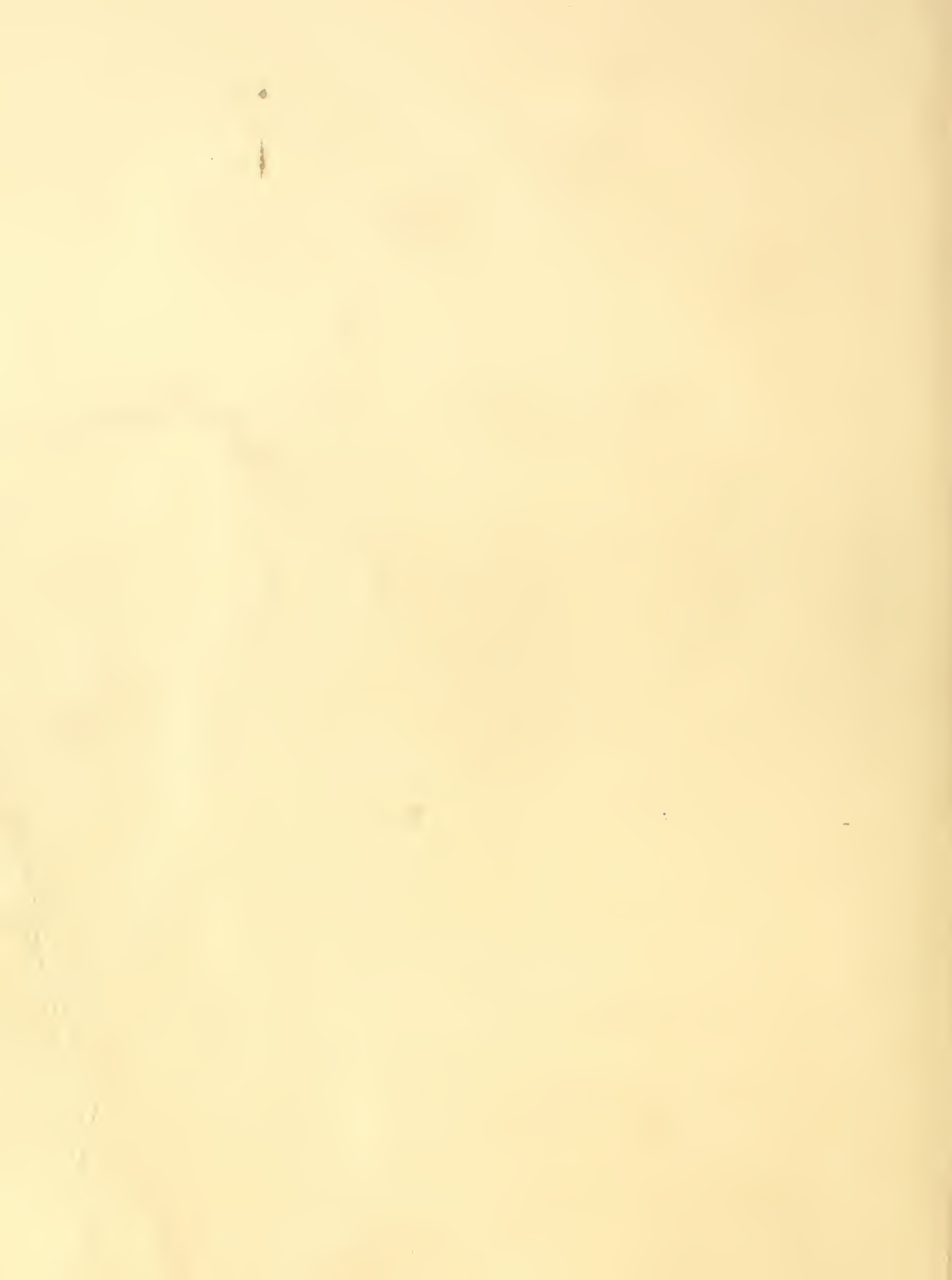


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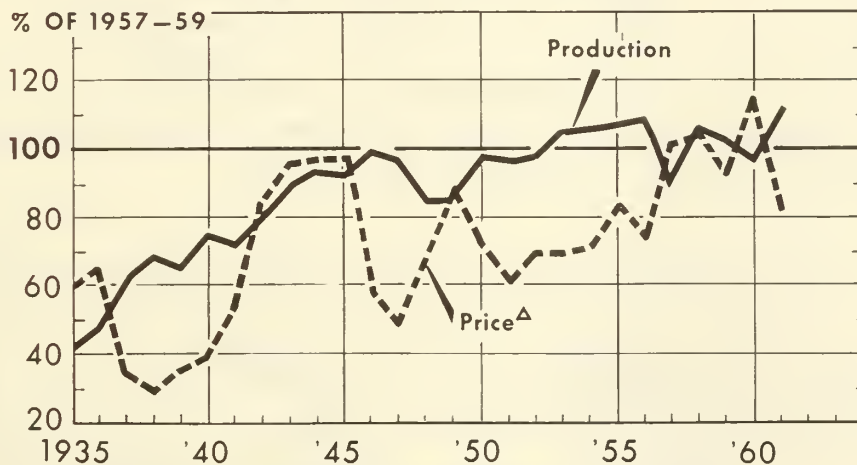
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CURRENT JANUARY 1963

CITRUS FRUIT PRODUCTION AND PRICES SINCE 1935*



* ORANGES, GRAPEFRUIT, LEMONS, TANGERINES, AND LIMES.
▲ SEASON AVERAGE PRICE TO GROWERS.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. ERS 1681-63 (1) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

IN THIS ISSUE

Citrus Freeze Damage

New Citrus Index Numbers

Table 1.--Citrus fruits: Index numbers of production and prices, United States, 1935-61 ^{1/}

(1957-59=100)

Year	Production	Price	Year	Production	Price
1935	42.1	59.9	1950	97.7	72.3
1936	47.3	64.2	1951	96.2	60.6
1937	60.8	34.0	1952	97.1	69.6
1938	68.0	28.8	1953	105.3	69.2
1939	64.1	35.1	1954	105.7	70.6
			1955	107.1	83.7
1940	74.9	39.9	1956	108.0	74.5
1941	71.6	53.9	1957	90.5	101.9
1942	78.7	85.2	1958	106.2	105.3
1943	89.8	95.9	1959	103.3	92.8
1944	93.5	96.7			
1945	92.0	97.2	1960	97.0	114.6
1946	99.6	58.6	1961	111.1	82.1
1947	97.3	48.8			
1948	84.6	69.5			
1949	85.3	88.6			

^{1/} Oranges, grapefruit, lemons, tangerines, and limes. Production weighted by price and price weighted by production, 1957-59 data.

Table 2.--Specified citrus fruits: Production and prices, United States, 1950-61

Year	Oranges		Grapefruit		Lemons	
	Production	Price ^{1/}	Production	Price ^{1/}	Production	Price ^{1/}
	Million boxes	Dollars	Million boxes	Dollars	Million boxes	Dollars
1950	116.9	1.97	46.6	1.09	13.4	2.82
1951	118.1	1.50	40.5	.86	12.8	3.46
1952	120.2	1.71	38.4	1.08	12.6	3.90
1953	125.9	1.93	48.4	.85	16.1	2.73
1954	130.6	1.94	42.2	.99	14.0	2.79
1955	132.3	2.40	45.4	.95	13.1	3.14
1956	131.9	2.08	44.8	1.21	16.2	2.27
1957	109.2	3.06	39.8	1.42	16.9	2.19
1958	129.3	3.24	43.8	1.43	17.2	1.93
1959	126.8	2.75	41.6	1.38	18.2	1.92
1960	116.6	3.58	43.3	1.27	14.3	2.49
1961	138.1	2.43	42.9	1.04	16.7	2.21

^{1/} Season average price to growers--equivalent packinghouse door returns per box for all methods of sale.

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 T H E F R U I T S I T U A T I O N
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Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, January 22, 1963

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SUMMARY

Prospects for production and prices of citrus fruits in the 1962-63 season were considerably altered by severe freezing weather December 11-14 in Florida and by low temperatures more recently in California and Arizona. In Florida, where heavy losses occurred, the freeze brought about a reversal of position from a prospective heavy crop and relatively low prices to a much lighter crop and sharply increased prices. But substantial U. S. supplies of fresh oranges and grapefruit still can be expected this winter and next spring. Freeze loss of Florida oranges was minimized by greatly intensified movement of the fruit to processors.

The 1962-63 U. S. crop of oranges, as estimated January 1, is expected to be about 17 percent below the record 1961-62 crop. A decrease in Florida is only partially offset by an increase in California, where production in recent years has been much below that of Florida. Since the freeze, shipping-point prices for Florida oranges of good condition and quality have doubled and are expected to continue above year-earlier levels. Auction prices for California oranges also have advanced, but not to the levels of a year ago, when the crop was short.

Production of grapefruit in the U. S. in 1962-63--with decreases in all States--is now expected to be about 19 percent below last season. In Florida, the principal grapefruit State, there are reductions in all types of fruit--pink and white seedless and seeded varieties. Since the freeze, shipping-point

prices for fresh market grapefruit also have increased substantially. Prices in most weeks of this winter and next spring can be expected to average above comparable prices last year.

In salvaging Florida citrus fruit following the freeze, emphasis was put on saving oranges, which were speeded to processing plants and made primarily into canned single-strength juice and frozen concentrate. By January 5 of the 1962-63 season, output of canned juice was about 52 percent above a year earlier and that of frozen concentrate was up 26 percent. Packers' stocks of both items also were up sharply. Because of the deep cut in the Valencia crop, output of canned juice and frozen concentrate next spring, especially the concentrate, is expected to be down considerably from the large volume last spring.

Year-end cold storage stocks of apples were 2 percent above those of January 1, 1962. Stocks were up considerably in Washington and Pennsylvania, but down in most other States. Movement of apples of the 1962 crop, as of the 1961 crop, to processors has been heavy, resulting in large packs of canned apples and applesauce. Grower prices for apples on a national average basis have increased a little since October. In mid-January, shipping-point prices for apples in important apple States were generally around prices a year ago.

Stocks of pears in cold storage January 1, 1963, were approximately 55 percent larger than a year earlier. The D'Anjou, the leading variety of winter pears, accounted for the major volume in storage. Terminal auction prices for this variety in recent weeks have continued below comparable prices a year earlier. Some increase in prices may occur later this winter as supplies diminish.

The 1962-63 pack of canned fruits, not yet completed, probably will be a little larger than the record 1961-62 pack. Year-end stocks also may be somewhat above a year ago. But output of dried fruits is indicated to be down moderately from 1961-62, mainly the result of a smaller pack of raisins. Concerning frozen deciduous fruits and berries, partial data point to some reduction in the pack last year. Stocks in cold storage on January 1, 1963, were a little lighter than a year earlier.

CITRUS FREEZE DAMAGE

Freezing weather struck Florida citrus groves during December 11-14, causing severe damage to citrus fruit and foliage. California citrus areas, especially in central California, had freezing temperatures in late December, causing some damage to Navel oranges. Cold weather again hit California citrus in January, causing considerable damage.

In Florida, a measure of loss is indicated by the drop in prospective production from December 1 to January 1. According to the January Crop Report, the 1962-63 Florida crop of early and midseason oranges, including the Temple variety, decreased by 15 million boxes during December, a drop of 23 percent.

