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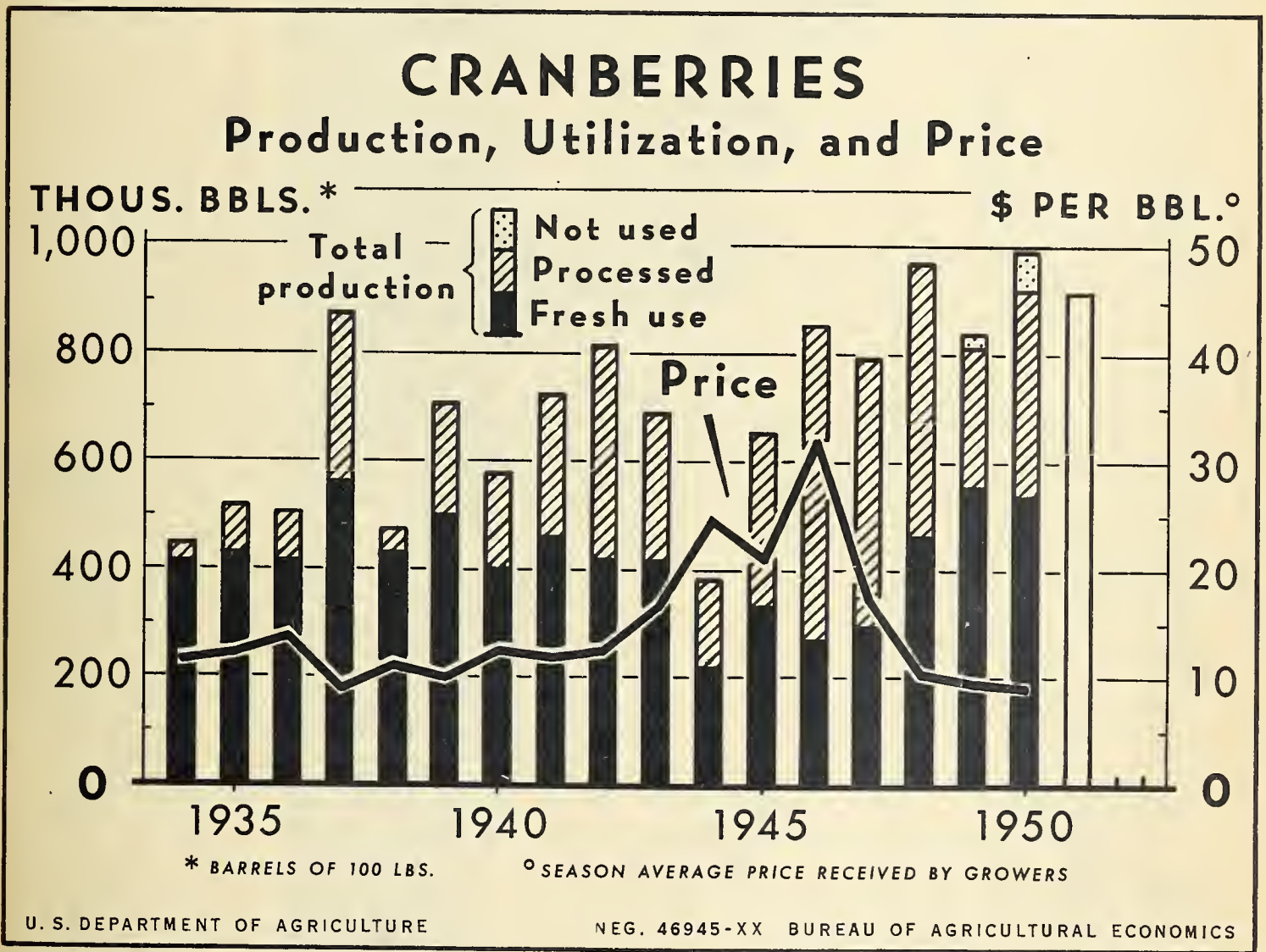
THE *Fruit* SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

TFS-100



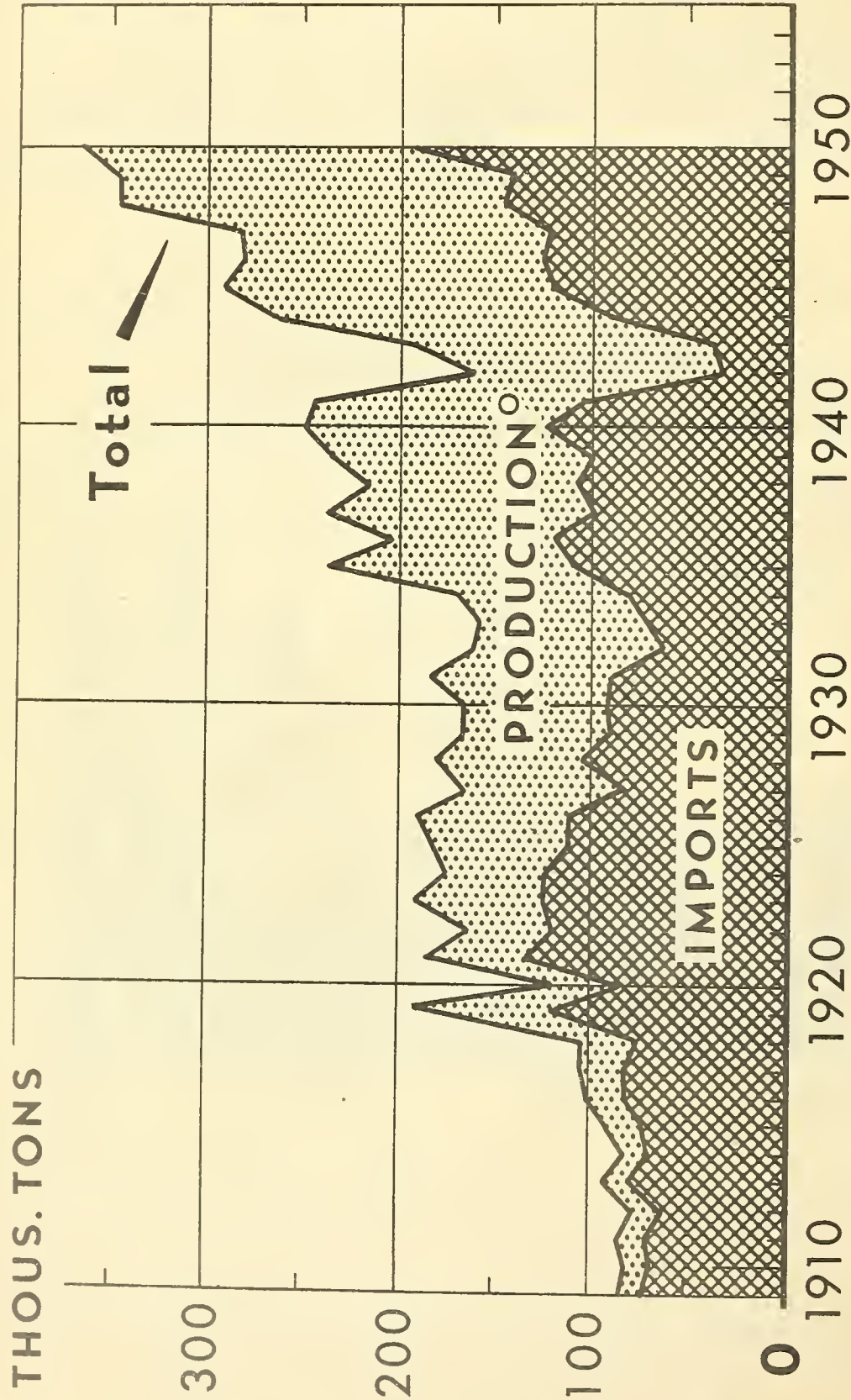
AUGUST 1951



Production of cranberries has doubled since 1934. Fresh use of cranberries decreased from about 93 percent of production in 1934 to 31 percent in 1946. Since then, the percentage used fresh has increased, and in 1949 and 1950 it was

