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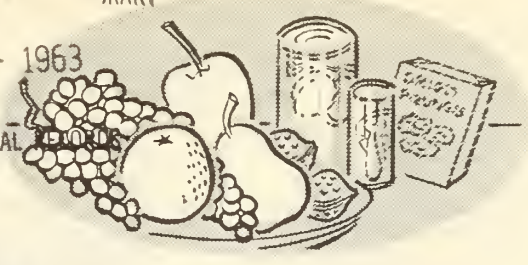


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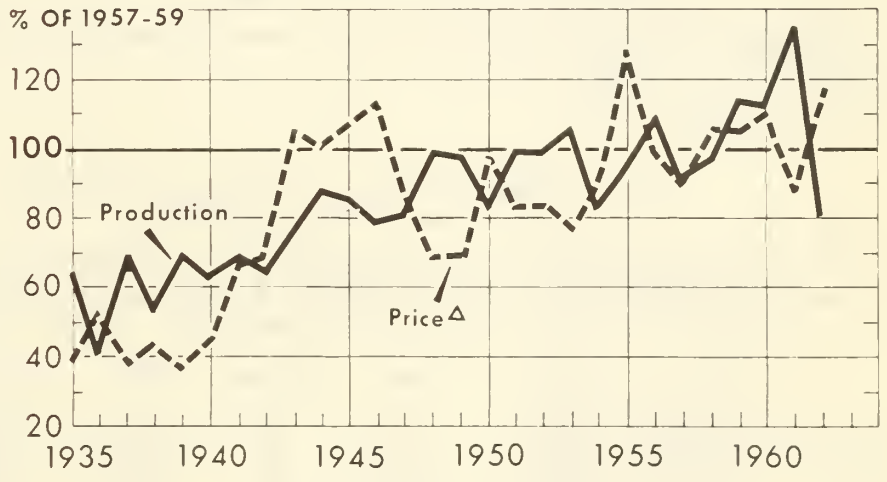
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AUGUST 1963

Since 1935, tree nut production about doubled while prices to growers increased even more. But the upward trend in prices was more irregular than that in production. Year-to-year changes in prices often were in opposite direction to changes in production, as expected.

TREE NUT PRODUCTION AND PRICES SINCE 1935*



* ALMONDS, FILBERTS, WALNUTS, AND PECANS.
△ SEASON AVERAGE PRICE TO GROWERS.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 2219-63 (8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

IN THIS ISSUE

Nectarines

New Tree Nut Index Numbers

Per Capita Consumption Tables

Table 1.--Tree Nuts: Index numbers of production and prices, United States, 1935-62 ^{1/}

(1957-59=100)						
Year	Production	Price	Year	Production	Price	
1935	64.2	39.0	1950	82.7	96.5	
1936	41.4	53.7	1951	99.5	82.9	
1937	68.7	38.1	1952	98.9	83.3	
1938	53.5	42.7	1953	104.6	76.9	
1939	68.7	37.3	1954	83.0	91.3	
			1955	94.9	128.5	
1940	63.1	45.8	1956	109.5	98.3	
1941	68.4	66.8	1957	90.1	89.5	
1942	64.6	69.4	1958	96.2	105.3	
1943	75.4	104.2	1959	113.7	105.2	
1944	87.1	100.7				
1945	85.7	107.5	1960	112.3	110.0	
1946	78.8	113.1	1961	134.4	87.5	
1947	81.2	86.4	1962 ^{2/}	80.8	117.2	
1948	98.6	68.2				
1949	97.3	68.6				

^{1/} Almonds, filberts, pecans, and walnuts. Production weighted by price and price weighted by production, 1957-59 data.

^{2/} Preliminary.

Table 2.--Tree Nuts: Production and prices, United States, 1950-62 ^{1/}

Year	Almonds		Filberts		Walnuts		Pecans	
	Production	Price	Production	Price	Production	Price	Production	Price
		^{2/}		^{2/}		^{2/}		^{3/}
	Tons	Dollars	Tons	Dollars	Tons	Dollars	1,000 pounds	Cents
1950	37,700	546	6,570	350	64,300	385	124,630	28.8
1951	42,700	472	6,740	351	77,400	429	156,735	19.7
1952	36,400	464	11,790	298	83,800	396	151,436	22.1
1953	38,600	476	4,900	344	59,200	412	214,170	16.3
1954	43,200	498	8,620	320	75,400	350	94,600	28.6
1955	38,300	861	7,710	420	77,400	550	147,300	32.8
1956	58,600	804	3,040	510	71,800	440	174,400	18.5
1957	37,500	505	12,510	300	66,600	425	141,600	23.7
1958	19,800	772	7,540	380	88,700	377	173,350	28.1
1959	82,800	466	10,100	376	62,700	481	145,000	32.5
1960	53,000	526	8,950	420	72,800	536	187,500	31.0
1961	66,400	561	11,760	380	67,500	467	246,750	18.1
1962 ^{4/}	48,000	645	7,780	440	79,900	467	70,800	35.2

^{1/} Four edible tree nuts used in tree nut indexes.

^{2/} Season average equivalent returns per ton received by growers for in-shell nuts at first delivery point.

^{3/} Season average price per pound received by growers for in-shell nuts.

^{4/} Preliminary.

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 T H E F R U I T S I T U A T I O N
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Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, August 23, 1963

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SUMMARY

Supplies of most fresh market deciduous fruits in prospect for September through early fall are somewhat smaller than a year earlier. Supplies of fresh citrus fruit, now mostly from California, probably will continue a little larger in September than in the same month last year. But later in the fall as citrus from the new crop in Florida becomes available, supplies probably will be lighter than a year earlier. Grower prices for lighter deciduous fruit supplies for both fresh use and processing generally are expected to equal or exceed year-earlier prices. Continued high prices are expected for citrus fruit. Decreased 1963 packs of canned and frozen deciduous fruits, but an increased pack of dried fruits, are in prospect.

Total production of deciduous fruits in 1963 is expected to be 3 percent smaller than the 1962 crop but 3 percent larger than the 1957-61 average, according to the August Crop Report. The 1963 grape crop is indicated to be record large. The apricot crop also is up substantially, and those of fresh plums and nectarines are up moderately. But all other major fruit crops are down from 1962, as follows: Down slightly to moderately are apples, peaches, California dried prunes, and strawberries; and down sharply are pears, Pacific Northwest prunes, sweet cherries, and sour cherries. Among fruit crops marketed in large volume in late summer, only the grape crop is up substantially.

Prospective 1963 production of the 4 edible tree nuts--almonds, filberts, pecans, and walnuts--is record large, 73 percent above the light 1962 crop and 33 percent above average. Large increases in almonds and pecans much more than offset small decreases in filberts and walnuts. The pecan crop is expected to be about 4 times the light 1962 crop and should set a new record. On July 1, cold storage stocks of tree nuts were somewhat smaller than a year earlier.

Growing conditions during early summer were generally favorable for 1963-64 citrus fruit crop development. However, damage to limbs and loss of trees from freezing weather the past 2 winters has reduced the bearing surface. Prospects for the new crops in Florida, the leader in production of oranges and grapefruit, are down sharply from a year ago, when much of the freeze damaged fruit was salvaged by processing. In California and Arizona, where freeze damage was less severe, the August 1 condition of the new crops of oranges, grapefruit, and lemons was somewhat better than a year earlier. Production of citrus fruit in Texas will be quite light again because of the January 1962 freeze.

In mid-August, remaining supplies of California Valencia oranges were moderately larger than a year earlier. Shipping-point prices varied around year-earlier levels. Packers' stocks of Florida frozen orange concentrate and major items of canned single-strength juices were considerably smaller than a year earlier, and retail prices were up substantially. Carryover stocks this fall are expected to be much smaller than last fall.

The 1963-64 pack of canned deciduous fruits probably will be moderately smaller than the record 1962-63 pack, primarily because of smaller crops of fruit that are extensively canned, and retail prices probably will exceed last year's levels. Even so, large packs are expected of canned peaches, fruit cocktail, and applesauce, the 3 topmost items. Decreased output of frozen deciduous fruits and berries also is in prospect, mainly because of a sharp reduction in cherries. But production of dried fruits is expected to be up as a result of a record crop of raisin variety grapes in California. Packers' stocks of canned and frozen fruits at the start of the 1963-64 season were moderately smaller than a year earlier.

APPLES

Decreased Production of Apples in Prospect for 1963

Apple production in commercial areas of the United States in 1963 is expected to be moderately smaller than in 1962 mainly because of reductions in the Eastern and Central States and in California. The August 1 forecast for the 1963 U. S. crop was 117.9 million bushels, 6 percent smaller than the 1962 crop and 3 percent below the 1957-61 average. Despite this drop, the 1963 crop is well above the relatively light crops of the early 1950's. By regions, prospective 1963 production and changes from 1962 are as follows: Eastern States, 57.5 million bushels, down 8 percent; Central States, 20.6 million

bushels, down 18 percent; and Western States, 39.8 million bushels, up 5 percent. Cold spring weather in many of the Central and Eastern States and wet weather during pollination in California accounted for most of the reduction.

Some Implications of Changes in Apple Crop from Last Year

Indicated cuts in apple production this year are fairly large in California, Michigan, New York, and the important Appalachian apple States. The cuts in these States comprise a substantial reduction in total supplies for processing (especially canning) and for fresh use. Available information indicates that production of some varieties preferred for canning, such as the Gravenstein in California and the York in Eastern States, is lighter than last year. The volume of apples put into storage in Eastern and Central States for sale during the first half of 1964 also may be smaller than the volume stored from the 1962 crop, despite increased capacity of controlled atmosphere storage plants. In Washington State, where most of the annual production is shipped to fresh markets, the 1963 crop is 25 percent larger than last year. This points to increased volume in storage in this State for marketing during the first half of 1964.

Market and Price Factors

Consumer demand for fresh and processed apples, strong during the 1962-63 season, is expected to be even better in 1963-64. Demand for apples for processing, especially preferred varieties, should be strong again in 1963-64. Prospective lighter supplies of canned and frozen deciduous fruits, some at higher prices, and expected lighter supplies of fresh and processed citrus fruits at continuing high prices are additional factors favoring a strong market for the lighter 1963 apple crop.

The new crop prices will not become clearly established until harvesting and marketing of fall and winter varieties attain volume in fall. Final outturn of the crop, including any changes from current estimates of total production, quality of the apples, and condition of the fruit as harvested, comprise factors affecting ensuing prices. In July on a national average basis, prices received by growers for apples were \$2.83 per bushel, 17 percent above July 1962. The July price was mainly for summer apples and does not necessarily indicate levels for fall and winter varieties.

Large Pack of Canned Applesauce in Prospect

Current prospects for apple production in 1963 indicate that supplies will be large enough to allow large packs of canned apples and applesauce in 1963-64. The packs of canned apples and applesauce may not be greatly different from the relatively large 1962-63 packs. Last year's output of canned apples was 3.7 million cases (basis 24-2½'s), and that of canned applesauce was a record 12.4 million cases. Movement of both items from canners to the trade in the 1962-63 season has been excellent. On August 1, 1963, canners' stocks of

canned apples remaining from the increased supplies in 1962-63 were about 17 percent larger than a year earlier, but those of applesauce were down 30 percent.

U. S. Foreign Trade in Fresh Apples

Exports of fresh apples during July 1962-June 1963 were equivalent to more than 2.9 million bushels (48 pounds), 38 percent smaller than in the 1961-62 season. These apples went mainly to the United Kingdom, other countries in Western Europe, and Canada. Imports of apples in 1962-63 were equivalent to about 1.6 million bushels, 79 percent above a year earlier. They came mostly from Canada.

1963 Apple Crop Prospects in Canada and Europe

The 1963 crop of apples in Canada is expected to be close to 19 million bushels, slightly below the large 1962 crop but 13 percent above the 1958-62 average. Prospective production is larger than last year in British Columbia, the leading apple Province, and in the 2 Maritime Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. But it is smaller in the 2 Central Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. In British Columbia and Nova Scotia, which usually export part of their apple crops to the United Kingdom in competition with U. S. exports, expected production totals 9.5 million bushels, 11 percent larger than in 1962. Quality of the 1963 apple crops in these 2 Provinces is reported as excellent. The above summarizes data from the first estimate of the 1963 commercial apple crop in Canada, released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on August 12, 1963. It will be followed by several additional estimates during growth and harvest of the apple crop.

In Western Europe, preliminary reports indicate that the production of apples (dessert and cooking varieties only) will be slightly larger than the 339 million bushels last year but not quite as large as the record large crop of 373 million bushels in 1960-61. Production in the highly important producing areas of France, West Germany, and the United Kingdom is largely responsible for this year's increase. Italy, the leading apple producer in Western Europe, is expecting a crop only slightly smaller than last year's record high.

PEARS

1963 Pear Crop 31 Percent Smaller Than 1962 Crop

The 1963 U. S. pear crop was estimated as of August 1 at 20.1 million bushels, 31 percent under 1962 and 29 percent below the 1957-61 average. Heavy reductions in California and Oregon account for most of the drop from 1962.

Total production in these 2 States and Washington, which are growing about 87 percent of the current U. S. crop, is expected to be about 17.4 million bushels, 34 percent below last year and 30 percent below average.

In other than the 3 Pacific Coast States, total production in 1963 is expected to be about 2.7 million bushels, 4 percent under 1962 and 19 percent below average. In Michigan, the leader in this group of States, the 1963 crop of 1.2 million bushels is down 20 percent from last year. The reduction in the 1963 U. S. crop is the result mainly of unfavorable weather during winter and spring.

In the 3 Pacific Coast States, total production of Bartlett pears in 1963 is expected to be 308,500 tons, 191,250 tons or 38 percent lighter than in 1962. The 1963 crop of other varieties (mostly winter pears) is expected to total 117,500 tons, 28,250 tons or 19 percent smaller than last year. Production of both types of pears this year is up moderately in Washington, but down sharply in California and Oregon. Canning is the principal outlet for Bartlett pears, the fresh market for other types.

Supplies Much Lighter, Prices
Sharply Higher, Than in 1962

Harvest of California Bartletts usually starts in early July, and of Oregon and Washington Bartletts in August. This year harvest and shipment of California Bartletts started the second week of July, about 10 days later than usual. Moreover, shipments to fresh markets have increased slowly compared with a rapid gain last year, when the crop was much heavier. On the principal auctions, early-season marketings have been much smaller, and prices have averaged sharply higher than last year. Shipping-point prices for Washington Bartletts in mid-August averaged considerably higher than a year earlier. Continued relatively light sales and high-level prices for good quality pears are expected for the rest of this summer and fall. Fresh market movement of other types of pears, such as the Bosc and D'Anjou, starts in September. For these varieties, price prospects also are more favorable than a year ago.

Sharp Decrease Expected in the
1963 Pack of Canned Pears

In recent years, canning and drying (mostly canning) accounted for about 75 percent of the Pacific Coast Bartlett pears that were marketed. Moreover these Bartletts comprised most of the pears canned in the United States. In view of the greatly reduced tonnage of Pacific Coast Bartletts this year, the 1963 pack of canned pears is expected to be considerably smaller than the 1962 pack of 9.4 million cases (24-2 $\frac{1}{2}$'s).

Both Bartlett pears and the California Hardy are used as part of the fruit mixtures in canned fruit cocktail, fruits for salad, and mixed fruits. Peaches and pears together comprise the major part of these mixtures. Even with some reductions in the pear content, the reduced supplies of pears and resulting

increased prices probably will lead to some decreases in the 1963 packs of fruit cocktail and related items. The 1962 packs, in cases of 24 No. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cans, were as follows: Fruit cocktail, 13,771,000 cases; fruits for salad, 832,000 cases; and mixed fruits, 457,000 cases.

Packers' stocks of both canned pears and fruit cocktail items on June 1, 1963, were considerably smaller than a year earlier. These reductions were only partly offset by increased stocks held by wholesale distributors. For further detail on the packs and stocks for recent years, see table 10.

Foreign Trade in Pears:

Exports Up, Imports Down

Exports of fresh pears during July 1962-June 1963 were the equivalent of about 1.4 million bushels, 4 percent larger than in 1961-62. Principal destinations were Western Europe and Canada. Imports of fresh pears in 1962-63 were the equivalent of about 279,000 bushels, down 22 percent from 1961-62. These pears, mostly from Argentina and Chile, arrived during late winter and spring, when U. S. supplies were seasonally light. During June 1962-May 1963, exports of canned pears were equivalent to about 247,000 cases, 3 percent above a year earlier. They, too, went mostly to Western Europe and Canada.

Pear Production Prospects,

Canada and Europe

The 1963 pear crop in Canada is expected to be approximately 1.6 million bushels, 9 percent smaller than the 1962 crop, according to the first estimate of 1963 production released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, August 12, 1963. Pear production in Western Europe is expected to be slightly smaller than last year's relatively heavy crop but considerably above average, according to early reports. Production in the 3 leading producing countries of Western Europe--Italy, West Germany, and France--accounts for most of the anticipated decline from a year ago.