For Valencias, the decrease was 21 million boxes, 38 percent. For all oranges combined, the reduction was 36 million boxes, 30 percent. The January 1 estimate for grapefruit was lower by 8 million boxes, a drop of 21 percent. In California, freeze losses during December were more than offset by larger sizing and heavier pickout than previously expected. The above are preliminary estimates of loss due to unusually low temperatures in December. They do not take account of subsequent cold weather and are subject to change as the season advances.

Some of the more important effects of the freeze in Florida include a substantial decrease in remaining supplies of oranges and grapefruit and practically the end of further fresh market tangerines and tangelos. Yield of juice per box of fruit has been reduced. A lower yield of juice per box plus a much lighter Valencia crop point to a smaller pack of frozen concentrate than in 1961-62, though early-season output has been up due to intensive salvage operations. Prices for Florida fresh oranges and grapefruit and various processed items, up since the freeze, probably will continue above year-earlier levels. It is still too early to have a good indication of the probable effects of the freeze on citrus production in 1963-64 and beyond.

Further details on the Florida freeze of December follow. The major damage to citrus fruit occurred the morning of December 13. Temperatures on that date were lower and remained so for a longer time than those of the 1957 freeze, when lowest temperatures also occurred on December 13. The December 1962 freeze was accompanied by a strong north wind; damage generally was as severe on high ground as on low ground and was more widespread than in 1957. Although heavy loss of fruit occurred, there appeared to be no serious wood damage since earlier cold weather had induced considerable dormancy in the trees. Fruit in the interior and on the west coast of Florida was severely damaged, with only widely scattered groves and the lower east ridge not affected extensively. In contrast, the lower Indian River area escaped without any appreciable damage to either fruit or foliage. In areas other than the Indian River, there was serious leaf kill and most trees were completely defoliated. But by the first of the year, new growth was appearing in practically all groves.

A special damage survey made from December 26 to 30 showed that the fruit was more severely damaged than in 1957, and fruit on young trees was damaged more than that on older trees. Heavy fruit droppage began about a week after the freeze, especially on Early and Midseason varieties, which had already reached maturity. Salvage operations began immediately after the freeze. Even though many processing plants had not opened for the season, they quickly got into operation to help salvage the fruit, and record quantities of oranges have been handled by the processors on many days since then.

Temple oranges, except those on the lower Indian River, were severely damaged. Late-type oranges appear to have suffered less damage than earlier varieties, and through the first week in January droppage was not heavy. Tangerines, grown primarily in the interior counties, were damaged severely. As a result, there will be few fresh tangerines the remainder of this season. Harvest of tangelos was well along at the time of the freeze, but damage to the

unharvested fruit was so extensive that few of the remaining tangelos will meet fresh market standards.

The grapefruit crop was not damaged as much as oranges--a sizable proportion of the crop is grown in the Indian River area. The seedless grapefruit, both pink and white, on the east coast came through with very little damage, but in the interior area, pink seedless can be practically written off. The white seedless grapefruit in interior Florida sustained somewhat less damage. Production of "other" grapefruit (seedy type) is located primarily in the interior, where the freeze hit the hardest. Internal damage to the seedy grapefruit was much greater than in 1957.

Citrus areas in California, Arizona, and Texas had freezing weather during January 12-16 and again beginning January 19, causing varying degrees of damage, which could not be fully assessed immediately. However, in California and Arizona, it is expected that the supply of citrus for fresh use will be curtailed in the 1962-63 season, and that some fruit still suitable for fresh use will be reduced in grade. It also is expected that much of the damaged citrus can be salvaged by processing. Quantitative estimates of probable total loss of citrus fruit are not available. In Texas, damage was limited to "tip burn" on tender growth.

ORANGES

Substantial Volume of Oranges Remains Despite Freeze Loss

The 1962-63 U. S. orange crop, as estimated January 1, will total 114.8 million boxes, despite severe freeze damage to the crop. If this volume is realized, it will mean that the crop is only 17 percent smaller than the record-large crop in 1961-62 and 6 percent below the 1956-60(5-year) average. It also will mean that the crop is the smallest since 1957-58, when Florida production was cut by severe cold weather. The January 1 figure is a reduction of about 35 million boxes from the December 1 estimate--a decrease of 36 million in Florida as a result of the December 11-14 freeze partly offset by an increase of 1 million in California and a small increase in Arizona.

Total production of oranges in Florida in 1962-63, as estimated January 1, is 84.5 million boxes, 25 percent smaller than the record crop of 113.4 million in 1961-62 and 4 percent below the 5-year average. This estimate takes into account oranges harvested before the mid-December freeze, harvest since that time including salvage operations, and condition of the remaining crop as of January 1. On the basis of total production as estimated January 1 and utilization of oranges through January 12, approximately 47.1 million boxes would be available after January 12 compared with about 87.7 million a year earlier. The currently estimated 1962-63 Florida orange crop consists of 49.5 million boxes of early and midseason varieties, 13 percent smaller than in 1961-62, and 35 million boxes of Valencias, down 38 percent.

The 1962-63 crop of oranges in California was estimated, as of January 1, at 29 million boxes, 40 percent above 1961-62 but 7 percent below the 5-year

average. The total comprises 14 million boxes of Navel and miscellaneous varieties, 84 percent above last year, and 15 million boxes of Valencias, up 15 percent. These estimates do not take account of cold weather since January 1, which may affect subsequent production.

Florida and California account for about 99 percent of the 1962-63 orange crop. Production this year is down moderately from last year in Arizona and is almost negligible in Texas and Louisiana, a result of freezing weather a year ago.

Harvest of Valencia oranges usually starts in Florida in February or March and ends in summer; in California it usually starts in April or May and ends in November.

Continued High Prices in Prospect This Winter

Shipping-point prices for Florida oranges declined more than usual from September to early December, a reaction to a then expected record crop and record carryover supplies of frozen concentrate. Although prices in some weeks early in the season averaged above year-earlier levels, prices in early December averaged considerably below. Then the freeze of December 11-14 caused a quick reversal in the supply and price position of oranges. First, there was a 10-day embargo on shipments to fresh markets, beginning December 17, and this was followed by rigid inspection so that none but sound oranges would enter fresh market channels. Since the resumption of shipments, movement to fresh markets has been much lighter than in comparable weeks of the 1961-62 season. Meanwhile, as a result of the immediate reduction in available supplies and the prospect for continuing relatively light supplies of sound oranges, prices rose abruptly--in early January they were about twice the pre-freeze level and much above comparable prices last year. On the principal auctions, prices also doubled by early January, a response to greatly reduced volume.

For oranges delivered to frozen concentrate plants the week ending December 8, 1962, prices paid Florida growers averaged \$1.00 per box, \$1.34 cents below a year earlier. Prices continued at or a little above this level during the first 2 weeks of intensive salvage operations by processors, then increased considerably. But they remained below the level of a year ago, when it appeared that supplies would be reduced by cold weather.

Market movement of 1962-63 crop California Navel oranges was a little slow in attaining volume last November, and auction prices averaged somewhat above year-earlier levels. But with mounting shipments in early December, prices declined to levels moderately below a year earlier. More recently, prices have been higher, though not up to last year, when the volume of sales was much lighter.

Prices for both Florida and California oranges this winter can be expected to average somewhat higher than they would have, had not prospective production been cut by cold weather. Compared with a year ago, this probably will mean a higher level for Florida oranges and a continued high level for California oranges. A year ago, supplies of the latter were unusually light and prices were relatively high.

Freeze Loss of Florida
Oranges Minimized by
Intensive Processing Operations

Until the freeze in the Florida citrus area the second week of December, perhaps 9 million to 10 million boxes of the 1962-63 orange crop had been harvested. Fresh market shipments, which started in September, were moderately larger than a year earlier, but use by processors was much smaller, and both uses combined were down somewhat. In following weeks, fresh market shipments were very light. They were restricted by an embargo from December 17 to 27 and were subject to rigid inspection thereafter to prevent unsound fruit from being moved. In contrast, intensive effort was made to harvest and salvage oranges both by canning as single-strength juice and by making into frozen concentrate. In the 4 weeks ending January 12, about 26.6 million boxes were processed. This brought the season total to that date to 31 million boxes, 66 percent more than a year earlier. But fresh use reached only 6.4 million boxes, down 9 percent. Total use was about 37.4 million boxes, 46 percent above a year earlier.

Remaining for use after January 12 were approximately 47.1 million boxes, 47 percent less than the volume at the same time last year. This assumes that the crop will be the same size as estimated January 1. Final production, of course, could be smaller or larger. In any event, reduced supplies will be available for the rest of the 1962-63 season. Sound fruit will tend to be attracted to fresh markets by increased prices. Movement of early and mid-season oranges to processors probably will be light during late winter, and prospects are for a sharp drop in the volume of Valencias processed next spring.

Part of the reduction of Florida oranges this winter and spring may be made up by supplies from California. Most of the California Navel and miscellaneous varieties of oranges are regularly marketed fresh, and the major part of the California Valencias, which are marketed most actively from May through October, also are shipped to fresh markets. In 1961-62, about 72 percent of the U. S. orange crop was processed.

Heavy Exports of Fresh and
Processed Oranges in 1961-62

U. S. foreign trade in oranges during November 1961-October 1962 was marked by heavy exports. Exports of fresh oranges were the equivalent of about 5 million boxes, 3 percent smaller than in the 1960-61 season. Exports of processed items in 1961-62 and percentage increases over 1960-61 were as follows: Canned single-strength juice, 8.9 million gallons, 35 percent; canned concentrated (hot pack) juice, 1.15 million gallons, 14 percent; and frozen concentrated juice, 4.9 million gallons, 17 percent. Canada was the leading destination for fresh oranges, canned single-strength juice, and frozen concentrate. Western Europe was second in importance. Imports of fresh oranges were about 246,000 boxes, down 33 percent.

Freeze losses will reduce U. S. exports of oranges and orange juice despite excellent foreign demand. Orange juice imports may increase if

foreign-produced juice can be found that will meet Food and Drug Administration standards--the increase may be as much as 5 million gallons, single-strength.

Tangerines and Tangelos

The 1962-63 crop of Florida tangerines was severely damaged by the December freeze. The extent of the loss is indicated by the drop in expected total production--from 4.3 million boxes estimated as of December 1 to 2.2 million as of January 1. The 1962-63 crop is now expected to be 45 percent below the 1961-62 crop and 42 percent below the 1956-60 average. Up to the time of the freeze, most of the harvested fruit had been shipped to fresh markets. As of January 12, only about 215,000 boxes of the new crop remained for harvest. Much of this remaining fruit probably will be processed, though some also may be shipped to fresh markets. About 69 percent of the 1961-62 crop was used fresh, the rest processed.

Florida shipping-point prices for tangerines during November and early December varied around the levels of a year earlier. But in early January 1963, prices for the light sales averaged much above a year earlier.

Total production of Florida tangelos (a tangerine-grapefruit hybrid) in 1962-63 is now expected to be 600,000 boxes, 40 percent smaller than in 1961-62 but 49 percent above average. The January 1 estimate of 600,000 boxes is 200,000 less than the December 1 figure, and this reduction denotes loss from the freeze. At the time of the freeze, harvest of tangelos was well advanced. Damage to unharvested tangelos was so extensive that very little of the unharvested fruit was expected to be used. Terminal auction prices for tangelos during November and December generally averaged somewhat above year-earlier levels. Most of the tangelos, especially early-season marketings, are used fresh. About 71 percent of the large 1961-62 crop was used fresh, the rest processed.