68 and 54 percent, respectively. But processing continues to be an important outlet for cranberries. Prices more than doubled during wartime, then declined sharply. Since 1948, prices have been at the level of the late 1930's.

U. S. SUPPLIES OF TREE NUTS*



*BASIS IN-SHELL O ALMONDS, WALNUTS, FILBERTS, AND PECANS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 48295-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

During 1909-18, tree nuts grown in the United States usually comprised less than one-fourth of the domestic supply. During the 1920's, production increased considerably and imports decreased, and in 1931-32 for the first time production exceeded imports. Since then both production and imports have tended to increase, but production usually has been larger.

 THE FRUIT SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, August 31, 1951

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SUMMARY

Prices growers will receive for apples and grapes during late summer and fall will decline about seasonally and probably will average lower than in the same period of 1950. But prices for peaches and pears probably will average at least as high as a year ago.

The 1951 crops of both deciduous fruits and tree nuts are about one-tenth larger than the 1950 crops. The 1951 crops of grapes, peaches, plums, prunes, and strawberries are larger, those of apples, pears, and sour cherries are about the same, and those of apricots, sweet cherries, and cranberries are smaller. The Department of Agriculture recently announced export-payment programs for apples, winter pears, raisins, and dried prunes to help move some of the large production of these fruits into foreign markets that took substantial quantities before World War II.

Although the 1951 commercial apple crop is nearly as large as the 1950 crop, a larger percentage of the crop consists of summer and fall varieties and a larger part is in the Central and Eastern States nearer large cities. Consequently a larger proportion of the crop probably will be marketed this summer and fall than in the second half of 1950, leaving fewer apples to be marketed after the first of the year. Prices are not expected to be quite as high this fall as the relatively high prices in the fall of 1950.

Production of pears in 1951 is slightly larger than in 1950. In the Pacific Coast States, the Bartlett crop, which is used extensively for canning, is about as large as in 1950, but production of other pears, mostly winter varieties, is about 5 percent smaller. With demand for pears stronger than in the summer of 1950, prices for all pears this fall probably will average at least as high as a year earlier.

Production of early peaches has been much larger than in 1950, resulting in considerably lower prices during early summer. But as marketing in September turns to States with smaller crops this year, some increase in prices seems likely.

Because of larger production, grower prices for grapes and fresh prunes are not expected to be as high this fall as in this part of 1950. Dried prunes and raisins also are expected to bring lower prices. But even so, surpluses of both products are in prospect. Prices for cranberries may average a little higher this fall, because of a smaller crop and reduced carry-over of processed fruit.

Supplies of 1951-52 crop oranges and grapefruit from Florida are expected to start to market in September and reach large volume in October. As movement to market increases, grower and terminal market prices are expected to decline from the seasonally high levels in August, when most of the fruit came from California.

Increased packs of dried fruits, canned fruits, canned fruit juices, and frozen fruit juices are expected in 1951. The pack of frozen fruits (excluding juices) may be about the same as in 1950. Even with increased military procurement of such processed fruits, civilian supplies of most items will be larger than in 1950.

APPLES

1951 Apple Crop Estimated At 121 Million Bushels

Production of apples in commercial areas of the United States was estimated August 1 at 121.3 million bushels, 1 percent smaller than the 1950 crop but 11 percent larger than the average for 1940-49. This is the third consecutive large apple crop.

Although total production is about as large as in 1950, the crops in the North Atlantic and Central States are much larger than in 1950, the crop in the South Atlantic States is slightly smaller, and the crop in the Western States is considerably smaller. In general, apples are reported to be sizing up well.

Production of Summer and Fall Varieties Larger, That of Winter Varieties Smaller, Than in 1950

Approximately 5 percent of the 1951 commercial apple crop consists of summer varieties, 14 percent fall varieties, and 81 percent winter apples. Production of summer varieties is about 32 percent larger than in 1950 and that of fall apples is about 17 percent larger. But production of winter varieties is approximately 6 percent smaller. Most of the increase in production of fall varieties consists of the Jonathan in the Central States. Among the winter apples, there is a heavy decrease in Delicious in the Western States only partially offset by

increases in other varieties. However, the Delicious continues to lead among the winter varieties, followed in order by the McIntosh and Winesap. Jonathan leads among the fall apples, and the Gravenstein among the summer varieties.

Prices Continue Below Levels Of Summer of 1950

Prices received by growers for apples in July and August averaged considerably less than in the same months of 1950. Prices on the New York City and Chicago wholesale markets also were lower. The decline from last summer results chiefly from the larger crops of summer and fall varieties, larger production of other fruits, and large supplies of canned and frozen fruits and juices. Grower prices usually decline during summer and early fall as harvesting reaches peak volume. About the usual seasonal declines seem likely this September and October.

With a larger percentage of the 1951 apple crop consisting of summer and fall varieties, a larger percentage of the total crop in the Central and Eastern States, and good sizing of the fall and winter apples in prospect, more apples probably will be marketed this summer and fall than in that period of 1950. Increased movement of apples early in the season is necessary to help prevent a recurrence of burdensome stocks and declining prices as in the first half of 1951.

Government Programs For 1951-crop Apples

An export-payment program for 1951-crop apples, similar to the one for the 1950-crop, was announced by the United States Department of Agriculture on July 23, 1951. The purpose of the program is to assist the movement of apples to those countries that before World War II took substantial quantities of apples from the United States. Under this program, payments equaling 50 percent of the export sales price, basis f.a.s. U. S. ports -- but not more than \$1.25 per bushel or box -- will be made to United States exporters who export to eligible countries fresh apples of specified grades at the reduced prices made possible by the payment. As of August 25, 1951, about 63,000 bushels had been declared for export under this new program.

The British Ministry of Food has announced that for the 1951-52 season it no longer will make bulk purchases of apples from North America. Instead, imports will be through commercial trade on the basis of licenses for limited quantities. It is anticipated that this change will result in an increased quantity of apples exported from the United States to the United Kingdom, partly because of the early seasonal announcement of the import policy and partly because more dollars probably will be allotted for this purpose.

