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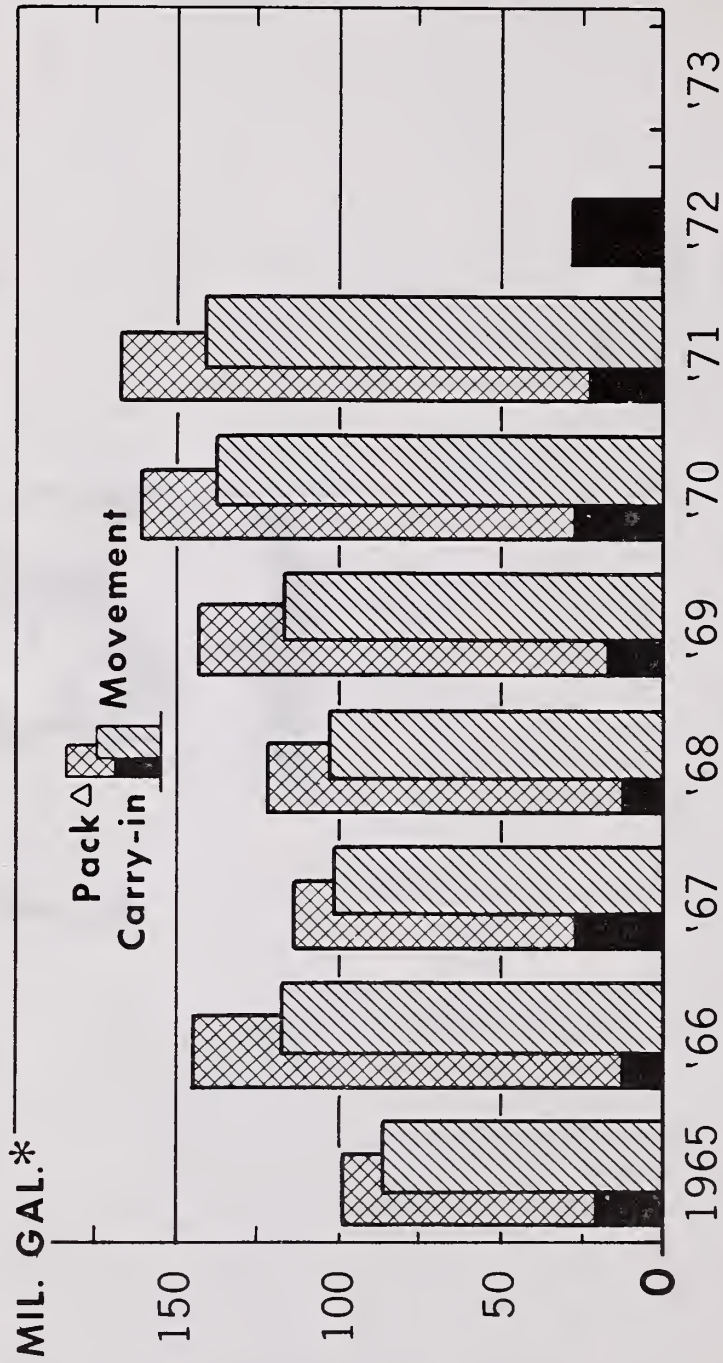
FRUIT Situation

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FLORIDA SUPPLY AND MOVEMENT OF FROZEN ORANGE JUICE CONCENTRATE



YEAR BEGINNING DECEMBER

FLORIDA CANNERS ASSOCIATION DATA.

Δ INCLUDES IMPORTS.

* 45° BRUX.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. ERS 5713-73 (2)

ECONOM. RESEARCH SERVICE

THE FRUIT SITUATION

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Approved by
The Outlook and Situation Board
and Summary Released
February 14, 1973

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The *Fruit Situation* is published in February, July, September, and November.

SUMMARY

Large citrus supplies dominate the fruit scene, but the effects of extremely short non-citrus harvests are still being felt. The 1972/73 citrus crop is expected to total 13.6 million tons, an increase of 12 percent from last season's record harvest despite serious freeze damage in California. Non-citrus output in 1972 was probably the lowest in more than a quarter century. Production estimates for 18 non-citrus crops added up to only about 8.5 million tons, down about a fifth from 1971's tonnage.

Orange production is estimated at 222 million boxes, up 16 percent from last season. About three-fourths of the total may come from Florida which expects a 23 percent larger output. California's crop, reduced by freeze damage, is expected to be 3 percent smaller for the season. Arizona and Texas expect slightly to moderately larger supplies. The U.S. average of orange prices to growers was well below year-earlier levels during the first months of the season. However, fresh California Navel prices advanced sharply after the freeze and both fresh and processing orange prices strengthened in Florida during January. Rapidly expanding demand for frozen concentrated orange juice provides a basis for grower price optimism despite the potentially large supply.

Prospective grapefruit supplies are slightly below last year's record crop. Domestic movement appeared to be lagging early in the season, but has gained momentum in recent weeks. Export interest continues active for fresh grapefruit. Prices to growers may average near or above year-earlier levels as long as export demand remains strong.

Potential lemon supplies were reduced by the California freeze but the forecast is still 23 percent above last season's output. F.o.b. prices for choice grade fruit remain above a year ago, but average returns per box to growers may be lower with more of the crop used for processing.

Storage stocks of fresh apples are 18 percent below a year ago reflecting the smaller harvest last fall. Average U.S. prices to growers for apples for fresh use have been well above year-earlier levels all season and appear to be holding firm. The share of the crop processed this season will probably be down

due to the smaller apple supplies in major processing areas. But demand for processing apples is reported to be strong, especially for juice stock.

Supplies of processed non-citrus fruits apparently total much below any recent year, reflecting both smaller packs and reduced carries last summer. Dried prune and raisin supplies are way down. Major canned fruit supplies are down moderately from last year and much below the burdensome levels of 2 or 3 year ago. Frozen fruit stocks are also

generally lower. Wholesale prices for most items are moderately to sharply higher in response to the reduced supplies, although Phase II economic controls may have limited some price increases.

Supplies of all major domestic tree nuts are smaller. Crops of pecans and walnuts registered the largest declines, with almond and filbert production slightly to moderately lower. Exports of almonds will probably be smaller this season because of the reduced supply and strong domestic demand.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK

CITRUS FRUIT

Super Bowl 1973 is football history, but Super Citrus Harvest 1972/73 is still in full swing. While Miami was setting records on the gridiron, Florida is setting records in the citrus groves. California was also prepared for much larger supplies, but a disastrous freeze during December sharply reduced earlier prospects for both oranges and lemons. Nevertheless, the total U.S. production of citrus fruit for the season is estimated at nearly 13.6 million tons, up 12 percent from last season and 14 percent above 1970/71.

Oranges

Dominating the citrus scene is another record orange crop. Total U.S. production is forecast at 222 million boxes or 9.6 million tons, up 16 percent from last season. Early, midseason, and Navel varieties account for 118 million boxes, nearly a fourth more than a year ago. The later Valencia crop is estimated at 104 million boxes, about a tenth over last season.

Florida will produce about three-fourths of the total U.S. crop if current forecasts are realized. The 168 million box estimate for that State is 23 percent above the volume harvested last season. Early and midseason varieties may total 91 million boxes, up

about a third, with Valencias accounting for the remaining 77 million boxes for a 13 percent increase.

Over 90 percent of recent Florida orange crops have been utilized for processing with frozen concentrated juice being the principal product. Last season almost three-fourths of the production and nearly eight-tenths of all oranges including temples, tangelos, and honey tangerines processed in the State were used for frozen concentrate. Chilled juice production accounted for about 15 percent of the Florida oranges processed last season with most of the remainder used for canned juice. Canned and chilled sections and citrus salads accounted for relatively minor quantities.

Fresh utilization of Florida oranges amounted to a little over 11 million boxes last season or about 8 percent of the crop. Fresh shipments through late January of the current season were running about 10 percent above year-earlier levels. Some further increase in the rate of fresh movement is expected as the season progresses in light of the freeze damage in California and the possible curtailment of its fresh shipments. But total fresh shipments are not likely to increase much more than proportionately to the increased production. The share of the crop moving through this outlet will probably be close to last season's share.

Florida oranges used for frozen concentrate

Crop year	Florida orange and Temple production	Used for frozen concentrates		Yield per box	Frozen concentrate orange juice pack ¹
	Million boxes	Million boxes ²	Percent	Gallons	Million gallons
1967/68	105.0	62.0	59.0	1.35	83.7
1968/69	134.2	92.1	68.6	1.13	103.8
1969/70	142.9	100.7	70.5	1.24	124.9
1970/71	147.3	103.5	70.3	1.21	125.2
1971/72	142.3	104.4	73.4	1.29	134.2
1972/73	173.0				

¹ 45° Brix. ² Includes small quantities of tangelos and Murcotts.

Florida orange prices will probably average below last season's estimated \$2.93 per box (equivalent packinghouse door returns to growers). Fresh prices to date have averaged moderately below last season's levels and some early sales for processing were made at prices well below a year earlier. But a large share of the crop is priced by the participation or pooling method whereby prices are determined on the basis of final returns for finished products. Consequently, no accurate assessment of season average prices can be made until most of the crop has been marketed. Sales of frozen concentrated orange juice continue to set new records and provide a basis for grower price optimism despite the much larger potential supply. Frozen concentrate prices have been constant for over 18 months.

Expectations for a bumper crop of oranges in California were shattered by freezing temperatures which hit the San Joaquin Valley during December. The January crop forecast was reduced by some 10 million boxes to the present level of 42 million boxes, about 3 percent below last season's output. The crop is expected to be equally divided between Navels and Valencias. The Navel forecast is 6 percent below last season's harvest while the Valencia forecast is the same as the volume harvested a year earlier.

Traditionally, most California oranges have been produced for the fresh market. Last season nearly three-fourths of the Navels and 55 percent of the Valencias produced in the State were sold fresh. However, the freeze, besides reducing volume, may also disrupt normal marketing patterns. Fresh shipments of Navels to date in the season are moderately larger than a year ago. However, this is partly a reflection of a rush by growers and shippers to market as much fruit as possible before freeze damage became a problem. Industry sources expect that over the entire season a smaller proportion of the crop will be suitable for fresh shipment and a larger proportion will be diverted to processing outlets.

Prices of fresh California-Arizona Navels were under some downward pressure early in the season in light of the larger expected supply. However, they advanced sharply in response to reports of the freeze and have remained moderately above year-earlier levels. Price behavior during the remainder of the season will depend on the full extent and nature of the freeze damage as well as the degree of product differentiation associated with California oranges. If Navels suitable for fresh sale are as short as some observers believe, then prices may remain above last year's levels. But larger orange supplies from other areas will probably be exerting downward price pressure, especially after the Valencia harvest gets underway.

Arizona and Texas expect larger orange crops this season. Arizona's indicated total production of 5.1

million boxes is 4 percent above last season, while the forecast for Texas at 6.8 million boxes is 17 percent larger. Both States channeled somewhat more of their crops to processing than to the fresh market last season, but the California freeze may encourage more fresh sales this season. F.o.b. prices in Texas have been relatively stable near year-earlier levels in recent weeks, while Arizona prices generally follow the California pattern.

Exports of fresh oranges and tangerines from the 1971/72 crop amounted to almost 9.6 million boxes, or 337,000 tons, 23 percent above the previous season. Canada was the principal market, accounting for more than half the total last season. European countries took about 16 percent while other countries increased to nearly a third of the total. Exports through December of the current season have been down a little reflecting a further sharp drop-off in shipments to European Common Market countries. Fresh orange and tangerine imports were down slightly during the 1971/72 season amounting to about 50,000 tons. A sharp increase from Mexico brought that country's share to nearly nine-tenth of the total and more than offset a decline from Israel.

Grapefruit

Supplies for 1972/73 are expected to total 63.2 million boxes, only 1 percent below last season's record harvest. Florida may produce a little less than three-fourths of all U.S. grapefruit this year. The total Florida crop is estimated at 45 million boxes, 4 percent under last season's output. Production in Texas is expected to be up by 13 percent to a total of 10.4 million boxes. Very slight increases are forecast for California and Arizona with crops of 5.2 and 2.6 million boxes, respectively.

The movement of grapefruit into domestic marketing channels appears to be lagging last year's pace. Fresh unloads in 41 major markets since the beginning of the season are down about 8 percent. Texas' fresh sales through late January were running 12 percent behind last season. Fresh movement from Florida has been up slightly, but processing utilization is below last season.

Industry spokesmen are still enthusiastic with respect to exports of fresh grapefruit. Liberalization of import restrictions by Japan was responsible for a sharp increase in U.S. exports of fresh grapefruit last season. Total exports amounted to over 5 million boxes, almost double the level of the previous season, with practically all of the increase going to Japan. Early reports indicate a further increase in export activity for the current season. The recent devaluation of the dollar will have the effect of lowering the price of U.S. citrus in terms of foreign currencies and may add further to export demand.

Lemons

A total U.S. lemon crop of 20.5 million boxes is forecast, 23 percent above last season's harvest. The December freeze reduced California's indicated production by 1.5 million boxes to an estimated 15.5 million boxes. However, this is still 14 percent above last season's output. And Arizona expects a 5 million box crop, up 62 percent from a year ago. Total shipments of fresh lemons through January were below the total on the same date last year reflecting freeze damage and crop quality considerations. Consequently, f.o.b. prices have been generally above year-earlier levels. However, average returns to growers for all lemons remain near last season due to the larger share of the crop channeled to processing outlets.