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PEACHES

1963 Peach Crop 4 Percent
Smaller Than 1962 Crop
But 1 Percent Above Average

The 1963 U. S. peach crop was estimated as of August 1 at 73 million bushels, 4 percent smaller than the 1962 crop but 1 percent above the 1957-61 average. Large production increases in the 9 Southern Peach States and small increases in a few other States this year are more than offset by decreases in the remaining peach States.

Production in 1963 in the 9 Southern Peach States, where harvest was practically completed by mid-August, was about 18.7 million bushels, 26 percent above 1962 and 20 percent larger than average. The 1963 crops in South Carolina and Georgia, the 2 top States in this group, were substantially larger than the 1962 crops. Peaches from these 9 States and early varieties from California provide most of the fresh market peaches during June, July, and early August.

California, the nation's topmost peach State, will produce about 42.6 million bushels in 1963, 58 percent of the U. S. crop. This State's clingstone crop, used mostly for canning, is about 30.1 million bushels, nearly 2 percent below the large 1962 volume but 23 percent above average. The figure for 1963 excludes peaches eliminated by the State's "green-drop" program. The freestone crop of 12.5 million bushels is about 3 percent below the 1962 crop and about equal to average production.

In the more northern States, lighter crops this year than last are indicated for most of the relatively heavy-producing States. In Colorado, the crop is down sharply. Production, also down considerably in Washington, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, is up moderately in Michigan. Since these more northern States supply most of the fresh market peaches from mid-August to the end of the season in late September or early October, late-season supplies can be expected to be lighter than last year.

Prices for Fresh Peaches
Generally Above 1962 Levels

Prices for fresh market peaches at most shipping points during July and early August tended to average above comparable prices in 1962. During most of July, prices held up well despite heavy marketings. Prices received by growers in July averaged \$2.54 compared with \$2.29 last year. But in late July and early August, prices tended to decline although generally remaining above year-earlier levels. Since prospective supplies for marketing from late August to the end of the season are much smaller than a year ago, prices over this period can be expected to average above comparable prices last summer. Moreover, some increases over levels in early August are probable.

Marketing of Fresh Peaches
Aided by U. S. Purchase Program

To assist growers in marketing unusually heavy supplies of peaches available for movement in July and early August, the U. S. Department of Agriculture on July 3, 1963, inaugurated a peach purchase program. During July, the Department bought 44 cars of fresh peaches in Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Alabama --States in which growers had been experiencing marketing difficulties. These 44 cars were equivalent to 24,075 bushels. The purchases, authorized from Sec. 32 funds, were distributed to eligible charitable institutions.

Prospects for Output of
Canned Peaches and Fruit
Cocktail in 1963

The volume of peaches processed in 1963 may not be greatly different from that in 1962, when all available supplies were not utilized. Processing in all forms--canning, drying, freezing, preserving, and the like--accounted for 51 percent of the 1962 crop. Of the volume processed, 91 percent was canned, mainly as straight pack but also in other forms, especially in fruit cocktail, fruits for salad, and mixed fruits. In 1963, the short crop of pears, also an important ingredient of fruit cocktail and related items, will tend to limit output of fruit cocktail, etc. It seems probable that the 1963 pack of canned California clingstone peaches (straight pack) will somewhat exceed the 1962 pack of about 25.6 million cases (basis 24 2½'s). On the other hand, the 1963 pack of canned fruit cocktail, etc., is likely to be somewhat under last year's pack of about 15.1 million cases. The 1963 U. S. pack of canned freestone peaches may not quite equal the 6.9 million cases packed in 1962. In addition, a relatively small pack of canned spiced and sweet pickled peaches is expected in 1963--the 1962 pack was 668,000 cases, mostly clingstone peaches.

The 1962 U. S. pack of canned clingstone and freestone peaches combined was a record 32.5 million cases. Movement from canners to the trade during the 12 months ending June 1, 1963, was 33.1 million cases, up 2 million over the preceding 12 months. Canners' stocks on June 1 were about 4.7 million cases, 12 percent below a year earlier. Wholesale distributors' stocks were about 3.1 million actual cases, down 3 percent. Shipments of fruit cocktail items during June 1962-May 1963 were about 16.2 million cases (24-2½'s), up 11 percent. This left stocks of 2.6 million cases in canners' hands on June 1, 1963, an amount 30 percent below a year earlier. But stocks of wholesale distributors, 1.9 million actual cases, were up 23 percent.

Increased Exports of Canned
Peaches and Fruit Cocktail
in 1962-63

Canned peaches and fruit cocktail comprise the two leading canned fruit items exported from the United States. During June 1962-May 1963, exports of

canned peaches were equivalent to more than 6.4 million cases of 24 No. 2½ cans, 21 percent larger than in the same period of 1961-62. Exports of canned fruit cocktail were about 3.3 million cases, up 18 percent. Principal destinations were Western Europe and Canada, in that order. Exports to Western Europe during 1962-63 were considerably larger than in 1961-62, much more than offsetting moderate decreases to Canada.

NECTARINES

The 1963 crop of California nectarines was estimated as of August 1 at 54,000 tons, 6 percent heavier than the 1962 crop and 30 percent above the 1957-61 average. The harvest and marketing season for nectarines extends from June into September. Shipments to fresh markets through August 12 were moderately larger than in the corresponding part of the 1962 season. At California shipping points, prices in mid-August averaged a little lower than a year earlier.

Although nectarines are grown in many States, eastern as well as western, commercial production is centered in California. Here production has more than quadrupled since 1950, a result mainly of new plantings coming into bearing. The nectarine is closely allied to the peach, and has many of the same characteristics. But it is distinguished from the peach chiefly by its fuzzless skin and distinct and richer aromatic flavor. Although uses of the nectarine are the same as those of the peach, most of the annual production is used fresh. Of the 1962 crop of 51,000 tons, about 97.5 percent was used fresh and 2.5 percent was processed. The season-average price per ton received by growers for the 1962 crop was \$108.

California nectarine production and season average prices per ton received by growers, 1950-62, were as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Production</u> <u>Tons</u>	<u>Price</u> <u>Dollars</u>	::	<u>Year</u>	<u>Production</u> <u>Tons</u>	<u>Price</u> <u>Dollars</u>
1950	12,400	147	::	1957	36,000	148
1951	12,000	148	::	1958	34,000	149
1952	15,000	147	::	1959	39,000	115
1953	13,000	150	::	1960	44,000	106
1954	18,800	128	::	1961	54,000	103
1955	24,000	148	::	1962	51,000	108
1956	19,000	181	::	1963		

CHERRIES

1963 Sweet Cherry Crop Was the Smallest Since 1956

The 1963 crop of sweet cherries was 69,500 tons, 37 percent smaller than the large 1962 crop and 20 percent below the 1957-61 average. Production

was smaller than in 1962 in all States. In California, Oregon, and Washington, the 3 top sweet cherry States, the 1963 crop of 55,000 tons was 29 percent below 1962. In Michigan, the leading eastern State, the crop of 7,000 tons was down 63 percent. The light 1963 U. S. crop, the smallest since 1956, resulted mainly from widespread unfavorable weather last winter and spring.

Principal outlets for sweet cherries are brining (leading to maraschino and candied cherries), the fresh market, and canning, in that order. Reported shipments of the 1963 crop to fresh markets were moderately smaller than last year. Prices at shipping points in Washington during July generally averaged above 1962 levels. Prices for western sweet cherries for processing also have been higher than last year.

The 1963 U. S. pack of canned sweet cherries (figures not yet available) probably is substantially below 1962 production. The 1962 pack of canned sweet cherries was 1,068,000 cases (24-2½'s). Cannery stocks on June 1, 1963, were 513,000 cases, 50 percent above a year earlier. This increase is expected to fall far short of raising supplies of canners for the 1963-64 season up to the 1962-63 volume. Output of brined cherries in 1962 was 49,200 tons.

1963 Sour Cherry Crop Was the Smallest Since 1945

Total production of sour cherries in 1963 was 73,640 tons, 58 percent under the record crop in 1962 and 45 percent below average. The light 1963 crop, the smallest since 1945, followed 2 successive record crops in 1961 and 1962. As with sweet cherries, production of sour cherries was down from 1962 in all States due to unfavorable weather. Reductions were large in all heavy-producing States. The 1963 crop of 33,000 tons in Michigan, the leader, was 72 percent below 1962. Harvest of the 1963 crop ended in August. Available information indicates that prices received by growers for the light crop averaged much above the relatively low prices of 1962.

Principal outlets for sour cherries are canning and freezing. Fresh markets, generally near areas of production, take a small percentage and some are brined. Because of the short 1963 crop, the new packs of both canned and frozen sour cherries probably are much below 1962 output. The 1962 pack of canned red tart (sour) cherries was 3,182,000 cases (24-2½ basis). Cannery stocks on July 1, 1963, as the new processing season began, were about 294,000 cases, twice the volume a year earlier.

Output of frozen red tart cherries in 1962 was about 137 million pounds. Total stocks of frozen cherries (mostly red tart) in cold storage on July 1, 1963, were about 41 million pounds, 19 percent lighter than a year earlier. Total supplies of both canned and frozen red tart cherries for the 1963-64 season are expected to be much below the 1962-63 volume. These cherries are used mostly for pie baking.

PLUMS AND PRUNES

Increased Production of
Fresh Plums in 1963

The 1963 crops of fresh plums in California and Michigan are expected to total 102,500 tons, 13 percent larger than in 1962 and 16 percent above the 1957-61 average. In each State, the new crop is larger than last year and average. The crop of 95,000 tons in California this year comprises 93 percent of the 2-State total.

Fresh market shipments of the heavy 1963 crop in California between late May and early August were much larger than in the same period last year. Prices at California shipping points and on the Chicago auction generally averaged lower than a year earlier. In mid-August, shipping-point prices for most varieties and types of pack were somewhat below comparable prices in 1962. Harvest of the Michigan crop started in August.

Fresh Plum Surplus
Removal Program

To assist growers in marketing the unusually heavy 1963 crop of fresh plums, the U. S. Department of Agriculture in late July inaugurated a surplus removal program. Under this program, Sec. 32 funds were used to buy plums for distribution to institutions and other eligible outlets. During July and August 122 cars (totaling 121,703 4-basket crates) were bought from producers in California.

Production of Dried
Prunes Down in 1963

California dried prune production in 1963 is expected to be 135,000 tons, 9 percent below 1962 and about as large as the 1957-61 average. Weather conditions have been somewhat unfavorable for fruit set and crop development. Harvest started in August. Because of the near-failure of the prune crop in Oregon this year, output of dried prunes in this State is expected to be negligible. In 1962, it was 4,611 tons.

Pacific Northwest Prune Crop
Down by Half from 1962

Total production of prunes in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho in 1963 is expected to be 43,500 tons (fresh basis), 50 percent under 1962 and 29 percent below average. Idaho, with 21,000 tons, leads in production this year. It is the only State for which an increase over 1962 is expected. In Washington, production is down considerably from last year, and in Oregon it is down sharply. Spring weather was unfavorable in Western Oregon, where most of the State's production usually occurs. Harvest of the 1963 crop in these 3 states started during the first half of August. Prices to growers started much higher than last year and can be expected to be above 1962 levels.

Reduced Pack of Canned Purple
Plums (Prunes) in Prospect

Important outlets for Pacific Northwest prunes in more normal years are the fresh market, drying and canning. Some prunes usually go to freezers. This year the fresh market again should take a large part of the crop. Movement into canning as well as drying outlets is expected to be down sharply from last year. As a result, the 1963 pack of canned purple plums (prunes) probably will be less than half the large 1962 pack of more than 1.8 million cases (basis 24-2½'s). Cannery stocks of purple plums (mostly in the Pacific Northwest) on June 1, 1963, were about 0.7 million cases, nearly twice the volume a year earlier, but not nearly enough to offset the prospective decrease in the new pack.

GRAPES

Record Crop in Prospect

Total production of grapes in the United States in 1963 was estimated as of August 1 at 3,561,850 tons, a new record. This tonnage is 11 percent larger than the 1962 crop and 20 percent above the 1957-61 average. Record tonnage in California, particularly of raisin varieties, is the main factor in the new high in U. S. production. New records also are indicated for Washington and Arizona.

In California and Arizona, growers of European-type grapes such as the Thompson Seedless, combined production in 1963 is expected to total 3,325,500 tons, 14 percent above 1962 and 23 percent larger than average. The California crop of 3,310,000 tons is made up as follows: Raisin varieties, 2,050,000 tons, 22 percent above 1962; wine varieties, 640,000 tons, about the same as last year; and table grapes, 620,000 tons, up 7 percent.

In States other than California and Arizona, grape production in 1963 is expected to total 236,350 tons, 21 percent under 1962 and 11 percent below average. Production is down from last year in all States in this group except Washington and Georgia. In the usual heavy producing States of New York, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, expected tonnage is down 30 percent, mainly due to spring frosts. But in Washington, the record crop is 23 percent larger than in 1962. American-type grapes, like the Concord, are produced in Washington as well as in the Eastern States.

Fresh Market Movement
and Prices

Movement of the 1963 crop grapes from California to fresh markets was somewhat slow in reaching volume, partly because of delayed maturity. But by early July, shipments were increasing rapidly. The relatively light volume of early-season marketings brought prices at shipping points generally above prices a year earlier. As usual, prices declined with

increasing volume. In view of the record supplies in California, prices during late summer and early fall are not likely to match those of this period last year.

Increased Output of Raisins
Expected This Year

Most of the grapes grown in States other than California and Arizona are crushed for juice, wine, and various other grape products. In California, about half of the production of recent years also has been crushed. Most of the rest were dried into raisins or shipped to fresh markets, and some were canned. Marketings of the 1962 California crop went to outlets as follows: Crushing, 53 percent; drying (raisins), 26 percent; fresh sales, 19 percent; and canning, 2 percent. The versatile Thompson Seedless move into all outlets. Prospective production of all California varieties combined considerably exceeds the usual movement to the several outlets.

Announcement of no 1963 volume controls under the marketing order on grapes for crushing is expected to result in a larger output of raisins than the 190,000 tons in 1962. However, grapes in the raisin areas are 5 to 10 days late in maturing which may mean fewer grapes dried due to greater threat of rain damage. Actual use for drying and crushing will remain uncertain until the season is further advanced.

CRANBERRIES

Prospective Crop Nearly
as Large as Last Year

The 1963 crop of cranberries, according to the first estimate based on conditions as of August 15, is expected to be 1,317,600 barrels (100 pounds each), about 1 percent below the 1962 crop but 9 percent above the 1957-61 average. Prospective crops are smaller than last year in Massachusetts and New Jersey, but larger in Wisconsin, Washington, and Oregon. They are above average in all States except New Jersey.

The 1963 crop in Massachusetts, forecast at 630,000 barrels, is 19 percent smaller than the heavy 1962 crop. In New Jersey the crop of 76,000 barrels is down 26 percent. Development of the new crops in these 2 States was hampered by weather: Cold early in the season and hot and dry in summer. Harvest is expected to start in early September, as usual.

Prospective production in Wisconsin is 428,000 barrels, 19 percent above 1962. In Washington, expected production of 138,000 barrels is $2\frac{1}{2}$ times last year. The Oregon crop, 45,600 barrels, is up 55 percent. Harvest in these 3 States usually starts in late September or early October.

Marketing Program Continues
in Effect for 1963 Crop

The Federal Marketing Agreement and Order Program for cranberries, inaugurated in 1962, continues in effect for the 1963 crop. The program authorizes limiting the total quantity of cranberries that may be handled by setting the free and restricted quantities and requiring each handler to withhold the quantity so restricted. Restricted cranberries can be sold only in outlets noncompetitive to the usual markets for fresh and processed cranberries.

Of the 1962 crop of 1,324,500 barrels, about 50 percent was processed and 39 percent was used fresh. The remaining 11 percent were used for charity experimental purposes, or otherwise disposed of under provisions of the Cranberry Marketing Order.

BUSH BERRIES

Decreased 1963 Production
in Washington and Oregon

The 1963 crop of bush berries (red raspberries, black raspberries, tame blackberries, blueberries, currants, boysenberries, youngberries, and loganberries) in Washington and Oregon is expected to be approximately 63.8 million pounds, 6 percent below 1962 and 8 percent under the 1957-61 average. About 61 percent of the 1963 crop is in Oregon. Expected production of red raspberries is about 28 million pounds, 2 percent above 1962, and that of tame blackberries is 23.7 million pounds, down 18 percent. These 2 items make up about 81 percent of output of all bush berries in these 2 States this year. Small volume increases over 1962 are indicated for black raspberries, blueberries, and currants, but decreases are indicated for boysenberries-youngberries and loganberries. Similar data are not available for other States.