GRAPEFRUIT

Fresh Market Supplies

Probably Will Be Fairly Large,
Though Crop Is Reduced

Prospective U. S. production of grapefruit, as of oranges, was cut sharply by the December freeze in Florida. Even so, the 1962-63 U. S. crop was estimated, as of January 1, at 34.7 million boxes, down only 19 percent from both 1961-62 and the 1956-60 average. Florida, with 30 million boxes, accounts for about 86 percent of the U. S. crop. This volume is 8 million boxes less than expected as of December 1, before the freeze. The 1962-63 Florida crop is down 14 percent from 1961-62 and 10 percent from average. Remaining for harvest after January 12 were an expected 18.5 million boxes compared with about 24.2 million a year earlier. Much of the remaining fruit was in the southeastern portion of the Florida producing area, particularly the Indian River area. The latter provides a larger part of the annual supply of fresh market grapefruit, especially pink and white seedless types.

The grapefruit crops in all other States this year are also somewhat smaller than the respective 1961-62 crops. Estimated 1962-63 production in California is 2.5 million boxes, down 15 percent from 1961-62, and in Arizona, 2 million boxes, down 12 percent. Downward adjustments in these figures may be required due to the January freezes. The Texas crop, most of which already has been harvested, was estimated at only 200,000 boxes compared with 2.7 million in 1961-62 and 6.8 million in 1960-61, the last year of full production before the cuts due to the January 1962 freeze.

Reduced Supplies Following Freeze
Bring Sharp Increase in Prices

After the usual downward adjustment of prices with increasing shipments of Florida grapefruit had ended in late October, prices at shipping points held fairly stable at levels above a year earlier, until the December freeze. Thereafter, prices for the greatly reduced supplies rose sharply. In early January, prices for all principal market types--pink seedless, white seedless, and seeded grapefruit--averaged much above comparable prices in early 1962. Price adjustment to the reduced supplies for the remainder of the season probably had not been completed. But prices can be expected to continue well above year-earlier levels. This assumes no great change from the size of crop as estimated January 1.

Increased Early-Season Use of
Grapefruit in 1962-63

Fresh market shipment of 1962-63 crop Florida grapefruit started in September and gained volume earlier in the season than shipment of the 1961-62 crop. By the time of the December freeze, the volume shipped was much ahead of a year earlier, while the volume processed lagged moderately behind. Fresh use was sharply ahead of use by processors. Following the freeze, fresh market shipments were restricted during the period December 17-27. This was followed by close inspection to assure movement of only sound fruit. Although use by processors was not restricted, canners and freezers, in the first 2 weeks following the freeze, devoted their facilities almost exclusively to salvaging oranges. By January 12, approximately 6.9 million boxes of grapefruit, 9 percent more than a year earlier, had been used fresh. Use by processors was about 4.6 million boxes, up 3 percent. Total use was about 11.5 million boxes, up 7 percent.

Remaining for harvest were approximately 18.5 million boxes, 24 percent below a year earlier. This assumes that the final outturn of the crop will be about as estimated January 1. Of the remaining grapefruit, fresh market use probably will be emphasized even more than before the freeze, as prices are expected to favor movement to fresh outlets.

Increased Exports of Important
Items in 1961-62

During November 1961-October 1962, exports of fresh grapefruit were approximately 2.95 million boxes, 8 percent more than in 1960-61. Exports

of processed items were as follows: Canned single-strength juice, 7.4 million gallons, up 23 percent; frozen concentrated juice, 264,000 gallons, up 37 percent; canned concentrated juice, 239,000 gallons, down 18 percent; and canned sections, 354,000 cases (24-2's), down 22 percent. Canada and Western Europe were the principal destinations. High U. S. prices could result in imports of fresh grapefruit from Israel in 1963.

LEMONS

The 1962-63 lemon crop in California and Arizona was estimated, as of January 1, at 14 million boxes, 16 percent below both the 1961-62 crop and the 1956-60 average. Prospective production is down from 1961-62 in both States. The crop in California is expected to be 13.5 million boxes, down 11 percent; and in Arizona, 0.5 million boxes, down 68 percent.

Harvest of the Arizona crop started in September, and of the California crop in November. By early January, harvest of the Arizona crop was about completed, with most of the lemons going to fresh markets. In California, only light picking had been done by early January, also mostly for fresh use. Harvest in this State usually is heavy during winter and spring--it ends in fall. Total use of lemons to the end of December was much lighter than a year before--most of the reduction was in processing. Since last fall, prices for lemons, basis the packinghouse door, have averaged much higher than a year earlier. In early January 1962, shipping-point prices for most grades and sizes of California lemons also averaged substantially higher than a year earlier.

Approximately 7.6 million boxes (46 percent) of the 1961-62 U. S. lemon crop were processed. The rest were used fresh, including exports. Total exports of fresh lemons and limes (mostly lemons) during November 1961-October 1962 were the equivalent of about 2.1 million boxes, 22 percent smaller than in 1960-61. Imports of concentrated lemon juice were about 831,000 gallons (single-strength basis), more than 5 times the relatively light volume in 1960-61.

Freeze damage to the U. S. lemon crop probably will reduce supplies of fresh lemons available for export. U. S. exports of lemon juice also will depend on supplies of juice arising from salvage of freeze-damaged fruit.

APPLES

Stocks in Cold Storage
January 1, A Little
Above a Year Earlier

Stocks of fresh apples in cold storage on January 1 were about 35.1 million bushels compared with 34.4 million bushels a year earlier, according

to the Cold Storage Report of USDA. Year-end stocks were smaller than on January 1, 1962, in nearly all heavy-producing Eastern and Central States. The principal exception was Pennsylvania, where stocks were up as a result of a late harvest and delayed movement. Stocks were up in the Pacific Coast States, especially Washington, where production was much larger in 1962 than in 1961. With the availability of additional controlled atmosphere storage for the 1962 crop, the volume of apples in this type of storage is larger than a year ago. Apples in such storage tend to hold their condition longer than apples in regular cold storage and may be marketed over an extended period.

Apple Prices Increasing

Beginning with the seasonal low in October 1962, grower prices for apples on a national average basis not only have increased a little but also have averaged slightly higher each month than a year earlier. A factor in the higher price position of the past fall was the higher prices for Eastern apples for canning. In recent weeks, shipping-point prices for apples in important apple States generally have varied around prices a year earlier. However, prices have tended to increase.

For the first half of 1963, market prospects for apples appear a little more favorable than a year ago. Consumer demand for apples and apple products remains strong. This may be accentuated by some shift in consumption to apples as a result of the reduction in supplies of fresh and processed citrus at higher prices. Partially offsetting is a somewhat less favorable export market, especially Western Europe, where production of apples was up in 1962. Within the United States, prospects appear most favorable for the lighter supplies in Eastern and Central States.

Foreign Trade in Apples:

Exports Down, Imports Up

Exports of fresh apples from the United States during July-November 1962 were the equivalent of about 911,000 bushels, 40 percent below the volume in the same months of 1961. At the turn of the year, exports to overseas destinations were being hampered by shipping difficulties. Even so, a further substantial volume of exports can be expected during the first half of 1963. Exports are usually the heaviest of the season during fall and winter.

During July-November 1962, U. S. imports of fresh apples were the equivalent of about 476,000 bushels, 83 percent above imports in the same period of 1961. These apples came from Canada, as usual.

Canned Apples and Applesauce:

Large Packs, Increased Year-End Stocks

The pack of canned apple slices during September-December 1962 was approximately 3.3 million cases (basis 6-10's), about 5 percent smaller than

the pack during the same time in 1961. Carryover stocks of canners on September 1, 1962, were about 0.7 million cases, 17 percent above a year earlier. Hence, supplies in canners' hands were about 4 million cases, down 2 percent. Movement from canners to the trade was approximately 1.5 million cases, 8 percent below that of September-December 1961. So canners' stocks on January 1, 1963, were 2.5 million cases, 2 percent above a year earlier.

Output of canned applesauce during September-December 1962 was approximately 18.9 million actual cases (12.1 million 24-2½'s), 5 percent above comparable output in 1961. But with canners' stocks on September 1 down 18 percent from a year earlier, supplies of canners were about 21.4 million actual cases, up only 2 percent. Movement of canned applesauce to the trade, as that of apple slices, lagged behind a year earlier. As a result, canners' stocks on January 1, 1963, were about 14 million actual cases. This was equivalent to about 9 million cases of 24 No. 2½ cans, 11 percent above a year earlier.

The packing of canned apple slices and applesauce is seasonally the heaviest during, and for a few months following, harvest. Although most of the packs each season are put up by January 1, canning usually continues into spring. Output this winter and spring may be about as large as a year earlier. The 1961-62 pack of canned apple slices was about 3.7 million cases (basis 24-2½'s), and that of applesauce was 12.6 million cases (24-2½'s), a new record.

1962 Apple Crop: Washington
Regains Lead in Production,
Delicious Remains Top Variety

Production of apples in commercial areas in 1962 was about 121.4 million bushels, 4 percent smaller than in 1961 but 10 percent larger than the 1951-60 average. By regions, production in 1962 compared with 1961 was as follows: Eastern, 59.6 million bushels, down 10 percent; Central, 24.2 million, down 14 percent; and Western, 37.6 million, up 17 percent. Production in 1962 was above average in all 3 regions. In the Eastern and Central States, the reductions in 1962 generally were from unusually large 1961 crops and were caused primarily by dry weather in July and August. In the Western States, the increase in 1962 was over light 1961 production, especially in Washington, where growing conditions in 1962 were more favorable. As a result, Washington regained leadership over New York, which led in 1961. But in 1962 New York was second. Michigan was third and California fourth.

The varietal composition of the 1962 apple crop was as follows: Winter varieties, 104.4 million bushels, 86 percent of production; fall apples, 11.8 million bushels, 10 percent; and summer apples, 5.2 million bushels, 4 percent. Production of each group was smaller than in 1961 by 3, 14, and 6 percent, respectively. The 1962 crop of Delicious apples, the leading variety, was 28.8 million bushels, 20 percent above the 1961 crop. Production of McIntosh, second in output, was 16.6 million bushels, down 16 percent. Most other important varieties also were down from 1961, the major exception being Golden Delicious, of which the crop of 9 million bushels was up 14 percent.

PEARS

Increased Year-End Stocks

Cold-storage stocks of pears on January 1 were approximately 2.3 million bushels and baskets, 55 percent larger than the relatively light stocks a year earlier, according to the Cold Storage Report of the USDA. As usual, most of the year-end stocks were Pacific Coast fall and winter pears, of which the D'Anjou comprised the major volume. Other important varieties were the Bosc, Nelis, Comice, and Easter. Only very small quantities of Bartletts were still in storage. Winter pears constitute the principal supply of pears for fresh market shipment, including export trade, during the first half of the year. Usually in late winter and spring, as stocks of U. S.-grown pears become seasonally small, supplies are augmented by light imports from Southern Hemisphere countries.

Pear Prices Continue Below
Year-Earlier Levels

Both shipping-point and terminal auction prices for fresh Bartlett and other types of pears averaged somewhat lower during October-December than in the same months of 1961, mainly the result of increased supplies from the heavier 1962 production. Heavy movement of Bartletts extended a few weeks further into the fall of 1962 than comparable movement in 1961. This tended to delay shipment of winter varieties and may have contributed to prices of these pears averaging lower than otherwise, since lighter marketings in some weeks still brought lower prices than a year earlier.

In recent weeks, auction prices for the D'Anjou pear, the leading winter variety, have continued moderately below year-earlier levels. Some increase in prices seems probable later in the winter as supplies diminish. But prices are not expected to make as sharp a rise as during late winter and spring last year.