Other Citrus

Slightly to moderately smaller crops of tangelos, tangerines, and temple oranges are indicated for the 1972/73 season. Florida's estimated 3.8 million boxes of tangelos and 2.9 million boxes of temples are 3 and 6 percent, respectively, below the previous harvests. Tangerine production in Florida is indicated at 138,000 boxes, down 9 percent from last season and 22 percent below the 1970/71 crop. However, California and Arizona have each produced moderately larger tangerine crops for a combined output of 1.4 million boxes, and more tangerines were evidently imported from Mexico.

Prices for both tangerines and tangelos were near or above year-earlier levels through most of peak marketing weeks surrounding the winter Holidays.

Temple orange shipments are moving toward their seasonal peak and prices appear generally stronger than a year ago.

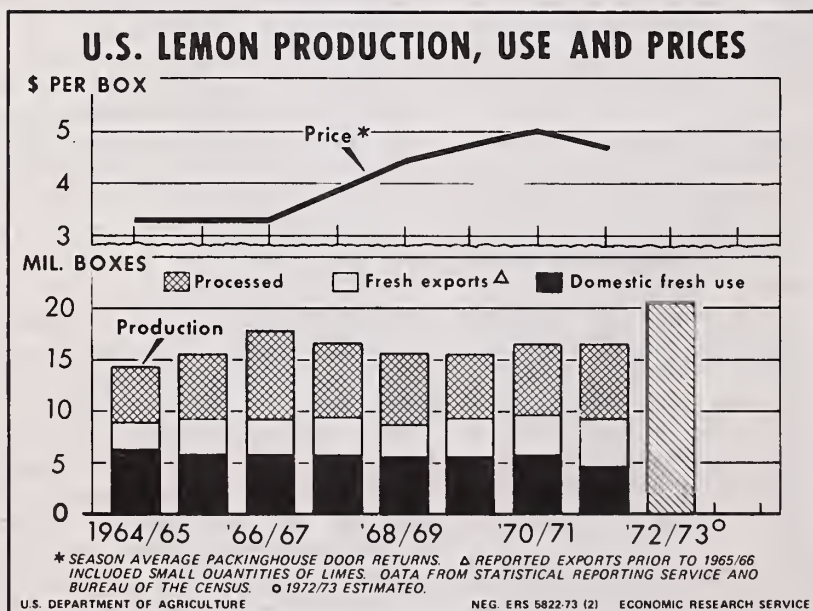
PROCESSED CITRUS

Citrus processing began at a relatively slow pace in Florida this season but has rapidly gained momentum since the first of the year. All grapefruit processing may not come up to last season's level but larger carryins may result in an expanded total supply for these products too. And lemon processing may increase as a result of larger diversions in California. However, consumer demand for processed citrus is apparently increasing and industry spokesmen still refer to opportunities rather than problems in relation to the potentially large supplies.

Frozen Concentrates

The stage is set for a much larger pack of frozen concentrated orange juice in Florida again this season. The larger orange crop coupled with a 2.5 percent increase in indicated juice yields per box of oranges will probably result in a sharp increase in the Florida pack. However, the extent of the increase will remain uncertain until more of the crop has been harvested and processed. Harvesting labor problems, and orange quality or condition factors could still reduce the actual pack in relation to the present potential.

Prices of frozen concentrated orange juice have been constant at \$1.88 per dozen 6-ounce cans



NON-CITRUS FRUIT

(unadvertised brands f.o.b. Florida canneries) since July 1971. Total product movement reported by processors during the first two months of the current marketing year was up 13 percent, an indication of the increased demand for this product. Special industry surveys show both the volume and dollar value of retail sales setting all-time records in recent weeks. Industry spokesmen also point out the need for increased product inventories to service this expanding market. While the extent to which increasing demand will continue to offset the pressure exerted by the larger potential supply is not clear, trade sources remain generally optimistic that prices will hold at or near the present level.

Carryin stocks of frozen concentrated grapefruit juice in Florida were more than double the year-earlier level. However, a slightly smaller grapefruit crop and a continued strong fresh market demand may result in a pack below that of last season. F.o.b. prices in Florida are reported to be firm.

Canned Juice

Florida stocks of canned grapefruit juice in late January were listed at 5.2 million cases (24/2's), the same as a year earlier. A much larger carryin has been offset by a reduced pack and a slightly higher rate of movement to date in the season. Prices remain firm and only slightly below a year ago.

Canned orange juice stocks in Florida stood at 3.3 million cases (24/2's) in late January, up 32 percent from a year earlier. This is a reflection of both a larger carryin and a larger season's pack to date. Product movement is only slightly above a year ago. Prices were reduced earlier in the season but now appear to be holding firm about 15 percent below a year ago.

USDA announced the purchase of over 0.8 million cases of canned orange juice for distribution to needy families. The purchase represented a cost of over \$3 million with delivery expected during early 1973.

Chilled Juice

Florida's pack of chilled orange juice processed directly from fresh fruit was 24 million gallons by late January, down 13 percent from a year earlier. The pack from reprocessed juice and frozen concentrated orange juice was greater and the total pack of 39 million gallons was 5 percent larger. However, product movement has picked up sharply and stocks on hand are a little below last season. F.o.b. prices in Florida were reduced by 7.5 percent, effective in late January.

Chilled grapefruit juice stocks are well above the low level a year ago. Product movement has been greater but the season's pack to date is much larger, again reflecting a large volume of reprocessed product.

Total output of non-citrus fruit during 1972 was perhaps at the lowest level since 1945. Total utilized production in 18 crop categories has been estimated at 8.5 million tons, down a fifth from 1971 and a fourth below the peak production year of 1969. Reduced supplies and strong demand resulted in substantially higher prices for most commodities. Consequently, the total value to growers of last year's production probably rose slightly. Preliminary estimates placed this value at \$1,218 million for an increase of \$16 million over 1971.

Apples

The U.S. commercial apple crop declined for the third year in a row to a total of 5.8 billion pounds. This production was 8 percent below 1971's volume produced and 4 percent below the volume utilized. Washington was the only major apple State to register a substantial increase with its crop of 1,450 million pounds, 20 percent larger than a year earlier. This was largely offset by declines in other Western States. The region's total of 2,076 million pounds was only 7 percent above the 1971 crop. The Central States produced 1,219 million pounds of apples in 1972 for a 6 percent decrease. Total Eastern production at 2,541 million pounds was 21 percent below the volume produced in 1971.

The Delicious variety again increased in relative importance, amounting to almost 30 percent of the total 1972 production. Golden Delicious also increased its share and accounted for 16 percent of the total. The McIntosh variety made up only 11 percent, reflecting the unusually small Eastern harvest last fall.

Supplies of apples in cold storage at the end of January amounted to 1.3 billion pounds, a decrease of 18 percent from a year earlier. Over 60 percent of these stocks were in controlled atmosphere storage representing a volume essentially the same as last

Apple production in 1972¹

Leading varieties	Percent of total production	Leading States for all varieties	Percent of total production
Delicious	29.7	Washington	24.8
Golden Delicious	16.0	New York	12.9
McIntosh	11.0	Michigan	12.0
Rome Beauty	7.8	Pennsylvania	6.9
Jonathan	6.1	Virginia	7.5
York Imperial	4.8	California	7.9
Stayman	3.8	West Virginia	3.7
Cortland	2.1	North Carolina	4.4

¹ Total production including economic abandonment.

Apple cold storage holdings at end of month

Month	1970	1971	1972
	<i>Billion pounds</i>	<i>Billion pounds</i>	<i>Billion pounds</i>
January	1.72	1.58	1.61
February	1.26	1.17	1.18
March .....	.81	.77	.78
April .....	.45	.47	.48
May .....	.19	.24	.23
June .....	.05	.09	.08
July .....	.01	.03	.03
August .....	.02	.01	.02
September	1.44	.81	.95
October	2.75	2.76	2.44
November	2.46	2.56	2.22
December	1.98	2.09	1.74

season. Supplies in regular storage were 29 percent lower.

The decrease in storage stocks is not only a reflection of the smaller crop. Total unloads of fresh apples in 41 major markets through late January were actually a little greater than last season. Unloads originating in Washington totaled almost 9,000 cars, an increase of 41 percent from a year earlier. Trade sources also indicate a strong demand for processing apples, especially juice stock. Increased use of apple juice for winemaking continues as one of the driving forces behind this market.

Apple prices have averaged well above year-earlier levels throughout the current marketing season. In January the U.S. average price received by growers for apples for fresh use was 8.28 cents per pound, 25 percent above a year earlier. F.o.b. prices for

Washington Red Delicious apples have been moderately higher despite the larger shipments from that State.

Winter Pears

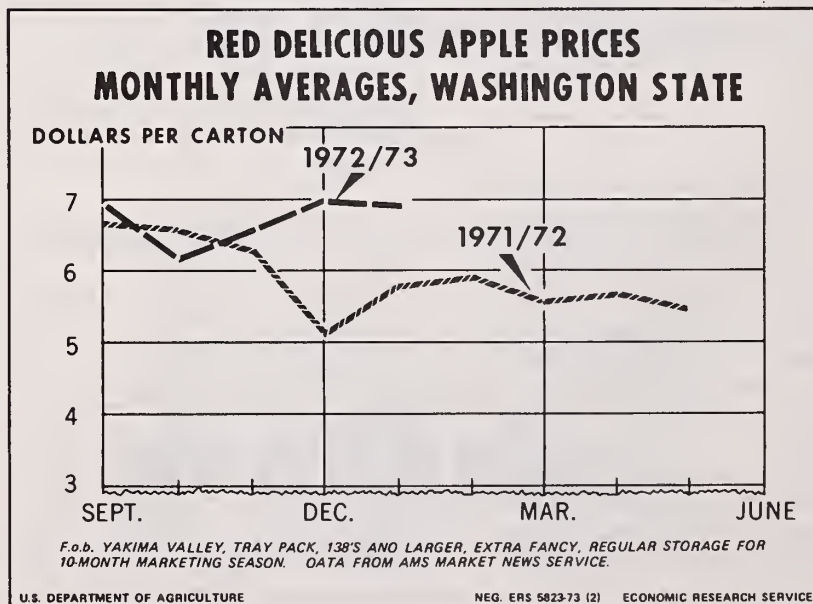
A sharply reduced harvest of winter pears in the Pacific Northwest last fall has resulted in much smaller storage stocks and much higher prices. The combined production of pears, other than Bartletts, in Washington and Oregon was estimated at 109,000 tons, 27 percent less than the 1971 output. Stocks of these "other" pears in cold storage at the end of January were not quite 63 million pounds, 47 percent below a year earlier.

The average price received by farmers for pears for fresh use was \$188.00 per ton in January. This was down slightly from the previous month but almost double the price a year earlier. Smaller storage stocks will probably result in continued high prices through the remainder of the shipping season.

Strawberries

U.S. commercial strawberry production totaled 229,000 tons in 1972, the smallest output since 1965. Winter production in Florida was a little larger but all other seasonal groupings registered declines. Prices to growers were up moderately during the last half of the year.

The only indication of the supply for 1973 is provided by the acreage intentions for the Florida winter crop. Last year the Florida winter crop amounted to less than 5 percent of the total U.S. production. The current estimate is for a harvest of 1,400 acres, down 200 acres from a year ago.



January unloads of fresh strawberries from Florida in major U.S. markets were only about a third of their year-earlier total. Unloads from Mexico were also substantially lower. Consequently, prices have been sharply higher in recent weeks. The average price received by farmers in January was 47.8 cents per pound, up 30 percent from 1972. Prices will almost certainly decline seasonally but may remain above last year's levels during the early months of the season.

U.S. strawberry imports

January-December	Fresh	Frozen
	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>
1968	29.0	75.2
1969	46.5	93.0
1970	51.1	109.7
1971	51.3	84.6
1972	43.2	85.2

Bananas

Imports of bananas during 1972 totaled 4.2 billion pounds, an increase of less than 1 percent from the previous year. Consumption of this fruit continues to lead all other fresh fruits nationally. Monthly retail prices were generally higher over the past year, with an annual average of almost 16 cents per pound, up about 6 percent. World banana production has been trending upward and supplies should be ample for the foreseeable future.

PROCESSED NON-CITRUS FRUIT

The total supply of processed non-citrus fruit for the 1972/73 season appears to be extremely short. Smaller packs of nearly all canned, frozen, and dried products are mainly responsible, although carryin stocks were also lower in a number of cases. Price increases during the last half of 1972 were limited by Phase II controls but reflected the higher raw-product prices and other operating costs incurred by most processors.

Canned

Total 1972/73 season supply data are not available for all canned fruits since some items are still being packed. However, an indication of the generally smaller supply is provided by comparisons for 10 products for which data are available (table 15). The total carryin of these products at the beginning of the season was 17 percent smaller. The total pack for the same items was down almost 10

percent, leaving total supply 11 percent below the previous season.

The season's supply of California canned clingstone peaches was 12 percent smaller than last season and nearly a third below the burdensome level as recently as 1969/70. The carryin was down sharply last summer and the pack in 1972 declined for the third year in a row. Raw-product prices to growers were set near the year-earlier level before it was apparent that supplies of this item and competing products would be so small. And average wholesale prices were only 6 percent higher in December relative to a year ago.

