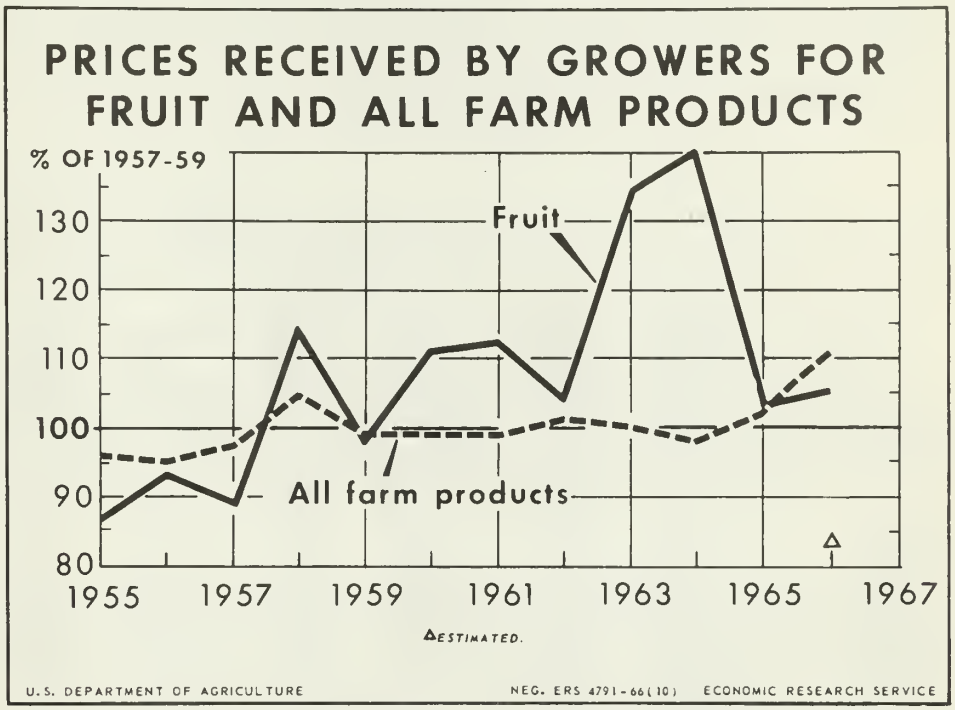
1967 OUTLOOK ISSUE

FRUIT SITUATION

TFS-161 For Release October 26, P.M. OCTOBER 1966

Prices received by fruit growers declined sharply from the 1964 high, mainly because of lower citrus prices, while prices for all farm products increased. This year the index of prices received by growers for fruit will probably average a little above 1965 primarily because of improved noncitrus fruit prices. Citrus prices during 1966 with the major exception of grapefruit, averaged considerably below last year. The substantial increases in production now in prospect for 1966-67, put the lower prices in the coming year.



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Published Four Times a Year
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE • U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Table 1.--Fruits 1/: Index numbers (unadjusted) of average prices received by growers, United States, 1955-65

(1957-59=100)

Year	Index	Year	Index
1955	87	1961	112
1956	93	1962	104
1957	89	1963	134
1958	114	1964	140
1959	97	1965	103
1960	111	1966	105 2/

1/ Includes apples, peaches, pears, strawberries, grapefruit, lemons, oranges, and tangerines. Index based on fresh market prices for noncitrus, fresh market and processing prices for citrus.

2/ Estimated.

