
	Valencias		Navels		1960	1961	1960	1961
	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York								
Month:								
January	---	---	3.72	4.60	2.86	3.16	3.31	3.90
February	---	---	3.87	4.24	2.81	3.27	3.48	3.74
March	---	---	4.30	5.58	2.62	3.22	3.23	3.64
April	3.78	3.87	4.01	5.04	2.35	2.97	3.33	3.67
May	4.47	4.49	5.03	6.38	2.89	3.34	3.18	3.27
Season average through May	4.31	4.49	4.03	4.81	2.64	3.25	3.30	3.84
Week ended:								
June 2	3.59	3.89	---	---	2.93	3.63	2.59	3.11
Chicago								
Month:								
January	---	---	3.50	4.39	2.54	2.87	3.40	3.73
February	---	---	3.72	4.15	2.65	2.89	3.74	3.89
March	2.95	3.00	4.01	5.06	2.73	2.79	3.33	3.82
April	3.73	4.39	4.01	4.48	2.36	2.80	3.13	3.94
May	4.13	4.03	---	---	2.75	3.24	3.29	3.53
Season average through May	3.99	4.05	3.82	4.49	2.60	2.93	3.37	3.96
Week ended:								
June 2	3.81	3.44	---	---	3.08	3.36	3.20	3.68

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

Table 23 --Grapefruit and Lemons: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, January-June 1960 and 1961 ^{1/}

Period	Grapefruit								Lemons	
	1960				1961				1960	1961
	Fla.	Tex.	Calif., Ariz.	Total	Fla.	Tex.	Calif., Ariz.	Total	Calif., Ariz.	Calif., Ariz.
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Season through January	7 : 13,501	1,842	845	16,188	9,567	2,176	748	12,491	2,449	2,492
Week ended January	14 : 1,154	267	97	1,518	738	273	131	1,142	280	285
	21 : 1,043	239	124	1,406	879	333	142	1,354	255	257
	28 : 1,028	236	126	1,390	906	324	105	1,335	232	253
February	4 : 917	219	106	1,242	945	354	66	1,365	216	260
	11 : 956	220	127	1,303	879	389	35	1,303	306	256
	18 : 926	231	167	1,324	876	382	184	1,442	297	320
	25 : 930	247	123	1,300	854	350	88	1,292	425	390
March	4 : 949	230	123	1,302	854	351	182	1,387	373	345
	11 : 1,038	261	147	1,446	1,003	321	96	1,420	406	322
	18 : 769	245	143	1,157	1,014	336	151	1,501	366	359
	25 : 1,037	203	140	1,380	1,006	326	123	1,455	348	342
April	1 : 874	166	143	1,183	908	272	161	1,341	421	394
	8 : 810	136	188	1,134	839	313	160	1,312	398	353
	15 : 758	142	162	1,062	962	358	206	1,526	403	385
	22 : 624	107	197	928	980	347	137	1,464	529	391
	29 : 616	101	281	998	914	293	127	1,334	602	424
May	6 : 608	80	332	1,020	815	219	201	1,235	662	453
	13 : 428	80	372	880	747	178	174	1,099	608	503
	20 : 303	56	398	757	656	162	128	946	665	486
	27 : 143	30	348	521	527	122	161	809	480	574
June	3 : 102	16	277	395	421	113	219	753	389	490
Season through June	3 : 29,514	5,354	4,966	39,834	27,290	8,292	3,725	39,306	11,110	10,334

^{1/} Interstate and intrastate fresh shipments for Florida grapefruit, California-Arizona grapefruit and California-Arizona lemons. Interstate fresh shipments only for Texas. All data subject to revision.

Table 24 --Oranges (excluding tangerines): Total weekly fresh shipments from producing areas, January-June 1960 and 1961 ^{1/}

Period	1960					1961					
	Calif., Ariz. Valencias	Calif., Ariz. Navels & Misc.	Florida	Texas	Total	Calif., Ariz. Valencias	Calif., Ariz. Navels & Misc.	Florida	Texas	Total	
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	
Season through											
January	7	9,027	13,360	1,238	23,625	---	6,412	9,558	1,303	17,273	
Week ended											
January	14	1,070	1,235	93	2,398	---	872	699	136	1,707	
	21	1,217	1,171	104	2,492	---	863	837	155	1,855	
	28	1,203	1,237	97	2,537	5	838	960	138	1,941	
February	4	1,115	1,041	126	2,282	19	853	967	137	1,976	
	11	4 1,108	1,287	123	2,522	27	831	921	163	1,942	
	18	20 1,235	1,069	87	2,411	42	823	1,075	185	2,125	
	25	74 1,196	998	81	2,349	41	737	851	180	1,809	
March	4	98 1,081	988	82	2,249	65	678	635	167	1,545	
	11	120 1,104	958	80	2,262	118	642	776	133	1,669	
	18	183 1,007	813	80	2,083	226	681	756	127	1,790	
	25	240 781	1,132	76	2,229	160	653	781	137	1,731	
April	1	370 573	935	66	1,944	222	547	696	114	1,579	
	8	815 544	916	74	2,349	306	458	680	97	1,541	
	15	726 302	966	67	2,061	411	351	634	108	1,504	
	22	667 155	760	44	1,626	527	224	666	97	1,514	
	29	810 59	709	48	1,626	709	74	708	89	1,580	
May	6	1,066 30	872	43	2,011	817	17	726	95	1,655	
	13	1,115 2	845	35	1,997	907	---	655	74	1,636	
	20	1,035 ---	745	21	1,801	856	---	581	68	1,505	
	27	986 ---	464	14	1,464	882	---	431	63	1,376	
June	3	815 ---	423	8	1,246	764	---	386	54	1,204	
Season through											
June	3	9,144	22,809	32,924	2,687	67,564	7,104	16,554	24,979	3,820	52,457

^{1/} Interstate and intrastate fresh shipments for all items except Texas oranges. Latter represents interstate fresh shipments only. All data subject to revision.

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