Canned pear supplies were 7 percent smaller this season with a moderately smaller pack more than offsetting a slightly larger carryin. Wholesale prices advanced as the current season's supply began moving to market. In December the average was 9 percent above the year-earlier level.

This season's supply of fruit cocktail was only 4 percent below 1971/72 as a larger carryin almost offset the smaller pack. The average wholesale price in December was 6 percent above a year earlier.

The canning season for apples and applesauce is still in progress. However, with smaller crops in major processing areas there is little doubt that the pack will be substantially smaller. The December average wholesale price for applesauce was about 5 percent above the 1971 level.

Pineapple canning is also in progress. Stocks of this product remain ample, and prices have remained nearly constant during the past year.

Supplies of most other canned non-citrus fruit are much smaller. Apricots, sweet cherries, and purple plums are particularly scarce. Canned tart cherries offer one exception with a larger supply available this season.

U.S. exports of canned fruit, June-December

Item	1970	1971	1972
	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>
Apricots	1.7	2.3	5.4
Cherries	2.0	1.8	23.1
Peaches	104.5	75.4	90.5
Pears	7.1	4.8	8.0
Pineapple	51.0	36.5	48.8
Fruit cocktail ...	54.5	44.1	59.5

Frozen

The total supply of frozen fruit in cold storage at the end of December was 12 percent below the year-earlier volume. All individual items are in a reduced supply situation, except frozen apricots and grapes which account for a minor share of the total.

Strawberries are the leading frozen fruit. Storage stocks on December 31 were down almost a third from a year ago reflecting the smaller 1972 strawberry crop. Imports of this product from Mexico were lower last year, but were offset by higher receipts from Poland and total imports were 1 percent higher. Border crossings from Mexico since January 1 are up, but Mexico's harvest has been delayed by cold weather this year and it is too early to predict that supply situation accurately. Wholesale prices for frozen strawberries advanced during the last half of 1972 and were 13 percent above the year-earlier level in December.

The frozen cherry pack was larger in 1972 but disappearance has also been greater due to smaller supplies of competing fruit. End-of-year stocks in cold storage were 2 percent below the December 1971 volume.

Frozen apple stocks were 18 percent lower at year's end. The packing season is still in progress, but the smaller apple crop will probably result in a substantially reduced total season supply. Frozen blueberry holdings were only 4 percent smaller than a year earlier at the end of December.

Dried

Raisins are the predominant factor in the dried fruit category with all domestic production originating in California. Total output for 1972 has been estimated at 105,000 tons, a decrease of 45 percent from the previous year. A much smaller crop of raisin variety grapes, strong competition for grapes by wineries, and adverse weather during the drying season all combined to bring about the smaller tonnage.

Raisin prices have increased substantially in response to the reduced supply. In December the average wholesale price of raisins was \$9.50 per case (24/15 oz), representing an increase of over 50 percent from a year earlier. The 1972 season average price received by growers has been estimated at \$499 per ton (dried basis processing plant door), up 60 percent from a year ago.

Raisin exports had been increasing rapidly in recent years in response to generally heavy stocks and vigorous promotional efforts. During the 1971/72 season over 74,000 tons were moved through export channels. However, this season's short supply will bring about a sharp drop in export volume. During the first 4 months of the current season less than 13,000 tons were exported, only a little more than a third of the total during a similar period a year earlier.

The output of dried prunes was also sharply lower in 1972. Only 77,000 tons (dried basis) were produced in California, less than 60 percent of the production in 1971 and less than 40 percent of the output 2 years ago. Large volumes of prunes have also moved into

export markets. Nearly 45,000 tons were exported during the 1971/72 season. These shipments will also drop sharply this season as a result of light supplies. The average wholesale price of prunes in December was 27 percent higher than a year earlier. The average grower price for 1972 has been estimated at \$322 per ton (dried basis), up 16 percent from the previous season.

TREE NUTS

Output of 4 major domestic tree nuts has been estimated at 345,000 tons. This is 15 percent below the year-earlier level, but 7 percent above the 1970 harvest. All the nut crops registered declines from last season.

Almonds

Adverse weather interrupted the increasing production trend for almonds in 1972. The estimate of 126,000 tons was 6 percent under the 1971 estimate and only slightly more than the 1970 harvest. However, the interruption is expected to be only temporary since a heavy rate of planting in recent years will result in more trees reaching bearing age in the near future.

Both the domestic and export markets for almonds have grown rapidly. Consequently, the smaller production has resulted in reports of packers prorating shipments among their customers this season. Exports of shelled almonds during the first 5 months of the season were down 19 percent. Exports of unshelled almonds were sharply higher but still represented a relatively small share of all exports. Consequently, total export sales will probably account for a smaller share of the crop this season. However, the industry is attempting to service this market as adequately as possible in anticipation of larger supplies and renewed dependence on export sales in the future.

Pecans

Production during 1972 is estimated at 93,000 tons, down a fourth from the year before. The output of improved varieties was 37 percent smaller while the native and seedling harvest was off only 9 percent. Prices have been sharply higher as a result of the smaller pecan harvest as well as the smaller supply of competing nuts. The preliminary estimate of season-average price to growers is 42 cents per pound, 27 percent above the previous season's average.

Other Tree Nuts

Walnut production is listed at 116,000 tons for 1972, a decrease of 15 percent from a year earlier.

Official estimates of price and value are not yet available at this stage of the marketing season. However, trade sources indicate a strong demand and generally higher prices.

Filbert output has been set at 10,200 tons, 10 percent below last season. The average price to growers is estimated at \$504 per ton, up 22 percent from the 1971 average.

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Two Decades of Change in the U.S. Orange Industry

By

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ABSTRACT: Oranges are the largest U.S. fruit crop. Orange output has increased sharply through a substantial increase in bearing acreage. Utilization of oranges has changed greatly reflecting changes in both domestic and foreign markets. Per capita consumption of fresh oranges has decreased while processed orange products have increased substantially. Average fresh pack f.o.b. prices of oranges have fluctuated sharply from year to year, but over time there has been a slightly upward trend.

KEY WORDS: Fresh oranges, processed oranges, production, utilization, consumption, prices.

Oranges are the largest U.S. fruit crop, with a farm value exceeding \$400 million annually in recent years. The orange industry has undergone significant changes in structure and behavior, similar in some respects to those characterizing other leading fruits, but the rate of growth of the orange industry has surpassed that of any other fruit.

This study presents an overall view of the changes in the orange industry during the last 2 decades, focusing on significant developments and trends in production, utilization, consumption, foreign markets, and prices. These developments are of continuing interest to orange growers, processors, handlers, consumers and others concerned with the U.S. orange economy.¹

Production Concentrated in 4 States

Primarily because of climatic conditions, orange production is concentrated in Florida, California, Arizona, and Texas. During the 1950's and early 1960's production fluctuated between 4 and 6 million tons, until the 1962/63 season when the Florida orange crop was hit by a severe freeze, causing a decline in production of approximately 25 percent from the previous season. A further decline to a crop of 3.9 million tons—least in 2 decades—was recorded in the following season. However, recovery since

then has been dramatic, reflecting good weather, continued improvement in technology, management, and cultural practices, and particularly more trees reaching bearing age. A record crop of 8.5 million tons was produced in the 1971/72 season, which likely will be surpassed by the 1972/73 crop.

Production in Florida and California has been marked by divergent trends and Florida has emerged as the leading producer. Florida has led California in orange production every year since the 1945/46 season. Production in Florida increased sharply in the 1961/62 season as extensive new plantings started to bear. The marked success of frozen concentrated orange juice as a new outlet for oranges was an incentive for increased planting. Comparing the 1950-52 average with the 1969-71 average, Florida orange output more than doubled, and its share of the U.S. crop increased from 64 to 77 percent.

California had a record orange production of 60 million boxes in 1944/45, but has trended downward. Its share of production declined from 35 percent in the early 1950's to 18 percent in recent years. This decline was due mainly to the removal of orange groves in southern California for urban expansion, airfields, highways, factories, and the like during the 1950's and 1960's. However, production has increased in recent years and in 1971/72 totaled 43 million boxes.

Arizona and Texas produce approximately 5 percent of the U.S. orange crop, but they have had a

¹This is the first of two planned articles on the U.S. orange economy. The second article will cover future prospects.

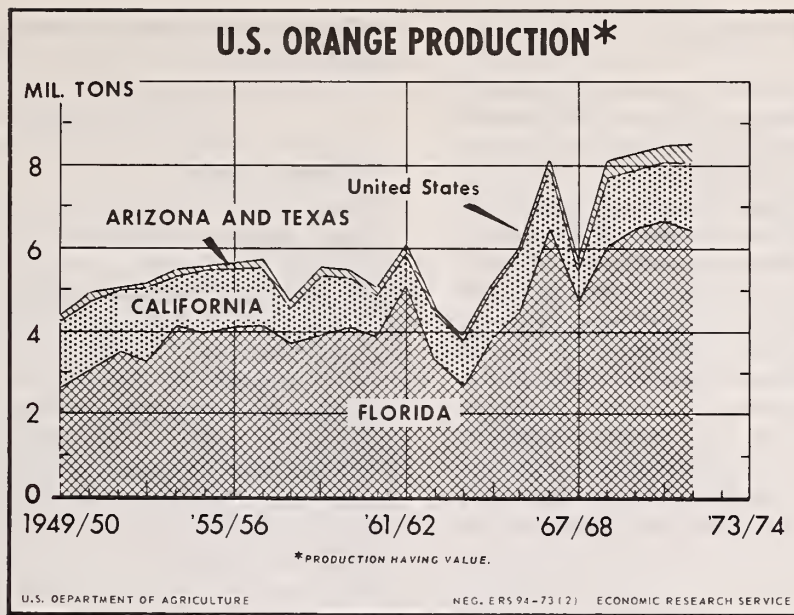


Figure 1

rapid rate of increase in production—up more than 1½ times during the past 2 decades.

Substantial Increase in Acreage

Bearing acreage is one of the two basic determinants of production. Total bearing acreage of orange trees in the United States was around 917,200 acres (Oranges and Temples) in 1970/71, an increase of approximately 65 percent from 1949/50. The largest growth occurred in Florida which accounted for almost three-fourths of total U.S. bearing acreage in 1970/71 as compared with slightly more than half in 1949/50. California's

bearing acreage declined one-fourth from 1949/50 to 1970/71 and its share of U.S. acreage declined from 39 to 18 percent. Arizona and Texas, although relatively minor, had an increase of approximately 45 percent during the period, but their share remained relatively steady.

The Florida bearing acreage reached a peak in 1956/57 and 1960/61 but was cut back by a freeze following each peak. Bearing acreage increased steadily every year from 1962/63 and reached a record of 690,300 acres in the 1970/71 season. Currently there are 646,000 acres of bearing trees and 36,120 not yet of bearing age. The decline in bearing acreage resulted from a freeze in January

Table A.—Oranges

Crop year	Florida ¹			California			United States ²		
	Bearing acreage	Pro-duction	Yield per acre	Bearing acreage	Pro-duction	Yield per acre	Bearing acreage	Pro-duction	Yield per acre
	1,000 acres	1,000 boxes	Boxes	1,000 acres	1,000 boxes	Boxes	1,000 acres	1,000 boxes	Boxes
1949/50	300.9	58,500	194	215.1	41,860	195	556.9	103,475	186
1954/55	368.7	88,400	240	183.2	39,420	215	603.9	130,625	216
1959/60	391.6	91,500	234	138.7	30,450	220	595.7	126,410	212
1964/65	451.0	86,200	191	122.4	30,700	251	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1968/69	621.5	134,200	217	150.5	44,300	294	814.7	188,380	231
1969/70	657.9	142,900	217	160.2	39,000	243	869.6	190,730	219
1970/71	690.3	147,300	213	167.9	38,600	230	917.2	195,660	213

¹ Includes Temples. ² Includes Arizona and Texas.

n.a.—not available.

1971, which particularly damaged the young orange trees.

In contrast to the uptrend in bearing acreage in Florida, California's bearing acreage of oranges trended down sharply until the mid-1960's. Practically all of the decline was in southern California. The 1968/69 bearing acreage in southern California totaled less than 75,000 acres, more than 50 percent below the level of the early 1950's level. On the other hand, acreage has expanded rapidly in central California with an annual average increase of 3,570 acres since 1950. Currently, California bearing acreage of oranges is 168,000, still below the level prior to the mid-1950's.

During the last few years, total bearing acreage of oranges in California has turned upward again as the new plantings of the mid-1960's gradually come into bearing. Bearing acreage can be expected to continue to increase.

Trends In Annual Yield Per Acre

Over the last 20 years, U.S. orange yield per acre fluctuated in a narrow range. Greatest variations occurred as a result of weather conditions.

Florida orange yield per bearing acre in the 1950's remained above 200 boxes except for the 1949/50 season in spite of a freeze in December 1957. Following a record yield in the 1961/62 season, yield declined substantially in the 1962/63 and 1963/64 seasons as a result of the freeze in the central part of Florida in December 1962. After the freeze, it took 5 years for groves to recover and to gradually climb to a record high yield of 268 boxes per acre in the 1966/67 season. In the last few years, orange yield has approximated 215 boxes per acre reflecting an increased proportion of younger trees and the effect of freeze.