Table 2.--Fruits 1/: Season average prices received by growers, United States, 1955-65

Crop year	Apples per bushel 2/	Peaches per bushel 2/	Pears per bushel 2/	Strawberries per pound 2/	Oranges per box 3/	Grapefruit per box 3/	Lemons per box 3/	Tangerines per box 3/
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
1955	2.03	2.71	1.97	0.247	2.41	0.95	---	---
1956	2.57	2.64	2.09	.221	2.09	1.21	---	---
1957	1.83	2.84	1.83	.191	3.06	1.42	---	---
1958	1.87	2.30	1.90	.200	3.24	1.43	---	---
1959	2.19	2.49	2.17	.223	2.75	1.38	---	---
1960	2.72	2.46	2.51	.235	3.61	1.27	2.17	---
1961	2.41	2.41	2.52	.219	2.68	1.06	3.83	2.80
1962	2.52	2.48	1.93	.223	3.46	1.64	4.00	3.78
1963	2.32	2.80	2.70	.235	4.68	2.63	2.67	4.29
1964	2.46	3.11	2.19	.249	3.16	1.90	3.31	4.00
1965	2.68	2.76	3.03	.259	2.37	1.94	3.30	3.53

1/ Beginning crop year periods: Apples and peaches, June 1; pears and grapefruit, September 1; oranges, October 1; and lemons and tangerines, November 1. Strawberry crop year begins in December of preceeding year.

2/ For fresh use. Equivalent packinghouse-door returns for Pacific Coast States and prices as sold for other States.

3/ Equivalent packinghouse-door returns for fresh and processed uses combined.

THE FRUIT SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, October 19, 1966

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SUMMARY

The 1967 deciduous fruit crop may not be greatly different from this year's above-average production. Citrus supplies in 1966-67 are expected to be up sharply with the much larger crop now indicated. These supply prospects assume average weather and growing conditions--the chief determinants of year-to-year changes in production. Consumer demand for fruit is expected to continue strong in 1967.

Supplies of citrus are expected to continue in large volume over the next few years, mainly because of increased output in Florida. According to October 1 indications, the 1966-67 citrus crop will set a new record, exceeding the 1965-66 crop by 26 percent--more than 50 percent above average. Prospective production of Florida oranges is about 139 million boxes--39 percent above last season's output--as the State has now fully recovered from the severe December 1962 freeze. Prospective U. S. grapefruit production is 50.2 million boxes (excluding California's "other areas")--13 percent above last season. Harvest and movement of grapefruit and oranges to fresh market started a little later this season than last due to later maturity.

Increased output of canned and frozen citrus products is indicated for 1966-67. Florida packers' stocks of canned and frozen orange items are smaller than a year ago, but those of grapefruit products are larger. Demand for chilled citrus items was very strong during 1965-66, and further increases in

consumption of these products are likely in 1966-67. In view of sharply increased production anticipated this season, prices for both fresh and processed citrus fruit will probably average below 1965-66 levels.

The 1966 noncitrus fruit crop (mostly deciduous)--now nearly all harvested--is expected to total about 7 percent below the 1965 record, but 5 percent above average. Smaller crops are expected for all major noncitrus fruits except pears, sweet cherries and cranberries. But below-average production is indicated only for apricots, peaches, prunes and sour cherries. Ample supplies of fresh apples, pears, grapes and cranberries from storage will be available this fall and winter.

The 1966-67 pack of canned deciduous fruits probably will be moderately larger than last year's output, primarily because of increases in such important items as canned pears, Clingstone peaches and fruit cocktail. But the pack of frozen deciduous fruits and berries is expected to be smaller, mainly because of a sharp reduction in red tart cherries. Output of dried fruits is down, chiefly as a result of decreases in raisins and prunes.

Total production of 4 edible tree nuts in 1966 is expected to be moderately below last year, but materially above average. The reduction in 1966 production is due entirely to a smaller crop of pecans. With sharply reduced pecan supplies and indicated higher prices, U. S. exports will likely fall somewhat below the large volume of 1965-66. U. S. imports of cashews will probably be somewhat smaller than in recent years, but Brazil nut imports may be up appreciably.

Total U. S. exports of fresh and processed fruits in 1966-67 may be down a little from the relatively large 1965-66 volume. Export prospects for fresh and processed fruits from now through the first half of 1967 appear about as follows: fresh apple exports are expected to be somewhat below the unusually large volume in 1965-66, when production in Western Europe was smaller than this year; lemon exports will likely remain about the same as last season; moderate export increases are in prospect for oranges, grapefruit and pears; dried fruit exports may be down somewhat, mainly because of a reduction in the volume of dried prunes; exports of raisins are expected to approximate the heavy volume of last season; and, exports of canned fruit are expected to show moderate gains as a result of increased supplies of some processed items--especially citrus juice, canned peaches and fruit cocktail.