Processing is Principal
Outlet for Bush Berries

Harvest of most of these bush berries in Washington and Oregon started in July, of others in August. Processing, the principal outlet, took 96 percent of total production in both 1961 and 1962. Processing accounted for about 99 and 96 percent, respectively, of the 1962 crops of tame blackberries and red raspberries.

Canning and freezing are the two principal methods of processing bushberries. Canned berries go mainly into the institutional and retail trade. Frozen berries go mostly into the industrial trade for manufacture into jams and preserves and for use in bakery goods such as pies. As an exception, frozen raspberries go extensively into direct consumption outlets as well as into industrial trade.

ORANGES

Supplies of California
Valencias Continue Heavier
This Summer Than Last

Supplies of California Valencia oranges remaining for harvest after mid-August were less than 6 million boxes, moderately larger than a year earlier. The increase is due mainly to a heavier crop this year, despite some freeze damage last winter. California Valencias as usual will constitute the main supply of fresh market oranges during late summer and early fall until oranges from the new Florida crop become available in volume. Harvest of the Florida crop normally starts with light picking in September and reaches seasonally-large volume by the end of October. Harvest of the California Navel crop starts in November.

Estimated production of Valencia oranges in 1962-63 in California is 15.5 million boxes, 18 percent larger than in 1961-62 but 15 percent smaller than the 1956-60 average. The Florida crop of Valencias, cut by the big freeze last winter, was 29 million boxes, down 49 percent from 1961-62 and 22 percent below average. The same freeze also severely reduced production of Florida early and midseason oranges. The 1962-63 crop of all oranges in the United States is expected to total 104 million boxes, 25 percent under the 1961-62 record and 15 percent below average.

Progress of the 1963-64
Orange Crop

Prospects in early August for the 1963-64 crop of Navel and miscellaneous oranges continued more favorable than a year earlier in California and Arizona. But in Florida, prospects for the new orange crop continued less favorable, due to the wood damage and loss of trees from the big freeze. However, growing conditions during early summer were beneficial for development of the fruit on remaining trees. Rather light production of oranges is in prospect in Texas, a result of severe freezes the past two winters. The first official forecast of the volume of the 1963-64 crop will appear in the October Crop Report.

Orange Prices are Expected
to Remain High

Prices received by growers for California Valencia oranges during July declined moderately from the unusually high levels in spring, probably partly because of seasonally increasing supplies of 1962-crop deciduous fruits. Even so, prices in July averaged much higher than a year earlier. Prices for various grades and sizes of Valencias at shipping points in California generally held steady or declined somewhat in late July and early August. But prices are expected to continue relatively high in view of prospects for reduced production in 1963-64 and lighter supplies of processed items.

Reduced Exports, Increased
Imports in 1962-63

Reduced U. S. orange supplies at increased prices during 1962-63 have resulted in decreased exports of fresh oranges and various processed items and sharply increased imports of fresh oranges. During November 1962-June 1963, exports of fresh oranges and tangerines (mostly oranges) were the equivalent of about 2.9 million boxes, 17 percent smaller than in the same period of 1961-62. Imports of fresh oranges, mostly from Mexico, totaled about 0.7 million boxes, more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ times those of a year earlier. Exports and percentage reductions of major types of orange juice were as follows: Canned single-strength juice, 5.2 million gallons, down 19 percent; canned concentrated juice, 0.75 million gallons, down 14 percent; and frozen concentrated juice, 2.8 million gallons, down 12 percent.

GRAPEFRUIT

This summer as usual, fresh grapefruit are coming almost entirely from California. Remaining supplies are lighter, and prices received by growers are higher, than a year ago. Prices are expected to continue at high levels until volume movement from the new Florida crop gets under way in fall. Florida grapefruit, of which harvest usually is most active from October through June, constitutes the bulk of the annual supply.

The 1962-63 U. S. grapefruit crop, now nearing the end of harvest, has been estimated at 34.8 million boxes, 19 percent below 1961-62 and 18 percent under the 1956-60 average. Crops were down in all States, a result of winter freezes. In Texas, the drop also was a continuing effect of the freeze in January 1962.

During November 1962-June 1963, exports of fresh and most types of processed grapefruit were lighter than in the same months of 1961-62, a result of decreased supplies and increased prices. Exports of fresh grapefruit were the equivalent of about 1.4 million boxes, down 38 percent. Exports of canned single-strength juice, the leading processed item, were about 4.5 million gallons, down 21 percent.

In early August, prospects for the 1963-64 grapefruit crop in Florida were down sharply from a year earlier. But in California and Arizona the outlook was better than a year earlier. In Texas, prospects were for only light production in 1963-64.

LEMONS AND LIMES

Total production of lemons in California and Arizona in 1962-63 was much smaller than in 1961-62. However, remaining supplies in mid-August, consisting of California lemons, were about as large as a year earlier, because of retarded use. The season for these lemons will end about November 1.

Fresh use of the 1962-63 California-Arizona crop from last fall to August 1 was a little smaller than like use of the 1961-62 crop over the corresponding period. But use for processing was down sharply.

Prices for fresh lemons (basis the packinghouse door) have averaged much higher so far during the 1962-63 season than during the same time in 1961-62.

Exports of fresh lemons and limes (mostly lemons) during November 1962-June 1963 were the equivalent of approximately 1.5 million boxes, 9 percent smaller than in the same period of 1961-62. On the other hand, imports of concentrated lemon juice were about 1.1 million gallons (single-strength equivalent), more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ times imports a year earlier.

Estimated lemon production in California and Arizona in 1962-63 is 12 million boxes, 28 percent below the approximate average 1961-62 crop. The August 1 condition of the 1963-64 crop in both States was somewhat better than a year ago for the 1962-63 crop. Harvest usually starts in September in Arizona and in November in California.

The 1963-64 crop of Florida limes is estimated at 420,000 boxes, 5 percent larger than the above-average 1962-63 crop. Harvest is now well underway and shipments to fresh markets are seasonally large. In July, prices at the packinghouse door averaged considerably higher than a year earlier.

DRIED FRUIT

A moderate increase in total dried fruit production in 1963-64 seems probable. This assumes a substantial increase in raisins plus a small one in apricots, which, if realized, would more than outweigh an expected moderate reduction in dried prunes plus likely small reductions in other fruits.

Dried prune production in California in 1963-64 is expected to be 135,000 tons, 9 percent below 1962-63 and slightly below the 1957-61 average. In Oregon, production is likely to be negligible due to a prospective light crop of Italian prunes in Western counties. Oregon output of dried prunes in 1962-63 was 4,611 tons. The prospect for increased production of raisins rests on an expected 22 percent increase in the 1963 crop of raisin variety grapes in California. But these grapes, especially the Thompson Seedless, are quite versatile in use, and much of the increase this year could be crushed for juice or wine. Use of the 1962 crop of raisin grapes that were marketed was as follows: Dried, 45.3 percent; crushed, 38.6 percent; fresh, 13.5 percent; and canned, 2.6 percent.

Actual output of raisins, as of other dried fruits in 1963-64, will remain somewhat uncertain until the season is further advanced. The drying period for prunes and raisins, the two major items, is in late summer.

In 1962-63, U. S. dried prune production was 152,611 tons, 8 percent above 1961-62; and that of raisins was 190,000 tons, down 17 percent. During September 1962-June 1963, exports of dried prunes were about 37,600 tons, 2 percent below a year earlier. Exports of raisins were about 38,900 tons, down 34 percent.

CANNED FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

Decreased Pack of Canned Fruits in Prospect

Current prospects for the 1963-64 pack of commercially-canned fruits in mainland United States point to a moderate reduction below the record 1962-63 pack of approximately 96 million cases (basis 24 No. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cans per case). Underlying this outlook are light to heavy decreases in deciduous fruit crops of which substantial quantities are regularly canned. The pack of canned peaches, the leader, may exceed the record 1962-63 pack, depending somewhat on case yield and the extent to which peaches are used for fruit cocktail. Output of fruit cocktail, usually second in volume, is expected to be somewhat below the record last year because of the light crop of pears, which, like peaches, are an important ingredient. A slight increase in apricots, not much change in apples and applesauce, but moderate to substantial decreases in sweet cherries, red tart cherries, pears, and purple plums, are expected.

Canners' Stocks on June 1 Lighter Than a Year Earlier

Canners stocks of 9 items of canned fruits (apples, applesauce, apricots, sweet cherries, red tart cherries, fruit cocktail items, peaches, pears, and purple plums) on June 1, 1963, as the new season for canning deciduous fruits was starting, were approximately 17.5 million cases (basis 24-2 $\frac{1}{2}$'s), 10 percent below a year earlier. This reduction resulted mainly from increased movement to the trade. Movement to the trade (including exports) from the beginning of the season to June 1 was about 82 million cases, up 6 percent. Contributing to this increase were reduced supplies of fresh and processed citrus fruit and prospects for smaller and higher priced 1963-64 packs of deciduous fruits. The latter probably was a factor in the moderate gain in wholesale distributors' stocks on June 1, 1963, over a year earlier. (See table 10 for detailed figures on packs and stocks.)

During summer and early fall while canning of deciduous fruits is most active and stocks are accumulating, monthly figures on quantities held by canners are collected for only a few items. Stock figures more recent than June 1 are available for red tart cherries, apples, and applesauce. Canners' stocks of red tart cherries on July 1, as the season for processing was getting underway, were equivalent to approximately 294,000 cases of 24 No. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cans, more than twice the volume of a year earlier. For apples and applesauce, figures as recent as for August 1 are available. On that

date, canned apple stocks were about 1.1 million cases (basis 24-2 $\frac{1}{2}$'s), 17 percent above a year earlier; and those of applesauce were about 1.6 million cases, down 30 percent. Stocks of these two items are usually the lowest of the year on September 1.

Sharply Reduced Stocks of Florida Canned Grapefruit Sections

Stocks of canned grapefruit sections held by Florida canners on August 3, 1963, were down to about 562,000 cases, (24-2's), 62 percent below a year earlier. This drastic decrease is a direct result of the light 1962-63 pack, which was about 2.6 million cases, 38 percent below the 1961-62 pack. For the same reason, stocks of citrus salad were almost exhausted--about 10,000 cases on hand compared with 244,000 a year earlier. Output of this item in 1962-63 was about 85,000 cases compared with 419,000 in 1961-62.

Light Remaining Supplies of Florida Canned Single- Strength Citrus Juices

Despite a decreased flow of Florida canned single-strength citrus juices from canners to the trade in 1962-63, canners' stocks of the 3 principal juices--orange, grapefruit, and blend--on August 3 were down to 5.5 million cases (24-2's), 29 percent below a year earlier. Reductions in stocks were the largest for orange juice and blended juice. Stocks of tangerine juice on August 3 were light. Current stocks of all items will be reduced further before being replenished from juice from the 1963-64 pack, starting in fall. The 1962-63 pack of the 3 principal juices was 23.2 million cases, 17 percent below 1961-62. This was only partly offset by increased carryover last fall. Among items processed in relatively small volume, the packs of canned concentrated (hot-pack) orange juice and grapefruit juice in 1962-63 were much smaller than in 1961-62.

Hawaiian Canned Pineapples and Pineapple juice

The 1962-63 pack of Hawaiian pineapples, completed by June 1, was approximately 15.1 million cases (24-2 $\frac{1}{2}$'s), 1 percent under the 1961-62 pack. Canner's stocks on June 1, 1963, were about 4.9 million cases, 8 percent below a year earlier. U. S. exports of canned pineapples in 1962-63 were about 2.4 million cases, 26 percent above 1961-62. The pack of canned single-strength juice was about 15.3 million cases (24-2's), approximately the same as in 1961-62. Stocks on June 1 numbered about 2.6 million cases, down 40 percent. Output of canned and frozen concentrated pineapple juice was 985,000 cases (6-10's), the equivalent of about 7.1 million cases (24-2's) of single-strength juice. Compared with 1961-62, the pack was up 61 percent. Stocks on June 1 were about 342,000 cases (6-10's), down 36 percent. Hawaiian pineapple products are consumed mostly in mainland United States. Reduced supplies of citrus juices at increasing prices were factors in larger deliveries, leading to the lower season-and stocks.

The pack of canned pineapples during June, the first month of the 1963-64 season, was about 2 million cases (24-2½'s), 20 percent below a year earlier. Most of the annual pack is processed during June-September.

USDA Purchase of Canned
Fruit for School Lunches

As in other years, the U. S. Department of Agriculture is purchasing canned fruit for school lunches. On August 2, the Department announced the purchase, with funds appropriated under the National School Lunch Act, of canned apricots, as follows: 204,100 cases of 6 No. 10 cans per case and 33,300 cases of 24 No. 2½ cans per case. All purchases of canned apricots, packed in 1963, were from California canners, who are to make delivery from August 26 through September 28, 1963.

On August 9, the Department announced offers to buy canned freestone and clingstone peaches for use in school lunches. Offers of canners to sell were to be received by the Department by noon (EDT) August 22, for acceptance not later than August 27.

FROZEN FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

Decreased Pack of Frozen Deciduous
Fruits and Berries in Prospect

The 1963 pack of frozen deciduous fruits and berries is expected to fall somewhat below the 1962 pack of approximately 668 million pounds. Decreases are expected in strawberries and red tart cherries, the two leading items. In 7 States that accounted for about 97 percent of all strawberries processed in 1962, deliveries to processors, mainly for freezing, to August 3, 1963, were about 8 percent below movement to the same time last year. By August 3, movement to processors was completed or nearly so in all States except California, where it will continue into fall. To August 9, deliveries of red tart cherries to freezers in the Great Lake States were about 42 percent below the volume a year earlier.

In 1962, output of frozen strawberries was 235 million pounds and that of frozen red tart cherries was 137 million. These 2 items accounted for 56 percent of the 1962 U. S. pack of frozen deciduous fruits and berries. By early August, the freezing of most berries other than strawberries was well advanced or completed, and that of most fruits other than cherries was underway or still ahead. Available data do not give a good indication of probable output this year.

Stocks on August 1, 1963
Below a Year Earlier

Seasonally heavy freezing of 1963 crop deciduous fruits and berries has resulted in a substantial increase in cold storage stocks since the annual low point on June 1. Total stocks (excluding juices) on August 1,

1963, were approximately 444 million pounds, 13 percent below a year earlier. Stocks of the 3 topmost items on August 1 and decreases from a year earlier were as follows: Strawberries, 185 million pounds, down 8 percent; cherries (mostly red tart), 85 million pounds, down 30 percent; and apples, 36 million pounds, down 10 percent. In contrast, stocks of apricots and red raspberries were up substantially. Total stocks usually reach an annual peak on October 1.

Stocks of Florida Frozen
Orange Concentrate Down
Sharply From a Year Ago

The 1962-63 pack of Florida frozen concentrated orange juice, completed about July 1, was approximately 51.6 million gallons, 55.5 percent below the record 1961-62 pack of 116.1 million gallons and the smallest pack in 10 years. The relatively light 1962-63 pack resulted from freeze damage to the orange crop, reducing not only the number of boxes produced but also the yield of juice per box. The large reduction in the 1962-63 pack was partly offset by a substantial increase in carryover stocks held by packers last fall.

As a drastic cut in the pack became apparent following the freeze last December, prices for frozen orange concentrate increased sharply at all levels of sale. Subsequent movement from packers into consumption outlets slowed considerably. Even so, stocks held by packers on August 3 were down to 33.7 million gallons, 49 percent below the record stocks a year earlier and 14 percent below stocks 2 years earlier.

In early August this year and last, a little over 40 percent of the stocks were held in bulk containers. This compares with about 25 percent 2 years ago. Bulk stocks may be repacked in retail-size containers, converted to chilled single-strength juice, used as an ingredient of citrus drinks, or blended with juice from the new pack next fall. If recent weekly rates of movement from packers to the trade continue, season-end stocks this fall will be much below the heavy stocks last fall but somewhat above those of 2 years earlier. Stocks in the fall of 1961 were considered adequate to supply the trade during transition from one season to the next.

Other Florida Frozen Citrus Juices

In Florida, the leader in output of citrus juices, sharply reduced packs of frozen citrus concentrates other than orange also were processed in 1962-63. Output of frozen grapefruit concentrate, the most important, was about 2.3 million gallons, 27 percent below 1961-62. Packers' stocks on August 3 were about 1.6 million gallons, 38 percent under a year earlier.

On July 1, 1963, as the season for volume output of Florida frozen limeade concentrate was starting, stocks of this product amounted to approximately 355,000 gallons, 27 percent below a year earlier. Stocks usually reach a seasonal peak in fall. The pack during April 1962 through March 1963, made from the 1962-63 lime crop, was 792,000 gallons.

California-Arizona Frozen
Citrus Products

In California and Arizona during November 1962-July 1963, processors' use of oranges has been much heavier, of lemons much lighter, than in the same months of 1961-62. Figures on 1962-63 output of various products, including frozen concentrates, are not available. In 1961-62, the pack of frozen orange concentrate was approximately 2.4 million gallons. The pack of frozen concentrate for lemonade in 1960-61, the last year for which figures are available, was 8.45 million gallons.