USDA Purchases of
Fresh Pears

The purchase of 377,262 boxes, cartons, and lugs (407 cars) of fresh winter pears in the Pacific Coast States was announced January 16 by USDA to help growers with current marketing problems. Those pears were bought with Section 32 funds as a surplus removal activity 1/. Varieties included in the purchase are D'Anjou, Bosc, Comice, and Winter Nelis. They are to be distributed for use in school lunch programs and eligible institutions. The delivery period is January 28-March 2, 1963.

In October 1962, the Department bought a total of 115,920 boxes (161 cars) of fresh Bartlett pears in the Pacific Coast States for use in school

1/ Sec. 32 of P.L. 320, 74th. Congress--Act of Aug. 24, 1935, as amended.

lunch programs. They, too, were bought with Section 32 funds as a surplus removal operation. The shipping period for these pears was October 22-November 17, 1962.

Exports of Fresh Pears
in 1962-63 Season

During July-November 1962, U. S. exports of fresh pears were the equivalent of about 915,000 bushels, 10 percent less than in the same months of 1961. In the entire 1961-62 season, exports totaled 1.4 million bushels. This included about 17 percent of the Pacific Coast winter pear crop of 5.5 million bushels.

Near-Record Pack of
Canned Pears in 1962

The 1962 pack of canned pears was about 9.4 million cases, basis 24 No. 2½ cans per case. This volume was 3.5 percent above the 1961 pack but 1 percent below the record 1959 pack. The increase in output was in California. Carryover stocks of canners on June 1 were approximately 3.1 million cases, 21 percent above a year earlier. Hence, supplies in canners' hands for the 1962-63 season were about 7 percent above 1961-62. Moreover, wholesale distributors' stocks on June 1 were about 3 percent larger than a year earlier.

Increased Production
of Pears in 1962

The 1962 U. S. crop of pears was approximately 29.1 million bushels, 7 percent above the 1961 crop and less than 1 percent above the 1951-60 average. About 26.3 million bushels, 90 percent of the U. S. crop, were grown in the 3 Pacific Coast States. Total production in these States in 1962 was 9 percent above 1961; in all other States combined, production was down 7 percent. In the 3 Pacific Coast States in 1962, Bartlett production was 20.4 million bushels (496,250 tons), 10 percent above 1961. Production of other varieties was 5.8 million bushels (144,500 tons), up 6 percent. In California and Oregon, pears had a good set of fruit and sizes were good, the latter contributing to larger production than expected early in the season. In Oregon, a wind and rain storm in October caused little loss of pears, because most of the crop already had been harvested.

STRAWBERRIES

Florida Winter Crop Delayed
by Freezing Weather

The 1963 Florida winter crop of strawberries was estimated, as of January 1, at 11.2 million pounds, 17 percent smaller than the large 1962 crop but twice the 1957-61 average. Florida acreage of strawberries for harvest this year is 2,000 acres, 5 percent more than last year but 2 percent less than

average. Light picking of the new crop in this State had just started in mid-December when the freeze killed most berries and blooms. Strawberries from subsequent blooms are not expected to become available in large volume until late January. Harvest usually continues seasonally heavy through February into March. Market movement and final outturn of the crop this year, as always, will be greatly conditioned by the weather. In 1962, the Florida winter crop comprised about 2.6 percent of the U. S. crop of 515 million pounds.

Prospective 1963 spring acreage of strawberries is 89,650 acres, about 4 percent below the acreage harvested in 1962. Harvest in the early spring States (Louisiana, Alabama, and Texas) usually starts in March and runs heavy during April. Harvest in the midspring and late spring States usually starts in April, is seasonally heavy during May and June, and ends in July, except in California, where it may continue into the following December. The first forecasts of 1963 production in the spring States will be published in crop reports as follows: Early spring, March report; midspring and late spring, May report.

U. S. Foreign Trade in Strawberries in 1962

U. S. imports of frozen strawberries from Mexico continued the upward trend in calendar 1962. Imports totaled 32,421,000 pounds in 1962 compared with 29,817,000 pounds in 1961 and 25,017,000 in 1960. If growing conditions in Mexico are about average, it is likely that imports in 1963 will be slightly above the new record set in 1962.

The fresh strawberry season in Mexico begins in November and ends in May, with peak shipments in March. U. S. imports last season amounted to 966,000 pounds compared with 387,000 pounds in 1961 and 540,000 in 1960. The fresh berries are shipped by refrigerated trucks. If further improvements are made in quality control, then it is likely that imports of fresh berries will increase sharply.

Both Production and Price Up in 1962

The 1962 commercial strawberry crop was approximately 515 million pounds, 1 percent above the 1961 crop and 2 percent above the 1957-61 average. A moderate decrease in the midspring States in 1962 from 1961 was more than offset by increases in other States. California, with 208 million pounds, accounted for 40 percent of the 1962 U. S. crop. This State plus Oregon and Washington accounted for 66 percent of the total.

Disposition of the 1962 strawberry crop was as follows: To fresh markets, 289 million pounds, 56 percent of the crop; and to processors, 226 million pounds, 44 percent. These percentages were about the same as for the 1961 crop. In 1962, California supplied 47 percent of the strawberries used fresh, and the 3 Pacific Coast States supplied 88 percent of the volume processed.

The season-average price per pound received by growers for 1962-crop strawberries was as follows: For fresh market, 22.1 cents, 0.4 cent above the price in 1961; for processing, 12.5 cents, up 0.6 cent; and for both uses combined, 17.9 cents, up 0.5 cent.

DRIED FRUIT

Production Down Moderately in 1962-63

Dried fruit production in 1962-63 is expected to total moderately smaller than in 1961-62. The reduction is mostly in raisins, of which output in California in 1962-63 is indicated at 178,400 tons, 22 percent below 1961-62. But total production of dried prunes, which is second only to raisins, is estimated at 146,500 tons, 3 percent above 1961-62. This consists of California production of 142,000 tons, up 2 percent, and Oregon output of 4,500 tons, up 52 percent. Production in 1962-63 of California dates is estimated at 22,500 tons, up 5 percent, and dried figs, 18,300 tons, down 1 percent. Figures on 1962-63 output of minor items--apples, pears, peaches, and apricots--are not yet available.

In the conversion of dried fruits from a natural condition basis as originally dried to a packed processed weight basis, prunes used for juice and concentrate and substandard figs are excluded, and allowance is made for removal of stems from raisins and for moisture standardization. In recent years, the quantity of dried prunes used for juice and concentrate has fluctuated around 40,000 tons. The 1961-62 U. S. pack of dried fruits was about 381,000 tons (processed weight basis as described above). Current indications are that the 1962-63 pack will be about 10 percent smaller. Total supplies include carryover stocks and relatively small imports, mostly dates and figs.

Exports of Raisins and Dried Prunes

Substantial quantities of raisins and dried prunes continue to be exported each season--in 1961-62, about 65,000 tons of raisins and 44,000 tons of prunes. During September-November 1962, exports of raisins were 21,000 tons, 19 percent below the quantity in the same months of 1961, but of prunes about 17,000 tons, up 11 percent.

Exports of raisins during the 1962-63 season are expected to be sharply lower than in 1961-62. But prune exports this season are expected to match, and even may exceed, the volume in 1961-62.

CANNED FRUIT AND FRUIT JUICES

1962-63 Pack of Canned
Fruits May Exceed
Record 1961-62 Pack

The 1962-63 pack of commercially canned fruits in mainland United States, when completed this winter or next spring, probably will slightly exceed the record 1961-62 pack of nearly 95 million cases (basis 24 No. 2½ cans per case). Available figures on completed packs of 1962-63 fruits total about 4 percent larger than in 1961-62. This group accounted for more than two-thirds of the 1961-62 pack.

Output of canned peaches and fruit cocktail increased in 1962-63 to set new records, topping the previous peaks in 1961-62. The 1962-63 pack of canned peaches was about 32.4 million cases (24 No. 2½'s), up 6 percent. The increase was all in California clingstones, of which the pack of 25.5 million cases was up 11 percent. The 1962-63 pack of fruit cocktail, including fruits for salad and mixed fruits, was about 15.1 million cases, up 2 percent. Other items of which the packs were heavier are as follows, in millions of cases (with percentage increases over 1961-62 in parentheses): Pears, 9.4 (3); red tart (RSP) cherries, 3.2 (35); and purple plums, 2.1 (26). Likewise items lighter are: Apricots, 4 (16) and sweet cherries, 1.1 (4).

Not yet completed, the 1962-63 pack of canned apple slices (September 1 to January 1) is running about 5 percent below a year earlier, that of applesauce about 5 percent larger. The canning of these items usually continues until late winter or spring. The 1961-62 pack of apple slices was about 3.7 million cases (24-2½'s), that of applesauce was a record 12.6 million.

Florida Canned Citrus
Sections and Salad

The 1962-63 pack of Florida canned grapefruit sections to the time of the December freeze was running a little larger than a year earlier. Canning slowed down in following weeks, and by January 5 the pack of 1.8 million cases (24-2's) was about 10 percent below a year earlier. Only a few thousand cases of citrus salad had been canned by December 15, and very little since. Further output of these items in the 1962-63 season probably will be severely curtailed by lack of suitable citrus and emphasis on fresh market shipment of remaining good-quality fruit. On January 5, Florida canners' stocks of grapefruit sections were about 1.6 million cases, 2 percent below a year earlier, those of citrus salad were 79,000 cases, down 22 percent. In 1961-62, the pack of grapefruit sections was 4.2 million cases and that of citrus salad was about 0.4 million cases.

Increased Supplies of Canned
Fruits in Prospect for
First Half of 1963

Available data indicate that year-end stocks of canned fruits probably were somewhat larger than on January 1, 1962. These stocks plus additional output of some canned fruits, especially apple slices and applesauce, plus fruit from off-shore sources, particularly pineapple from Hawaii, make up our supplies of canned fruits until mid-1963. In total, these supplies are expected to be somewhat larger than those in the first half of 1962.

Florida Canned Citrus
Juices in 1962-63

To the time of the Florida freeze in mid-December, output of canned citrus juice from the 1962-63 crop was running below the volume of a year earlier. In the salvage of citrus fruit immediately following the freeze, emphasis was put on the processing of oranges, both as canned single-strength juice and frozen concentrate. The pack of canned orange juice to January 5 was about 8.7 million cases (24-2's), 52 percent above a year earlier. The packs of other canned single-strength juices were as follows: Grapefruit, 1.7 million cases, down 9 percent; blended orange and grapefruit, 1.5 million cases, up 18 percent; and tangerine, 0.3 million cases, up 49 percent. Following salvage operations, emphasis in use of sound fruit probably will be directed to the fresh market trade. Hence, total output of the 4 Florida canned single-strength citrus juices in the 1962-63 season may fall far short of the 28.1 million cases in 1961-62. On January 5, Florida canners' stocks were as follows: Orange, 7 million cases, 80 percent above a year earlier; grapefruit, 1.6 million cases, up 2 percent; blend, 1.1 million cases, up 36 percent; and tangerine, 0.3 million cases, up 16 percent.

In Texas in 1962-63, output of canned citrus juices will be negligible because of the very short crop as a result of damage to trees from the freeze in January 1962. But there probably will be some increase in production of canned orange juice in California, where the new crop is much larger than the 1961-62 crop, and more oranges than usual might be processed because of the freezes. Despite reduced packs, Florida is expected to continue as the main source of canned orange and grapefruit juice.

Other canned fruit juices that are expected to be available in substantial volume, as usual, are apple, grape, and prune juice plus fruit nectars. Figures on supplies of these items are not available. In addition, continued large amounts of pineapple juice from Hawaii are expected.