The United States Department of Agriculture announced on August 29, 1951, that it intends to purchase fresh apples in important commercial areas for distribution to school lunch programs and other eligible outlets. The rate of purchase will be determined by marketing conditions

as the season progresses and will be consistent with an orderly movement to eligible outlets. Purchase prices will be based on those prevailing in commercial markets.

Prospective 1951 Crop of Apples
In Canada is One-eighth Smaller
Than 1950 Crop

A crop of 14.2 million bushels of apples is in prospect in Canada in 1951. This is about 12 percent smaller than the 1950 crop of 16.2 million bushels. Increases in Quebec and Ontario are more than offset by decreased in British Columbia and Nova Scotia, which usually have surplus apples to ship to other provinces of Canada and to other countries, including the United States. In the 1950-51 season, Canada exported about 2 million bushels to the United States. At a meeting of representatives of the Canadian and United States apple industries held in New York City in mid-August for the purpose of discussing the supply and demand outlook for 1951-crop apples, it was indicated that Canada might export to the United States about 2,250,000 bushels from the 1951 crop.

PEARS

Pear Crop of 31.7 Million Bushels
Is Slightly Larger Than 1950 Crop

Production of pears in the United States in 1951 was estimated as of August 1, at 31.7 million bushels, about 2 percent larger than the 1950 crop and the average for 1940-49. Most of the increase in 1951 is in the Central and Eastern States. About 25.3 million bushels, or 80 percent of the national crop, is in Washington, Oregon, and California. The production of these States is about 1 percent smaller than in 1950 but 6 percent larger than average. The Bartlett crop of the Pacific Coast States, 18.5 million bushels, is about the same as in 1950. But the crop of other varieties, 6.8 million bushels, is about 5 percent smaller.

Auction Prices Higher Than
In Summer of 1950

Because the California Bartlett crop matured later than the 1950 crop, volume movement from this State got under way later than last year. But by mid-August, weekly carlot shipments considerably exceeded those of that time in 1950. Prices on the New York City and Chicago auction markets have averaged above comparable 1950 prices, but in late August were a little lower. Prices for pears for canning are averaging a little higher than in 1950. Prices for pears in September and October probably will continue at August levels.

An export-payment program for 1951-crop winter pears, as announced July 23, 1951, will be available this season. This program is similar to the one for 1950-crop pears and to the one for 1951-crop apples,

described in some detail under "Apples." As of August 25, 1951, nearly 40,000 bushels of pears had been declared for export under the new program.

PEACHES

1951 Peach Crop More Than One-fourth Above Small 1950 Crop

The 1951 crop of peaches was estimated August 1 at nearly 67.8 million bushels, 27 percent larger than the short 1950 crop but 5 percent smaller than the 1940-49 average. Production is larger than in 1950 in all important producing regions except the Central States, where winter and spring freezes reduced the crop. The California clingstone crop, which is used mostly for canning, is estimated at 21.6 million bushels, 10 percent larger than the 1950 crop, and 14 percent larger than average. The California freestone crop, a substantial proportion of which usually is canned and dried in addition to the peaches used fresh, is estimated at 10.8 million bushels, 8 percent larger than in 1950 but 3 percent smaller than average. Production is much larger this year than in 1950 in many of the States marketing early in the season, but considerably smaller in several States marketing late in the season.

Prices Lower for Fresh Use, Higher for Canning, Than in 1950

The larger 1951 peach crop resulted in the shipment of nearly twice as many cars by rail through August 25 as in the same period of 1950. Because of the larger volume marketed, both grower and wholesale prices have averaged considerably under comparable 1950 prices. As marketings increase in September from those States having smaller crops, some rise in prices seems likely.

In California, grower prices for clingstone peaches for canning are moderately higher than in 1950. Prices for freestone peaches for canning are a little higher.

In August 1951, the Department of Agriculture purchased 468,770 cases of canned peaches in California for use in the National School Lunch Program.

CHERRIES

Near-record Crop of Sour Cherries, Small Crop of Sweet Varieties

Production of all varieties of cherries totaled 232,210 tons in 1951, as estimated August 1. This is about 4 percent smaller than in 1950 but 25 percent larger than the 1940-49 average. The crop of sweet cherries amounted to 73,210 tons, 11 percent smaller than in 1950 and 20 percent under average. Most of the reduction was in California, Washington, and Michigan. The 1951 crop of sour varieties was 159,000 tons, slightly under the record 1950 crop but 68 percent

above average. About 90 percent of the 1951 crop was in Michigan, New York, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. A sharp reduction in the Michigan crop, was nearly offset by increases in other States. Most of the sour cherries usually are canned or frozen, eventually going into cherry pies. Most of the sweet cherries are used fresh or brined, but some also are canned.

Higher Prices for 1951 Crop Sweet Cherries

Mainly because of smaller production, grower and terminal market auction prices for 1951-crop sweet cherries have averaged generally above 1950. Grower prices for sour cherries have been about the same as in 1950. In July, the Department of Agriculture purchased approximately 292,000 cases (basis 24 No. 2's) of canned red sour cherries for use in the School Lunch Program.

PLUMS AND PRUNES

Increased Production in 1951.

A crop of 102,000 tons of fresh plums in California and Michigan in 1951 is estimated as of August 1. This is about 24 percent larger than the near-average (1940-49) crop in 1950. All of the increase is in California, which has a crop of 97,000 tons, 20,000 more than in 1950. The Michigan crop of 5,000 tons is 500 less than in 1950.

Production of prunes in Oregon, Washington and Idaho amounted to 89,400 tons, nearly twice that of 1950 but one-fourth smaller than average. Most of the increase is in Western Oregon and in Idaho. Principal uses of Pacific Northwest prunes consist of fresh sales, canning, and freezing. Usually only minor quantities are dried.

Production of dried prunes in California is estimated at 181,000 tons (dry basis), 21 percent larger than the short 1950 crop but 3 percent smaller than average. Supplies of dried prunes in 1951-52 are expected to be considerably more than adequate for domestic uses.

Lower Prices for 1951-crop Plums

Coming mostly from the larger crops in the Western States, shipments of plums and fresh prunes are running considerably ahead of comparable movement in 1950. A total of 5,048 cars were shipped by rail through August 25 of this season compared with 4,136 in the corresponding part of the 1950 season.

Auction prices on the New York City market for fresh plums from California generally have averaged considerably under comparable 1950 prices. Grower prices for dried prunes probably will not be quite as high as in 1950. An export-payment program is in effect for 1951-crop dried prunes. (See "Dried Fruits" for detail).

GRAPES

Record Large Crop in
Prospect for 1951

The 1951 grape crop was estimated as of August 1 at 3,244,600 tons (fresh weight). This is 20 percent larger than the 1950 crop, 16 percent larger than the 1940-49 average, and the largest on record.

Production in California is expected to be 3,062,000 tons, 26 percent larger than the below-average crop in 1950 and also a new record. In this State, production of each of the three varietal groups is expected to be larger than in 1950 as follows: Raisin, 28 percent; wine, 25 percent; and table, 22 percent. In the northeastern United States, the prospective crop in the important producing States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan is about 45 percent smaller than the large 1950 crop.