Florida Chilled Citrus Products

Chilled (refrigerated) orange juice is another Florida citrus product that has grown and become popular in recent years. Output of this item during October 1962-July 1963 was approximately 27 million gallons (single-strength), 33 percent below a year earlier. Processing from the 1962-63 orange crop had been practically completed by early July as harvest of the crop was ending. The reduced pack of chilled orange juice in 1962-63 resulted from the lighter crop and a reduced yield per box. In 1962-63, output of chilled grapefruit juice was about 0.94 million gallons, also down sharply from 1961-62. These chilled citrus juices were made from fruit used directly for such juices. Chilled citrus juices in cartons made by reconstituting regular bulk frozen concentrate are not included in the above.

Florida chilled citrus sections and salad also have become of some importance in recent years. To August 3 of the 1962-63 season, output of citrus salad, the leader, was about 4.1 million gallons, 20 percent below a year earlier. The packs of grapefruit sections and orange sections, much smaller in volume, were each moderately below 1961-62.

TREE NUTS

Record 1963 Crop
in Prospect

The 1963 crop of the 4 major edible tree nuts--almonds, filberts, pecans, and walnuts--will set a new record of 295,950 tons if August 1 production prospects materialize. A crop of this size would top the previous record in 1961 by 10 percent; it would be 73 percent above the short 1962 crop, and 33 percent larger than the 1957-61 average. Expected heavy increases in pecans and almonds would much more than offset prospective light decreases in walnuts and filberts.

The 1963 California almond crop, estimated at 70,000 tons, is about 46 percent larger than the 1962 crop (48,000 tons) and 35 percent above the 1957-61 average (51,900 tons). Development of the 1963 crop has been very good and quality is expected to be good. Harvest usually starts in August.

Production of filberts in Oregon and Washington in 1963 is expected to total 7,550 tons, 3 percent under 1962 and 26 percent below average. In each State, the prospective crop is lighter than last year and below average. In Oregon, producer of about 95 percent of the 2-State total this year, development of the crop during July has been excellent and moderate temperatures have contributed to sizing of nuts. Harvest in both States usually starts in September.

The 1963 crops of walnuts in California and Oregon are expected to total 79,000 tons, about 1 percent lighter than last year but 10 percent heavier than average. The new crop in California is expected to be a little smaller than last year but moderately above average. But in Oregon, expected production is much above last year's light crop although moderately below average. About 95 percent of the prospective tonnage is in California, where weather conditions in July favored crop development. Harvest of walnuts usually starts in California in September and in Oregon in October.

A new record of 139,400 tons of pecans is in prospect this year, partly because of favorable weather for pollination and nut development and because trees produced a light crop last year. The tonnage forecast for 1963 is nearly 4 times the relatively light crop last year and 56 percent above average. About 58 percent of the 1963 crop consists of improved varieties and 42 percent of wild or seedling pecans. For both kinds, sharp increases over 1962 are indicated in U. S. production. Combined production of both kinds is forecast larger than last year in all pecan-producing States, except New Mexico. Harvest in most States usually starts in October and continues for several months.

For the above 4 edible tree nuts, production figures by States for 1963, 1962 and the 1957-61 average are given in table 14. U. S. production figures and season-average prices to growers, 1950-62, are shown in table 2.

Decreased Stocks in Cold
Storage on June 30, 1963

Cold storage stocks of tree nuts on June 30, 1962 and 1963, as given in the August 1963 Cold Storage Report were:

	<u>1962</u> 1,000 lb.	<u>1963</u> 1,000 lb.
Almonds in shell	1,083	878
shelled	19,917	14,064
Filberts in shell	370	255
shelled	1,532	1,042
Walnuts (English) in shell	6,308	11,324
shelled	7,285	10,735
Other tree nuts in shell	76,595	15,853
shelled	27,748	23,157
Total in shell.....	84,356	28,310
shelled	56,482	48,998

NEW INDEXES FOR TREE NUTS

By Ben H. Pubols

Economic and Statistical Analysis Division
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New indexes of production and prices of the 4 edible tree nuts--almonds, filberts, pecans, and walnuts--are presented in this issue of the Fruit Situation. These 4 tree nuts are the principal kinds grown commercially in the United States.

The new indexes for these tree nuts are similar to the new indexes for fruits that were described earlier in 1963 in the Fruit Situation, for citrus fruit in the January issue and noncitrus fruit in the June issue. As with the fruit indexes, the tree nut indexes involve series on production and prices to growers pertaining to mainland United States, beginning 1935; data from 1957, 1958, and 1959 for the bases and weights; and the weighted aggregative method of deriving the index numbers. The new tree nut indexes based on data for 1957-59 replaces similar indexes based on data for 1935-39.

Tree nut production and price index numbers (1957-59=100) for 1935-62 appear in table 1 and are shown graphically in the cover chart. Since 1935, the index of production about doubled, while the index of prices increased even more sharply. Both indexes are marked by frequent large year-to-year changes. Moreover, production changes often are accompanied by price changes in the opposite direction. In this, the behavior of the tree nut indexes is not unlike that of similar indexes for fruit.

Actual figures on production and prices of almonds, filberts, pecans, and walnuts for 1950-62, data included in the series used in constructing the new indexes, are given in table 2. Over these years, production of almonds and pecans increased somewhat, while that of filberts and walnuts did not change greatly in level. Prices received by growers for each of the 4 tree nuts trended upward.

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION TABLES

As in the August issue of the Fruit Situation for the past 10 years, so in this issue are published a group of tables presenting comprehensive series on per capita consumption of individual kinds and broad groups of fruits and tree nuts. Contents are as follows: Table 3, fresh fruits; table 4, canned and chilled fruits; table 5, canned and chilled fruit juices; table 6, dried fruits; table 7, frozen fruits and juices; table 8, fresh-weight equivalent of fresh and processed fruits and juices combined; and table 9, edible tree nuts, shelled basis. Many of the series begin with 1909; all end with 1962.

Changes in the tables from a year ago consist mainly of revisions in figures for 1961 and the addition of data for 1962. A noteworthy change is the inclusion of figures for concentrated pineapple juice, beginning 1957, which are embodied in series in tables 5 and 8.

Table 3.--Fresh fruits: Per capita consumption, farm weight, 1909-62 1/

Year	Citrus fruits										Other fruits																														
	Oranges:		Tangerines:		Limes:		Grapefruit:		Total citrus:		Apples:		Apricots:		Avocados:		Bananas:		Cherries:		Cranberries:		Figs:		Grapes:		Nectarines:		Peaches:		Pears:		Pineapples:		Plums and prunes:		Strawberries:		Total:		
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1909	12.6	2/	2.7	0.9	16.2	62.2	0.2	---	---	21.1	2.4	0.7	4/	8.0	---	---	14.9	4.4	2/0.8	3.1	4.2	59.8	136.2																		
1910	13.4	2/	3.1	1.0	17.8	59.4	.2	---	---	21.0	2.3	.6	4/	5.3	---	---	18.5	5.3	2/	2.7	4.0	60.7	137.9																		
1911	15.7	2/	3.3	1.1	19.8	73.5	.2	---	---	23.3	3.4	.5	4/	7.8	---	---	13.5	5.7	2/	3.8	3.8	62.8	156.1																		
1912	14.3	2/	3.1	1.1	18.5	74.6	.2	---	---	21.2	3.6	.5	4/	6.7	---	---	20.3	5.9	.8	3.7	3.7	66.6	159.7																		
1913	12.0	2/	2.8	1.8	16.6	59.3	.2	---	---	22.8	2.1	.5	4/	4.9	---	---	15.0	4.9	.9	2.8	3.6	57.7	133.6																		
1914	18.8	2/	3.2	2.1	24.1	79.8	.2	---	---	22.5	3.5	.7	4/	7.5	---	---	19.6	5.7	.9	3.9	3.4	67.9	163.8																		
1915	17.6	2/	3.2	2.3	23.1	69.0	.2	---	---	18.1	3.0	.5	4/	6.3	---	---	23.8	5.4	.8	3.8	3.3	50.2	137.3																		
1916	16.5	2/	3.2	2.3	22.0	63.9	.2	---	---	16.4	2.6	.6	4/	5.5	---	---	12.9	5.0	.6	3.4	3.1	45.3	126.2																		
1917	17.1	2/	3.2	2.4	22.0	56.1	.2	---	---	15.4	2.1	.3	4/	7.5	---	---	15.6	5.8	.6	2.9	3.0	54.1	132.2																		
1918	10.5	2/	2.9	3.1	16.5	56.9	.2	---	---	15.4	2.1	.4	4/	5.3	---	---	13.1	5.5	.6	3.2	2.8	48.6	122.0																		
1919	17.0	2/	3.2	3.3	23.5	45.2	.2	---	---	17.6	1.8	.6	4/	8.2	---	---	16.3	5.5	.4	2.2	3.5	56.3	129.0																		
1920	20.8	0.4	3.6	5.1	26.0	63.0	.2	---	---	18.5	2.7	.4	4/	8.0	---	---	14.0	6.7	.6	2.1	3.2	56.4	145.4																		
1921	16.7	.6	3.9	4/	36.1	36.1	.2	---	---	20.0	1.2	.4	4/	6.5	---	---	9.7	4.5	.7	2.4	3.7	49.3	115.9																		
1922	15.2	.4	3.7	4/	32.6	54.7	.2	---	---	20.6	2.5	.5	4/	8.9	---	---	18.1	7.1	.7	2.5	4.5	65.8	147.9																		
1923	22.0	.6	3.6	4/	32.5	57.7	.3	---	---	19.7	2.3	.6	4/	9.0	---	---	13.2	6.1	.9	3.7	4.5	60.3	147.5																		
1924	23.0	.4	3.8	0.1	33.9	54.1	.2	0.1	---	20.7	1.9	.5	4/	9.0	---	---	16.5	6.4	1.0	2.1	4.7	63.1	151.1																		
1925	17.5	.7	4.0	.1	28.9	46.3	.2	---	---	23.6	1.8	.5	4/	8.3	---	---	12.1	6.0	1.2	2.5	3.7	60.6	139.8																		
1926	20.8	.5	4.2	.1	31.4	62.3	.2	---	---	23.0	2.5	.6	4/	9.7	---	---	18.1	7.8	1.2	2.5	3.9	70.6	164.3																		
1927	22.1	.7	3.1	4/	32.2	37.4	.3	4/	---	24.6	1.4	.4	4/	9.1	---	---	10.7	5.5	.9	2.8	4.4	60.1	129.7																		
1928	19.6	.6	3.7	4/	32.5	48.9	.3	---	---	26.4	1.8	.4	4/	10.9	---	---	16.5	6.8	.8	3.3	4.4	71.7	150.1																		
1929	27.5	1.1	3.5	4/	39.8	39.7	.4	---	---	25.7	1.3	.4	0.1	9.1	---	---	13.0	5.7	.9	2.5	4.4	63.6	143.1																		
1930	19.9	.6	4.1	6.6	31.2	42.1	.4	---	---	24.3	1.2	.4	.1	8.7	---	---	10.3	6.7	1.0	3.8	3.3	60.3	133.6																		
1931	27.6	1.7	3.5	.1	42.3	51.7	.5	---	---	22.0	1.4	.5	.1	8.4	---	---	21.5	7.2	1.1	2.8	4.0	69.6	153.6																		
1932	24.6	1.4	3.2	.1	36.7	39.2	.5	---	---	19.8	1.7	.4	.1	7.8	---	---	9.3	5.3	.9	2.8	4.3	53.0	128.9																		
1933	26.6	1.4	3.5	4/	39.4	40.0	.3	---	---	16.3	1.5	.5	.1	6.9	---	---	10.0	5.1	.6	2.3	4.1	47.8	127.2																		
1934	27.0	1.4	3.6	.1	39.8	25.3	.4	---	---	19.3	1.2	.3	.1	7.4	---	---	11.3	6.8	.6	2.9	3.5	54.0	119.1																		
1935	30.7	1.4	4.1	.1	44.6	32.9	.4	---	---	22.2	1.2	.3	.1	7.4	---	---	14.5	6.2	.6	2.5	3.5	59.0	136.5																		
1936	30.1	1.5	4.3	.1	46.2	27.6	.4	---	---	23.6	1.0	.3	.1	6.3	---	0.1	10.9	6.0	.8	2.7	2.9	55.3	129.1																		
1937	26.6	2.1	3.4	.1	44.5	33.6	.5	---	---	26.9	1.0	.4	.1	7.4	---	.1	14.2	6.6	1.0	2.6	3.4	64.4	142.5																		
1938	33.5	1.6	4.3	.1	49.1	28.2	.5	---	---	24.1	1.0	.3	.1	5.6	---	.1	13.1	6.4	.9	2.7	2.9	58.0	135.3																		
1939	41.1	2.3	4.2	.1	61.4	30.7	.5	---	---	22.1	1.2	.4	.1	6.0	---	.2	15.3	6.5	.9	2.7	3.3	59.4	151.5																		
1940	39.4	1.6	4.5	.1	56.7	29.7	.4	---	---	20.3	1.1	.3	.1	6.3	---	.1	13.1	7.1	.8	2.5	3.3	57.7	142.1																		
1941	38.9	1.8	4.7	.1	57.7	31.7	.4	---	---	19.5	1.1	.4	.1	6.2	---	.2	18.6	6.7	.8	2.4	3.1	59.5	148.9																		
1942	39.8	1.4	4.3	.1	57.7	28.1	.5	---	---	9.4	1.1	.3	.1	6.2	---	.2	14.6	6.7	.4	2.4	3.4	45.6	131.4																		
1943	39.7	2.9	5.0	.2	60.3	24.9	.5	---	---	8.2	.9	.3	.1	5.6	---	.2	8.4	5.4	.5	2.2	1.8	34.5	119.7																		
1944	47.6	2.5	4.9	.2	68.2	25.5	.9	---	---	10.6	1.3	.2	.1	4.9	---	.2	17.9	7.1	.6	2.7	1.2	48.0	141.7																		
1945	45.1	2.7	5.1	.2	66.6	22.9	.7	---	---	14.2	1.1	.2	.1	5.6	---	.2	18.2	7.3	.9	2.3	1.3	52.5	142.0																		
1946	37.9	2.4	4.7	.1	59.1	23.0	.8	---	---	17.3	1.0	.2	.1	5.7	---	.2	16.6	6.8	1.2	2.7	1.6	54.4	136.5																		
1947	41.5	1.9	4.8	.1	62.2	25.4	.6	---	---	20.1	.9	.3	4/	6.6	---	.2	14.8	5.9	.9	2.3	1.9	54.7	142.3																		
1948	35.7	1.8	4.5	.1	54.4	26.3	.6	---	---	21.9	.8	.3	4/	5.8	---	.2	11.3	4.4	.8	2.1	1.8	50.4	131.1																		
1949	30.7	2.1	4.1	.1	47.9	24.7	.6	---	---	21.9	1.1	.4	.1	5.2	---	.2	11.6	5.5	.7	2.4	1.6	50.2	122.8																		
1950	26.9	2.0	4.0	.2	41.3	22.7	.3	---	---	19.1	.8	.4	.1	5.4	---	.2	7.8	4.1	.8	1.8	1.6	42.8	106.8																		
1951	28.8	1.9	4.0	.1	45.1	25.7	.4	---	---	18.3	.7	.3	.1	5.9	---	.1	9.4	4.0	.6	2.3	1.8	44.4	115.2																		
1952	27.9	2.0	3.9	.1	44.4	21.6	.4	---	---	18.9	.8	.3	4/	4.8	---	.2	10.7	4.4	.6	1.7	1.6	46.1	112.1																		
1953	27.6	2.2	3.7	.2	43.4	20.9	.4	---	---	21.7	.7	.3	4/	4.8	---	.2	10.3	3.9	.6	2.1	1.4	46.8	111.1																		
1954	24.5	2.0	3.6	.1	41.2	20.9	.3	---	---	20.2	.7	.3	4/	5.1	---	.3	10.0	3.7	.6	1.4	1.2	44.5	105.7																		
1955	24.8	2.1	3.4	.2	41.2	19.6	.4	---	---	19.5	.7	.3	4/	5.0	---	.3	6.1	3.4	.7	1.8	1.2	39.8	100.6																		
1956	22.6	2.2	3.2	.2	38.5	18.9	.2	---	---	20.3	.5	.3	4/	4.7	---	.2	9.0	3.7	.7	1.9	1.5	43.3	100.7																		
1957	21.6	2.0	3.3	.2	36.5	19.3	.3	---	---	20.2	.6	.3	4/	3.9	---	.4	8.6	3.7	.6	1.6	1.7	42.6	98.4																		
1958	17.6	2.1	3.0	.2	30.5	22.6	.2	---	---	20.6	.5	.3	4/	4.1	---	.3	10.5	3.5	.6	1.2	1.5	44.0	97.1																		
1959	19.8	2.1	2.9	.1	33.4	23.0	.3	---	---	22.0	.4	.2	4/	3.9	---	.4	9.7	3.2	.5	1.7	1.3	44.5	100.9																		
1960	19.4	2.1	2.9	.1	33.3	20.1	.2	---	---	23.2	.4	.3	4/	3.9	---	.5	9.5	2.6	.5	1.2	1.4	44.1	97.5																		
1961	16.2	2.1	2.8	.1	30.4	18.6	.2	---	---	21.9	.5	.3	4/	3.4	---	.6	9.5	2.6	.4	1.4	1.6	43.0	92.0																		
1962	15.7	2.1	2.7	.1	28.8	19.5	.2	---	---	20.0	.5	.3	4/	4.0	---	.5	8.3	2.7	.4	1.4	1.6	40.4	88.7																		

1/ All data on calendar-year basis with exception of citrus fruits, beginning 1941, which start October of November prior to year indicated. Civilian consumption only, beginning 1941. 2/ Tangerines are included with oranges 1909-19. 3/ Beginning 1934 includes only apples from commercial areas sold and used in farm households. 4/ Less than 0.05 pound. 5/ Estimated. 6/ Tannelos included as follows: 1956-0.1; 1957-0.2; 1958-0.1; 1959-0.1; 1960-0.2; 1961-0.2; 1962-0.3 pound. 7/ Preliminary.