USDA Purchase of Canned
Fruits for School Lunches

This year, as over the past few years, USDA has bought various canned fruits for use in the National School Lunch Program. Purchases made during July-October 1962 were as follows, all in cases of 6 No. 10 cans: Cherries, red tart pitted, 442,782 cases; peaches, 448,692 cases; pears, Bartlett, 300,000

cases; pineapples, Hawaiian, 133,379 cases; and plums, purple, 150,000 cases. The above were described in some detail in the October 1962 issue of the Fruit Situation.

On November 29, 1962, the Department announced the purchase of 406,500 cases (12 No. 3 cylinder cans per case) of canned grapefruit sections for school lunches. This fruit was bought from canners in Florida with funds appropriated under the National School Lunch Act. The period of shipment was to be December 26, 1962, through March 2, 1963. However, the contracts with citrus processors for the above purchase of grapefruit sections were cancelled due to the sharply curtailed packing of this item caused by the Florida freeze.

Canned applesauce for school lunches also may be bought by USDA, according to an offer-to-buy announced January 18. The applesauce, canned from 1962-crop apples, is to be purchased with funds appropriated under the National School Lunch Act. The amount bought will depend upon quantities and prices offered. Acceptance of offers is to be no later than February 1, and the delivery period is February 18 through March 23, 1963.

FROZEN FRUIT AND FRUIT JUICES

Production Up Substantially in 1962

Total production of frozen fruits and fruit juices in mainland United States in calendar 1962 was up substantially because of a large increase in output of frozen orange concentrate. The total for 1962, for which not all figures are yet available, probably was about 15 percent above the 1.74 billion pounds (product weight) in 1961.

The pack of frozen deciduous fruits and berries (excluding juices) in 1962 probably was from 5 to 10 percent below the record pack of 705 million pounds in 1961. So far, figures on completed 1962 packs are available only for red tart (RSP) cherries and peaches. The pack of cherries was 137.7 million pounds, 26 percent below the record production in 1961, and that of peaches was 52.1 million pounds, down 14 percent. For frozen strawberries, figures on movement of strawberries to freezers in California plus data on packs in other States point to a total U. S. pack of approximately 230 million pounds in 1962, about 3 percent above the 1961 pack. Red tart cherries, peaches, and strawberries constituted 67 percent of the total U. S. pack in 1961. Figures on the 1962 packs of other items are not expected until next spring.

Total production of frozen citrus juices in calendar 1962 probably was about 1.35 billion pounds, 30 percent larger than in 1961. Approximately 87 percent of the 1962 total was orange concentrate. Moreover, this item accounted for most of the increase in 1962.

Florida Frozen Orange Concentrate: 1962-63 Output Up, Stocks Above a Year Ago

In Florida, where most of the frozen orange concentrate is packed, production from the 1962-63 crop lagged behind comparable output in 1961-62 until

the mid-December freeze. In the following weeks, production increased sharply as emphasis was put on salvaging oranges to minimize losses from the freeze. By January 5, the new pack totaled 18.1 million gallons, 26 percent larger than a year earlier. Subsequent production will be conditioned by available fruit and by demand for fresh use as well as for processing. Because of the sharp drop in prospective production of oranges, weekly output during late winter and spring is expected to be much below comparable production in the first half of 1962. Output for the 1962-63 season as a whole is expected to fall far below the record output of 116 million gallons in 1961-62.

On December 1, stocks of 1961-62 pack frozen orange concentrate carried over by Florida packers were about 33.7 million gallons, $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the moderate stocks a year earlier. Early-season movement from packers to the trade has been about $1\frac{1}{2}$ times a year earlier. Even so, packers' stocks on January 5 were about 40.7 million gallons, some 20.7 million gallons larger than the year-earlier volume.

USDA Purchase of Frozen
Concentrated Orange Juice

USDA on November 13, 1962, announced the purchase of 383,485 cases, 12 32-ounce cans per case, (equivalent to 1,150,455 gallons) of frozen orange concentrate as a surplus removal activity. The orange concentrate was bought with Section 32 funds from Florida processors and was to be distributed for use in eligible institutions during the period December 3, 1962, through January 12, 1963.

But on December 14, as it became apparent that freezing weather had just caused heavy damage to the expected record-large citrus crop, the Department announced that it would consider requests for cancellation of contracts with processors involving the above purchase. Subsequently, all contracts were cancelled, although 6,407 cases (12 32-ounce cans) were shipped on December 11 and 12.

Other Florida Frozen
Citrus Products

Approximately 177,000 gallons of the 1962-63 season frozen tangerine concentrate had been packed in Florida by January 5. This was less than half comparable output in 1961-62. Most of the new pack had been made before the December freeze. Because of the severe damage to the tangerines still on trees at the time of the freeze, very little additional tangerine concentrate is expected to be made. The 1961-62 pack was 1.37 million gallons. Only about 2,000 gallons of frozen grapefruit concentrate and no blended orange and grapefruit concentrate from 1962-63 crop fruit had been reported by January 5. The 1961-62 packs of these 2 items were 3.2 million gallons and 267,000 gallons, respectively. On January 5, Florida packers' stocks of frozen grapefruit concentrate were about 1.8 million gallons, nearly the same as a year earlier.

California-Arizona Frozen
Citrus Products

Relatively minor quantities of California-Arizona oranges, grapefruit, and lemons were processed during November and December of the 1962-63 season. This light processing was mainly in connection with packinghouse operations of citrus for fresh market shipment. Figures on output of products are not available for the current season, nor are they available for the 1961-62 season. In 1960-61, the pack of frozen lemonade concentrate was 8.45 million gallons. For frozen orange concentrate, figures are not available since the 1959-60 season, when about 3 million gallons were packed. Moreover, data on stocks are not available.

Florida Chilled Citrus Products

In the 1962-63 season as in recent seasons, the market for chilled (refrigerated) citrus products, especially single-strength orange juice, has continued as an important outlet for Florida citrus fruit. During October through January 5, approximately 1.4 million boxes of oranges, 43 percent more than in this period of 1961-62, were used directly for chilled juice. These oranges yielded about 7.5 million gallons of single-strength juice. However, because of lower average yield per box, this volume of juice was only 31 percent larger than a year earlier. Other Florida chilled citrus products made in much smaller volume were grapefruit juice, grapefruit sections, orange sections, and citrus salad. In the 1961-62 season, about 8 million boxes of Florida oranges, 7 percent of the crop, were used directly for making chilled products.

Year-End Stocks of Frozen
Deciduous Fruits A Little
Below January 1, 1962

Total stocks of frozen deciduous fruits (excluding juices) in cold storage on January 1, 1963, were approximately 523 million pounds, about 2 percent under a year earlier. All items except apples, apricots, red raspberries, and strawberries were down from last year. Stocks of strawberries, the leading item, were 157 million pounds, up 3 percent. Stocks of other top items were: Cherries, 108 million pounds, down 2 percent; apples, 60 million, up 12 percent; and peaches, 49 million, down 16 percent. These 4 items accounted for more than 71 percent of total stocks on January 1. The seasonal peak in stocks in 1962 was on October 1, when they were 591 million pounds. From this high point, the total will decline each month until the usual seasonal low in late spring, then increase again as processing of the new crop becomes general.

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: The next issue of the Fruit Situation will :
: be published on June 27, 1963 :
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NEW CITRUS FRUIT INDEXES

By Ben H. Pubols

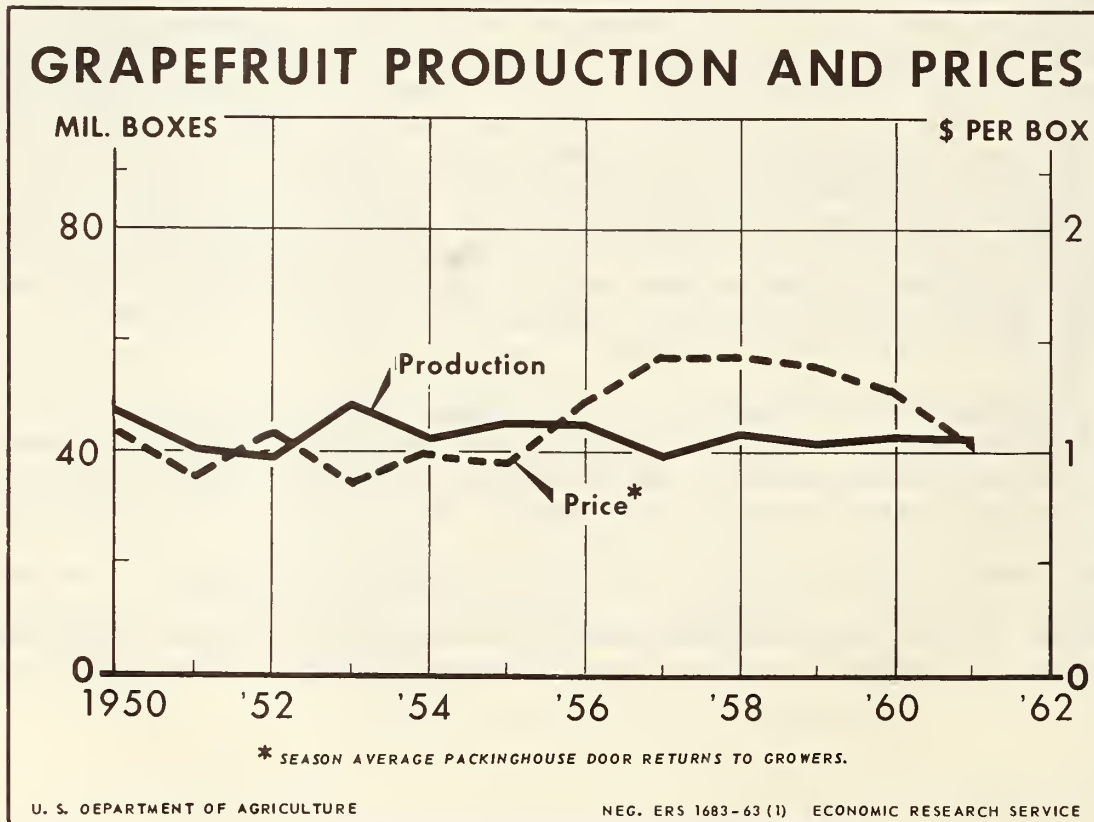
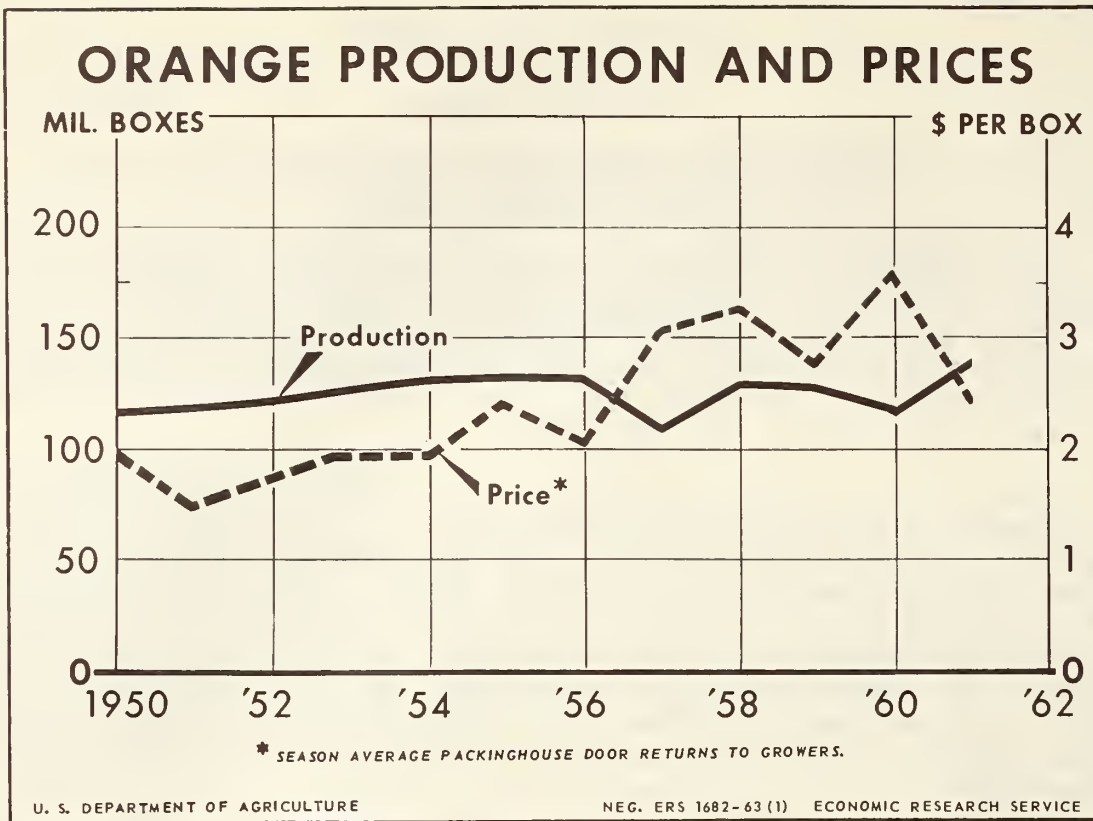
Economic and Statistical Analysis Division
Economic Research Service