Yield per acre in California averaged lower in the 1950's than in the 1960's. Not until the 1958/59 season did the yield per acre set a record of 274 boxes right after a low yield of 154 boxes per acre was recorded in the 1957/58 season as a result of severe freeze. However, there were several low yields recorded in the 1960's, particularly the severe freeze-damage seasons, 1960/61, 1961/62, and 1967/68. The most severe damage occurred in the 1967/68 season which dropped the yield to 137 boxes. The record yield of 294 boxes per acre was in the 1968/69 season. The fluctuations in yield per acre were more noticeable in central California than in southern California where trees are older and more freeze resistant and the climate is milder. Over the last 3 seasons, California production has averaged 240 boxes per acre.

Production per acre in other regions (Texas and Arizona) was relatively stable in the early 1950's but yield levels were considerably lower than those in

California and Florida. In recent years, yields have gradually risen.

Shifts in Utilization

1. Domestic Market

Utilization of the U.S. orange crop in the domestic market can be described under two major classifications—fresh use and processing use. During the last 2 decades, there has been a striking shift toward processing use. Sales into the fresh market declined from 2.5 to 1.9 million tons—approximately one-half to one-fourth of the total. This mainly reflects the sharp increase in use of Florida oranges in processed form. The proportion of Florida oranges used for fresh market declined steadily from 40 percent in the early 1950's to 11 percent in recent years. Typical marketing patterns favor fresh oranges in Arizona, California, and Texas. But even in these States the proportion of orange sales for fresh use has declined. Comparing the 1950-52 average with the 1969-71 average, the proportion of orange sales for fresh use declined from 70 to 65 percent in California, 84 to 52 percent in Texas, and 72 to 52 percent in Arizona.

Processing use includes frozen, chilled, and canned. Data on the utilization of oranges for these three categories are available only for Florida, but Florida produces approximately 75 to 80 percent of the U.S. orange crop, and accounts for 90 percent of the oranges processed.

Commercial introduction of frozen concentrated orange juice in the 1945/46 season stimulated a rapid and dramatic increase in processing of Florida oranges. Processing use more than doubled, from 19 million boxes in the 1945/46 season to 42 million in the 1950/51 season—or from one third to nearly two thirds of total Florida oranges. For 1950/51 through 1970/71, use of Florida oranges for processing had increased further to 131 million boxes. The proportion of oranges utilized for processing trended upward to a record of 91 percent in the 1971/72 season.

The rate of increase in oranges used for frozen concentrated orange juice was even more rapid than that of total processing use. Florida oranges utilized for frozen concentrate increased from 3 million boxes in 1945/46 to 103 million boxes in 1970/71. The proportion of the Florida orange crop increased from 6 to 70 percent.

The increased volume of oranges used for chilled orange products has also had an impact on processing use. Use of Florida oranges for chilled products has shown a sharp increase in both absolute and relative terms since the 1954/55 season, the first for which data are available. Over the last 16 years, this use increased from approximately 3 to 20 million boxes with the big

spurt coming in 1965/66 when the utilization of oranges for chilled products reached 13 million boxes, up 70 percent from the previous season. This use accounted for 14 percent of the orange crop in 1970/71 compared with only 3 percent in 1954/55.

In contrast to the sharp increase in utilization of oranges for frozen concentrated and chilled products, the volume of Florida oranges used for canning has decreased sharply. Before the introduction of frozen concentrated orange juice, practically all Florida oranges processed were used in canned products. The situation started to change in the mid-1940's and changed rapidly in the last 10 years as frozen concentrated orange juice gained. Utilization of oranges for canned products has declined from 15 million boxes in the early 1950's to 9 million boxes in recent years and the proportion of total oranges used for canning fell from 25 to 5 percent.

2. Foreign Market

Practically all tropical, semi-tropical, and subtropical countries produce oranges. The United States is the leading producer, but there has been a tendency toward expanded production, improved quality, and improved methods of marketing for oranges in many other countries. Foreign production of oranges increased 2½ times from 1950-52 to 1969-71, while the U.S. production increased only about 70 percent. Currently, the United States produces approximately 30 percent of the world orange crop

as compared with 40 percent in the early 1950's.² Countries such as Japan, Brazil, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Morocco, and Spain have had tremendous percentage increases, ranging from double to quadruple since the early 1950's.

Rising production around the world has intensified competition for U.S. oranges in the world markets. The share of our orange output exported declined from 5.4 to 3.4 percent between 1950-52 and 1969-71, although exports of fresh oranges and tangerines increased 8 percent. Canada is still our main export market for fresh oranges although down from the high level in the 1950's. Other suppliers have moved aggressively into the Canadian market.

This heightened competition in the orange market in Canada resulted from a number of developments in both economic and political areas. One of the leading factors was the pressing need for foreign exchange in some of the less developed countries producing oranges.

The creation of the European Community has affected U.S. orange exports to the European market. A series of tariff preference schemes, begun in 1969 by the European Community for certain Mediterranean citrus supplies, may be an even greater disturbance to our fresh orange markets in Europe. Our exports of fresh oranges to Europe in the 1969/70 season declined about 35 percent from

² World orange production does not include production from the People's Republic of China.

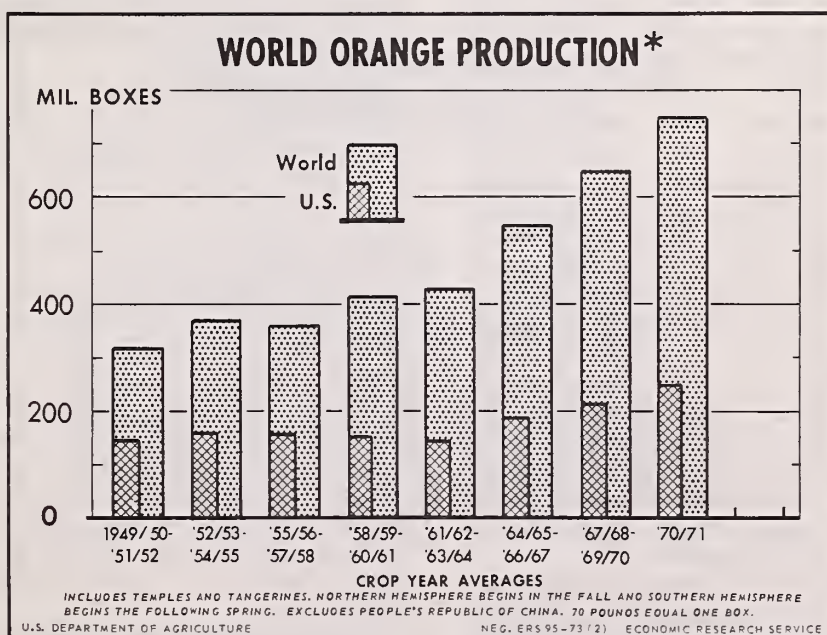


Figure 2

Table B.—U.S. exports of fresh oranges and orange products, crop years, 1949/50-1970/71

Crop year ¹	Fresh oranges	Frozen concentrated orange juice	Single strength orange juice	Canned concentrated orange juice
	1,000 tons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons
1949/50	210.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1950/51	278.7	n.a.	6.2	n.a.
1951/52	321.2	² 648	5.6	270
1952/53	402.3	1,304	6.8	535
1953/54	346.3	1,731	7.1	755
1954/55	354.7	2,331	7.1	938
1955/56	392.8	2,612	9.1	1,393
1956/57	359.4	3,002	11.0	1,640
1957/58	193.0	4,049	10.5	1,143
1958/59	270.6	3,608	7.7	543
1959/60	233.4	4,688	9.6	702
1960/61	206.2	4,202	6.6	1,003
1961/62	199.8	4,905	8.9	1,148
1962/63	183.0	3,602	6.4	982
1963/64	214.6	2,464	3.8	965
1964/65	237.8	2,807	4.5	894
1965/66	287.9	3,060	6.3	842
1966/67	342.5	4,418	11.0	958
1967/68	161.7	4,226	13.2	724
1968/69	307.4	4,227	9.3	770
1969/70	295.0	5,816	12.1	1,640
1970/71	273.8	7,708	10.9	1,417

¹ Year beginning November 1, ² 10 months, January-October.

n.a.—not available.

the previous season and a further decline occurred in the 1970/71 season. Our orange exports to the European market during the last 2 decades declined in both absolute and relative terms. Comparing the 1969-71 average with the 1950-52 average, U.S. exports of fresh oranges to Europe declined 10 percent and the share for total U.S. orange exports fell from 25 to 21 percent.

In contrast, our exports of fresh oranges to the other countries, mostly in Asia, have trended upward. In Asia, Hong Kong is our primary market for fresh oranges. Total exports of fresh oranges reached a record of 75,600 tons in the 1969/70 season, approximately one-fourth of all orange exports. Over the 2 decades, exports to these other countries and the share of total exports both more than doubled.

While total exports of fresh oranges and tangerines declined in the 1960's compared to the 1950's, the export market for processed orange products expanded substantially. Exports of all the principal items, frozen concentrated orange juice, single strength orange juice, and canned concentrated orange juice increased.

Total exports of frozen concentrated orange juice have nearly tripled since the mid-1950's. Canada again is our major market but with a declining share, while exports to the European market reached

a record of 1.3 million gallons in the 1957/58 season and then fluctuated year-to-year. Not until the 1969/70 season was another record of 2.1 million gallons reached. Europe's proportion of our total frozen concentrate exports increased from 5 percent in the mid-1950's to close to 50 percent in the 1970/71 season.

Exports of the other two items—single strength orange juice and canned concentrated orange juice—almost doubled from the early 1950's, but the share of the market has changed. The share of single strength orange juice increased on the average from 20 to 50 percent for the European market between the early 1950's and recent years while that of canned concentrated orange juice increased from 40 to 70 percent. Exports of single strength orange juice to the European market more than tripled and canned concentrated orange juice increased sharply in the early 1970's. Shipments to Canada for both items increased slightly but declined as a share of total exports. U.S. exports of canned concentrated orange juice to other countries have registered substantial increases since the early 1950's, but single strength orange juice have held a relatively stable share of the "other countries" market in recent years.

The decline in the U.S. share of total exports of processed orange products to the Canadian market

was caused by greater competition from a larger number of suppliers than in the earlier years. Brazil and Mexico continued to increase their share of this market. In addition, South Africa, British Honduras, Jamaica, and Australia (aided by duty-free treatment under the Commonwealth preferential tariff scheme) have carved out small market shares for themselves.

In contrast, the sharp increase in U.S. exports of processed orange products to the European market and our increasing percentage share of total exports have been generally attributed to higher consumer incomes, increasing awareness and acceptance of citrus products, and improved storage and distribution systems. In addition, the cooperation between the grower organizations and the United States Government for promoting citrus products in Europe also counteracted the effect of foreign competition. With the recent devaluation of the U.S. dollar, a further increase in our exports to the European market may be expected.

Trends in Per Capita Consumption

Annual per capita consumption of oranges, fresh and processed combined on a fresh weight equivalent basis, showed a generally erratic trend during the last 2 decades. Consumption reached a high of 61.1 pounds in the 1954/55 season and then declined to 42.7 pounds in the 1963/64 season when freeze damage resulted in the lowest production since the 1948/49 season. However, a new record per capita consumption of 70.3 pounds was reached in the 1970/71 season.

Fresh consumption decreased from 27.9 pounds in 1950-52 to 16.3 pounds in 1969-71, falling from approximately 50 to 25 percent of per capita orange consumption on a fresh equivalent basis. In contrast, processed orange consumption increased. In 1950-52 per capita processed orange consumption was about 28 pounds (fresh equivalent basis) or half of total orange consumption. By 1969-71 it reached 50 pounds (fresh equivalent basis), three-fourths of the total. The rise in per capita processed orange consumption over the past 2 decades was led by the sharp increase in frozen items. Per capita consumption of frozen concentrated orange juice increased from 15 to 36 pounds (fresh equivalent basis). In relative terms, it increased from 57 to 69 percent of total processed orange consumption and from 27 to 53 percent of total oranges.

Since the introduction of chilled orange juice in the mid-1950's, per capita consumption has increased from 1.7 to 8.5 pounds (fresh equivalent basis), approximately from 4 to 16 percent of total processed orange consumption and to 12 percent of total orange consumption.

Before the introduction of frozen concentrated orange juice, canned orange juice was practically the only processed item available. As a result of the sharp increase in per capita consumption of frozen concentrated and chilled orange juice, per capita canned orange juice consumption has decreased substantially. Between 1950-52 and 1969-71 per capita canned orange juice consumption declined from 11.5 to 7 pounds (fresh equivalent basis), down from 41 to 14 percent of total processed orange consumption. Consumption of canned orange

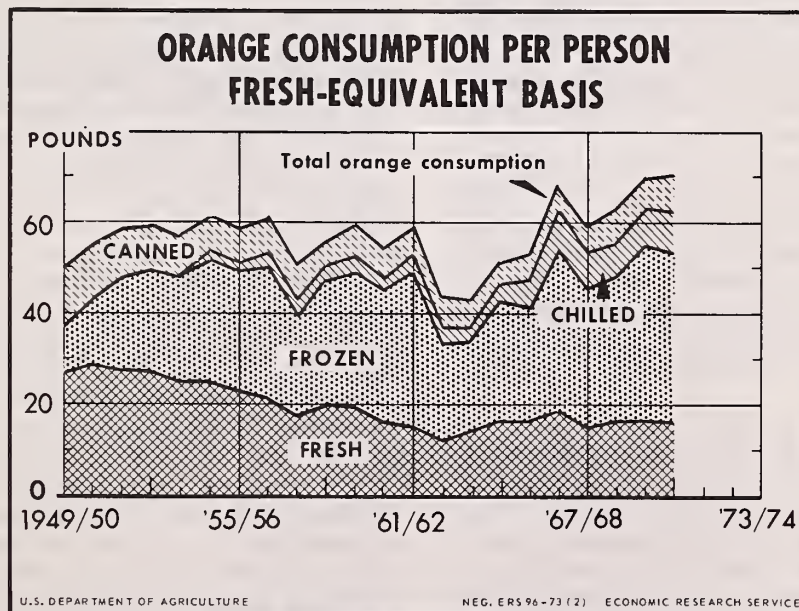


Figure 3

sections and citrus salad (only orange portion included) combined has also been erratic and has accounted for less than 2 percent of processed per capita consumption.