Table 4.-Canned and chilled fruits: Per capita consumption, 1909-62 1/

Year	Canned fruit													Total	Chilled citrus segments 2/
	Apples and apple sauce	Apricots	Berries	Cherries	Cranberries	Figs	Salad and cocktail tail	Peaches (including spiced)	Pears	Pineapple	Plums and prunes	Olives	Citrus segments		
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	
1909	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	---	3/	---	0.6	0.4	4/0.3	0.1	4/0.2	---	3.0	---
1910	.7	.4	.3	.1	---	3/	---	.9	.4	.5	.1	.2	---	3.6	---
1911	.6	.5	.3	.2	---	3/	---	.8	.4	.6	.1	.4	---	3.9	---
1912	.7	.5	.3	.2	---	3/	---	.8	.5	.8	.1	.3	---	4.2	---
1913	.5	.4	.3	.1	---	3/	---	.9	.5	1.1	.1	.3	---	4.2	---
1914	.7	.6	.4	.2	---	3/	---	1.2	.5	1.7	.1	.3	---	5.7	---
1915	.5	.4	.4	.2	---	3/	---	1.0	.6	2.0	.1	.4	---	5.6	---
1916	1.1	.6	.4	.2	---	3/	---	1.2	.7	2.3	.2	.4	---	7.1	---
1917	1.5	.9	.5	.3	---	3/	---	1.5	.8	1.8	.2	.2	---	7.7	---
1918	1.2	.9	.5	.3	---	3/	---	1.2	.9	2.0	.2	.3	---	7.5	---
1919	1.1	1.8	.7	.4	3/	3/	---	2.1	1.0	1.9	.3	.4	---	9.7	---
1920	.9	.9	.6	.5	3/	3/	---	2.1	1.1	2.8	.2	.3	---	9.4	---
1921	1.0	.7	.6	.2	3/	3/	---	1.9	.4	2.9	.2	.3	3/	8.2	---
1922	.8	.6	.6	.5	3/	3/	---	2.0	.3	2.2	.2	.3	3/	7.5	---
1923	1.1	.5	.6	.6	3/	0.1	0.1	2.4	.4	2.5	.1	.5	0.1	9.0	---
1924	.9	.5	.8	.6	0.1	.1	.2	2.1	.3	2.7	.1	.4	.1	8.9	---
1925	.9	.7	.6	.6	3/	.2	.2	3.2	.6	3.4	.2	.4	.1	11.1	---
1926	.9	.8	.8	.9	.1	.2	.2	3.2	.9	3.2	.2	.4	.2	12.0	---
1927	.8	.7	.7	.4	.1	.2	.3	4.2	.7	3.6	.2	.5	.2	12.6	---
1928	1.0	.8	.7	.7	.1	.2	.3	3.7	.7	3.3	.3	.6	.2	12.6	---
1929	1.1	.8	.7	.7	.1	.1	.4	2.9	.9	3.2	.4	.6	.4	12.3	---
1930	.8	.8	.5	.8	.1	.1	.4	3.2	.9	3.8	.3	.5	.6	12.8	---
1931	.7	.6	.7	.7	.1	.1	.2	2.0	.7	4.1	.3	.5	.2	10.9	---
1932	.8	.6	.3	.7	.1	3/	.3	2.8	.9	2.7	.2	.4	.4	10.2	---
1933	.9	.7	.4	1.0	.1	3/	.5	2.6	1.0	3.5	.4	.4	.3	11.8	---
1934	1.0	.7	.5	.8	.2	.1	.5	2.6	1.0	3.6	.4	.5	.6	12.5	---
1935	1.0	.7	.5	1.0	.2	3/	.7	2.8	1.0	3.9	.6	.5	.5	13.4	---
1936	1.2	1.0	.5	1.1	.3	.1	.9	3.5	1.3	4.9	.7	.5	.7	16.7	---
1937	1.0	1.0	.3	1.0	.3	.1	.9	2.7	1.1	3.5	.6	.4	.6	13.5	---
1938	1.1	1.0	.5	1.0	.4	.1	1.1	3.5	1.2	3.6	.5	.6	.8	15.4	---
1939	1.2	.9	.4	1.2	.5	.1	1.2	3.5	1.1	4.3	.6	.5	.6	16.1	---
1940	1.5	.9	.4	1.4	.6	.1	1.6	4.4	1.5	4.7	.5	.7	.8	19.1	---
1941	1.4	1.0	.5	1.3	.5	.1	1.5	3.3	1.5	4.4	.6	.6	1.1	17.8	---
1942	1.7	1.1	.6	1.1	.6	.3	1.9	4.4	1.3	2.8	.6	.6	.3	17.3	---
1943	1.6	.3	.4	.7	.3	.2	1.3	3.2	1.4	2.0	.6	.6	3/	12.6	---
1944	1.0	1.0	.1	.9	.3	.1	1.0	1.3	.4	2.0	.5	.7	3/	9.3	---
1945	1.1	1.3	.1	.8	.5	.3	2.4	4.9	.9	.8	.7	.6	3/	14.4	---
1946	1.4	2.8	.2	1.8	.8	.2	2.7	5.4	1.7	3.4	.7	.7	.5	22.3	---
1947	1.7	.9	.3	1.0	.8	.3	2.1	4.5	1.2	3.3	.6	.7	.8	18.2	---
1948	1.9	1.0	.5	1.2	.5	.1	2.2	4.6	1.2	3.4	.5	.8	1.0	18.9	---
1949	2.1	1.1	.6	1.4	.5	.1	2.3	4.9	1.4	3.4	.5	.5	.9	19.7	---
1950	2.4	1.1	.4	1.8	.7	.1	2.6	5.9	1.6	3.4	.4	.8	.8	22.0	---
1951	2.3	.9	.4	1.4	.8	.2	2.0	4.8	1.2	3.5	.3	.8	.9	19.5	---
1952	2.7	.9	.4	1.5	.8	.2	2.4	5.1	1.7	3.3	.4	.9	.7	21.0	---
1953	2.4	1.1	.4	1.5	.8	.1	2.1	5.3	1.7	3.6	.5	.9	.9	21.3	---
1954	2.5	1.0	.4	1.4	.8	.1	2.1	5.6	1.7	3.4	.4	.7	1.0	21.1	---
1955	2.8	1.1	.3	1.5	.9	.1	2.4	5.5	1.9	3.5	.5	.9	1.2	22.6	---
1956	3.1	1.1	.3	1.2	.9	.1	2.6	5.3	1.6	3.4	.5	.6	1.1	21.8	0.2
1957	3.1	1.0	.3	1.3	.8	.1	2.6	5.8	1.8	3.4	.5	.9	.8	22.4	.3
1958	3.3	.9	.3	1.3	.9	.1	2.6	5.8	2.0	3.3	.4	.8	1.1	22.8	.2
1959	3.2	.9	.3	1.3	.8	.1	2.7	5.9	1.9	3.3	.3	.8	.8	22.3	.2
1960	3.4	1.1	.2	1.1	.7	.1	2.7	6.1	2.0	3.4	.3	.8	1.0	22.9	.4
1961	3.6	1.2	.2	1.2	1.0	.1	2.7	6.3	1.8	3.3	.2	1.0	.9	23.5	.4
1962 5/	3.4	1.0	.2	1.3	.8	.1	2.8	6.3	2.1	3.2	.4	.8	.9	23.3	.4

1/ Data on pack year, 1909-42; calendar-year basis, 1943 to date. Civilian consumption only beginning 1941. 2/ Produced commercially in Florida. 3/ Less than 0.05 pound. 4/ Estimated. 5/ Preliminary.

Table 5 - Canned and chilled fruit juices (excluding frozen): Per capita consumption, 1910-62 ^{1/}

Year	Canned														Chilled ^{2/}		
	Citrus juices														Orange	Grape-fruit	Total
	Orange	Grape-fruit	Blended orange and grape-fruit	Lemon and lime	Tangerine	Citrus concentrate ^{3/}	Total	Berry	Apple	Fruit nectars	Grape	Pine-apple ^{3/}	Prune	Total			
Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1910	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.47	---	---	0.47	---	---	---
1911	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.18	---	---	.18	---	---	---
1912	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.45	---	---	.45	---	---	---
1913	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.34	---	---	.34	---	---	---
1914	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.12	---	---	.12	---	---	---
1915	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.61	---	---	.61	---	---	---
1916	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.44	---	---	.44	---	---	---
1917	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.31	---	---	.31	---	---	---
1918	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.45	---	---	.45	---	---	---
1919	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.28	---	---	.28	---	---	---
1920	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.59	---	---	.59	---	---	---
1921	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.34	---	---	.34	---	---	---
1922	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.16	---	---	.16	---	---	---
1923	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.29	---	---	.29	---	---	---
1924	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.12	---	---	.12	---	---	---
1925	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.16	---	---	.16	---	---	---
1926	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.17	---	---	.17	---	---	---
1927	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.32	---	---	.32	---	---	---
1928	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.13	---	---	.13	---	---	---
1929	---	0.05	---	---	---	---	0.05	---	---	---	.26	---	---	.33	---	---	---
1930	0.01	.05	---	---	---	---	.06	---	---	---	.27	---	---	.33	---	---	---
1931	.02	.11	---	---	---	---	.13	---	---	---	.30	---	---	.43	---	---	---
1932	.01	.11	---	---	---	---	.12	---	---	---	.31	---	---	.43	---	---	---
1933	.02	.16	---	---	---	---	.16	---	---	---	.27	---	---	.45	---	---	---
1934	.07	.21	---	---	---	---	.28	---	---	0.01	.22	---	0.01	.52	---	---	---
1935	.22	.62	---	0.01	---	---	.85	---	---	.01	.29	0.82	.02	1.99	---	---	---
1936	.20	.56	0.02	.01	---	---	.79	---	---	---	.05	1.17	.04	2.40	---	---	---
1937	.28	1.25	.06	.04	---	---	1.67	---	---	.20	.39	2.05	.18	4.49	---	---	---
1938	.19	1.55	.12	.05	---	---	1.91	---	---	.26	.42	1.85	.20	4.64	---	---	---
1939	.23	2.61	.15	.03	---	---	3.02	---	0.05	.13	.54	2.11	.07	5.92	---	---	---
1940	.68	2.34	.25	.02	---	---	3.29	0.37	.10	.24	.65	2.52	.06	7.23	---	---	---
1941	.74	3.08	.42	.04	---	0.42	4.70	.03	.20	.25	.59	2.67	.06	8.50	---	---	---
1942	.94	2.63	.48	.08	---	.44	4.57	.05	.37	.34	.64	2.14	.43	8.54	---	---	---
1943	.27	3.03	.27	.02	---	.43	4.02	.08	.44	.14	.71	1.58	.46	7.43	---	---	---
1944	1.46	4.80	1.11	.03	---	.19	7.59	.07	.62	.21	.33	.94	.57	10.33	---	---	---
1945	2.75	3.19	1.08	.06	---	.76	7.84	.34	.26	.06	.43	1.12	.89	10.94	---	---	---
1946	4.15	4.93	2.36	.10	0.11	.97	12.62	.86	.35	.19	.49	2.36	.90	17.77	---	---	---
1947	4.11	3.38	2.18	.07	.21	1.09	11.04	.35	.26	.29	.68	2.26	.75	15.63	---	---	---
1948	5.03	3.83	2.28	.08	.16	1.88	13.26	.47	.20	.37	.65	1.85	.74	17.07	---	---	---
1949	3.67	2.84	1.86	.10	.22	1.82	10.71	.47	.47	.55	.57	1.97	.80	15.07	---	---	---
1950	3.37	2.92	1.1	.07	.23	1.95	8.65	.47	.56	.92	.50	1.82	.93	13.38	---	---	---
1951	3.61	2.73	1.30	.08	.23	1.35	9.97	.47	.59	.83	.50	2.24	.78	14.82	---	---	---
1952	3.50	2.04	.85	.09	.15	1.63	8.44	.47	.54	.61	.82	2.49	.87	13.77	---	---	---
1953	3.13	1.97	.86	.09	.13	1.35	7.83	.47	.51	.56	.74	2.97	.94	13.55	---	---	---
1954	3.08	2.20	.89	.08	.19	1.36	7.79	.47	.71	.57	.73	2.38	.97	13.15	---	---	---
1955	2.95	2.17	.77	.11	.39	1.16	7.27	.47	.54	.73	.73	2.69	1.01	12.88	0.94	---	0.94
1956	2.42	2.12	.66	.09	.09	1.58	6.96	.47	.66	1.27	.85	2.86	1.26	13.86	1.05	0.07	1.12
1957	2.45	1.94	.58	.12	.09	1.66	6.94	.47	.68	1.37	.59	3.41	1.21	14.10	1.72	.05	1.77
1958	2.66	1.74	.72	.12	.07	1.62	6.94	.47	.77	1.24	.54	3.56	1.05	14.40	1.60	.14	1.64
1959	1.91	1.56	.49	.15	.06	1.07	5.26	.47	.57	1.38	1.25	3.13	.87	12.36	1.87	.03	1.90
1960	2.13	1.52	.51	.13	.07	1.46	5.92	.47	.90	1.40	1.29	3.32	1.36	13.86	2.11	.03	2.14
1961	1.71	1.47	.45	.13	.06	1.52	5.27	.47	.95	1.30	1.22	3.24	1.35	13.09	1.56	.33	1.69
1962 ^{5/}	1.93	1.49	.47	.13	.06	1.06	5.14	.47	1.05	1.16	1.14	3.28	1.06	12.85	2.20	.08	2.28

^{1/} Civilian consumption beginning 1941. Calendar-year basis except for citrus juices which are on a pack-year basis beginning in November of year prior to that indicated, and grape juice which in the years 1909-33 and 1948 to date begins November prior to year indicated.

^{2/} Chilled fruit juice is produced commercially from fresh fruit in Florida, does not include reconstituted frozen juice or fresh juice produced for local sale.

^{3/} Single-strength equivalent; pineapple includes concentrate beginning 1957.

^{4/} Not available.

^{5/} Preliminary.