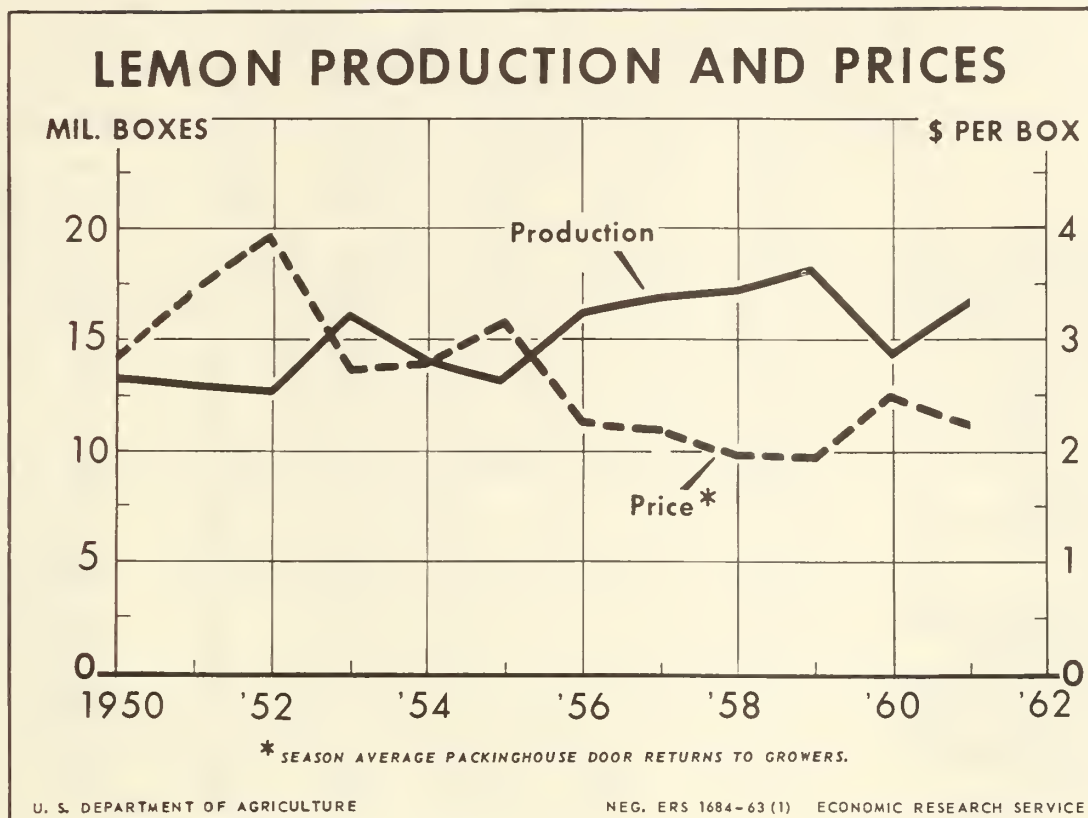
New indexes of citrus fruit production and price, beginning 1935, are presented in this issue of the Fruit Situation. Fruits included in the indexes are oranges, grapefruit, lemons, tangerines, and limes, which together accounted for more than 99 percent of the production and value of the 1961-62 citrus crop. The base period comprises the 3 crop years beginning 1957, 1958, and 1959, and weights are for the same years.

The series on citrus production and price used in the preparation of the 2 indexes relate to mainland United States. For each fruit, figures on production are for the total of each crop, and figures on prices are corresponding season-average prices received by growers, basis the packinghouse door. In the construction of the indexes, the weighted aggregative method was used. For the production index, production each year was weighted by the 1957-59 average price. Similarly for the price index, the price each year was weighted by the 1957-59 average production. Given year aggregates divided by base period average aggregates gave results, which, multiplied by 100, yielded the respective index numbers.

The new indexes based on data for 1957-59 replace similar indexes based on data for 1935-39. Limes, of which production was very light during 1935-39 and earlier years, were not included in the old index. Though production still is relatively light, limes are now included, partly because of a substantial increase in production since 1939. But more important, the new indexes give increased weight to oranges about offset by decreased weight to grapefruit, reflections of differing trends in production. The use of weights for 1957-59 makes the new indexes more representative of the 1950's than was true for the old indexes, which used weights for 1935-39. For the same reason, the new indexes should be more representative of the 1960's and perhaps even later. Moreover, because the new indexes are constructed on the 1957-59 base period, they should be more understandable when used to depict future trends and relationships in the citrus economy.

Citrus fruit production and price index numbers (1957-59=100) for 1935 and following years are given in table 1 and portrayed in the cover chart. The index of production increased rather sharply from 1935 to 1946, then more slowly. Year-to-year changes generally were small. The index of prices, though also trending upward, made occasional wide year-to-year swings. Frequently, these changes were in the opposite direction to changes in production. The price movements also were in response to changes in demand, such as occurred during World War II and later with the growth in use of frozen citrus concentrate. Moreover, the upward trend in prices reflects the growth in consumer incomes.





Actual figures on production and prices of oranges, grapefruit, and lemons separately, beginning 1950, are given in table 2 and depicted in the accompanying 3 charts. Each fruit presents a distinct behavior pattern. For oranges, both production and prices trended upward. For grapefruit, production showed no marked trend, but prices increased substantially during the late 1950's, then declined somewhat. Production of lemons trended upward while prices trended downward. Sharp year-to-year changes in production of all 3 fruits usually were accompanied by small-to-substantial changes in price in the opposite direction. These 3 kinds of citrus together accounted for 97 percent of the production and 96 percent of the value of the entire 1961-62 citrus crop.

Table 3.--Fruits and nuts: Production, United States, average 1947-49, annual 1957-62

Commodity	Average 1947-49	Crop Year					
		1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
NON-CITRUS							
Apples, commercial	2,692	2,862	3,060	3,044	2,604	3,041	2,913
Apricots, 3 States	215	192	109	230	243	191	169
Avocados, 2 States	20	61	56	78	37	56	49
Cherries, sweet	99	93	89	81	71	101	109
Cherries, sour	111	147	103	138	116	165	179
Cranberries	43	52	58	63	67	62	68
Dates, California	13	23	20	26	22	21	22
Figs, California	1/109	78	81	64	60	63	64
Grapes	2,898	2,595	3,023	3,137	2,997	3,092	3,148
Nectarines	15	36	34	39	44	54	50
Olives, California	44	37	68	27	66	44	50
Peaches	1,646	1,490	1,712	1,801	1,783	1,869	1,832
Pears	748	758	695	722	625	663	712
Persimmons, California	3	3	2	3	2	2	*(2)
Pineapples, Florida	2/	2/	2/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Plums, 2 States	83	88	69	100	89	95	88
Pomegranates, California	3	3	3	3	4	3	*(3)
Prunes, California	444	413	240	347	347	348	355
Prunes, Oregon, Idaho and Washington	114	72	52	89	25	68	88
Strawberries	175	275	266	239	233	255	258
Total non-citrus	9,475	9,278	9,740	10,231	9,435	10,193	10,159
CITRUS							
Oranges	4,706	4,729	5,513	5,462	5,052	6,048	4,938
Tangerines, Florida	201	94	202	126	220	180	99
Grapefruit	1,879	1,552	1,720	1,619	1,695	1,677	1,354
Lemons 4/	451	642	655	693	544	636	532
Limes, Florida	8	14	8	13	12	14	16
Tangelos, Florida	---	16	14	25	22	45	27
Total citrus	7,245	7,047	8,112	7,938	7,545	8,600	6,966
GRAND TOTAL							
Including citrus from:							
Bloom of current year	16,720	16,325	17,852	18,169	16,980	18,793	17,125
Bloom of preceding year	17,336	17,556	16,787	18,343	17,373	17,738	18,759
NUTS							
Almonds, California	38	37	20	83	53	66	48
Filberts, 2 States	9	12	7	10	9	12	8
Pecans	70	71	87	72	94	123	35
Walnuts, 2 States	75	67	89	63	73	68	81
Total nuts	192	187	203	228	229	269	172

1/ Includes Texas prior to 1949.

2/ Less than 500 tons.

3/ Discontinued.

4/ Beginning 1958, Arizona included. Prior years, California only.

*Unofficial rough estimate.