Changes in per capita orange consumption during the last 2 decades can be traced to several factors. The substitution of processed for fresh oranges is related to changes in relative prices for fresh and processed oranges as well as consumer living patterns and incomes. Processed oranges are essentially convenient and time-saving food. They enjoy year-round availability and are more nearly substitutable for fresh products than are processed products. Furthermore, development of new or modified product forms as well as quality improvement in processed oranges (such as the development of frozen concentrated and chilled orange juice and the increased concentration of frozen concentrate from 42° to 45° brix) have also contributed greatly.

Fluctuation of Annual Prices

1. Producer Prices by Regions and Use

Annual average orange prices are largely influenced by yearly changes in the size of the orange crop, supplies of competing fruits, and such demand factors as consumer incomes and population. Regional differences in grower prices are due mainly to crop size, variety, quality, and utilization.

Prices for Florida oranges average lower than oranges from other States mainly because most Florida oranges are sold for processing use. In the fresh market, Florida oranges have also been sold for lower prices than those from California for most of the last 20 years. Higher California orange prices generally reflect consumer preferences for California fresh oranges. However, prices for California oranges for processing use have been lower than those in Florida. This is primarily due to the good quality of Florida oranges for frozen concentrated orange juice and other processed products. On the other hand, California oranges move primarily to the fresh market and oranges used for processing are generally considered as little more than a salvage operation.

In Florida, average on-tree orange returns for processing use were lower than for the fresh market during most of the seasons, but the differences between these two outlets were relatively small. The average on-tree return of Florida oranges for both fresh and processing fluctuated sharply from year to year with a slightly upward trend. There is a marked similarity in the movement of on-tree return between oranges for fresh market and processing use.

2. Retail and Wholesale Price Trends

Almost all the fresh orange supplies for the United States are from Florida and California. In California, fresh is the dominant form in which oranges are marketed. Only about one-tenth of the total Florida orange output in recent years has reached market in fresh form. However, because of the variations in the size of the orange crop in Florida and California during the last 2 decades, in some years Florida oranges used for fresh exceeded California's fresh volume.

The annual average U.S. orange prices at retail have generally followed the fresh pack f.o.b. prices of California oranges more closely than those of Florida's. This is due to the typically larger quantity of California oranges sold for fresh use. Also, California fresh fruit operations are conducted throughout the year, while operations in Florida are curtailed during the summer.

During the last 2 decades, fresh pack f.o.b. prices of oranges for both Florida and California have increased substantially. Comparing the 1950-52 average with the 1969-71 average, fresh pack f.o.b. prices of Florida oranges increased 74 percent while those of California moved up 62 percent. Changes in U.S. retail prices of fresh oranges generally paralleled the fresh pack f.o.b. prices of California oranges over the last 2 decades. Orange prices at retail generally trended upward and averaged approximately 88 percent higher in 1969-71 than in 1950-52.

3. Margin Changes

Oranges as well as orange products require considerable processing and packaging, making them costly to distribute. During the last 2 decades retail prices of fresh oranges trended upward and on an absolute basis increased much faster than farm value. Thus, the marketing margins were widening throughout most of the period. This was influenced largely by the increase in costs involved in all the services performed for moving oranges from packinghouse to consumers. Data from the University of Florida indicate that the cost for packing and selling a 1-3/5 bushel wirebound box of Florida oranges was only 90 cents in the early 1950's compared with \$1.50 in the late 1960's—an increase of approximately 70 percent. Similarly, data collected for the California orange industry indicate that the cost for packing and selling California oranges increased approximately 80 percent.

Although the cost of moving fresh oranges from packinghouse to consumers has shown substantial increases, there have been great fluctuations in farm-retail spreads. During the last 2 decades, the farm-retail spread ranged from 32 cents per dozen in 1950 to 67 cents per dozen in 1968 and the share of

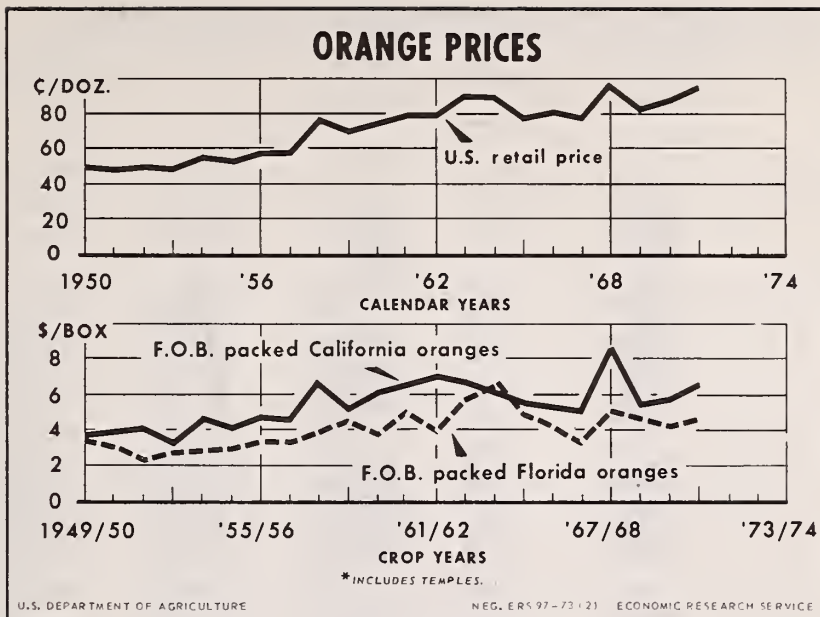


Figure 4

the retail prices of oranges received by farmers ranged from 23 percent in 1969 to 40 percent in 1958.³ This was primarily caused by great variations in orange production from year to year. As orange production decreased in 1957/58, 1962/63, and 1967/68, the share of the retail prices received by farmers increased substantially from the previous year. In contrast, when orange production recovers from the depressed levels, farm value usually

declines considerably more than retail prices. The farm-retail spread for oranges averaged 40 percent more in 1968-70 than in 1958-60 and 91 percent more than in 1950-52.

Retail prices and farm values of oranges used for frozen concentrated orange juice, like those for fresh oranges, varied sharply in response to changes in the supply. Farm-retail spread remained relatively stable. During the last 2 decades, there were no definite trends for retail prices, farm value, and farm-retail spread. The share of the retail prices received by farmers averaged 37 percent in 1969-71, compared with 36 percent in 1958-60 and 27 percent in the early 1950's.

³ Scott, Forrest E. and Badger, Henry T. "Farm-Retail Spreads for Food Products." Misc. Pub. No. 741: January 1972, Econ. Res. Serv. U.S. Dept. of Agri., p. 146.

Table 1.—Fruits and edible tree nuts: Production and value, United States, crop year 1970, 1971, and 1972¹

Commodity	Production ²			Value of production		
	Crop year			Crop year		
	1970	1971	1972 ³	1970	1971	1972 ³
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
NONCITRUS:						
Apples, commercial	3,129	3,040	2,914	283,808	298,645	333,746
Apricots, 3 States	176	150	128	19,382	14,035	17,980
Avocados, 2 States ⁴	86	45	n.a.	30,242	31,019	n.a.
Cherries, sweet	122	140	94	43,152	44,224	38,673
Cherries, tart	118	159	136	17,733	27,689	19,087
Cranberries	⁴ 92	⁴ 82	104	21,737	24,405	n.a.
Dates, California	18	19	16	2,769	3,110	3,144
Figs, California	49	45	38	5,122	3,959	n.a.
Grapes	3,119	3,997	2,567	295,929	376,055	n.a.
Nectarines	66	69	86	10,032	10,695	15,136
Olives, California	52	55	27	12,896	8,140	10,611
Peaches ⁵	1,494	1,431	1,222	169,494	166,625	161,949
Pears	539	702	610	71,655	65,714	81,092
Persimmons	2	1	2	244	151	185
Plums, California	123	101	96	19,680	23,129	23,808
Pomegranates	3	3	3	399	410	384
Prunes, California	606	393	216	43,200	36,418	24,794
Prunes and plums, other States . .	48	65	41	5,816	5,649	7,235
Strawberries	248	260	229	106,583	117,005	109,765
Total noncitrus	10,090	⁶ 10,737	8,529	1,159,873	1,257,077	n.a.
CITRUS:⁷						
Oranges	8,023	8,222	8,234	387,977	465,109	549,392
Tangerines	185	233	196	15,275	18,374	19,601
Grapefruit	2,186	2,472	2,613	120,994	145,287	181,753
Lemons ⁸	590	625	634	74,595	82,226	77,682
Limes, Florida	29	35	44	4,140	4,136	6,039
Tangelos, Florida	113	122	176	5,325	5,643	9,672
Temples, Florida	234	225	239	12,012	13,900	12,826
Total citrus	11,360	⁶ 11,934	12,136	620,318	734,675	856,965
TREE NUTS:						
Almonds, California	124	134	126	80,104	87,100	n.a.
Filberts, 2 States	9	11	10	5,279	4,708	5,144
Pecans	78	124	93	60,528	81,581	77,739
Walnuts, 2 States	112	137	116	45,324	57,309	n.a.
Total tree nuts	323	406	345	191,235	230,698	n.a.
Total all fruits and nuts	21,773	⁶ 23,077	21,010	1,971,426	2,222,450	n.a.

¹ Does not include Hawaii and Alaska. ² Utilized production. ³ Preliminary. ⁴ 1970 indicates 1970/71 crop. ⁵ Production includes culls and cannery diversions as follows (million pounds): 1970—196.0, 1971—122.0, 1972—120.0. These quantities are excluded for computing production of value. ⁶ Due to

rounding, totals are not identical in tables 3 and 5. ⁷ 1970 indicates 1969/70 crop. ⁸ September-August crop year beginning 1970/71, November-October in earlier seasons.

n.a.—Data not available temporarily.

Table 2.—Citrus fruits: Production, 1970/71, 1971/72 and indicated 1972/73¹

Crop and State	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73
	1,000 boxes ²	1,000 boxes ²	1,000 boxes ²
Oranges:			
Early, Midseason and Navel varieties: ³			
California	17,900	22,300	21,000
Florida	82,100	68,800	91,000
Texas	4,000	3,800	4,500
Arizona	760	900	1,100
Total	104,760	95,800	117,600
Valencias:			
California	19,600	21,000	21,000
Florida	60,200	68,200	77,000
Texas	2,200	2,000	2,300
Arizona	2,800	4,000	4,000
Total	84,800	95,200	104,300
All Oranges:			
California	37,500	43,300	42,000
Florida	142,300	137,000	168,000
Texas	6,200	5,800	6,800
Arizona	3,560	4,900	5,100
Total oranges	189,560	191,000	221,900
Grapefruit:			
Florida, all	42,900	47,000	45,000
Seedless	31,100	36,100	34,000
Pink	10,900	12,300	11,000
White	20,200	23,800	23,000
Other	11,800	10,900	11,000
Texas	10,100	9,200	10,400
Arizona	2,520	2,540	2,600
California, all	5,040	5,100	5,200
Desert Valleys	3,260	3,200	3,000
Other areas	1,780	1,900	2,200
Total grapefruit	60,560	63,840	63,200
Lemons:			
California	13,300	13,600	15,500
Arizona	3,150	3,080	5,000
Total lemons	16,450	16,680	20,500
Limes:			
Florida	880	1,100	1,250
Tangelos:			
Florida	2,700	3,900	3,800
Tangerines:			
Florida	3,700	3,200	2,900
Arizona	390	570	700
California	1,140	600	700
Total tangerines	5,230	4,370	4,300
Temples:			
Florida	5,000	5,300	5,000

¹ The crop year begins with bloom of the first year and ends with completion of harvest the following year. ² Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows: Oranges—California and Arizona, 75 lbs.; other States, 90 lbs.; Grapefruit—California, Desert Valleys, and Arizona, 64 lbs.; other California areas, 67 lbs.; Florida, 85 lbs. and Texas, 80 lbs.; lemons—76 lbs.;

Limes—80 lbs.; Tangelos—90 lbs.; Tangerines—California and Arizona, 75 lbs.; Florida, 95 lbs.; and Temples—90 lbs. ³ Navel and Miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and Midseason varieties in Florida and Texas, including small quantities of tangerines in Texas.