Lower Prices for Grapes

The summer movement of grapes to markets for fresh use was a little behind that of the 1950-51 season. Through August 25 of the 1951-52 season a total of 4,869 cars had been shipped, compared with 4,895 cars in the corresponding part of the 1950-51 season.

Prices for grapes shipped from California and sold on the New York City and Chicago auctions so far this season have averaged considerably under 1950 prices. Prices at shipping points early in the season also were under comparable 1950 prices but as shipments declined some prices by mid-August averaged a little higher. During September and October however, prices are expected to be generally under 1950. Prices for grapes for processing also are expected to be lower than in 1950.

Increased Production of Raisins
In Prospect

Utilization of the record 1951 crop of grapes in California poses a serious marketing problem. Fresh market uses do not fluctuate greatly from year to year. However, the tonnage crushed for wine, brandy, and juice varies considerably with demand, and it may change considerably from one year to another. Most of the grapes not used fresh or crushed are dried into raisins. Out of the California crop of 2,433,000 tons of grapes in 1950, about 500,000 tons (21 percent) were used fresh, 1,290,000 tons (53 percent) were crushed, 619,000 tons (25 percent) were dried, and 24,000 tons (1 percent) were canned. The tonnage crushed was relatively large and the tonnage dried was relatively small. On June 30, 1951, stocks of wine as reported by the Bureau of Internal Revenue were about 4 percent larger than on this date in 1950. If the tonnages used fresh and crushed are about as large as those from the 1950 crop, it would leave about twice as many grapes for drying as were dried from the 1950 crop. Even with an increase of several hundred thousand tons for crushing and fresh use, it still would leave enough grapes for a much larger production of raisins than in 1950.

In anticipation of a large surplus of raisins in 1951-52, the Department of Agriculture placed into effect on August 15, 1951 an export-payment program similar to the one in effect for raisins in the 1949-50 season. (See "Dried Fruits" for detail).

CRANBERRIES

Production of cranberries in 1951 as estimated August 15, 1951, will be 915,000 barrels (100 pounds each). The prospective crop is 7 percent smaller than the record 1950 crop of 984,300 but 26 percent larger than the 1940-49 average of 728,200 barrels. It is the sixth consecutive crop above 790,000 barrels, and has been exceeded only by the 1948 and 1950 crops. The prospective crops in Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Wisconsin are each smaller than in 1950. But the Washington and Oregon crops are larger. Harvest in Massachusetts is expected to be well under way in early September.

With stocks of cranberries in freezers and as finished goods reduced to a manageable working level at the beginning of the 1951-52 season and with the new crop down 7 percent, conditions seem more favorable for marketing the 1951 crop than was true for the 1950 production. Utilization of the 1950 crop was approximately as follows: fresh sales, 534,100 barrels (54 percent); canned, 382,100 barrels (39 percent); and not harvested and excess cullage, 68,100 barrels (7 percent). If about as many cranberries are marketed in fresh and canned form as in the 1950-51 season, such utilization will take about all of the prospective crop, leaving stocks at the end of the 1951-52 season about the same as at the beginning. But movement of the large new crop will again require aggressive merchandising. Conditions seem favorable for growers to receive prices for the 1951 crop that will average somewhat higher than the season average of \$8.86 per barrel for the 1950 crop.

ORANGES

Practically all fresh oranges to be marketed during late summer consist as usual of California Valencias. Supplies of such 1950-51 crop oranges remaining to be marketed after August 18 were moderately larger than supplies a year earlier. The 1950-51 crop was estimated as of July 1 at 30.3 million boxes, 16 percent larger than the 1949-50 crop and 1 percent larger than the 1939-48 average. Total production of oranges and tangerines in the United States in 1950-51 is estimated at 122.2 million boxes, 13 percent larger than in 1949-50 and 23 percent larger than average.

With seasonally heavy shipments of California Valencia oranges and shipments of Florida oranges extending later in the season than usual, prices for California Valencias on the principal auction markets declined considerably in June. But with the Florida movement about over in late July, and some reduction in shipments of California oranges, prices for the latter advanced sharply in late July and early August, reaching levels above those of the same time in 1950. Even so, prices in late summer may not be as high as in September 1950, when

they rose sharply. Fresh oranges continue to face the competition of substantially larger supplies of frozen and canned orange juice at lower prices than in the summer of 1950.

Export of California oranges under the Government export-payment program for 1950-51 crop oranges was heavy during July and early August. Over 2.7 million boxes of California-Arizona oranges had been exported or declared for export by August 25, 1951. In addition about 277,000 gallons of concentrated orange juice made from California-Arizona oranges had been exported. Similar exports from Florida were about 766,000 gallons.

On August 1, the outlook for the 1951-52 orange crop was excellent in Florida, good in California, fair in Arizona, but poor in Texas.

GRAPEFRUIT

Supplies of grapefruit, mostly from the California summer crop, will continue seasonally small in early September. But grapefruit from the new crop in Florida should become available in September and reach heavy volume in October. Condition of the crop in Florida on August 1, 1951 was more favorable than a year earlier. In 1950-51 Florida produced 33.3 million boxes of grapefruit out of the total national crop of 46.7 million boxes. The total 1950-51 crop was 23 percent larger than the 1949-50 crop but 8 percent smaller than the 1939-48 average.

Prices received by growers for 1950-51 crop grapefruit during October 1950-July 1951 averaged lower each month than corresponding prices for the 1949-50 crop. Prices advanced less than seasonally in July, partly because marketings from Florida were larger than usual for that month. But in August most of the supply came from California, and prices rose above those of August 1950. Usually the highest prices of the year occur during the summer months, when supplies are the smallest. Although prices are expected to continue relatively high during September, declines are anticipated later when marketings from Florida are again heavy.

Small quantities of fresh and processed grapefruit continued to be exported in August under the Government export-payment program for 1950-51 crop grapefruit. By August 25, 1951, about 263,000 boxes of fresh grapefruit had been exported under the program. Other items exported included about 163,000 cases (24-2's) of single strength grapefruit juice and 45,000 gallons of concentrated grapefruit juice.

LEMONS

Supplies of 1950-51 crop lemons are expected to continue ample until new-crop lemons become available this fall. Moreover, supplies of fresh lemons will be augmented by increased supplies of frozen concentrated lemon juice and lemonade and canned lemon juice. More than twice as many lemons from the 1950-51 crop had been processed by

August 18 than a year earlier from the 1949-50 crop. The 1950-51 lemon crop of 13 million boxes is 14 percent larger than the 1949-50 crop and near the 1939-48 average.

Grower prices for lemons averaged lower in June and July, but higher in August, than in these months of 1950. Terminal market auction prices also were lower during June and early July than a year earlier. But with warmer weather in late July and early August, and some reduction in shipments, auction prices advanced sharply and in late-August they were considerably above comparable prices in 1950.