Table 4.--Fruits: Season average price per unit received by growers, average 1947-49, and annual 1957-62

Commodity	Unit	Average 1947-49	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962 ^{1/}
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Noncitrus								
Apples	Bu.	1.47	1.51	1.49	1.71	2.19	1.86	1.98
Apricots	Ton	76.80	104.00	154.00	115.00	105.00	95.50	142.00
Avocados	Ton	371.00	174.00	166.00	109.00	275.00	209.00	n.a.
Cherries, sweet	Ton	230.00	306.00	298.00	329.00	362.00	314.00	276.00
Cherries, sour	Ton	190.00	138.00	166.00	127.00	158.00	167.00	99.00
Cranberries	Bbl.	10.99	11.20	11.60	9.06	8.83	9.10	n.a.
Dates	Ton	116.33	113.00	109.00	128.00	123.00	145.00	135.00
Figs	Ton	54.30	64.30	72.80	81.70	87.90	84.10	n.a.
Grapes	Ton	37.83	62.70	67.60	54.80	55.30	57.90	n.a.
Nectarines	Ton	93.20	148.00	149.00	115.00	106.00	103.00	96.00
Olives	Ton	161.67	236.00	101.00	229.00	157.00	160.00	224.00
Peaches	Bu.	1.67	2.14	1.91	1.90	1.86	1.93	1.90
Pears	Bu.	1.65	1.62	1.93	1.76	2.14	2.26	1.82
Persimmons	Ton	68.00	66.00	93.00	90.00	140.00	128.00	n.a.
Pineapple	Crate	4.85	5.00	6.60	^{2/}	^{2/}	^{2/}	^{2/}
Plums	Ton	134.00	195.00	189.00	151.00	187.00	181.00	140.00
Pomegranates	Ton	36.00	64.00	73.00	120.00	77.00	85.00	n.a.
Prunes								
Fresh basis, U. S.	Ton	61.40	81.90	151.00	133.00	159.00	132.00	107.00
For canning	Ton	39.23	37.10	87.20	40.00	132.00	77.10	n.a.
Dried (dried basis)	Ton	155.33	202.00	390.00	359.00	391.00	333.00	285.00
Strawberries	Lb.	.210	.142	.160	.179	.191	.174	.179
Citrus ^{3/}								
Oranges	Box	1.77	3.06	3.24	2.75	3.58	2.46	n.a.
Tangerines	Box	1.57	3.20	2.44	3.40	2.33	2.69	n.a.
Grapefruit	Box	1.05	1.42	1.43	1.38	1.27	1.05	n.a.
Lemons ^{4/}	Box	3.47	2.19	1.93	1.92	2.49	2.16	n.a.
Limes	Box	3.36	3.10	4.87	3.96	3.75	3.45	3.46
Tangelos	Box	---	4.26	4.16	4.80	5.43	3.89	n.a.
Tree Nuts								
Almonds	Ton	436.67	505.00	772.00	466.00	526.00	561.00	645.00
Filberts	Ton	243.33	300.00	380.00	376.00	420.00	380.00	440.00
Pecans, all	Lb.	.178	.237	.281	.325	.310	.181	.348
Improved	Lb.	.221	.310	.293	.341	.341	.195	.384
Seedling	Lb.	.151	.216	.263	.310	.287	.162	.306
Walnuts	Ton	384.00	425.00	377.00	481.00	536.00	467.00	449.00

^{1/} Preliminary.^{2/} Discontinued.^{3/} Equivalent packinghouse door returns per box for all methods of sale.^{4/} Beginning 1958-59, includes Arizona.

n.a. means "not available."

Table 6.--Frozen fruits and fruit juices: Pack and cold-storage holdings, 1961 and 1962 seasons

Commodity	Pack		Stocks		
	1961	Preliminary 1962	December 31 average 1957-61	December 31 1961	December 31 1962
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Apples and applesauce	80,117	---	50,679	53,540	59,825
Apricots	12,164	---	8,062	10,534	10,896
Blackberries	22,562	---	19,058	20,306	18,627
Blueberries	21,990	---	24,808	27,997	27,183
Boysenberries	13,020	---	n.a.	11,271	8,641
Cherries	188,637	1/137,708	71,523	110,718	107,958
Grapes	13,598	---	12,703	10,430	9,938
Peaches	60,774	52,143	46,264	58,498	48,978
Plums and prunes	2,198	---	2/	2/	2/
Raspberries, black	6,072	---	3/30,713	2,604	2,459
Raspberries, red	23,127	---	165,220	19,679	20,057
Strawberries	222,694	(229,600)	151,907	151,907	156,602
Logan and other berries	3,414	---	2/	2/	2/
All other fruit	34,559	---	64,268	54,172	51,957
Total	704,926	---	493,298	531,656	523,121
Orange juice 4/	(See below)	(See below)	165,636	182,849	398,642
Other fruit juices and purees	---	---	133,721	151,781	151,066
Total juices	---	---	299,357	334,630	549,708
			Pack		
Citrus juices:			Florida-through December		
(Season beginning November 1)	1960	1961	1961	1962	
	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	
Orange					
Concentrated	5/84,298	5/116,082	9,492	12,507	
Unconcentrated	---	---	---	---	
Grapefruit					
Concentrated	5/ 3,841	5/3,163	263	0	
Unconcentrated	---	---	---	---	
Blend					
Concentrated	256	267	2	0	
Lemon					
Concentrated	93	n.a.	---	---	
Unconcentrated	n.a.	n.a.	---	---	
Lemonade base	8,450	n.a.	---	---	
Tangerine, concentrated	1,407	1,370	329	176	
Limeade	728	6/701	69	n.a.	

1/ RSP cherries only. 2/ Included with "other fruit" beginning December 1958. 3/ Not reported separately prior to January 1, 1959. 4/ Single-strength and concentrated, mostly concentrated. 5/ Data not available on 1960-61 and 1961-62 California packs--Florida only. 6/ Through September 1962. n.a. means "not available."

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

Table 7.--Citrus fruits: Production, average 1956-60, annual 1960, 1961 and indicated 1962 as of January 1, 1963

Crop and State	Production ^{1/}			
	Average 1956-60	1960	1961	Indicated 1962
	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes
<u>Oranges:</u>				
<u>Early, Midseason and Navel varieties: ^{2/}</u>				
California	12,780	9,000	7,600	14,000
Florida, all	50,820	51,000	56,900	49,500
Temple	3,020	4,000	4,600	1,500
Other	47,800	47,000	52,300	48,000
Texas	1,560	2,000	1,650	50
Arizona	452	440	640	500
Louisiana	215	275	255	15
Total	65,827	62,715	67,045	64,065
<u>Valencia:</u>				
California	18,240	16,000	13,100	15,000
Florida	37,120	35,700	56,500	35,000
Texas	860	1,500	650	30
Arizona	710	720	800	700
Total	56,930	53,920	71,050	50,730
<u>All oranges:</u>				
California	31,020	25,000	20,700	29,000
Florida	87,940	86,700	113,400	84,500
Texas	2,420	3,500	2,300	80
Arizona	1,162	1,160	1,440	1,200
Louisiana	215	275	255	15
Total all oranges	122,757	116,635	138,095	114,795
<u>Tangerines:</u>				
Florida	3,820	4,900	4,000	2,200
Total, oranges and tangerines	126,577	121,535	142,095	116,995
<u>Grapefruit:</u>				
Florida, all	33,160	31,600	35,000	30,000
Seedless	19,620	19,200	23,800	19,500
Pink	6,140	7,300	9,000	7,500
White	13,480	11,900	14,800	12,000
Other	13,540	12,400	11,200	10,500
Texas	4,500	6,800	2,700	200
Arizona	2,462	2,260	2,270	2,000
California, all	2,536	2,640	2,940	2,500
Desert Valleys	1,036	1,240	1,540	1,100
Other areas	1,500	1,400	1,400	1,400
Total grapefruit	42,658	43,300	42,910	34,700
<u>Lemons:</u>				
California	16,180	13,800	15,200	13,500
Arizona	3/670	540	1,540	500
Total lemons	16,582	14,340	16,740	14,000
<u>Limes:</u>				
Florida	316	310	340	400
<u>Tangelos:</u>				
Florida	404	500	1,000	600

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

^{1/} Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows--Oranges: California and Arizona, 75 lb.; Florida and other States, 90 lb. Tangerines: 90 lb. Grapefruit: California Desert Valleys and Arizona, 64 lb.; other California areas, 67 lb.; Florida and Texas, 80 lb. Lemons: 76 lb. Limes: 80 lb. Tangelos: 90 lb. ^{2/} Navel and Miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and Midseason varieties in Florida and Texas; all varieties in Louisiana; for all States, except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines. ^{3/} Short-time average.

Table 3.--Citrus fruits: Production, farm disposition, and utilization of sales, United States, crops of 1960-61 and 1961-62

Crop and season	Total production	Production having value ^{1/}	Farm disposition		Utilization of sales	
			For farm home use	Sold	Fresh sales	Total processed
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
<u>Oranges</u> ^{2/} :						
1960-61 :	5,052	5,040	42	4,998	1,637	3,361
1961-62 :	6,037	6,028	45	5,983	1,615	4,368
<u>Tangerines</u> :						
1960-61 :	220	220	3	217	146	71
1961-62 :	180	180	3	177	121	56
<u>Grapefruit</u> :						
1960-61 :	1,695	1,695	11	1,684	948	736
1961-62 :	1,670	1,655	11	1,644	898	746
<u>Lemons</u> ^{2/} :						
1960-61 :	544	544	<u>3/</u>	544	367	177
1961-62 :	628	628	<u>3/</u>	628	337	291
<u>Limes</u> :						
1960-61 :	12	12	<u>3/</u>	12	8	4
1961-62 :	14	14	<u>3/</u>	14	6	8
<u>Tangelos</u> :						
1960-61 :	22	22	<u>3/</u>	22	18	4
1961-62 :	45	45	<u>3/</u>	45	32	13
<u>Total citrus fruits</u> ^{2/} :						
1960-61 :	7,545	7,533	56	7,477	3,124	4,353
1961-62 :	8,574	8,550	59	8,491	3,009	5,482

^{1/} Differences between production and production having value consist of fruit unharvested for economic reasons, donated to charity, or eliminated from production.

^{2/} 1960-61 revised.

^{3/} Negligible.

Table 9.--Citrus processed, Florida, crops of 1960-61 and 1961-62

Crop and season	Concentrates		Chilled products		Other processed	Total processed
	Frozen	Other	Juice	Salads		
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
<u>Oranges</u> :						
1960-61 :	55,928	111	5,679	619	7,110	<u>2/</u> 69,447
1961-62 :	73,828	158	7,298	672	10,154	<u>2/</u> 92,110
<u>Tangerines</u> :						
1960-61 :	1,183	---	---	---	405	1,588
1961-62 :	1,050	---	---	---	185	1,235
<u>Grapefruit</u> :						
1960-61 :	3,589	14	139	1,056	10,916	15,714
1961-62 :	2,721	52	337	1,065	12,634	16,809
<u>Tangelos</u> :						
1960-61 :	---	---	---	---	---	94
1961-62 :	---	---	---	---	---	286

^{1/} Net weight per box: Oranges, tangerines, and tangelos, 90 pounds; grapefruit, 80 pounds.

^{2/} Includes 207,000 boxes of tangelos and murcotts for the 1960-61 crop and 400,000 boxes for the 1961-62 crop.