Table 3.—Fruits and edible tree nuts: Utilized production, by States, United States, 1971¹

State	Noncitrus fruits											Total		
	Apples	Apricots	Cherries		Cranberries	Grapes	Peaches	Pears	Prunes and plums	Strawberries	Other ²	Quantity		Percent of U.S.
			Sweet	Tart								1,000 tons	Percent	
Maine	46.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46.0	0.4	0.4
N.H.	32.5	...	...	...	...	0.4	...	...	...	...	...	32.9	.3	.3
Vt.	20.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.4	.2	.2
Mass.	52.5	...	...	...	36.9	2.2	...	...	0.5	...	...	92.1	.9	.9
R.I.	2.0	...	...	...	...	.1	...	...	...	...	...	2.1	(^b)	(^b)
Conn.	22.6	...	...	...	...	2.4	1.6	...	...	...	...	26.6	.2	.2
N.Y.	462.5	6.5	20.5	...	200.0	9.5	18.0	...	2.8	...	...	719.8	6.7	6.7
N.J.	55.0	...	...	...	1.3	62.5	3.4	...	3.4	...	...	131.1	1.2	1.2
Pa.	252.5	.8	7.6	...	57.0	52.5	3.4	...	3.4	...	...	376.2	3.5	3.5
Ohio	75.0	...	.5	...	19.0	14.0	...	...	3.0	...	...	111.5	1.0	1.0
Ind.	45.0	...	...	...	...	5.5	...	...	1.3	...	...	51.8	.5	.5
Ill.	51.5	...	...	...	...	11.7	...	...	2.1	...	...	65.3	.6	.6
Mich.	350.0	23.5	89.0	...	69.0	41.0	18.5	...	12.5	...	...	623.5	5.8	5.8
Wis.	32.5	...	8.4	...	27.6	...	...	...	2.2	...	...	70.7	.7	.7
Minn.	11.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.7	.1	.1
Iowa	5.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.3	(^b)	(^b)
Mo.	28.1	...	...	...	...	10.0	...	...	1.0	...	...	42.6	.4	.4
Kans.	7.5	...	...	...	...	3.0	...	...	...	...	...	10.5	.1	.1
Del.	6.0	...	...	...	...	2.0	...	...	...	...	...	8.0	.1	.1
Md.	34.5	...	...	...	...	11.5	...	...	1.1	...	...	47.1	.4	.4
Va.	240.0	...	...	...	...	19.0	...	...	1.0	...	...	260.0	2.4	2.4
W. Va.	125.0	...	...	...	...	13.0	...	...	...	...	...	138.0	1.3	1.3
N.C.	92.5	...	...	...	...	2.8	17.5	...	1.7	...	...	114.5	1.1	1.1
S.C.	7.5	...	...	...	...	6.3	145.0	...	...	...	...	158.8	1.5	1.5
Ga.	...	...	...	...	...	1.2	60.0	...	...	...	...	61.2	.6	.6
Fla.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.8	19.3	...	28.1	.3	.3
Ky.	9.7	...	...	...	...	7.7	...	...	1.4	...	...	18.8	.2	.2
Tenn.	4.7	...	...	...	...	4.1	...	...	1.6	...	...	10.4	.1	.1
Ala.	...	...	...	...	...	8.0	...	...	...	...	...	8.0	.1	.1
Miss.	...	...	...	...	...	5.2	...	...	...	...	...	5.2	(^b)	(^b)
Ark.	4.8	...	...	...	9.2	21.5	...	...	1.8	...	...	37.3	.3	.3
La.	...	...	...	...	...	2.0	...	...	4.0	...	...	6.0	.1	.1
Okla.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.0	...	...	4.9	(^b)	(^b)
Texas	...	...	...	...	...	3.9	...	...	...	...	...	2.9	(^b)	(^b)
Mont.	...	...	...	...	...	2.5	...	...	.4	...	...	2.8	(^b)	(^b)
Idaho	45.0	...	...	...	...	7.5	2.3	...	...	...	...	70.4	.7	.7
Colo.	37.0	...	1.6	...	...	11.4	5.5	...	...	...	...	55.9	.5	.5
N. Mex.	6.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.0	.1	.1
Ariz.	...	...	...	...	14.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.0	.1	.1
Utah	12.5	3.2	6.7	...	...	6.5	4.2	...	...	...	...	37.7	.4	.4
Wash.	600.0	2.4	33.9	...	5.2	20.3	165.4	...	15.5	...	...	935.4	8.7	8.7
Ore.	62.5	...	5.0	...	3.4	7.0	174.0	...	16.7	...	...	342.9	3.2	3.2
Calif.	200.0	144.0	32.0	...	...	841.0	309.0	...	494.0	218.7	...	5,924.2	55.2	55.2
U.S.	3,040.3	149.6	140.0	139.3	82.0	3,996.7	1,431.4	701.9	559.0	260.4	238.0	10,738.6	100.0	100.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.—Fruits and edible tree nuts: Utilized production, by States, United States, 1971¹—Continued

State	Citrus fruits ³					Total all fruits			Tree nuts				Total all fruits and tree nuts		
	Oranges	Grape-fruit	Lemons	Other ⁴	Total	Quantity	Percent of U.S.	Quantity	Percent of U.S.	Pecans	Other ⁵	Quantity	Percent of U.S.	Quantity	Percent of U.S.
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Percent	1,000 tons	Percent	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Percent	1,000 tons	Percent
Maine						46.0	0.2							46.0	0.2
N.H.						32.9	.2							32.9	.1
Vt.						20.4	.1							20.4	.1
Mass.						92.1	.4							92.1	.4
R.I.						2.1	(⁶)							2.1	(⁶)
Conn.						26.6	.1							26.6	.1
N.Y.						719.8	3.2							719.8	3.1
N.J.						131.1	.6							131.1	.6
Pa.						376.2	1.7							376.2	1.6
Ohio						111.5	.5							111.5	.5
Ind.						51.8	.2							51.8	.2
Ill.						65.3	.3							65.3	.3
Mich.						623.5	2.8							623.5	2.7
Wis.						70.7	.3							70.7	.3
Minn.						11.7	.1							11.7	.1
Iowa						5.3	(⁶)							5.3	(⁶)
Mo.						42.6	.2							42.6	.2
Kans.						10.5	(⁶)							10.5	.1
Del.						8.0	(⁶)							8.0	(⁶)
Md.						47.1	.2							47.1	.2
Va.						260.0	1.1							260.0	1.1
W. Va.						138.0	.6							138.0	.6
N.C.						114.5	.5			3.2		3.2	0.8	117.7	.5
S.C.						158.8	.7			5.5		5.5	1.4	164.3	.7
Ga.						61.2	.3			45.0		45.0	11.1	106.2	.5
Fla.	6,404.0	1,824.0			558.2	8,786.2	73.6			2.0		2.0	.5	8,816.3	38.2
Ky.						18.8	.1							18.8	.1
Tenn.						10.4	(⁶)							10.4	(⁶)
Alb.						8.0	(⁶)			18.5		18.5	4.6	26.5	.1
Miss.						5.2	(⁶)			8.0		8.0	2.0	13.2	.1
Ark.						37.3	.2							37.3	.2
La.						6.0	(⁶)			3.8		3.8	.9	41.1	.2
Okla.						4.9	(⁶)			14.0		14.0	3.4	20.0	.1
Texas	279.0	404.0			683.0	5.7	3.0			9.5		9.5	2.3	14.4	.1
Mont.						2.8	(⁶)			12.0		12.0	3.0	697.9	3.0
Idaho						70.4	.3							70.4	.3
Colo.						55.9	.3							55.9	.2
N. Mex.						6.0	(⁶)			2.1		2.1	.5	8.1	(⁶)
Ariz.	1,335	80.6	120.0	14.6	348.7	2.9	1.6							362.7	1.6
Utah						37.7	.2							37.7	.2
Wash.						935.4	4.1			0.4		0.4	.1	935.8	4.1
Ore.						342.9	1.5			13.1		13.1	3.2	356.0	1.5
Calif.	1,406.0	163.6	505.0	42.8	2,117.4	17.8	35.5			269.0		269.0	66.2	8,310.6	36.0
U.S.	8,222.5	2,472.2	625.0	615.6	11,935.3	100.0	100.0	123.6	282.5	406.1	100.0	23,080.0	100.0		

¹ Does not include Alaska and Hawaii. ² Avocado 1971/72 crop, dates, figs, nectarines, olives, persimmons and pomegranates. ³ 1970/71 crop. ⁴ Tangerines, limes, tangos, and temples. ⁵ Almonds, filberts, and walnuts.

⁶ Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 4.—Fruits and edible tree nuts: Value of production, by States, United States, 1971¹

State	Noncitrus fruits											Total	
	Apples	Apricots	Cherries		Cran-berries	Grapes	Peaches	Pears	Prunes and plums	Straw-berries	Other ²	Total	
			Sweet	Tart								Value	Percent of U.S.
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Percent
Maine	6,302	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,302	0.5
N.H.	4,375	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,452	.3
Vt.	2,633	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,633	.2
Mass.	6,878	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	19,305	1.5
R.I.	290	---	---	11,571	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	394	(6)
Conn.	2,789	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,659	.3
N.Y.	33,393	---	4,080	---	---	31,400	1,522	2,034	---	---	---	75,621	6.0
N.J.	6,017	---	---	2,599	---	238	10,625	---	---	---	---	21,715	1.7
Pa.	19,695	369	1,786	---	---	7,011	6,846	432	---	---	---	37,986	3.0
Ohio	9,840	---	115	---	---	3,230	2,660	---	---	---	---	17,497	1.4
Ind.	4,824	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,482	.5
Ill.	5,902	---	---	---	---	---	1,654	---	---	---	---	8,446	.7
Mich.	24,850	4,489	17,622	---	---	7,107	4,756	1,497	---	---	---	66,822	5.3
Wis.	5,077	---	1,745	7,949	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	16,069	1.3
Minn.	1,765	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,765	.1
Iowa	869	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	869	.1
Mo.	4,563	---	---	---	---	511	2,010	---	---	---	---	7,483	.6
Kans.	986	---	---	---	---	---	528	---	---	---	---	1,514	.1
Del.	606	---	---	---	---	---	344	---	---	---	---	950	.1
Md.	3,705	---	---	---	---	---	1,886	---	---	---	---	6,236	.5
Va.	18,720	---	---	---	---	---	2,223	---	---	---	---	21,443	1.7
W. Va.	12,475	---	---	---	---	---	1,430	---	---	---	---	13,905	1.1
N.C.	7,844	---	---	---	---	820	3,108	---	---	---	---	12,727	1.0
S.C.	1,466	---	---	---	---	1,317	23,432	---	---	---	---	26,215	2.1
Ga.	---	---	---	---	---	235	10,440	---	---	---	---	10,675	.8
Fla.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,142	0.5
Ky.	1,154	---	---	---	---	---	1,101	---	---	---	---	798	.2
Tenn.	571	---	---	---	---	---	565	---	---	---	---	1,984	.1
Ala.	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,032	---	---	---	---	2,032	.2
Miss.	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,092	---	---	---	---	1,092	.1
Ark.	437	---	---	---	---	1,297	3,139	---	---	---	---	945	.5
La.	---	---	---	---	---	---	560	---	---	---	---	2,349	.2
Okla.	---	---	---	---	---	---	595	---	---	---	---	1,081	.1
Texas	---	---	---	---	---	---	700	---	---	---	---	929	.1
Mont.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,181	.1
Idaho	6,723	---	---	---	---	---	1,155	205	---	---	---	11,186	.9
Colo.	5,202	---	317	---	---	---	2,121	500	---	---	---	8,327	.7
N. Mex.	839	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	839	.1
Ariz.	---	---	---	---	---	7,140	---	---	---	---	---	7,140	.6
Utah	1,785	448	1,118	1,079	---	---	845	365	---	---	---	5,640	.5
Wash.	74,400	296	11,526	---	1,550	9,528	1,835	15,468	---	---	4,221	120,188	9.6
Ore.	6,350	---	8,927	945	736	---	1,246	15,474	---	---	---	47,222	3.8
Calif.	15,320	13,291	13,568	---	---	306,221	74,008	29,397	---	---	---	632,755	50.3
U.S.	298,645	14,035	44,224	27,689	24,405	376,055	166,625	65,714	---	---	117,005	57,484	100.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4.--Fruits and edible tree nuts: Value of Production, by States, United States, 1971¹—Continued