DRIED FRUITS

Larger Production Expected in 1951-52

Production of dried fruits in 1951-52 is expected to be considerably larger than the 1950-51 pack of about 371,000 tons (processed weight). Output of dried prunes in California is expected to be about one-fifth larger than in 1950-51. Increased production of raisins from the record 1951 grape crop in California seems likely. Raisins and dried prunes comprised about 78 percent of the small 1950-51 pack of dried fruits and about 83 percent of the larger 1949-50 pack. The pack of other dried fruits in 1951-52 probably will not be greatly different from the 1950-51 pack of about 80,000 tons.

Export-payment Program for 1951-52 Pack Dried Prunes and Raisins

To encourage the exportation of dried prunes and raisins, of which substantial surpluses are expected in 1951-52, the Department of Agriculture put into effect on August 15, 1951, an export-payment program for these fruits. Fruits covered include processed packed dried prunes of size 100-120 or larger and processed packed natural sun-dried Thompson Seedless, golden bleached Thompson Seedless, and natural sun-dried Sultana raisins. Payments of the applicable specified rate or of 35 percent of the gross sales price, f.a.s. U. S. port, whichever is lower, will be made to eligible United States exporters who sell and export dried prunes or raisins from the continental United States in conformity with the provisions of the program. For prunes, the specified rates per pound net processed packed weight range from 1.45 cents for size 100-120 to 3.25 cents for size 30-40 or larger. For raisins, the rates per pound net processed packed weight range from 2.60 cents for the Sultanas to 4.25 cents for the bleached Thompsons.

CANNED FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

Increased Pack of Canned Fruits Is Expected in 1951-52

The 1951-52 pack of commercially-canned fruits in continental United States is expected to be a little larger than the 1950-51 pack of nearly 2.7 billion pounds, the equivalent of about 63 million cases

of 24 No. 2-1/2 cans. Among the more important fruit items, increases in pack are expected of peaches, fruit cocktail and salad, plums and prunes, and citrus sections. But decreases are expected in other items, some of which had relatively large packs in 1950-51. The 1950-51 pack of grapefruit sections and citrus salad in Florida totaled nearly 5.6 million cases of 24 No. 2 cans, about 47 percent larger than the preceding pack.

Packers' stocks of 9 major items of canned fruits combined (apricots, fruit cocktail, peaches, pears, pineapple, sweet cherries, sour cherries, plums and prunes, and citrus segments) were about half as large on June 1, 1951 as on June 1, 1950. But including apples and applesauce from the record 1950-51 packs, packers' stocks of the 11 items were only 3 percent smaller. Total packers' and wholesalers' stocks of the first 5 items were 10 percent smaller than on June 1, 1950. On July 1, 1951, wholesalers' stocks of apricots, fruit cocktail, peaches, pears, pineapple, applesauce, red pitted cherries, sweet cherries, grapefruit, segments, and plums and prunes combined were about 6 percent larger than on this date in 1950. Comparable figures for packers' stocks in July are not available.

Larger Pack of Canned Fruit Juices

Because of increased output of canned citrus juices, the total 1950-51 pack of canned fruit juices may be about one-fifth larger than the 1949-50 pack of nearly 2 billion pounds, the equivalent of approximately 78 million cases of 24 No. 2 cans. The canning season is completed in Texas and Florida, but will continue into the fall in California. In Texas in 1950-51, nearly 4.6 million cases of grapefruit juice were canned, about 75 percent more than in 1949-50. But Florida again leads in pack of canned citrus juices, with a total pack of approximately 42.7 million cases (24-2's), 26 percent larger than the 1949-50 pack. The pack of orange juice was nearly 20.1 million cases, about 16 percent larger than in 1949-50. The pack of 12.7 million cases, of grapefruit juice was 60 percent larger, and the pack of 8.7 million cases of blended orange and grapefruit juice was 29 percent larger. But the pack of 1.2 million cases of tangerine juice was 36 percent smaller. About 21 percent of the Florida pack of these juices was still in the hands of packers on August 18, 1951. This was nearly 2-1/2 times the quantity held by packers a year earlier.

FROZEN FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

Production of commercially-frozen fruits and fruit juices in 1951 is expected to be slightly larger than the record pack of 785 million pounds in 1950. The 1951 packs of strawberries and cherries are expected to be somewhat smaller than the 1950 packs of about 194 million and 104 million pounds, respectively. On the other hand, total output of frozen citrus juices may be a third larger than in 1950, when about 305 million pounds were made. In Florida, about 305 million pounds (30.8 million gallons) of frozen concentrated orange juice alone were made in the 1950-51 season, most of which was available for consumption in 1951. This production was about two-fifths larger than that of the preceding season.

Stocks of frozen fruits and fruit juices in cold storage July 31, 1951, were over 573 million pounds. This was 28 percent larger than stocks on June 30, 1951; and 38 percent larger than stocks on July 31, 1950. Stocks of most fruits and berries increased during July, while stocks of fruit juices decreased. On July 31, the holdings of 132 million pounds of strawberries were 15 percent larger than stocks a year earlier, those of 56 million pounds of cherries were 29 percent larger, and those of 198 million pounds (20 million gallons) of orange juice were a little more than twice the stocks of July 31, 1950.

TREE NUTS

The 1951 crop of almonds, walnuts, filberts, and pecans will total approximately 189,910 tons if production turns out as large as seemed likely on August 1. The prospective production is about 11 percent larger than the 1950 crop of 171,491 tons and 17 percent larger than the 1940-49 average of 162,626 tons. The California almond crop of 43,300 tons is about 15 percent larger than the 1950 crop and 70 percent larger than average. Walnut production in California and Oregon is estimated at 73,900 tons, 15 percent above 1950 and 8 percent above average. Despite freezing weather in April and subsequent dry weather, production of filberts in Oregon and Washington is expected to total 8,660 tons, 30 percent larger than the near-average 1950 crop. The pecan crop of 64,050 tons is 2 percent larger than the 1950 crop and 3 percent larger than average. A little more than half of the crop consists of improved varieties and the remainder of wild or seedling varieties.

Imported tree nuts continue to constitute an important part of the annual supplies of tree nuts. During 1909-18 imports comprised the major part of the supplies. (See chart inside front cover). But with rapidly mounting production in the United States during the 1920's, imports were exceeded by domestic production for the first time in 1931-32. Since then imports have become the minor part of supplies, except in 1936-37 and 1950-51. Principal tree nuts imported in 1950-51 were Brazil and Cashew nuts, almonds, and some walnuts and filberts.

Hearings are to be held before the United States Tariff Commission on September 12, 1951, to determine whether import quotas should be applied to foreign tree nuts. The supply of imported tree nuts during the 1951-52 marketing year will be affected by action taken as a result of this hearing.