Table 6. -Dried fruits: Per capita consumption, pack years, 1909-62 1/

Pack year	Apples	Apricots	Dates <u>2/</u>	Figs	Peaches	Pears	Prunes <u>3/</u>	Raisins and currants	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1909	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	<u>4/</u>	1.0	1.7	4.2
1910	.3	.1	.3	.3	.5	<u>4/</u>	.6	1.4	3.5
1911	.3	.1	.2	.3	.3	0.1	1.6	1.4	4.3
1912	.4	.1	.3	.3	.6	<u>4/</u>	1.0	1.8	4.5
1913	.2	.1	.3	.3	.7	<u>4/</u>	.6	1.5	3.7
1914	.1	.2	.2	.3	.6	.1	.8	1.8	4.1
1915	.4	.2	.3	.2	.6	<u>4/</u>	1.5	1.8	5.0
1916	.5	.1	.2	.4	.5	<u>4/</u>	1.4	2.0	5.1
1917	.4	.3	.1	.3	.7	<u>4/</u>	2.1	2.4	6.3
1918	.4	.1	.2	.3	.4	<u>4/</u>	.9	2.1	4.4
1919	.4	.1	.3	.5	.6	.1	2.0	2.9	6.9
1920	.2	.1	.3	.4	.5	.1	1.7	3.4	6.7
1921	.1	.1	.4	.6	.4	<u>4/</u>	1.2	2.7	5.5
1922	.3	.2	.5	.5	.5	.1	1.9	2.6	6.6
1923	.1	.2	.4	.4	.4	<u>4/</u>	1.4	2.6	5.5
1924	.2	.2	.5	.5	.4	.1	1.5	3.0	6.4
1925	.1	.1	.6	.5	.3	.1	1.8	2.8	6.3
1926	.1	.2	.4	.5	.4	.1	1.6	2.8	6.1
1927	.1	.2	.4	.4	.2	.1	2.3	2.6	6.3
1928	.1	.2	.4	.4	.4	.1	1.7	2.9	6.2
1929	.2	.2	.4	.4	.2	.1	1.3	2.5	5.3
1930	.1	.2	.4	.3	.4	0	1.9	2.1	5.4
1931	.1	.3	.4	.2	.2	<u>4/</u>	1.6	1.9	4.7
1932	.1	.3	.4	.3	.3	<u>4/</u>	1.7	2.3	5.4
1933	.1	.3	.4	.3	.3	<u>4/</u>	1.5	2.3	5.2
1934	.1	.2	.5	.3	.3	<u>4/</u>	1.6	2.1	5.1
1935	.1	.2	.5	.3	.3	<u>4/</u>	2.2	2.3	5.9
1936	.2	.3	.5	.3	.4	<u>4/</u>	1.8	1.9	5.4
1937	.2	.3	.4	.4	.3	0	2.2	2.0	5.8
1938	.1	.1	.4	.4	.3	<u>4/</u>	1.6	2.6	5.5
1939	.3	.4	.4	.3	.3	.1	2.1	2.5	6.4
1940	.1	.1	.4	.4	.4	<u>4/</u>	2.0	2.6	6.0
1941	<u>4/</u>	.2	.2	.4	.1	0	1.6	1.8	4.3
1942	0	0	.2	.5	0	0	1.3	2.2	4.2
1943	.1	<u>4/</u>	.2	.4	.1	<u>4/</u>	2.1	3.0	5.9
1944	.1	.2	.4	.4	.2	<u>4/</u>	1.8	3.0	6.1
1945	.2	.1	.4	.4	.3	.1	2.0	2.5	6.0
1946	.2	.2	.5	.3	.1	<u>4/</u>	1.4	1.8	4.5
1947	.2	.1	.3	.3	.2	<u>4/</u>	.9	1.7	3.7
1948	.1	.2	.5	.3	.1	<u>4/</u>	.8	1.9	3.9
1949	.2	.2	.4	.4	.1	<u>4/</u>	1.0	1.8	4.1
1950	.1	.2	.6	.3	.1	<u>4/</u>	1.1	1.7	4.1
1951	.2	.1	.5	.3	.1	<u>4/</u>	.8	1.8	3.8
1952	.1	.1	.5	.3	.1	<u>4/</u>	1.0	1.7	3.8
1953	.1	.2	.5	.3	.1	<u>4/</u>	.8	1.8	3.8
1954	.1	.1	.5	.3	.1	<u>4/</u>	1.0	1.8	3.9
1955	.1	.2	.5	.3	.1	<u>4/</u>	.7	1.7	3.6
1956	.1	.1	.5	.3	.1	<u>4/</u>	.8	1.8	3.7
1957	.1	.1	.6	.3	.1	<u>4/</u>	.9	1.5	3.6
1958	.1	<u>4/</u>	.4	.3	.1	<u>4/</u>	.7	1.4	3.0
1959	.1	.1	.4	.3	.1	<u>4/</u>	.7	1.6	3.3
1960	.1	.1	.5	.3	.1	<u>4/</u>	.6	1.4	3.1
1961	1	.1	.4	.3	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	.6	1.6	3.1
1962 <u>5/</u>	.1	<u>4/</u>	.4	.3	.1	<u>4/</u>	.7	1.5	3.1

1/ Production begins midyear. Civilian consumption 1941 to date. 2/ Pits-in basis. 3/ Excludes quantities used for juice. 4/ Less than 0.05 pound. 5/ Preliminary.

Table 7 .- Frozen fruits and juices: Per capita consumption, 1925-62 1/

13
9
14
8

Year	Black-berries		Rasp-berries		Straw-berries		Other berries		Apples		Apricots		Cherries		Grapes and pulp		Peaches		Citrus juices			Miscel-laneous		Total (product weight)		
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1925	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.20
1926	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.13
1927	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.28
1928	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.51
1929	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.58
1930	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.53
1931	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.41
1932	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.62
1933	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.51
1934	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.49
1935	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.50
1936	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.67
1937	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.21	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.16	---	---	---	0.01	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.52	
1938	.11	.18	.29	.07	.29	.07	.04	.07	.04	.04	.19	0.01	---	---	.05	---	---	0.01	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.02	
1939	.03	.09	.39	.16	.39	.16	.01	.16	.01	.01	.29	5/	---	---	.05	---	---	.03	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.13	
1940	.07	.09	.44	.18	.44	.18	.02	.18	.02	.02	.32	5/	---	---	.07	---	---	.06	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.28	
1941	.08	.14	.52	.14	.52	.14	.04	.14	.04	.04	.24	2/	---	---	.08	---	---	.04	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.34	
1942	.04	.08	.58	.09	.58	.09	.13	.09	.13	.07	.29	2/	---	---	.08	---	---	.05	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.39	
1943	.03	.14	.32	.03	.32	.03	.03	.03	.12	.04	.27	.04	---	---	.04	---	---	.10	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.13	
1944	.09	.17	.33	.19	.33	.19	.33	.19	.30	.17	.32	.17	---	---	5/	---	---	.18	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.01	
1945	.05	.09	.24	.16	.24	.16	.09	.16	.49	.40	.26	.40	---	---	.04	---	---	.18	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.31	
1946	.14	.15	.38	.25	.38	.25	.60	.25	.60	.30	.35	.30	---	---	.12	---	---	.56	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.15	
1947	.11	.21	.73	.22	.73	.22	.34	.22	.34	.14	.56	.14	---	---	.10	---	---	.31	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.20	
1948	.14	.19	.78	.24	.78	.24	.33	.24	.33	.10	.62	.10	---	---	.10	---	---	.28	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.00	
1949	.08	.16	.97	.20	.97	.20	.28	.20	.28	.06	.62	.06	---	---	.06	---	---	.17	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.09	
1950	.10	.22	.87	.29	.87	.29	.29	.29	.29	.06	.60	.06	---	---	.05	---	---	.16	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.51	
1951	.06	.21	1.00	.17	1.00	.17	.21	.17	.21	.04	.60	.04	---	---	.03	---	---	.16	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.28	
1952	.07	.21	1.21	.29	1.21	.29	.28	.29	.28	.04	.63	.04	---	---	.04	---	---	.20	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.76	
1953	.08	.23	1.25	.23	1.25	.23	.24	.23	.24	.03	.58	.03	---	---	.08	---	---	.22	---	---	---	---	---	---	6.62	
1954	.10	.13	1.43	.23	1.43	.23	.31	.23	.31	.04	.52	.04	---	---	5/	---	---	.17	---	---	---	---	---	---	7.07	
1955	.12	.24	1.44	.37	1.44	.37	.41	.37	.41	.04	.66	.04	---	---	.09	---	---	.26	---	---	---	---	---	---	7.44	
1956	.07	.20	1.49	.39	1.49	.39	.51	.39	.51	.04	.69	.04	---	---	.04	---	---	.23	---	---	---	---	---	---	8.72	
1957	.05	.14	1.53	.25	1.53	.25	.34	.25	.34	.05	.66	.05	---	---	.13	---	---	.24	---	---	---	---	---	---	8.81	
1958	.10	.23	1.52	.43	1.52	.43	.39	.43	.39	.03	.52	.03	---	---	.12	---	---	.14	---	---	---	---	---	---	8.98	
1959	.10	.20	1.29	.20	1.29	.20	.39	.20	.39	.04	.62	.04	---	---	.08	---	---	.22	---	---	---	---	---	---	7.95	
1960	.14	.21	1.15	.36	1.15	.36	.40	.36	.40	.07	.72	.07	---	---	.03	---	---	.24	---	---	---	---	---	---	8.13	
1961	.10	.21	1.22	.40	1.22	.40	.37	.40	.37	.06	.65	.06	---	---	.12	---	---	.27	---	---	---	---	---	---	8.85	
1962 6/	.14	.17	1.26	.47	1.26	.47	.32	.47	.32	.06	.74	.06	---	---	.08	---	---	.31	---	---	---	---	---	---	9.72	

1/ Prior to 1937, items not reported separately. Civilian consumption beginning 1941. 2/ Includes single-strength and concentrated juices. 3/ Concentrated fruit juices converted to single strength on basis of 3.525 pounds to 1; lemonade base, 0.14 to 1 through 1952 and 0.74 beginning 1953. 4/ Includes plums, prunes, pineapple, noncitrus juices, and miscellaneous fruits and berries, prior to 1946 includes small quantities of citrus juices. 5/ Less than 0.005 pound. 6/ Preliminary.

Table 8 -Fruits, farm-weight equivalent: Per capita consumption, 1910-62 1/

Year	Citrus			Apples			Other fruit			All fruit			
	Fresh 2/	Canned 3/	Juice 3/	Fresh 4/	Canned 5/	Juice 5/	Fresh	Canned	Juice	Fresh	Canned	Juice	Total
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1910	17.8	---	---	59.4	1.0	---	62.2	2.9	0.7	14.5	---	---	78.8
1911	19.8	---	---	73.5	1.0	---	62.8	3.5	---	12.9	---	---	79.5
1912	18.5	---	---	74.6	1.0	---	66.6	3.9	---	14.9	---	---	86.1
1913	16.6	---	---	59.3	1.0	---	62.8	4.3	---	15.5	---	---	78.0
1914	24.1	---	---	71.8	.8	---	67.9	5.4	---	14.5	---	---	88.0
1915	23.1	---	---	69.0	1.0	---	65.2	6.4	---	16.1	---	---	88.6
1916	22.0	---	---	63.9	1.1	---	50.3	7.2	---	17.1	---	---	85.9
1917	22.0	---	---	56.1	1.9	---	54.1	7.6	---	19.3	---	---	85.3
1918	16.5	---	---	56.9	2.2	---	48.6	7.5	---	19.7	---	---	75.6
1919	23.5	---	---	45.2	1.8	---	50.3	8.9	---	18.4	---	---	84.0
1920	26.0	---	---	63.0	1.6	---	56.4	10.1	---	23.8	---	---	101.2
1921	30.5	---	---	36.1	1.4	---	49.3	9.7	---	22.8	---	---	82.3
1922	24.6	---	---	57.5	1.4	---	65.8	8.6	---	20.8	---	---	101.9
1923	32.5	0.1	---	54.7	1.4	---	60.3	8.8	---	21.6	---	---	95.4
1924	33.9	.2	---	54.1	1.6	---	63.1	9.6	---	21.0	---	---	91.1
1925	28.9	.3	---	46.3	1.4	---	60.6	11.1	.2	22.0	0.2	---	93.9
1926	31.4	.3	---	62.3	1.5	---	70.6	12.7	.3	21.9	.3	---	105.6
1927	32.2	.5	---	37.4	1.4	---	60.1	13.6	.5	21.7	.5	---	96.2
1928	29.5	.5	---	48.9	1.4	---	51.3	13.8	.2	22.0	.6	---	108.3
1929	39.8	.5	0.1	39.7	1.6	---	63.6	13.2	.4	20.7	.6	---	108.3
1930	31.2	.8	---	42.1	1.7	---	45.3	13.5	.4	18.5	.4	---	81.6
1931	42.3	1.2	---	51.7	1.2	---	53.7	13.3	.4	17.8	.4	---	101.5
1932	36.7	.5	---	39.2	1.2	---	41.1	12.0	.5	17.4	.7	---	83.6
1933	39.4	.8	---	40.0	1.4	---	42.1	12.0	.4	19.3	.6	---	86.1
1934	39.8	.6	---	25.3	1.3	---	27.7	14.0	.4	18.5	.5	---	102.9
1935	44.6	1.2	---	42.9	1.5	---	35.4	14.0	1.8	17.4	.7	---	117.5
1936	46.2	1.0	---	27.6	1.6	---	30.4	16.2	.6	18.5	.6	---	93.9
1937	44.5	1.4	---	33.6	2.0	---	36.9	16.0	.4	17.4	.5	---	94.4
1938	49.1	1.2	---	28.2	1.8	---	31.2	15.2	.4	18.7	.5	---	104.0
1939	61.4	1.4	---	30.7	1.9	0.1	59.4	16.5	4.6	19.3	1.0	---	104.0
1940	56.7	1.2	---	29.7	2.2	.2	33.8	18.0	4.2	19.3	1.1	---	102.3
1941	57.7	1.7	---	31.7	2.5	.3	35.4	19.0	5.7	21.2	1.2	---	102.8
1942	57.7	1.8	---	28.1	2.6	.6	31.7	17.7	5.4	18.6	1.3	---	104.1
1943	60.3	1.1	---	24.9	2.3	.7	28.2	12.6	4.4	14.5	1.0	---	84.5
1944	68.2	1.1	---	25.5	1.4	1.0	28.8	9.4	4.4	16.9	1.7	---	69.4
1945	66.6	1.1	---	22.9	1.7	.4	26.6	13.6	3.0	21.3	1.7	---	83.4
1946	59.1	1.1	---	23.0	1.9	.5	24.4	12.4	4.0	21.3	1.9	---	83.3
1947	52.2	1.5	---	25.4	2.4	.2	27.9	22.4	7.0	18.3	2.6	---	104.7
1948	54.4	2.0	---	26.3	2.8	.3	30.1	17.8	6.4	14.0	2.8	---	95.7
1949	47.9	1.8	---	24.7	2.9	.3	31.3	18.3	5.2	13.1	2.6	---	89.6
1950	41.3	1.5	---	22.7	3.5	.7	29.9	19.1	5.6	13.5	2.2	---	90.6
1951	45.1	1.7	---	20.8	3.4	.8	42.8	21.3	5.8	13.3	2.4	---	103.1
1952	44.4	1.7	---	25.7	3.4	.8	31.5	18.6	6.2	12.8	2.3	---	84.3
1953	43.4	1.8	---	21.6	4.0	.8	27.9	19.9	6.9	12.5	2.7	---	100.4
1954	41.2	1.9	---	16.0	4.0	.8	26.5	20.5	7.6	12.5	2.6	---	90.0
1955	41.2	2.2	6/	20.0	3.6	1.1	26.1	20.0	6.6	12.5	2.6	---	86.2
1956	36.5	2.2	6/	16.6	4.1	.8	39.8	21.0	7.2	12.4	3.2	---	83.6
1957	38.5	6/	6/	18.9	4.4	1.0	43.3	20.0	8.7	11.9	3.3	---	87.2
1958	30.5	6/	6/	17.2	4.4	1.0	26.0	21.0	9.3	11.8	3.2	---	87.9
1959	33.4	6/	6/	22.6	4.7	1.2	29.9	20.9	9.6	10.8	3.1	---	88.4
1960	33.2	6/	6/	23.0	4.5	1.5	30.5	20.8	9.4	10.1	2.8	---	87.6
1961	30.4	6/	6/	21.5	4.9	1.4	27.8	21.1	10.2	10.5	3.0	---	88.9
1962	28.8	6/	6/	19.5	4.9	1.5	26.5	21.4	9.7	10.2	3.1	---	87.4
1962 1/	28.8	6/	6/	19.5	4.9	1.6	27.2	21.4	9.5	10.2	3.4	---	89.2

1/ Excludes quantities consumed as baby food. Farm-weight equivalent derived using constant conversion factors for individual fruits except juices, for which factors have been adjusted since 1948 to allow for increased yield. Unless otherwise noted, data represent a calendar year (adjustments to a calendar year, when necessary, were made by combining proportional parts of each pack year involved). Civilian consumption only, beginning 1941, crop year beginning October or November prior to year indicated.
 2/ Pack year beginning November prior to year indicated. 3/ Less than 0.05 pound. 4/ Includes chilled citrus.
 5/ Preliminary.
 6/ Excludes quantities consumed as baby food. Farm-weight equivalent derived using constant conversion factors for individual fruits except juices, for which factors have been adjusted since 1948 to allow for increased yield. Unless otherwise noted, data represent a calendar year (adjustments to a calendar year, when necessary, were made by combining proportional parts of each pack year involved). Civilian consumption only, beginning 1941, crop year beginning October or November prior to year indicated.
 7/ Preliminary.