Table 10.--Oranges and lemons: Weighted average auction price per four-fifths bushel for Florida and per half box for California at New York and Chicago, October-January 1961 and 1962

Market and period	Oranges						Lemons	
	California				Florida		California	
	Valencias		Navels					
	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:								
Season average								
through September	3.94	4.20	---	---	---	4.30	---	---
October	3.65	4.29	---	---	2.48	2.76	---	---
November	3.85	3.82	5.51	4.25	2.54	2.41	4.00	5.91
December	3.32	2.49	5.00	3.64	2.95	2.42	3.58	5.81
Season average								
through December	3.87	4.15	5.05	3.71	2.77	2.49	3.78	5.85
Week ended:								
January 4	---	---	4.61	3.84	3.50	---	3.85	5.68
11	---	---	4.62	3.57	2.63	---	3.39	4.70
Chicago:								
Season average								
through September	3.82	3.92	---	---	---	---	---	---
October	3.67	4.21	---	---	2.50	1.81	---	---
November	3.85	3.90	5.38	4.28	---	1.87	3.88	5.63
December	3.54	2.90	4.88	3.80	2.60	2.12	3.67	5.21
Season average								
through December	3.79	3.97	4.96	3.87	2.60	2.06	3.78	5.42
Week ended:								
January 4	---	---	4.49	3.62	---	---	3.73	4.77
11	---	---	4.68	3.57	2.51	---	3.83	5.37

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

Table 11.--Grapefruit, Florida: Weighted average auction price per four-fifths bushel, New York and Chicago, October-January 1961 and 1962

Period	New York						Chicago	
	Seedless		Other		Total		Total	
	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Season average								
through September	---	2.14	---	---	---	2.14	---	---
October	2.56	3.04	1.90	---	2.53	3.04	2.52	2.67
November	2.06	2.57	---	2.34	2.06	2.56	2.22	2.70
December	2.29	3.06	2.82	2.87	2.29	3.06	2.39	3.93
Season average								
through December	2.25	2.89	1.94	2.40	2.24	2.89	2.35	3.33
Week ended:								
January 4	2.89	3.58	---	(.92)	2.89	3.47	---	---
11	2.49	2.87	3.12	1.85	2.49	2.83	---	3.53

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

Table 12.--Oranges (excluding tangerines): Total weekly fresh shipments from producing areas by varieties, August-January 1961-62 and 1962-63 ^{1/}

Period	1961-62					1962-63				
	California-Arizona		Florida	Texas	Total	California-Arizona		Florida	Texas ^{2/}	Total
	Valencias	Navels and misc.				Valencias	Navels and misc.			
Week ended:	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
August	11 : 715				715	574				574
	18 : 716				716	583				583
	25 : 668				668	549				549
September	1 : 702				702	600				600
	8 : 692				692	557				557
	15 : 781				781	617		2		619
	22 : 775		7		782	566		10		576
	29 : 758		29	44	831	565		24		589
October	6 : 662		101	59	822	485		116		601
	13 : 520		137	69	726	388		220		608
	20 : 478		303	92	873	357		318		675
	27 : 506		538	81	1,125	478		496		974
November	3 : 492	3	641	97	1,233	328	1	913		1,242
	10 : 437	13	780	104	1,334	235	49	992		1,276
	17 : 218	179	1,057	98	1,552	174	404	1,007		1,645
	24 : 87	410	738	89	1,324	59	649	970		1,678
December	1 : 51	595	881	124	1,651	15	951	1,062		2,028
	8 : 31	801	1,118	141	2,091	13	1,478	1,352		2,843
	15 : 23	1,175	1,723	208	3,129	3	1,449	2,076		3,528
	22 : 13	522	1,161	253	1,949		1,071	469		1,540
	29 : 5	526	185	105	821		654	55		709
January	5 : 1	605	1,371	113	2,090		792	250		1,042

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

^{2/} Not reported.

Table 13.--Tangerines, Florida: Total weekly fresh shipments from producing points, November-January 1961 and 1962

Season	October	November				December				January	
	27	3	10	17	24	1	8	15	22	29	5
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
1961-62	---	12	92	295	282	509	767	894	477	69	400
1962-63	1	13	52	209	396	582	836	773	68	---	11

Table 14.--Grapefruit and lemons: Total weekly fresh shipments from producing areas, August-January 1961-62 and 1962-63 ^{1/}

Period	Grapefruit								Lemons	
	1961-62				1962-63				1961	1962
	Florida	Texas	Califor- nia- Arizona	Total	Florida	Texas ^{2/}	Califor- nia- Arizona	Total	Cali- fornia	Cali- fornia
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Week ended:										
August	11		221	221		203	203	524	379	
	18		196	196		167	167	543	368	
	25		188	188		162	162	393	369	
September	1		167	167		158	158	451	341	
	8		95	95		109	109	429	311	
	15	3	61	64	20	105	125	484	296	
	22	40	7	47	180	44	224	452	329	
	29	218	12	4	234	383	23	406	380	
October	6	431	55	---	486	663	20	683	345	239
	13	605	100	---	705	766	2	768	292	224
	20	773	162	---	935	1,091	1	1,092	247	194
	27	932	214	---	1,146	914	---	914	221	196
November	3	791	212	74	1,077	907	6	913	249	207
	10	830	264	81	1,175	902	37	939	253	164
	17	787	262	62	1,111	916	113	1,029	297	195
	24	606	178	59	843	783	51	834	288	201
December	1	759	263	105	1,127	862	63	925	268	215
	8	854	290	88	1,232	928	106	1,034	282	221
	15	903	300	67	1,270	1,101	65	1,166	235	241
	22	629	262	59	950	338	95	433	264	262
	29	111	181	87	379	98	111	209	286	237
January	5	863	276	88	1,227	696	77	773	270	176

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

^{2/} Not reported.

Table 15.--Apples and pears: Weighted average auction price per box, specified varieties and all grades, New York and Chicago, October-January 1961 and 1962

Market and period	Northwestern apples (std. box)				Western pears (std. box)			
	Delicious ^{1/}		All leading varieties		Bosc		D'Anjou	
	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:								
Season average through September	5.94	---	6.27	---	5.07	4.84	5.32	4.37
October	5.94	5.36	5.64	5.17	4.97	4.77	5.59	4.49
November	6.01	5.12	5.89	4.95	5.26	4.11	5.42	4.97
December	5.83	5.39	5.56	5.16	4.99	3.47	5.61	4.69
Season average through December	5.92	5.27	5.71	5.08	5.07	4.15	5.52	4.79
Week ended:								
January 4	5.89	5.09	5.67	4.92	5.20	3.41	5.64	3.75
11	5.86	4.89	5.79	4.72	4.91	4.38	5.36	4.65
Chicago:								
Season average through September	6.32	6.01	6.15	5.85	---	---	---	---
October	5.74	4.96	5.62	4.88	5.36	5.40	6.14	5.36
November	5.53	4.56	5.28	4.61	5.03	3.79	5.63	4.77
December	5.33	4.68	5.24	4.59	4.97	4.38	5.00	4.53
Season average through December	5.61	4.83	5.49	4.78	5.10	4.31	5.29	4.66
Week ended:								
January 4	5.06	4.40	4.97	4.35	---	---	---	4.67
11	4.92	4.45	4.80	4.44	3.50	4.19	5.70	4.38

^{1/} Washington, mostly Fancy and Extra Fancy Grades.

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

Table 16.--Apples, eastern and midwestern: Wholesale price per bushel, 2¹/₂ inches minimum size, for stocks of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when quoted), New York and Chicago, September-January 1961 and 1962 ^{1/}

Month and week	New York				Chicago			
	Red Delicious		McIntosh		Red Delicious		McIntosh	
	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
September	^{2/} 3.50	---	3.42	2.40	^{2/} 4.12	---	3.04	2.22
October	3.50	3.31	2.00	2.19	3.50	3.75	2.08	^{2/} 2.15
November	3.28	3.61	1.84	2.38	3.41	3.58	^{2/} 2.25	2.85
December	3.25	3.60	1.78	2.25	---	^{2/} 4.00	---	---
Week ended:								
January 4	3.25	---	1.75	---	---	---	---	---
11	3.25	3.65	1.75	2.25	---	---	---	---
18	3.37	3.75	1.65	2.25	---	---	---	---

^{1/} Prices are the representative price for Tuesday of each week.

^{2/} One week.

Table 17.--Apples, commercial crop: Production by areas, average 1951-60, annual 1961 and 1962

Area	Average: 1951-60	1961	1962	Area	Average: 1951-60	1961	1962
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.		1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Eastern States				Central States			
North Atlantic	34,489	46,100	40,450	North Central	20,507	27,510	23,165
South Atlantic	17,408	20,200	19,110	South Central	871	740	1,030
Total	1/51,896	66,300	59,560	Total	1/21,432	28,250	24,195
Western States	36,995	32,160	37,635	U. S. total	1/110,322	126,710	121,390

1/ Total for averages includes production for States no longer estimated.

Table 18.--Fresh fruits: Cold-storage holdings December 31, 1962 with comparisons

Group and commodity	Dec. 31 average 1957-61	Dec. 31 1961	Nov. 30 1962	Dec. 31 1962
	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.
Apples				
Total-bushels	34,194	34,370	44,527	35,119
Pears				
Bartlett, boxes, baskets, etc.	8	5	36	7
Bartlett, L. A. lugs	2	1	3	1
Other varieties, boxes, baskets, etc.	1,495	1,187	2,652	2,023
Other varieties, L. A. lugs	319	282	343	256
Total boxes, baskets, etc.	1,824	1,475	3,034	2,287
Grapes, pounds	66,142	53,950	161,467	86,861
Other fresh fruits, pounds	4,158	4,194	1,887	1,566

Table 19.--Grapes, California: Weighted average auction price per lug box, New York, October-January 1961 and 1962

Market and week ended	Seedless		Ribier		Malaga	
	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
NEW YORK						
Season average						
through September	4.84	4.34	4.58	4.19	2.65	2.73
October 5	3.66	4.28	3.33	3.85	2.51	2.27
12	4.18	4.56	4.47	4.67	3.02	2.74
19	4.40	4.82	5.07	4.84	3.21	3.06
26	4.14	5.00	4.52	4.06	3.28	2.93
November 2	4.35	5.21	4.97	3.97	3.30	2.85
9	5.33	4.60	5.59	4.44	3.53	3.74
16	3.99	7.63	5.30	5.00	3.59	4.37
23	---	---	5.36	4.72	3.57	3.90
30	---	---	5.69	3.80	---	3.28
December 7	---	---	6.02	3.85	3.40	---
14	---	---	6.53	4.26	---	---
21	---	---	5.89	3.97	---	---
28	---	---	5.92	4.58	---	---
Season average through December	4.70	4.40	4.89	4.25	3.27	3.12
January 4	---	---	6.15	4.51	---	---
11	---	---	6.76	4.36	---	---
	Muscat		Emperor		Almeria	
NEW YORK						
Season average						
through September	3.33	3.34	2.68	---	---	---
October 5	2.60	2.57	2.98	3.95	2.30	---
12	3.22	4.27	4.82	3.72	2.49	3.90
19	4.07	3.86	3.53	3.46	3.23	3.65
26	3.60	3.60	2.90	3.22	3.17	4.13
November 2	3.24	2.93	3.03	3.08	4.01	4.38
9	3.61	3.35	3.55	2.68	4.28	3.76
16	4.04	---	3.54	2.96	3.54	3.90
23	---	4.30	3.93	3.34	3.78	3.75
30	3.34	3.91	3.87	3.13	3.50	3.58
December 7	---	4.17	4.04	3.05	4.03	3.92
14	---	4.14	4.08	2.89	4.44	4.27
21	---	3.49	4.23	2.84	4.22	3.33
28	---	2.74	4.54	3.57	5.45	4.01
Season average through December	3.27	3.43	3.67	3.06	3.96	3.83
January 4	---	1.44	3.75	3.29	4.51	3.55
11	---	---	4.16	3.07	2.00	3.04

Compiled from the New York Daily Fruit Reporter.

Table 20.--Strawberries: Acreage, yield per acre and production, average 1957-61, annual 1962 and indicated 1963 1/

Season	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated 1963 2/	Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated 1963	Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated 1963
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Winter	2,040	1,900	2,000	3,020	7,100	5,600	5,526	13,490	11,200
Spring	100,812	93,070	89,650	4,978	5,393	---	501,809	501,963	---
Total	102,852	94,970	91,650	4,963	5,428	---	507,345	515,453	---

1/ Includes processing. 2/ 1963 acreage prospective.

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Twenty-Five Years of The Fruit Situation. TFS-142, January 1962. Ben H. Pubols.

Hawaiian Fruits and Tree Nuts. TFS-142, January 1962. Ben H. Pubols.

Trends in Cherry Production and Use. TFS-143, June 1962. Ben H. Pubols.

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Fruit Consumption Under the Food Stamp Program. TFS-145, October 1962.
Rudolph E. DePass and Thomas M. Brooks - Public Programs, Market Development.

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Ben H. Pubols. (A sequel to Postwar Trends in Citrus Consumption.
NFS-98, November 1961. Ben H. Pubols).

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