Table 1.- Canned fruit and fruit juices: Stocks and packs, 1949 and 1950 seasons

Commodity	Stocks						Pack		
	June 1, 1950		June 1, 1951		July 1, 1951		1949-50	1950-51	
	Canners	Wholesale distributors	Canners	Wholesale distributors	Canners	Wholesale distributors		1949-50	1950-51
	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	
Canned fruits							24/2-1/2	24/2-1/2	
Apples	2/852	n.a.	2/2,441	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,876	4,844	
Applesauce	1,274	n.a.	4,740	n.a.	n.a.	1,093	5,500	8,300	
Apricots	557	686	141	647	n.a.	518	2,375	3,661	
Cherries, R.S.P.	110	n.a.	88	n.a.	30	451	2,606	3,841	
Cherries, other	388	n.a.	76	n.a.	n.a.	324	1,678	741	
Citrus segments	3/1,581	n.a.	3/1,981	n.a.	3/1,722	4/637	2,631	3,830	
Cranberries	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,800	2,500	
Mixed fruits 5/	2,937	1,544	635	2,478	n.a.	2,140	7,313	7,443	
Peaches	2,724	3,780	685	4,364	n.a.	3,750	19,134	16,605	
Pears	649	956	712	1,352	n.a.	1,214	5,904	6,370	
Pineapple	1,770	3,404	1,078	5,053	n.a.	4,629	6/10,416	6/11,312	
Plums and prunes	238	n.a.	104	n.a.	n.a.	384	1,830	1,038	

Commodity	Stocks						Pack		
	June 1, 1950		June 1, 1951		July 1, 1951		Total	Through August 4 7/	
	Canners	Wholesale distributors	Canners	Wholesale distributors	Canners	Wholesale distributors		1949-50	1949-50
	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases
Canned juices							24/2's	24/2's	24/2's
Apple	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,900	---	9/3,840
Blended orange and grapefruit	1,556	689	2,402	1,016	2,463	892	7,395	6,797	9,089
Grapefruit	2,844	1,234	5,202	2,347	5,247	2,137	12,207	10,626	17,282
Orange	4,238	1,551	5,802	2,270	4,986	1,991	19,456	17,447	20,912
Pineapple	1,329	1,720	4,243	1,980	n.a.	1,801	6/11,967	---	6/9/13,699
Tangerine and tangerine blends	977	n.a.	817	n.a.	751	n.a.	1,788	1,788	1,186

1/ Preliminary.
 2/ 1,000 cases 6 No. 10's.
 3/ 1,000 cases 24 No. 2's.
 4/ Grapefruit segments only.
 5/ California only. Data from Canners League of California. Includes fruit cocktail, fruits for salad, and mixed fruits. Pack data include only direct pack.
 6/ Hawaiian pack.
 7/ Data on citrus are for Florida and Texas only.
 8/ Data on citrus are for Florida only.
 9/ Season total. Preliminary.
 n. a. means "not available."

Canners' stock and pack data from reports of National Canners Association, Florida Canners Association, and Texas Canners Association; wholesale distributors' stocks from reports of Bureau of the Census, United States Department of Commerce.

Table 2. Frozen fruits and fruit juices: Pack and cold-storage holdings, 1949 and 1950 seasons

Commodity	Stocks			Pack	
	July 31 ¹ average 1946-50	July 31 1950	July 31 1951	1949	1950
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Apples and applesauce	1/22,455	1/15,469	1/26,275	52,268	48,013
Apricots	15,101	3,575	3,265	2,086	7,802
Blackberries	9,470	6,530	5,414	15,186	8,973
Blueberries	5,182	5,058	4,996	14,036	10,900
Cherries	57,462	43,231	55,685	73,954	105,201
Grapes	5,648	1,318	13,489	3,119	15,189
Peaches	20,013	5,321	8,011	23,235	25,791
Plums and Prunes	6,168	2,493	2,906	5,297	5,144
Raspberries	29,408	34,649	29,332	31,837	31,378
Strawberries	89,507	115,688	132,478	107,600	192,732
Young, Logan, Boysen and similar berries	15,510	15,212	12,391	20,686	13,814
Orange juice ^{2/}	3/	94,230	198,222	(See below)	()
Other fruit juices and purees	31,955	39,927	56,128	()	()
Other fruit	43,983	31,856	24,823	4/9,117	4/15,709
Total of above	351,862	414,557	573,415	358,421	480,646
Citrus juices (Season beginning November 1)				1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons
Orange					
Concentrated	---	---	---	25,137	5/30,785
Unconcentrated	---	---	---	432	---
Grapefruit					
Concentrated	---	---	---	1,665	---
Unconcentrated	---	---	---	---	---
Blend					
Concentrated	---	---	---	1,336	---
Lemon					
Concentrated	---	---	---	91	---
Unconcentrated	---	---	---	549	---
Lemonade	---	---	---	1,702	---

- 1/ Excludes stocks of applesauce, which are included in fruit juices and purees.
- 2/ Single-strength and concentrated.
- 3/ Included with other fruit juices and purees.
- 4/ Includes some non-citrus juices.
- 5/ Florida pack through July 21, 1951.

Compiled from reports of the Production and Marketing Administration, National Association of Frozen Food Packers, Florida Cannery Association, and Western Canner and Packer.

Table 3.-- Production and utilization of principal fruits, crops of 1949 and 1950

Commodity and crop year	Production: Farm disposition				Utilization of sales (fresh-fruit basis)				
	Total production: bushels	For farm: bushels	Sold: bushels	Fresh sales: bushels	Canned: bushels	Dried: bushels	Frozen: bushels	Crushed: bushels	Other: processed bushels
APPLES:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1949	133,742	121,841	116,148	80,001	14,077	4,847	1,531	---	1/15,692
1950	123,126	119,550	113,990	74,596	17,014	6,577	1,687	---	1/14,116
PEACHES:									
1949	74,813	69,177	63,151	35,855	22,740	3,888	622	---	2/ 46
1950	53,485	51,302	47,407	24,444	20,219	1,983	761	---	---
PEARS:									
1949	36,404	33,505	31,167	17,796	12,554	509	---	---	3/ 308
1950	31,140	30,932	28,750	14,258	13,418	432	---	---	3/ 642
APRICOTS:									
1949	197,600	184,750	181,550	40,360	61,999	78,400	490	---	2/ 310
1950	215,100	215,100	213,176	27,526	103,750	77,800	4,100	---	---
CHERRIES:									
1949	250,230	240,830	228,350	64,660	84,910	---	36,080	---	4/42,700
1950	241,730	241,730	229,154	44,963	99,476	---	53,295	---	4/31,420
GRAPES:									
1949	2,650,100	2,650,100	2,623,400	553,390	5/25,000	1,037,300	---	1,007,710	---
1950	2,707,400	2,704,000	2,674,545	534,094	5/24,000	618,600	---	1,497,851	---
OLIVES:									
1949	35,000	35,000	34,800	600	20,400	---	---	7,900	5,900
1950	43,000	43,000	42,800	300	25,000	---	---	9,900	7,600
PLUMS:									
1949	96,100	85,300	84,460	81,675	2,120	---	.665	---	10
1950	82,500	80,500	79,660	76,780	2,085	---	727	---	68
PRUNES:									
1949	536,600	495,400	489,000	51,020	26,550	160,200	3,700	---	530
1950	418,400	418,400	414,250	22,700	7/14,430	149,600	2,670	---	---

1/ Mostly crushed for vinegar, cider, and juice. 2/ Includes fruit used for jam and jelly, crushed for spirits, etc. 3/ Mostly crushed for spirits. 4/ Includes quantities brined: in 1949 about 42,230 tons and in 1950 about 31,320 tons. Also includes fruit used for juice, wine, preserves, and candied cherries. 5/ California only. 6/ In California, 2-1/2 pounds fresh to 1 pound dried; in Oregon and Washington, 3 to 4 pounds fresh to 1 pound dried. 7/ Includes some frozen and other.