Table 9.--Tree nuts (shelled basis): Per capita consumption, crop years, 1909-62 ^{1/}

Year	Almonds	Filberts	Pecans	Walnuts	Other ^{2/}	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1909	0.15	0.06	0.01	0.31	0.26	0.8
1910	.17	.07	.01	.30	.19	.7
1911	.15	.05	.01	.31	.26	.8
1912	.17	.06	.01	.28	.16	.7
1913	.16	.07	.01	.31	.29	.8
1914	.16	.07	.01	.28	.19	.7
1915	.17	.05	^{3/}	.35	.21	.8
1916	.22	.07	.01	.35	.13	.8
1917	.23	.10	^{3/}	.28	.18	.8
1918	.29	.06	^{3/}	.25	.16	.8
1919	.33	.15	.24	.49	.23	1.4
1920	.20	.07	.04	.31	.36	1.0
1921	.31	.11	.16	.49	.36	1.4
1922	.29	.11	.05	.44	.34	1.2
1923	.30	.12	.19	.42	.39	1.4
1924	.26	.07	.13	.48	.35	1.3
1925	.23	.10	.17	.51	.29	1.3
1926	.26	.08	.30	.37	.35	1.4
1927	.24	.10	.11	.51	.14	1.1
1928	.26	.09	.21	.38	.30	1.2
1929	.20	.06	.16	.44	.23	1.1
1930	.21	.06	.17	.33	.29	1.1
1931	.17	.04	.26	.32	.33	1.1
1932	.14	.05	.20	.36	.27	1.0
1933	.12	.03	.23	.26	.25	.9
1934	.11	.03	.17	.33	.35	1.0
1935	.17	.04	.36	.34	.44	1.4
1936	.16	.05	.17	.28	.47	1.1
1937	.19	.03	.30	.38	.46	1.4
1938	.14	.03	.21	.32	.49	1.2
1939	.21	.05	.27	.38	.46	1.4
1940	.12	.03	.34	.32	.54	1.4
1941	.09	.04	.34	.44	.40	1.3
1942	.22	.03	.23	.35	.14	1.0
1943	.23	.05	.38	.37	.07	1.1
1944	.36	.10	.41	.41	.16	1.4
1945	.34	.10	.37	.38	.24	1.4
1946	.36	.13	.20	.38	.40	1.5
1947	.30	.08	.31	.33	.45	1.5
1948	.29	.09	.44	.38	.49	1.7
1949	.30	.10	.31	.49	.53	1.7
1950	.33	.06	.32	.37	.57	1.7
1951	.30	.08	.39	.43	.49	1.7
1952	.26	.09	.37	.46	.50	1.7
1953	.24	.06	.51	.33	.50	1.6
1954	.22	.08	.22	.39	.58	1.5
1955	.21	.07	.34	.43	.59	1.6
1956	.27	.04	.40	.35	.49	1.6
1957	.19	.09	.30	.32	.59	1.5
1958	.17	.07	.38	.39	.57	1.6
1959	.37	.08	.31	.30	.52	1.6
1960	.23	.07	.39	.35	.54	1.6
1961	.32	.07	.51	.30	.54	1.7
1962 ^{4/}	.20	.05	.14	.30	.56	1.5

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

Table 11.--Frozen fruits and fruit juices: Pack and cold-storage holdings, 1961 and 1962 seasons

Commodity	Pack		Stocks		
	1961	1962	July 31 average 1957-61	July 31 1962	July 31 1963
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Apples and applesauce	80,117	65,874	33,118	40,179	36,183
Apricots	12,164	10,874	10,486	16,042	18,402
Cherries	188,637	140,357	72,936	121,575	84,784
Grapes	13,598	13,865	5,792	4,241	4,370
Peaches	60,774	53,569	16,318	22,589	15,935
Plums and prunes	2,198	2,574	1/	1/	1/
Blackberries	22,562	22,532	10,241	9,513	9,675
Blueberries	21,990	26,452	10,646	14,713	10,638
Boysenberries	13,020	11,987	n.a.	14,519	13,955
Olallieberries	---	1,358	---	---	---
Raspberries, black	6,072	5,942	(2/43,721	7,629	5,574
Raspberries, red	23,127	24,544	(24,253	30,072
Strawberries	222,694	234,620	219,543	202,155	185,032
Logan and other berries	3,414	2,849	1/	1/	1/
All other fruit	34,559	50,721	59,668	33,245	29,077
Total	704,926	668,118	482,469	510,653	443,697
Orange juice 3/	(See below)	(See below)	380,537	631,809	363,093
Other fruit juices and purees	---	---	147,402	169,499	145,322
Total juices	---	---	527,939	801,308	508,415
Citrus juices (season beginning November 1)	Pack				
	1960		1961		1962
	1,000 gallons		1,000 gallons		1,000 gallons
Orange					
Concentrated	4/84,298		118,451		5/51,646
Unconcentrated	---		---		---
Grapefruit					
Concentrated	4/3,841		4/3,163		5/2,320
Unconcentrated	---		---		---
Blend					
Concentrated	256		267		53
Lemon					
Concentrated	93		n.a.		n.a.
Unconcentrated	n.a.		n.a.		n.a.
Lemonade base	8,450		n.a.		n.a.
Tangerine					
Concentrated	1,407		1,370		5/204
Limeade	728		822		6/154

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/ Data not available on 1960-61 and 1961-62 California packs - Florida only. 5/ Florida pack through Aug. 3, 1963. 6/ Florida pack through June 30, 1963. n. a. means "not available."

Table 12.--Production and utilization of specified fruits, crops of 1961 and 1962 1/

Commodity and crop year	Total production 2/		Farm disposition:		Utilization of sales (fresh equivalent)							
	Tons	1,000 bushels	Tons	1,000 bushels	Sold	Fresh sales	Canned	Dried	Frozen	Crushed	Other processed	
					1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	
Apples												
1961	126,565	125,138	2,202	122,936	122,936	77,533	22,707	3,853	3,308	---	---	3/15,535
1962	125,425	125,350	2,116	123,234	123,234	76,564	23,020	4,297	3,559	---	---	3/15,794
Avocados												
1961	56,100	56,100	325	55,775	55,775	55,775	---	---	---	---	---	---
1962	50,700	50,700	330	50,370	50,370	50,370	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cranberries 4/												
1961	61,820	61,770	5/	---	---	26,340	6/29,825	---	---	---	---	---
1962	66,225	59,075	5/	---	---	26,035	6/33,040	---	---	---	---	---
Grapes												
1961	3,092,030	3,092,030	6,905	3,085,125	3,085,125	485,705	44,000	912,900	---	1,642,520	---	---
1962	3,209,900	3,209,700	7,020	3,202,680	3,202,680	586,328	43,000	761,200	---	7/1,812,152	---	---
Olives												
1961	44,000	44,000	200	43,800	43,800	700	26,100	---	---	7,800	8/9,200	---
1962	51,000	51,000	200	50,800	50,800	600	37,700	---	---	4,600	8/7,900	---

1/ Production and utilization of apricots, cherries, nectarines, peaches, pears, plums, and prunes, 1961 and 1962 crops, published in the June 1963 Fruit Situation.

2/ Differences between total production and production having value are economic abandonment.

3/ Mostly crushed for vinegar, cider, and juice.

4/ Differences between production and production having value are: For 1961, quantities dumped for lack of market; for 1962, cranberries dumped, used for charity, or used for experimental purposes under provisions of the Cranberry Marketing Order. For 1961, includes cranberries paid for but not utilized.

5/ Quantities used in farm household negligible.

6/ Mostly canned.

7/ Includes some quantities canned.

8/ California Spanish Green, Sicilian Style, chopped, minced, brined and other cures.

Table 13.--Bush berries: Production, Washington and Oregon, average 1957-61, annual 1962 and indicated 1963 ^{1/}

Crop	Washington			Oregon			Total Washington and Oregon		
	Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated 1963	Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated 1963	Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated 1963
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Red raspberries	16,166	14,805	15,500	11,134	12,500	12,480	27,300	27,305	27,980
Black raspberries	532	240	292	6,202	2,470	2,520	6,734	2,710	2,812
Tame blackberries	6,152	5,890	4,851	17,889	23,040	18,880	24,041	28,930	23,731
Blueberries	2,693	2,970	3,300	---	---	---	2,693	2,970	3,300
Currants	681	1,056	1,092	---	---	---	681	1,056	1,092
Boysenberries and youngberries	---	---	---	6,000	3,240	3,190	6,000	3,240	3,190
Loganberries	---	---	---	1,642	1,800	1,710	1,642	1,800	1,710
Total	26,224	24,961	25,035	42,867	43,050	38,780	69,091	68,011	63,815

^{1/} Indications of all berry crops, except blackberries, are those released as of June 15, 1963. Indicated blackberry production is as of July 15.

Table 14.--Tree nuts: Production in important States, average 1957-61, annual 1962 and indicated 1963 ^{1/}

State	Pecans			Crop and State	Almonds, filberts, and walnuts		
	Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated 1963		Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated 1963
	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons
North Carolina	985	950	1,150	Almonds:			
South Carolina	2,700	200	4,000	California:	51,900	48,000	70,000
Georgia	21,280	7,600	44,000	Filberts:			
Florida	1,590	1,800	2,750	Oregon:	9,600	7,300	7,200
Alabama	12,250	3,500	26,500	Washington:	572	483	350
Mississippi	7,140	3,000	13,000	2 States:	10,172	7,783	7,550
Arkansas	3,395	1,600	4,500	Walnuts,			
Louisiana	10,160	2,250	12,500	English:			
Oklahoma	10,780	3,800	9,000	California:	66,700	77,000	75,000
Texas	16,430	7,000	20,000	Oregon:	4,960	2,900	4,000
New Mexico	2,800	3,700	2,000	2 States:	71,660	79,900	79,000
Total	89,420	35,400	139,400	Total tree nuts:	223,152	171,080	295,950
Improved varieties ^{2/}	43,283	18,000	80,650				
Wild and seedling	46,137	17,400	58,750				

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

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

Table 15.--Apples, commercial crop: Production, average 1957-61, annual 1962 and indicated 1963 ^{1/}

State and area	Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated 1963	State and area	Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated 1963
	bu.	bu.	bu.		bu.	bu.	bu.
Maine	1,694	1,900	1,900	Minnesota	333	380	295
New Hampshire	1,414	1,400	1,500	Iowa	258	260	260
Vermont	948	1,200	1,200	Missouri	1,158	1,250	1,200
Massachusetts	2,824	2,900	3,000	Kansas	230	180	140
Rhode Island	178	180	150				
Connecticut	1,326	1,220	1,300	N. Central	23,811	24,120	19,980
New York	19,920	22,300	20,500				
New Jersey	2,880	2,800	2,500	Kentucky	345	375	220
Pennsylvania	8,640	9,400	8,500	Tennessee	340	400	220
				Arkansas	190	225	200
N. Atlantic	39,824	43,300	40,550				
				S. Central	875	1,000	640
Delaware	312	280	280				
Maryland	1,416	1,350	1,400	Total Central	2/24,735	25,120	20,620
Virginia	10,160	9,650	8,200				
West Virginia	5,380	5,200	4,800	Montana	42	25	40
North Carolina	2,070	2,700	2,300	Idaho	1,162	1,000	1,250
				Colorado	1,080	1,300	1,150
S. Atlantic	19,338	19,180	16,980	New Mexico	553	570	550
				Utah	312	430	390
Total Eastern	59,162	62,480	57,530	Washington	23,080	21,400	26,800
				Oregon	2,090	2,200	2,400
Ohio	3,460	3,700	2,200	California	9,516	10,900	7,200
Indiana	1,748	1,850	985				
Illinois	2,308	2,100	2,000	Western	37,837	37,825	39,780
Michigan	12,780	13,000	11,500				
Wisconsin	1,536	1,400	1,400	United States	2/121,734	125,425	117,930

^{1/} Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

^{2/} Average includes States for which estimates have been discontinued.

Table 16.--Cranberries: Production in principal States, average 1957-61, annual 1961 and 1962 and preliminary 1963

State	Average 1957-61	1961	1962	Preliminary 1963
	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
Massachusetts	595,600	472,000	778,000	630,000
New Jersey	93,000	118,000	103,000	76,000
Wisconsin	395,000	462,000	360,000	428,000
Washington	85,600	139,000	54,000	138,000
Oregon	39,680	45,400	29,500	45,600
5 States	1,208,880	1,236,400	1,324,500	1,317,600

Table 17.--Apples: Unweighted wholesale price per bushel, Chicago, July-August 1962 and 1963

Week ended		Midwestern varieties, mostly 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ inch medium, generally good quality and condition, per bushel 1/							
		Lodi		Duchess		Wealthy		Williams Red	
		1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
June	23	4.50	2/2.50	---	---	---	---	---	---
July	5	3.90	4.50	---	---	---	---	---	---
	12	3.50	4.75	---	---	---	---	---	---
	19	2.50	---	---	---	2.85	3.10	3.35	---
	26	---	---	---	---	2.35	---	---	---
August	2	2.25	---	---	3.00	2.10	3.25	---	---
	9	---	---	---	---	2.10	3.00	---	---

1/ Prices on Midwestern varieties are the representative price for Tuesday of each week.
 2/ Quotation for $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel basket.

Table 18.--Fruits, miscellaneous: Production, average 1957-61, annual 1961, 1962 and indicated 1963

Crop and State	Production 1/			
	Average 1957-61	1961	1962	Indicated 1963
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Apricots				
California	175,400	180,000	154,000	210,000
Washington	12,000	2/8,500	10,100	8,200
Utah	5,720	2,800	2,100	1,600
3 States	193,120	191,300	166,200	219,800
Nectarines				
California	41,400	54,000	51,000	54,000
Figs, California				
Dried	---	3/18,500	3/20,000	---
Not dried	---	7,700	10,000	---
Olives				
California	---	44,000	51,000	---
Avocados				
Florida	---	6,100	11,700	---
California	---	50,000	39,000	---
United States	---	56,100	50,700	---

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.
 2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): Apricots, Washington, 1961--1,200; 1962--600.
 3/ Dried basis; 3 pounds of fresh figs are about equal to 1 pound dried.

Table 19.--Cherries: Production by varieties, 12 States, average 1957-61, annual 1962 and indicated 1963 ^{1/}

State	Sweet			Sour			All varieties		
	Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated
	1957-61	1962	1963	1957-61	1962	1963	1957-61	1962	1963
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	4,840	4,500	3,500	21,160	19,700	17,000	26,000	24,200	20,500
Pennsylvania	960	1,000	350	10,260	2/11,000	9,200	11,220	12,000	9,550
Ohio	3/	3/	3/	1,630	2/1,500	200	1,630	1,500	200
Michigan	14,200	19,000	7,000	78,800	2/117,000	33,000	93,000	136,000	40,000
Wisconsin	---	---	---	11,580	2/13,000	7,000	11,580	13,000	7,000
Montana	1,782	2,400	40	316	240	70	2,090	2,640	110
Idaho	1,930	2,300	1,300	1,204	1,300	1,200	3,134	3,600	2,500
Colorado	658	800	110	1,480	2/1,000	970	2,138	1,800	1,080
Utah	2,580	2,900	2,200	2,200	3,700	3,300	4,780	6,600	5,500
Washington	16,320	2/21,000	19,000	1,360	2/1,100	700	17,680	22,100	19,700
Oregon	21,380	33,000	18,000	3,940	7,200	1,000	25,320	40,200	19,000
California	22,280	23,500	18,000	---	---	---	22,280	23,500	18,000
12 States	4/87,082	110,400	69,500	133,930	176,740	73,640	4/221,012	287,140	143,140

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

^{2/} Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit: Sweet cherries (tons)--Washington, 2,000; sour cherries (tons)--Pennsylvania, 200; Ohio, 50; Michigan, 2,300; Wisconsin, 450; Colorado, 95; and Washington, 50.

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

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

Table 20.--Cherries, western: Weighted average auction price per Campbell lug, New York City, May-August 1962 and 1963

Origin and week ended	Tartarian		Republican	
	1962	1963	1962	1963
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
California:				
May 17	7.00	10.96	---	---
24	6.41	5.46	---	---
31	6.66	5.58	---	---
June 7	6.03	3.88	5.29	---
14	4.52	3.80	6.35	---
21	---	---	6.07	4.30
28	---	---	---	---
California:				
May 24	7.34	7.32	10.51	---
31	9.43	8.89	---	---
June 7	7.54	6.72	---	---
14	7.22	7.12	6.09	5.51
21	7.97	9.22	6.18	7.45
28	8.30	7.36	7.09	---
July 5	---	7.89	---	---
Northwestern:				
June 21	---	---	---	---
28	7.72	10.55	---	9.31
July 5	7.13	7.90	7.12	7.55
12	5.32	7.54	4.65	7.14
19	4.88	6.04	3.99	5.20
26	5.49	6.91	4.74	6.32
August 2	7.19	6.90	6.03	6.46
9	8.37	6.82	7.21	7.14

Compiled from the New York Daily Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 21.--Grapes: Production in important States, average 1957-61 annual 1962 and indicated 1963 ^{1/}

State	Average	1962	Indicated	State and variety	Average	1962	Indicated
	1957-61	Tons	1963		1957-61	Tons	1963
	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	100,800	107,300	90,000	Arkansas	6,060	8,300	5,000
New Jersey	920	900	800	Arizona	7,880	12,100	15,500
Pennsylvania	30,000	34,500	22,000	Washington	49,820	52,000	64,000
Ohio	14,520	17,500	6,000	California:			
Michigan	50,700	68,000	40,000	Wine	536,000	643,000	640,000
				Table	508,200	570,000	620,000
Iowa	920	550	450	Raisin	1,652,200	1,678,000	2,050,000
Missouri	4,040	4,100	2,500	Dried ^{2/}	198,800	190,000	---
				Not dried	857,000	918,000	---
North Carolina	940	950	850	All	2,696,400	2,699,000	3,310,000
South Carolina	2,100	3/4,000	3,500				
Georgia	1,150	1,000	1,250	United States	4/2,968,636	3,209,900	3,561,850

^{1/} For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. ^{2/} Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes. ^{3/} Includes 60 tons excess cullage. ^{4/} U. S. average includes production for States no longer estimated.