State	Citrus fruits ³					Total all fruits			Tree nuts				Total of all fruit and tree nuts	
	Oranges	Grape-fruit	Lemons	Other ⁴	Total		Value	Percent of U.S.	Pecans	Other ⁵	Total		Value	Percent of U.S.
					1,000 dollars	Percent					1,000 dollars	Percent		
Maine	---	---	---	---	---	6,302	0.3	---	---	---	---	6,302	0.3	
N.H.	---	---	---	---	---	4,452	.2	---	---	---	---	4,452	.2	
Vt.	---	---	---	---	---	2,633	.1	---	---	---	---	2,633	.1	
Mass.	---	---	---	---	---	19,305	1.0	---	---	---	---	19,305	.9	
R.I.	---	---	---	---	---	322	(⁶)	---	---	---	---	322	(⁶)	
Conn.	---	---	---	---	---	3,659	.2	---	---	---	---	3,659	.2	
N.Y.	---	---	---	---	---	75,621	3.8	---	---	---	---	75,621	3.4	
N.J.	---	---	---	---	---	21,715	1.1	---	---	---	---	21,715	1.0	
Pa.	---	---	---	---	---	37,986	1.9	---	---	---	---	37,986	1.7	
Ohio	---	---	---	---	---	17,497	.9	---	---	---	---	17,497	.8	
Ind.	---	---	---	---	---	6,482	.3	---	---	---	---	6,482	.3	
Ill.	---	---	---	---	---	8,446	.4	---	---	---	---	8,446	.4	
Mich.	---	---	---	---	---	66,822	3.4	---	---	---	---	66,822	3.0	
Wis.	---	---	---	---	---	16,069	.8	---	---	---	---	16,069	.7	
Minn.	---	---	---	---	---	1,765	.1	---	---	---	---	1,765	.1	
Iowa	---	---	---	---	---	869	(⁶)	---	---	---	---	869	(⁶)	
Mo.	---	---	---	---	---	7,483	.4	---	---	---	---	7,483	.3	
Kans.	---	---	---	---	---	1,514	.1	---	---	---	---	1,514	.1	
Del.	---	---	---	---	---	950	(⁶)	---	---	---	---	950	(⁶)	
Ind.	---	---	---	---	---	6,236	.3	---	---	---	---	6,236	.3	
Va.	---	---	---	---	---	21,443	1.1	---	---	---	---	21,443	1.0	
W. Va.	---	---	---	---	---	13,905	.7	---	---	---	---	13,905	.6	
N.C.	---	---	---	---	---	12,727	.6	1,969	---	1,969	0.9	14,696	.7	
S.C.	---	---	---	---	---	26,215	1.3	3,245	---	3,245	1.4	29,460	1.3	
Ga.	---	---	---	---	---	10,675	.5	30,600	---	30,600	13.3	41,275	1.9	
Fla.	326,411	110,373	---	36,555	473,339	64.4	24.4	1,307	---	1,307	.6	487,254	21.9	
Ky.	---	---	---	---	---	3,053	.2	---	---	---	---	3,053	.1	
Tenn.	---	---	---	---	---	1,984	.1	---	---	---	---	1,984	.1	
Ala.	---	---	---	---	---	2,032	.1	12,840	---	12,840	5.6	14,872	.7	
Miss.	---	---	---	---	---	1,092	.1	4,876	---	4,876	2.1	5,968	.3	
Ark.	---	---	---	---	---	5,818	.3	2,421	---	2,421	1.0	8,239	.4	
La.	---	---	---	---	---	2,909	.1	8,610	---	8,610	3.7	11,519	.5	
Okla.	---	---	---	---	---	1,081	.1	5,750	---	5,750	2.5	6,831	.3	
Texas	7,564	15,655	---	---	23,219	3.2	24,148	8,010	---	8,010	3.5	32,158	1.4	
Mont.	---	---	---	---	---	1,181	.1	---	---	---	---	1,181	.1	
Idaho	---	---	---	---	---	11,186	.6	---	---	---	---	11,186	.5	
Colo.	---	---	---	---	---	8,327	.4	---	---	---	---	8,327	.4	
N. Mex.	---	---	---	---	---	839	(⁶)	1,953	---	1,953	.8	2,792	.1	
Ariz.	8,362	3,377	12,002	1,018	24,759	3.4	1.6	---	---	---	---	31,899	1.4	
Utah	---	---	---	---	---	5,640	.3	---	---	---	---	5,640	.2	
Wash.	---	---	---	---	---	120,188	6.0	---	154	154	.1	120,342	5.4	
Ore.	---	---	---	---	---	47,222	2.4	---	5,163	5,163	2.2	52,385	2.4	
Calif.	122,772	15,882	70,224	4,480	213,358	29.0	42.5	---	143,800	143,800	62.3	989,913	44.5	
U.S.	465,109	145,287	82,226	42,053	734,675	100.0	100.0	81,581	149,117	230,698	100.0	2,222,450	100.0	

¹ Does not include Alaska and Hawaii. ² Avocado 1971/72 crop, dates, figs, nectarines, olives, persimmons and pomegranates. ³ 1970/71 crop. ⁴ Tangerines, limes, tangelos, and temples. ⁵ Almonds, fibers, and walnuts. ⁶ Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 5.—Fruits and edible tree nuts: Utilized production and value, principal States and United States, 1971

State	Noncitrus fruits		Citrus fruits		All fruits		Tree nuts		All fruits and tree nuts	
	Production	Value	Production	Value	Production	Value	Production	Value	Production	Value
	<i>1,000 tons</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 tons</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 tons</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 tons</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 tons</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
California	5,924.2	632,755	2,117.4	213,358	8,041.6	846,113	269.0	143,800	8,310.6	989,913
Florida	28.1	12,608	8,786.2	473,339	8,814.3	485,947	2.0	1,307	8,816.3	487,254
Washington	935.4	120,188	---	---	935.4	120,188	.4	154	935.8	120,342
New York	719.8	75,621	---	---	719.8	75,621	---	---	719.8	75,621
Michigan	623.5	66,822	---	---	623.5	66,822	---	---	623.5	66,822
Oregon	342.9	47,222	---	---	342.9	47,222	13.1	5,163	356.0	52,385
Other States	2,164.7	301,861	1,031.7	47,978	3,196.4	349,839	121.6	80,274	3,318.0	430,113
United States	10,738.6	1,257,077	11,935.3	734,675	22,673.9	1,991,752	406.1	230,698	23,080.0	2,222,450

¹ Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.

Table 6.—Fruits and edible tree nuts: Utilized production and value, percentage by principal States and United States, 1971¹

State	Noncitrus fruits		Citrus fruits		All fruits		Tree nuts		All fruits and tree nuts	
	Production	Value	Production	Value	Production	Value	Production	Value	Production	Value
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
California	55.2	50.3	17.8	29.0	35.5	42.5	66.2	62.3	36.0	44.5
Florida . . . . .	.3	1.0	73.6	64.4	38.9	24.4	.5	.6	38.2	21.9
Washington	8.7	9.6	---	---	4.1	6.0	.1	.1	4.1	5.4
New York	6.7	6.0	---	---	3.2	3.8	---	---	3.1	3.4
Michigan	5.8	5.3	---	---	2.8	3.4	---	---	2.7	3.0
Oregon	3.2	3.8	---	---	1.5	2.4	3.2	2.2	1.5	2.4
Other States	20.1	24.0	8.6	6.6	14.0	17.5	30.0	34.8	14.4	19.4
United States	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.

Table 7.—Fruits and edible tree nuts: Season average price per unit received by growers, 1970, 1971 and 1972¹

Commodity	Unit	1970	1971	1972 ²
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
NONCITRUS:³				
Apples	Lb.	.0454	.0491	.0572
Apricots	Ton	110.00	93.80	140.00
Avocados ⁴	Ton	352.00	686.00	n.a.
Cherries, sweet	Ton	355.00	316.00	413.00
Cherries, tart	Ton	151.00	199.00	152.00
Cranberries	Bbl.	⁵ 11.80	⁵ 14.90	n.a.
Dates	Ton	153.00	162.00	199.00
Figs	Ton	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Grapes	Ton	94.90	94.10	n.a.
Nectarines	Ton	152.00	155.00	176.00
Olives	Ton	248.00	148.00	393.00
Peaches	Lb.	.0607	.0608	.0697
Pears	Ton	133.00	93.60	133.00
Persimmons	Ton	122.00	126.00	123.00
Plums, California	Ton	160.00	229.00	248.00
Pomegranates	Ton	121.00	128.00	124.00
Prunes, California	Ton	216.00	278.00	322.00
Prunes and Plums, other States	Ton	120.00	86.90	178.00
Strawberries	Lb.	.215	.225	.240
CITRUS:^{6 7}				
Oranges	Box	2.09	2.45	2.88
Tangerines	Box	3.72	3.51	4.49
Grapefruit	Box	2.24	2.40	2.85
Lemons	Box	4.81	5.00	4.66
Limes	Box	5.71	4.70	5.49
Tangelos	Box	2.13	2.09	2.48
Templets	Box	2.31	2.78	2.42
TREE NUTS:				
Almonds	Ton	646.00	650.00	n.a.
Filberts	Ton	570.00	414.00	504.00
Pecans, all	Lb.	.390	.330	.420
Improved	Lb.	.469	.354	.468
Seedling	Lb.	.356	.297	.374
Walnuts	Ton	405.00	418.00	n.a.

¹ Does not include Hawaii and Alaska. ² Preliminary. ³ Fresh fruit prices are equivalent returns at packinghouse door for Washington and Oregon, first delivery point for California, and at point of first sale in all other States. Processing fruit prices for all States are equivalent returns at processing plant door. ⁴ 1970

indicates 1970/71 crop. ⁵ Price per barrel is based on utilized cranberries. ⁶ Equivalent packinghouse door returns per box for all uses. ⁷ 1970 indicates 1969/70 crop.

n.a.—Data not available temporarily.

Table 8.—Citrus fruits: Production and utilization, United States, crops of 1970/71 and 1971/72¹

Crop and season	Production	Utilization	
		Fresh	Processed
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Oranges:			
1970/71	8,223	1,784	6,439
1971/72	8,234	1,753	6,481
Tangerines:			
1970/71	233	162	71
1971/72	196	134	62
Grapefruit:			
1970/71	2,472	988	1,484
1971/72	2,613	1,080	1,533
Lemons:			
1970/71	625	370	255
1971/72	634	351	283
Limes:			
1970/71	35	16	19
1971/72	44	19	25
Tangelos:			
1970/71	122	73	49
1971/72	176	86	90
Temples:			
1970/71	225	100	125
1971/72	239	81	158
Total citrus fruits:			
1970/71	11,935	3,493	8,442
1971/72	12,136	3,504	8,632

¹ 1971/72 preliminary.

Data from October 1972 citrus production and utilization report, SRS, USDA.

Table 9.—Citrus, processed, Florida crops of 1970/71 and 1971/72

Crop and season	Frozen concentrate	Chilled products		Other processed	Total processed
		Juice	Sections and salads		
	1,000 boxes ¹	1,000 boxes ¹	1,000 boxes ¹	1,000 boxes ¹	1,000 boxes ¹
Oranges: ²					
1970/71	103,521	19,772	703	8,834	132,830
1971/72	104,399	19,509	535	7,726	132,169
Tangerines:					
1970/71	1,000	---	---	39	1,039
1971/72	961	---	---	11	972
Grapefruit:					
1970/71	6,819	2,348	1,091	17,682	27,940
1971/72	8,725	3,206	994	17,036	29,961

¹ Net weight per box: Oranges, 90 pounds; tangerines, 95 pounds; and grapefruit, 85 pounds. ² Includes tangelos, Temples, and honey tangerines.

Data from October 1972 citrus production and utilization report, SRS, USDA.

Table 10.—Apples, commercial crop¹: Production, 1970, 1971, and preliminary 1972

State and area	1970	1971	1972	State and area	1970	1971	1972
	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>		<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>
Maine	75.0	92.0	75.0	Wisconsin	58.0	65.0	65.0
New Hampshire	55.0	65.0	55.0	Minnesota	25.0	23.5	26.0
Vermont	38.0	40.7	40.6	Iowa	13.0	10.6	13.3
Massachusetts	107.8	105.0	91.0	Missouri	56.2	56.2	60.0
Rhode Island	4.9	4.0	3.2	Kansas	12.1	15.0	12.0
Connecticut	42.6	45.2	30.0	N. Central	1,165.2	1,213.3	1,186.3
New York	945.0	925.0	750.0	Kentucky	16.2	19.4	14.4
New Jersey	99.0	110.0	90.0	Tennessee	9.0	9.4	9.2
Pennsylvania	510.0	505.0	400.0	Arkansas	8.7	9.6	8.6
N. Atlantic	1,877.3	1,891.9	1,534.8	† S. Central	33.9	38.4	32.2
Delaware	12.0	12.0	12.0	Total Central	1,199.1	1,251.7	1,218.5
Maryland	69.0	69.0	61.0	Idaho	60.0	90.0	50.0
Virginia	463.0	480.0	440.0	Colorado	63.0	74.0	11.0
West Virginia	220.0	250.0	216.0	New Mexico	25.5	12.0	2.0
North Carolina	223.0	185.0	250.0	Utah	27.5	25.0	4.0
South Carolina	13.0	15.0	20.0	Washington	1,390.0	1,200.0	1,450.0
S. Atlantic	1,000.0	1,011.0	999.0	Oregon	115.0	125.0	99.0
Total Eastern	2,877.3	2,902.9	2,533.8	California	500.0	400.0	460.0
Ohio	130.0	150.0	135.0	Western	2,181.0	1,926.0	2,076.0
Indiana	78.0	90.0	75.0	United States	6,257.4	6,080.6	5,828.3
Illinois	102.9	103.0	100.0				
Michigan	690.0	700.0	700.0				

¹ In orchards of 100 or more bearing trees.