Table 4.- Apples, commercial crop: Production, average 1940-49, annual 1950, and indicated 1951 1/

State and area	Average: 1940-49	1950	Indicated: 1951	State and area	Average: 1940-49	1950	Indicated: 1951
	: 1,000	1,000	: 1,000		: 1,000	1,000	: 1,000
	: bushels	bushels	: bushels		: bushels	bushels	: bushels
Maine	788	1,391	1,184	Minnesota	182	65	306
New Hampshire	740	1,100	1,014	Iowa	144	126	169
Vermont	695	972	1,128	Missouri	1,213	1,020	1,280
Massachusetts	2,537	3,825	3,694	Nebraska	120	52	104
Rhode Island	212	261	243	Kansas	579	390	736
Connecticut	1,206	1,406	1,509	N. Central	17,823	16,819	22,986
New York	14,007	18,700	19,975				
New Jersey	2,455	2,520	3,280	Kentucky	290	290	304
Pennsylvania	7,168	6,930	9,000	Tennessee	360	430	256
N. Atlantic	29,808	37,105	41,027	Arkansas	618	408	525
				S. Central	1,269	1,128	1,085
Delaware	626	525	576	Total Central	19,092	17,947	24,071
Maryland	1,441	1,352	1,575				
Virginia	9,331	12,580	11,715	Montana	211	108	56
West Virginia	3,779	4,260	4,060	Idaho	1,782	1,360	1,617
North Carolina	893	1,296	825	Colorado	1,511	903	1,332
S. Atlantic	16,208	20,013	18,751	New Mexico	746	188	312
Total Eastern	46,016	57,118	59,778	Utah	459	282	470
				Washington	28,469	35,532	22,680
Ohio	3,598	3,534	4,675	Oregon	2,788	2,940	2,242
Indiana	1,292	1,020	1,353	California	7,960	6,748	8,280
Illinois	3,117	2,852	3,608	Western	43,926	48,061	37,489
Michigan	6,850	7,020	10,005				
Wisconsin	729	740	750	35 States	109,033	123,126	121,338

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State and include fruit produced for sale to commercial processors as well as for sale for fresh consumption. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

Table 5.- Cranberries: Production in principal States, average 1940-49, annual 1949 and 1950, and indicated 1951

State	Average: 1940-49	1949	1950	Indicated: 1951	State	Average: 1940-49	1949	1950	Indicated: 1951
	: Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	: Barrels		: Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	: Barrels
Mass.	468,600	520,000	610,000	580,000	Wash.	35,100	40,000	33,000	41,000
N. J.	75,400	67,000	108,000	73,000	Oreg.	12,100	13,400	14,300	17,000
Wis.	137,000	200,000	219,000	204,000					
					Total	728,200	840,400	984,300	915,000

Table 8.- Grapes: Production in important States, average 1940-49 annual 1950, and indicated 1951 1/

State	Average:		Indicated:		State and variety	Average:		Indicated	
	1940-49	1950	1951	1951		1940-49	1950	1951	1951
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	53,720	104,000	64,800	64,800	Arkansas	9,720	12,400	12,600	12,600
New Jersey	2,160	2,500	2,300	2,300	Arizona	1,020	1,300	2,500	2,500
Pennsylvania	16,100	32,900	17,500	17,500	Washington	17,510	23,000	23,900	23,900
Ohio	14,900	22,400	18,200	18,200	Oregon	1,620	1,500	1,500	1,500
Indiana	2,290	2,300	2,000	2,000	California				
Illinois	3,250	3,800	3,300	3,300	grapes				
Michigan	33,360	44,900	11,200	11,200	Wine	565,600	512,000	640,000	640,000
Iowa	3,110	3,300	3,300	3,300	Table	528,500	595,000	724,000	724,000
Missouri	4,490	4,600	3,700	3,700	Raisin	1,514,000	1,326,000	1,698,000	1,698,000
Kansas	2,250	2,200	2,200	2,200	Dried 2/	257,500	154,500	---	---
Virginia	1,840	2,200	2,200	2,200	Not dried	484,000	708,000	---	---
N. Carolina	5,130	5,500	5,900	5,900	Total				
W. Virginia	1,380	1,800	1,600	1,600	California	2,608,100	2,433,000	3,062,000	3,062,000
Georgia	2,200	2,800	2,900	2,900	TOTAL UNITED STATES	3/2,797,000	2,707,400	3,244,600	3,244,600
S. Carolina	1,080	1,000	1,000	1,000					

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Dried basis. 3/ United States average includes Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Oklahoma, Texas, Idaho, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah from 1940 through 1946. Estimates of grape production for these States discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

Table 9.- Grapes, California: Weighted average auction price per lug box, at New York and Chicago, June-August, 1950 and 1951

Market and week ended	Seedless		Red Malaga		Ribier		Malaga	
	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
NEW YORK								
June 22	6.22	10.85	---	---	---	---	---	---
29	5.42	8.13	6.92	---	---	---	---	---
July 6	5.61	6.70	7.50	---	---	---	---	---
13	5.67	5.84	6.35	4.43	4.69	---	---	---
20	7.54	4.40	5.58	3.63	---	---	4.06	---
27	6.14	4.56	5.64	3.65	6.33	4.10	---	---
August 3	4.10	3.50	3.59	2.76	5.45	4.12	---	---
10	3.87	3.67	3.15	2.90	5.40	4.15	---	---
17	3.35	4.19	2.50	3.15	4.48	4.64	---	---
CHICAGO								
June 22	5.45	9.62	---	---	---	---	---	---
29	4.88	7.37	6.98	---	---	---	---	---
July 6	5.26	6.51	---	---	---	---	---	---
13	5.03	5.02	6.26	5.39	7.23	---	---	---
20	5.83	3.43	6.44	4.01	---	---	3.86	---
27	5.72	2.31	5.61	2.96	5.85	3.67	---	---
August 3	4.08	2.99	3.46	2.22	5.23	4.33	---	---
10	3.42	3.06	2.83	3.12	3.83	4.94	---	---
17	2.85	3.62	2.37	3.71	4.10	5.32	---	---

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

Table 10.- Pears: Production, by geographic divisions and on Pacific Coast, average 1940-49, annual 1950, and indicated 1951 1/

Division	Average:			Pacific Coast	Average:		
	1940-49:	1950	Indicated:		1940-49:	1950	Indicated
	: 1,000	1,000	: 1951		: 1,000	1,000	: 1951
	: bushels	bushels	: bushels		: bushels	bushels	: bushels
New England ..:	98	134	129:	Washington, Total:	7,153	5,703	5,970
M. Atlantic ..:	1,192	1,425	1,444:	Bartlett	5,334	3,950	4,290
E. N. Central ..:	1,591	1,395	1,627:	Other	1,820	1,753	1,680
W. N. Central ..:	319	237	240:	Oregon, Total ..:	4,789	5,767	5,636
S. Atlantic ..:	1,334	786	1,366:	Bartlett	1,964	1,896	2,324
E. S. Central ..:	981	483	464:	Other	2,825	3,871	3,312
W. S. Central ..:	951	816	808:	California, Total:	11,993	14,168	13,668
Mountain	415	226	345:	Bartlett	10,534	12,668	11,876
Pacific	23,935	25,638	25,274:	Other	1,458	1,500	1,792
				Total Bartlett ..:	17,832	18,514	18,490
U. S. TOTAL ..:	231,008	31,140	31,697:	Total Other	6,103	7,124	6,784

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Includes Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Iowa, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada from 1940 through 1946. Estimates of pear production for these States discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

Table 11.- Pears, California Bartlett: Weighted average auction price per box, at New York and Chicago, July and August, 1950 and 1951...