Table 22.--Grapes, California: Weighted average auction price per lug box, New York and Chicago, June-August 1962 and 1963

Market and week ended	Seedless		Red Malaga		Rieser	
	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
New York:						
June 21	8.09	7.10	---	---	---	---
28	7.05	9.54	---	---	---	---
July 5	6.24	7.54	---	---	12.35	---
12	5.31	5.04	4.48	---	8.40	---
19	5.40	4.75	---	---	6.86	5.97
26	4.63	4.24	2.51	---	7.00	---
August 2	5.16	5.71	2.86	---	6.00	---
9	4.66	6.38	3.64	---	5.13	6.75
Chicago:						
June 21	6.40	---	---	---	---	---
28	5.88	7.91	---	---	---	---
July 5	4.63	6.39	---	---	---	---
12	5.36	4.97	---	---	---	7.85
19	5.05	3.81	---	---	---	7.30
26	3.88	4.58	2.48	---	---	---
August 2	4.43	5.25	---	---	6.70	---
9	3.92	5.70	3.28	---	4.30	5.77

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

Table 23.--Pears: Production by States and on Pacific Coast, average 1957-61, annual 1962 and indicated 1963 ^{1/}

State	Average 1957-61	1962	Indi- cated 1963	Pacific Coast	Average 1957-61	1962	Indi- cated 1963
	bu.	bu.	bu.		Tons	Tons	Tons
Connecticut	53	55	58	Washington			
New York	625	630	675	Bartlett	72,000	<u>2/78,000</u>	86,000
				Other	34,900	31,250	35,000
Pennsylvania	118	120	100	Total	106,900	<u>2/109,250</u>	121,000
Michigan	1,296	1,500	1,200	Oregon			
				Bartlett	53,300	<u>2/73,750</u>	32,500
Texas	140	40	130	Other	72,750	82,500	57,500
Idaho	72	55	80	Total	126,050	<u>2/156,250</u>	90,000
Colorado	188	220	120	California			
				Bartlett	339,200	348,000	190,000
Utah	222	<u>2/220</u>	350	Other	36,800	32,000	25,000
Washington	4,276	4,370	4,840	Total	376,000	380,000	215,000
Oregon	5,042	6,250	3,600	3 States			
				Bartlett	464,500	499,750	308,500
California	15,668	15,834	8,959	Other	144,450	145,750	117,500
United States	<u>3/28,329</u>	29,294	20,112	Total	608,950	645,500	426,000

^{1/} Bushels of 48 pounds in California and 50 pounds in other States. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. ^{2/} Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit: 1962--Utah, 15,000 bushels; Washington, Bartlett, 86,000 bushels (2,150 tons); and Oregon, Bartlett, 34,000 bushels (850 tons). ^{3/} U. S. total for the 1957-61 average includes production for States no longer estimated.

Table 24 --Pears, California Bartlett: Weighted average auction price per box, New York and Chicago, July and August 1962 and 1963

Week ended	New York		Chicago	
	1962	1963	1962	1963
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
July 12	5.83	---	7.98	---
19	6.56	9.19	5.77	9.12
26	5.44	7.89	4.97	8.96
August 2	5.04	7.85	5.02	7.57
9	4.73	7.52	4.83	6.91

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

Table 25.--Plums and prunes: Production in important States, average 1957-61, annual 1961 and 1962 and indicated 1963 ^{1/}

Crop and State	Average	1961	1962	Indicated
	1957-61			1963
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Plums:				
Michigan	7,320	7,700	6,500	7,500
California	80,800	2/87,000	2/84,000	95,000
United States	88,120	94,700	90,500	102,500
Prunes:				
Idaho	18,960	20,500	16,700	21,000
Washington	16,260	2/19,200	2/21,600	15,500
Oregon	25,740	28,000	48,000	7,000
3 States	61,160	67,700	86,300	43,500
		<u>Dried basis</u> ^{3/}		
California	135,600	139,000	148,000	135,000
		<u>Fresh basis</u>		
United States	400,160	415,200	456,300	381,000

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

^{2/} Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): Plums, California 1961 -- 2,000; 1962 -- 3,000; Prunes, Washington, 1961 -- 1,000; 1962 -- 1,500.

^{3/} In California the drying ratio is approximately 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

Table 26.--Plums, California: Weighted average auction price per crate, New York and Chicago, May-August 1962 and 1963

Week ended	Beauty		Santa Rosa		Formosa		Tragedy		Burbank	
	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:										
May 3	---	7.69	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
7	6.39	6.98	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
14	4.95	5.21	6.40	7.03	---	---	---	---	---	---
21	4.49	3.82	6.73	5.62	3.81	3.14	---	---	---	---
28	4.42	3.70	5.92	5.74	4.55	2.96	---	---	---	---
July 5	---	4.37	6.36	5.51	5.56	4.28	6.73	---	---	---
12	---	3.57	4.83	4.16	3.60	3.28	6.59	5.26	3.78	---
19	---	---	4.66	3.14	2.76	1.99	4.10	3.42	3.15	2.38
26	---	---	5.33	3.79	---	---	2.90	5.06	2.88	2.89
August 2	---	---	2.58	4.18	---	---	2.99	4.23	---	2.79
Chicago:										
May 3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
7	6.96	6.42	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
14	4.86	5.14	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
21	4.65	3.72	6.09	5.08	4.47	3.33	---	---	---	---
28	---	3.48	5.41	5.42	4.46	---	---	---	---	---
July 5	---	3.50	5.65	4.92	4.98	---	---	---	---	---
12	---	---	5.32	4.28	3.87	3.16	6.57	5.51	4.13	---
19	---	---	5.16	3.42	---	---	4.50	4.25	3.61	2.52
26	---	---	4.85	3.72	---	---	4.17	4.33	---	2.67
August 2	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.38	---	---	---

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

Table 27.--Peaches: Production, average 1957-61, annual 1962 and indicated 1963 1/

State	Average 1957-61 2/	1962	Indi- cated 1963	State	Average 1957-61 2/	1962	Indi- cated 1963
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.		1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
<u>2 early States</u>				:::25 late States			
North Carolina	1,350	1,400	1,400	::: (continued)			
South Carolina	5,940	2/6,600	7,500	:::Michigan	3,380	1,600	1,800
Georgia	4,340	2/4,500	5,600	:::Missouri	439	350	250
Alabama	1,025	900	1,150	:::Kansas	138	95	45
Mississippi	304	200	320	:::Delaware	49	45	50
Arkansas	1,686	1,020	1,750	:::Maryland	467	2/450	350
Louisiana	142	40	160	:::Virginia	1,546	1,500	1,000
Oklahoma	144	50	110	:::West Virginia	710	700	400
Texas	680	220	750	:::Kentucky	236	245	25
				:::Tennessee	166	160	75
				:::Idaho	247	25	180
<u>Total 9 States</u>	15,611	14,930	18,740				
<u>25 late States</u>				:::Colorado	1,634	2/1,800	370
New Hampshire	16	24	24	:::Utah	352	310	140
Massachusetts	105	140	135	:::Washington	1,770	2/2,300	1,600
Rhode Island	11	10	11	:::Oregon	438	500	330
Connecticut	135	160	135	:::California			
New York	659	550	500	:::Clingstone 3/		2/30,627	30,127
New Jersey	2,240	2,300	2,000	:::Freestone	24,410	12,918	12,501
Pennsylvania	2,660	2,600	2,000	:::Total Calif.	36,878	2/43,545	42,628
Ohio	924	700	50				
Indiana	424	100	10	:::Total 25 States	4/56,519	60,859	54,248
Illinois	842	650	140	:::United States	4/72,130	75,719	72,988

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.): California clingstone, 3,350; Colorado, 434; Georgia, 205; Maryland, 20; South Carolina, 150; and Washington, 220.

3/ Mainly for canning.

4/ Average includes some States no longer estimated.

Table 28.--Citrus fruits: Production, average 1956-60, annual 1960, 1961 and indicated 1962; condition on August 1, average 1957-61, annual 1962 and 1963

Crop and State	Production ^{1/}				Condition August 1 (new crop)		
	Average 1956-60	1960	1961	Indicated 1962	Average 1957-61	1962	1963
	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Oranges:							
Early, Midseason and Navel varieties: ^{2/}							
California	12,780	9,000	7,600	12,500	62	60	78
Florida, all	50,820	51,000	56,900	45,500	---	---	---
Temple	3,020	4,000	4,600	2,000	---	66	37
Other	47,800	47,000	52,300	43,500	---	71	32
Texas	1,560	2,000	1,650	50	75	2	2
Arizona	452	440	640	640	74	55	80
Louisiana	215	275	255	15	80	3/	4
Total	65,027	62,715	67,045	58,705	---	---	---
Valencia:							
California	18,240	16,000	13,100	15,500	68	69	77
Florida	37,120	35,700	56,500	29,000	71	65	39
Texas	860	1,500	650	30	71	2	2
Arizona	710	720	800	920	77	61	83
Total	56,830	53,220	71,050	45,450	---	---	---
All oranges:							
California	31,020	25,000	20,700	28,000	65	65	77
Florida	87,940	86,700	113,400	74,500	52	68	36
Texas	2,420	3,500	2,300	80	74	2	2
Arizona	1,162	1,160	1,440	1,500	75	58	81
Louisiana	215	275	255	15	80	3/	4
Total all oranges	122,757	116,635	138,095	104,155	68	67	45
Tangerines:							
Florida	3,820	4,000	4,000	2,000	62	62	43
Total, oranges and tangerines	126,577	121,235	142,095	106,155	---	---	---
Grapefruit:							
Florida, all	33,160	31,600	35,000	30,000	62	66	38
Seedless	19,620	19,200	23,800	20,000	64	66	40
Pink	6,140	7,300	9,000	7,500	---	---	---
White	13,480	11,900	14,800	12,500	---	---	---
Other	13,540	12,400	11,200	10,000	61	66	33
Texas	4,500	6,800	2,700	200	70	2	2
Arizona	2,462	2,260	2,270	2,130	80	69	78
California, all	2,536	2,640	2,940	2,500	74	68	72
Desert Valleys	1,036	1,240	1,540	1,200	84	68	73
Other areas	1,500	1,400	1,400	1,300	68	67	71
Total grapefruit	42,658	43,300	42,910	34,830	64	65	40
Lemons:							
California	16,180	13,800	15,200	11,500	69	60	71
Arizona	5,670	540	1,540	500	73	36	45
Total lemons	21,850	14,340	16,740	12,000	69	59	70
Limes:							
Florida ^{4/}	316	310	340	400	62	72	84
Tangelos:							
Florida	404	500	1,000	750	5/67	72	38

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

^{1/} Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows -- Oranges: California and Arizona, 75 lb.; Florida and other States, 90 lb. Tangerines: 90 lb. Grapefruit: California Desert Valleys and Arizona, 64 lb.; other California areas, 67 lb.; Florida and Texas, 80 lb. Lemons: 76 lb. Limes: 80 lb. Tangelos: 90 lb. ^{2/} Navel and Miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and Midseason varieties in Florida and Texas. All varieties in Louisiana. For all States, except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines. ^{3/} Not included due to carryover effect of January 1962 freeze. ^{4/} July 1 forecast of 1963 Florida limes, 420 thousand boxes. ^{5/} Short-time average.

Table 29.--Oranges and lemons: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, June-August 1962 and 1963 1/

Period	Oranges						Lemons	
	1962			1963			1962	1963
	Calif.- Ariz. Valencias:	Fla. 2/	Total	Calif.- Ariz. Valencias:	Fla. 2/	Total	Calif.	Calif.
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Season through								
June 1	5,847	30,457	36,304	5,133	16,998	22,131	11,252	9,425
Week ended:								
June 8	652	588	1,240	868	65	933	542	664
15	663	454	1,117	750	43	793	551	630
22	559	362	921	788	28	816	461	750
29	551	285	836	658	10	668	527	690
July 6	557	225	782	645	---	645	408	675
13	595	186	781	695	---	695	506	638
20	596	134	730	673	---	673	458	524
27	592	141	733	711	---	711	458	482
August 3	597	---	597	680	---	680	373	605
Season through								
August 3	11,209	32,832	44,041	11,601	17,144	28,745	15,536	15,083

1/ Interstate and intrastate fresh shipments for oranges. California lemons represent interstate fresh shipments only. All data subject to revision.

2/ Excludes express shipments.

Table 30.--Grapefruit: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, June-August 1962 and 1963 1/

Period	1962				1963			
	Calif.- Ariz.	Texas 2/	Fla. 2/	Total	Calif.- Ariz.	Texas 2/	Fla. 2/	Total
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Season through								
June 1	3,865	3,501	29,468	36,834	3,244	39	23,878	27,161
Week ended:								
June 8	182	---	364	546	112	---	166	278
15	169	---	282	451	130	---	110	240
22	142	---	300	442	139	---	70	209
29	135	---	227	362	171	---	21	192
July 6	84	---	168	252	118	---	---	118
13	135	---	106	241	171	---	---	171
20	135	---	100	235	168	---	---	168
27	142	---	66	208	170	---	---	170
August 3	171	---	---	171	115	---	---	115
Season through								
August 3	5,160	3,501	31,081	39,742	4,538	39	24,245	28,822

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

2/ Excludes express shipments.

Table 31.--Citrus fruits: Weighted average auction price per four-fifths bushel for Florida and per half box for California, at New York and Chicago, June-August 1962 and 1963

Market, month and week	Oranges				Grapefruit				Lemons	
	California Valencia		Florida		California		Florida		California	
	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
<u>New York:</u>										
Season average:										
through May	4.40	4.99	2.60	4.02	---	---	2.32	3.01	3.58	4.83
June	3.37	4.01	2.57	5.09	1.23	---	2.14	4.04	3.21	4.17
July	3.60	3.79	2.53	4.89	1.66	4.77	2.21	4.37	3.69	4.01
Week ended:										
August 2	4.33	4.06	2.53	4.51	3.13	3.82	2.56	---	3.92	3.49
<u>Chicago:</u>										
Season average:										
through May	2.97	4.55	2.47	2.80	---	---	2.24	3.30	3.52	4.56
June	3.15	3.62	2.16	---	---	3.42	1.68	4.78	3.16	3.96
July	3.56	4.03	2.93	---	2.35	3.37	1.83	4.72	3.75	3.87
Week ended:										
August 2	4.19	3.77	3.61	---	3.54	2.83	---	---	3.68	3.37

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

Table 32.--Fruits: Carlot (rail and boat) shipments from originating points in the United States, May-August 1962 and 1963

Commodity	1962				1963 1/			
	May	June	July	Week ended Aug. 4	May	June	July	Week ended Aug. 3
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
<u>Deciduous:</u>								
Apples	1,103	415	165	49	1,635	684	170	---
Apricots	---	174	150	8	---	162	130	---
Cherries	110	552	822	60	161	566	481	---
Grapes	54	910	1,740	649	15	629	1,812	336
Nectarines	---	244	576	179	---	167	812	210
Peaches	29	1,015	1,323	510	91	433	1,387	392
Pears	14	---	812	276	96	16	155	68
Plums and fresh prunes	2	846	1,334	280	62	976	1,789	347
Strawberries	1,449	657	334	64	1,166	778	472	95
Mixed deciduous	1	108	299	57	9	58	245	57
Total deciduous	2,762	4,921	7,655	2,132	3,235	4,469	7,453	1,505
<u>Citrus:</u>								
Grapefruit	1,121	902	411	81	699	547	290	38
Lemons	1,742	1,556	1,141	215	1,522	2,135	1,422	445
Oranges and satsumas	3,241	2,670	1,855	409	2,637	2,396	1,848	440
Mixed citrus	470	342	322	79	203	229	332	59
Total citrus	6,574	5,470	3,729	784	5,061	5,307	3,892	982
Grand total	9,336	10,391	11,384	2,916	8,296	9,776	11,345	2,487

1/ Preliminary.

Figures include Government purchases, but do not include motortruck shipments.

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