Table 11.—Apples, commercial crop¹: Production by varieties², United States, 1970, 1971, and 1972

Variety	1970	1971	1972	Variety	1970	1971	1972
	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>		<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>
Summer:				Winter, cont'd.:			
Gravenstein	116.8	83.6	93.2	Cortland	158.2	180.2	123.4
Other summer	93.6	100.4	85.9	Delicious	1,801.5	1,789.0	1,735.8
Total	210.4	184.0	179.1	Golden delicious	817.9	801.7	934.2
Fall:				McIntosh	722.7	769.8	644.0
Grimes Golden	27.3	31.6	26.9	Northern Spy	131.3	122.2	110.8
Jonathan	409.0	402.6	353.3	R.I. Greening	156.7	170.5	118.5
Wealthy	39.3	38.2	25.3	Rome Beauty	516.7	539.2	453.8
Other fall	69.2	76.5	84.5	Stayman	282.5	287.4	224.0
Total	544.8	548.9	490.0	Winesap	212.3	166.1	167.4
Winter:				Yellow Newtown	166.6	146.3	141.3
Baldwin	64.2	48.9	33.7	York Imperial	350.7	360.4	277.7
Ben Davis and Gano	28.3	15.2	3.1	Other winter	231.9	241.3	199.1
				Total	5,641.5	5,638.2	5,166.8
				Total varieties	6,396.7	6,371.1	5,835.9

¹ In orchards of 100 or more bearing trees. ² Estimates of production by varieties are based on total production which includes economic losses.

Table 12.—Pears: Production by States and Pacific Coast, variety composition, 1970, 1971, and indicated 1972

State	1970	1971	1972	Pacific Coast	1970	1971	1972
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>		<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Connecticut	1,650	1,630	2,000	Washington:			
New York	13,500	18,000	19,500	Bartlett	99,800	112,000	109,000
Pennsylvania	4,100	3,400	2,950	Other	44,700	53,400	56,000
Michigan	17,000	18,500	22,500	Total	144,500	165,400	165,000
Idaho	1,200	2,300	800	Oregon:			
Colorado	4,530	5,490	2,800	Bartlett	39,000	78,000	44,000
Utah	4,300	4,200	200	Other	51,000	96,000	53,000
Washington	144,500	165,400	165,000	Total	90,000	174,000	97,000
Oregon	90,000	174,000	97,000	California:			
California	258,000	309,000	297,600	Bartlett	245,000	301,000	288,000
United States . . .	538,780	701,920	610,350	Other	13,000	8,000	9,600
				Total	258,000	309,000	297,600
				States:			
				Bartlett	383,800	491,000	441,000
				Other	108,700	157,400	118,600
				Total	492,500	648,400	559,600

Table 13.—Canned fruit juices: Pack and stocks, 1971/72 and earlier seasons

Commodity	Pack			Stocks					
	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	Canners ¹			Distributors November 1		
				Jan. 2, 1971	Jan. 1, 1972	Dec. 30, 1972	1970	1971	1972
	<i>1,000</i> <i>24/2</i> <i>cases</i>	<i>1,000</i> <i>24/2</i> <i>cases</i>	<i>1,000</i> <i>24/2</i> <i>cases</i>	<i>1,000</i> <i>24/2</i> <i>cases</i>	<i>1,000</i> <i>24/2</i> <i>cases</i>	<i>1,000</i> <i>24/2</i> <i>cases</i>	<i>1,000</i> <i>actual</i> <i>cases</i>	<i>1,000</i> <i>actual</i> <i>cases</i>	<i>1,000</i> <i>actual</i> <i>cases</i>
Canned juices:									
Apple	13,390	14,118	13,696	n.a.	² 4,690	² 5,988	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Blended orange and grapefruit	2,419	2,500	³ 1,807	842	421	492	279	257	236
Grapefruit ⁴	22,124	25,993	³ 20,874	3,707	3,158	3,726	997	1,232	1,341
Orange	14,296	15,452	³ 10,800	2,833	2,034	2,330	791	796	862
Tangerine	47	35	16	44	23	7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Pineapple	15,014	13,704	13,641	² 7,674	² 9,814	² 8,335	960	712	847
Pineapple concentrate, s.s. basis	10,208	12,011	11,199	² 4,679	² 7,769	² 8,433	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

¹ Canners' stocks of citrus juices are Florida only. ² December 1 stocks. ³ Florida only. ⁴ Excludes reconstituted juice.

Canners' stock and pack from National Canners Association, Florida Canners Association, and Pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii. Distributors' stocks from Bureau of the Census.

n.a.—Data not reported.

Table 14.—Canned noncitrus fruits: Cannery stocks, packs, supplies, and shipments, current season, with comparisons

Item and season ¹	Carryin	Pack	Total supply	Shipments to January 1	January 1 stocks	Total season shipments	Carryout
<i>1,000 equivalent cases 24 No. 2½'s</i>							
Total—14 items:							
1968/69	19,688	104,986	124,674	55,617	62,536	99,335	25,339
1969/70	25,339	113,375	138,714	60,601	69,119	104,262	34,452
1970/71	³ 32,091	93,089	125,180	52,153	65,171	95,265	29,915
1971/72	29,915	92,092	122,007	51,392	61,553	94,427	27,580
1972/73	27,596						
Apples:							
1968/69	1,051	3,316	4,367	1,173	2,430	3,129	1,238
1969/70	1,238	2,877	4,115	1,005	2,415	2,698	1,417
1970/71	1,417	2,090	3,507	1,032	2,161	2,476	1,031
1971/72	1,031	2,358	3,389	1,110	1,582	2,672	717
1972/73	717			1,091	982		
Applesauce:							
1968/69	2,422	14,119	16,541	4,986	10,013	13,848	2,693
1969/70	2,693	16,758	19,451	5,272	11,193	15,281	4,170
1970/71	4,170	14,131	18,301	5,541	10,705	15,211	3,090
1971/72	3,090	15,005	18,095	5,548	9,402	14,768	3,327
1972/73	3,327			4,963	8,166		
Apricots: ²							
1968/69	970	4,513	5,483	3,042	2,441	4,446	1,037
1969/70	1,037	5,543	6,580	2,783	3,797	4,175	2,405
1970/71	³ 2,067	3,766	5,833	2,569	3,264	4,137	1,696
1971/72	1,696	3,262	4,958	3,071	1,887	4,397	561
1972/73	561	3,041	3,602	2,194	1,408		
Cherries, RSP:							
1968/69	25	1,132	1,157	639	519	1,057	100
1969/70	100	1,505	1,605	920	665	1,453	152
1970/71	152	978	1,130	558	572	1,028	102
1971/72	102	1,041	1,143	480	663	900	243
1972/73	243	1,299	1,542	1,171	371		
Cherries, sweet:							
1968/69	180	531	711	396	315	599	112
1969/70	112	947	1,059	472	587	707	352
1970/71	³ 330	663	993	372	621	608	385
1971/72	385	536	921	373	548	606	315
1972/73	315	393	708	335	373		
Figs:							
1968/69	64	186	250	187	63	234	16
1969/70	16	334	350	150	200	234	116
1970/71	³ 78	370	448	136	312	231	217
1971/72	217	205	422	111	311	199	223
1972/73	223						
Fruit cocktail:							
1968/69	2,836	16,570	19,406	9,255	10,151	16,090	3,316
1969/70	3,316	16,686	20,002	9,171	10,831	15,935	4,067
1970/71	³ 3,426	13,081	16,507	7,345	9,162	13,054	3,453
1971/72	3,453	13,334	16,787	6,994	9,793	12,451	4,336
1972/73	4,336	11,855	16,191	7,620	8,571		

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued—

**Table 14.—Canned noncitrus fruits: Cannery stocks, packs, supplies, and shipments;
current season, with comparisons—Continued**

Item and season ¹	CarryIn	Pack	Total supply	Shipments to January 1	January 1 stocks	Total season shipments	Carryout
<i>1,000 equivalent cases 24 No. 2½'s</i>							
Fruits for salad:							
1968/69	192	787	979	433	546	749	230
1969/70	230	788	1,018	375	643	678	340
1970/71	³ 299	658	957	439	518	737	220
1971/72	220	784	1,004	392	612	779	225
1972/73	225	724	949	396	553		
Mixed fruits:							
1968/69	100	520	620	60	560	458	162
1969/70	162	728	890	471	419	628	262
1970/71 ¹	262	548	810	532	278	652	158
1971/72	158	695	853	583	270	739	114
1972/73	114	752	866	581	285		
Peaches, Calif. clings:							
1968/69	3,051	29,867	32,918	15,702	17,216	27,281	5,637
1969/70	5,637	31,479	37,116	19,810	17,306	28,788	8,328
1970/71	³ 7,375	24,878	32,253	14,855	17,398	25,490	6,763
1971/72	6,763	21,839	28,602	13,623	14,979	24,712	3,890
1972/73	3,890	21,233	25,123	15,505	9,618		
Peaches, U.S. freestone:							
1968/69	1,082	5,988	7,070	3,716	3,354	5,171	1,899
1969/70	1,899	6,060	7,959	3,965	3,994	5,940	2,019
1970/71	³ 1,797	4,663	6,460	3,434	3,026	5,266	1,194
1971/72	1,194	3,923	5,117	2,460	2,657	4,174	943
1972/73	943	2,783	3,726	2,438	1,288		
Pears:							
1968/69	1,440	10,262	11,702	4,684	7,018	8,918	2,784
1969/70	2,784	10,590	13,374	5,456	7,918	10,384	2,990
1970/71	2,990	8,610	11,600	4,427	7,173	8,231	3,369
1971/72	3,369	10,309	13,678	5,670	8,008	9,990	3,688
1972/73	3,688	9,063	12,751	5,535	7,216		
Pineapple:							
1968/69	5,757	16,464	22,221	10,741	7,264	16,357	5,864
1969/70	5,864	16,871	22,735	9,776	7,666	15,818	6,917
1970/71	³ 6,811	17,813	24,624	10,035	9,102	16,837	7,787
1971/72	7,787	17,602	25,389	10,135	10,034	16,767	8,622
1972/73	8,638						
Purple plums, U.S.:							
1968/69	518	731	1,249	603	646	998	251
1969/70	251	2,209	2,460	975	1,485	1,543	917
1970/71	917	840	1,757	878	879	1,307	450
1971/72	450	1,199	1,649	842	807	1,273	376
1972/73	376	394	770	469	301		

¹ Season beginning September 1 for apples and applesauce, July 1 for RSP cherries, and June 1 for all other items. ² California only. ³ 1970/71 canners' carryIn excludes cyclamate packs.

Prepared from reports of National Cannery Association, Cannery League of California, and Pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii.

Table 15.—Frozen concentrated orange and grapefruit juice: Florida stocks, packs, supplies and shipments, current season with comparisons

Item and season	Carryin	Pack	Total supply	Shipments to January 1	January 1 stocks	Total season shipments	Carryout
	<i>Million gallons</i>	<i>Million gallons</i>	<i>Million gallons</i>	<i>Million gallons</i>	<i>Million gallons</i>	<i>Million gallons</i>	<i>Million gallons</i>
Orange: ^{1 2}							
1968/69	12.9	103.8	120.9	7.0	14.5	103.5	17.4
1969/70	17.4	124.9	143.8	7.3	23.5	117.2	26.6
1970/71	26.6	125.2	160.3	9.9	32.5	137.7	22.6
1971/72	22.6	134.2	168.5	11.3	24.5	140.5	28.0
1972/73	28.0	n.a.	n.a.	10.7	31.4		
Grapefruit:							
1968/69	1.0	5.9	6.9	.2	1.1	5.5	1.4
1969/70	1.4	4.3	5.7	.4	1.5	5.2	.5
1970/71 .....	.5	6.9	7.4	.4	1.4	6.3	1.1
1971/72	1.1	8.8	9.9	.6	1.7	7.1	2.8
1972/73	2.8	n.a.	n.a.	.4	3.6		

¹ Includes imports of frozen concentrated orange juice (1,000 gallons): 1968/69, 4,293; 1969/70, 1,455; 1970/71, 8,557; and 1971/72, 11,668. ² 45° Brix in gallons including concentrated orange juice for manufacture.

Prepared from reports of Florida Canners Association.

Table 16.—Frozen fruits and berries: Packs and cold storage holdings, 1972 and earlier seasons

Commodity	Pack			Stocks		
	1970	1971	Preliminary 1972	January 1		
				1971	1972	1973
	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>
Apples and applesauce	100,370	96,999	n.a.	81,409	68,537	56,379
Apricots	12,107	10,977	n.a.	12,267	9,143	11,386
Cherries, tart	121,271	159,408	143,860	¹ 85,558	¹ 95,057	¹ 93,431
Cherries, sweet	4,124	2,568	n.a.			
Grapes	5,185	5,761	n.a.	4,436	6,287	7,153
Peaches	47,471	59,924	n.a.	44,641	45,466	29,074
Plums and prunes	8,269	3,666	n.a.	(²)	(²)	(²)
Purees, noncitrus	15,170	16,331	n.a.	(²)	(²)	(²)
Blackberries ³	31,451	30,087	n.a.	21,924	16,275	13,594
Blueberries	21,836	30,441	n.a.	24,935	25,044	23,985
Boysenberries	8,478	6,245	n.a.	6,666	3,988	2,508
Raspberries, black	4,095	3,635	n.a.	2,629	1,407	1,088
Raspberries, red	25,409	24,467	n.a.	17,419	13,448	11,601
Strawberries	201,572	199,399	n.a.	166,150	151,883	104,427
Other fruits and berries	13,880	15,570	n.a.	144,968	145,943	159,058
Total	620,688	665,478	n.a.	613,002	582,478	513,684

¹ Tart and sweet cherries stocks combined. ² Included with "other fruits and berries." ³ Includes olallieberries.

n.a.—Data not available temporarily.

Pack data from the American Frozen Food Institute. Stocks from Statistical Reporting Service.

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SPECIAL ARTICLE

Two Decades of Change in the U.S. Orange Industry

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