Week ended	New York		Chicago	
	1950	1951	1950	1951
	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
July 6	7.88	---	6.97	---
13	6.77	---	6.33	7.33
20	5.06	6.10	4.62	6.07
27	4.79	5.61	4.55	5.54
August 3	4.46	5.42	4.50	5.26
10	4.33	5.86	4.45	5.71
17	4.40	5.51	4.31	5.45

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

Table 12.- Plums and prunes: Production in important States, average 1940-49, annual 1948-50, and indicated 1951 1/

Crop and State	Average	1948	1949	1950	Indicated
	1940-49	1948	1949	1950	1951
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
PLUMS					
Michigan	4,330	3,500	6,100	5,500	5,000
California	78,200	67,000	90,000	77,000	97,000
PRUNES					
Idaho	22,730	20,800	27,100	10,000	21,300
Washington, all	23,570	19,000	25,000	13,600	12,500
Eastern Washington	17,120	17,000	15,000	12,600	10,200
Western Washington	6,450	2,000	10,000	1,000	2,300
Oregon, all	73,040	48,800	107,000	22,300	55,600
Eastern Oregon	16,670	19,700	18,000	3,100	5,200
Western Oregon	56,370	29,100	89,000	19,200	50,400
California	187,200	182,000	151,000	149,000	181,000

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2-1/2 pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

Table 13.- Plums, California: Weighted average auction price per crate, at New York and Chicago, June-August, 1950 and 1951

Market and week ended	Beauty		Santa Rosa		Formosa		Tragedy		Burbank	
	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
NEW YORK										
June 1 ...	5.74	5.39	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
8 ...	4.82	5.36	6.01	---	---	4.15	---	---	---	---
15 ...	5.22	4.33	5.86	5.43	4.26	5.60	---	---	---	---
22 ...	3.88	2.87	4.89	4.21	3.48	3.45	5.16	---	---	---
29 ...	3.14	2.26	3.93	3.54	3.67	2.79	4.45	4.67	---	---
July 6 ...	2.57	2.04	4.09	2.63	3.48	2.58	4.72	4.31	3.80	---
13 ...	---	1.91	4.21	2.56	3.39	2.41	3.70	3.80	3.30	2.39
20 ...	---	---	5.02	3.14	---	2.62	4.18	3.47	3.38	2.79
27 ...	---	---	5.79	3.87	---	---	4.28	3.60	3.69	2.80
August 3 ..	---	---	4.96	2.91	---	---	4.10	3.39	3.30	2.52
10 ..	---	---	2.80	2.65	---	---	4.70	3.59	2.93	2.32
17 ..	---	---	---	2.48	---	---	2.70	---	2.73	---
CHICAGO										
June 1 ...	4.90	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
8 ...	4.63	4.75	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
15 ...	4.92	3.86	5.90	4.42	4.88	5.97	---	---	---	---
22 ...	3.30	2.66	4.16	4.06	3.89	2.86	---	---	---	---
29 ...	2.72	2.28	3.62	2.95	3.57	2.48	---	---	---	---
July 6 ...	---	1.80	3.83	2.53	3.50	2.24	3.99	3.59	3.46	2.73
13 ...	---	---	4.28	2.62	---	2.57	2.97	2.89	3.46	---
20 ...	---	---	4.99	3.30	---	---	3.30	2.80	3.64	2.28
27 ...	---	---	5.56	3.29	---	---	4.07	2.76	3.69	2.75
August 3 ..	---	---	5.52	3.25	---	---	4.85	4.09	---	2.52
10 ..	---	---	4.52	---	---	---	4.43	---	---	---
17 ..	---	---	3.86	---	---	---	4.71	---	---	---

Table 14.- Peaches: Production, by geographic divisions, average 1940-49 annual 1950, and indicated 1951 1/

Division	Average: 1940-49	1950	Indicated: 1951	Division	Average: 1940-49	1950	Indicated: 1951
	: 1,000	1,000	: 1,000		: 1,000	1,000	: 1,000
	: bushels	bushels	: bushels		: bushels	bushels	: bushels
New England ...	217	124	277	Pacific	33,213	30,128	33,753
Middle Atlantic	4,812	5,027	5,832				
E. N. Central	6,545	7,138	1,864				
W. N. Central	831	1,067	745	U. S. TOTAL	2/ 71,150	53,485	67,772
S. Atlantic ...	13,881	4,229	18,742				
E. S. Central	3,584	1,013	1,316	California,			
W. S. Central	4,750	3,330	3,309	Cling-			
Mountain	3,221	1,429	1,934	stone 3/	19,010	19,668	21,585
				Freestone	11,159	10,000	10,793

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

2/ Includes estimated production for Iowa, Nebraska, Arizona, and Nevada from 1940 through 1946. Estimates of peach production for these States discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

3/ Mainly for canning.

Table 15.- Tree nuts: Production in important States, average 1940-49, annual 1950 and indicated 1951 1/

State	PECANS			Crop and State	ALMONDS, FILBERTS, AND WALNUTS		
	Average: 1940-49	1950	Indicated: 1951		Average: 1940-49	1950	Indicated: 1951
	: Tons	Tons	: Tons		: Tons	Tons	: Tons
North Carolina	1,312	1,024	1,560	Almonds			
South Carolina	1,272	1,500	1,908	California	25,480	37,700	43,300
Georgia	13,923	20,500	19,500				
Florida	2,156	2,600	2,482	Filberts			
Alabama	5,912	6,600	9,000	Oregon	5,750	6,000	7,700
Mississippi ...	3,414	1,812	4,340	Washington	943	680	960
Arkansas	1,998	1,225	1,400	2 States	6,693	6,680	8,660
Louisiana	5,289	4,550	4,500				
Oklahoma	10,880	3,500	10,560	Walnuts,			
Texas	15,308	19,500	8,800	English			
				California	61,870	58,000	66,000
Total 2/	62,033	62,811	64,050	Oregon	6,550	6,300	7,900
Improved				2 States	68,420	64,300	73,900
variety 2/ 3/	25,955	28,877	32,985				
Wild or							
seedling 2/	36,078	33,934	31,065				

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

2/ U. S. averages include estimated production for Illinois and Missouri from 1940 through 1946. Estimates of pecan production for these States discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

3/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

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