ORANGES

Record 1966-67 U. S. Crop Expected

The orange crop for harvest in 1966-67 will set a new record if October 1 prospects materialize.

Production of early, midseason, and Navel varieties is forecast at 89.6 million boxes--23 percent above 1965-66 and 51 percent above the 1960-64 average (table 16). The increase is due to substantially larger crops in Florida and Texas where early season weather was favorable for crop development. But

in California and Arizona, production will be below 1965-66 levels because of generally light set of fruit this season.

The Florida Valencia crop forecast at 66.0 million boxes, is 35 percent above 1965-66 and 72 percent above average. This volume will surpass the previous record (set in 1961-62) by 17 percent. Total production in Florida in 1966-67--estimated at 139.4 million boxes--will be 39 percent larger than last season and will exceed by 26.0 million boxes the previous record of 113.4 million boxes in 1961-62. Florida has shown rapid recovery from the effects of the disasterous December 1962 freeze. Further increases are likely in the near future as the heavy plantings of recent years begin bearing fruit in volume.

The first forecast of the 1966-67 California Valencia crop will be released in the December Crop Report. The October 1 condition of the crop was good in all areas of the State. In Arizona, Valencia production is expected to be 10 percent above 1965-66 and in Texas, nearly 2½ times as large. These two States, however, produce relatively small quantities in comparison with Florida and California.

Market Prospects

In view of the expected record crop, market prospects for oranges through this winter point to lower prices in 1966-67 than in this period of 1965-66.

Light picking of the new Florida crop started in early October, about 10 days later than last year. Volume will be small until late October. Prices for early-season sales of Florida oranges on the principal auctions averaged well below comparable prices in 1965-66. The season had not advanced sufficiently by mid-October to establish price levels for this year.

The season average price for the 1965-66 U. S. orange crop was $2.37 per box (basis packinghouse door). In 1964-65 growers received $3.16 per box.

Processing Usage to Increase Substantially; Moderate Gains Expected in Fresh Consumption

Easing the burden of marketing the large new crop is the anticipated increase in processor usage of oranges, especially for frozen concentrate. Supplies of frozen concentrate as well as canned orange products on hand at the start of the new season are smaller than a year ago. Utilization of oranges for chilled products was up sharply in 1965-66 and further increases are indicated for the new season. More oranges will also likely be utilized in fresh form than last season but processing usage will probably show the largest gains.

The increased availability of oranges is also expected to result in a moderate increase in U. S. export activity. Most of the increase, however, will likely be confined to Canada. Prospects for a record large Mediterranean orange crop lessen the probability of any appreciable gains in U. S. exports to European markets.

Utilization of 1965-66 Crop

Utilization of the 1965-66 U. S. orange crop was about as follows: Fresh (including exports), 44.5 million boxes (32 percent); and processed, 93.8 million boxes (68 percent). Of the total processed, 82.5 million boxes (88 percent) were Florida oranges and 10.4 million were California oranges. Compared with 1964-65, fresh use was up 3 percent and processing use was up 23 percent. During November 1965-August 1966, exports of fresh oranges and tangerines (mostly oranges) approximated 6.2 million boxes--24 percent larger than in the same months of 1964-65.

Expect Larger Tangerine and Tangelo Crops

The 1966-67 crop of Florida tangerines is expected to be 4.8 million boxes--about a third larger than the 1965-66 crop and the average. Harvest usually begins in late October or early November and ends the following winter. Most of the crop is marketed for fresh use, with shipments heaviest in December. About 23 percent of the 1965-66 crop (4.1 million boxes) was processed, mostly into frozen concentrate. Prices for the 1965-66 crop averaged $3.53 per box (basis packinghouse door) compared with $4.00 the previous season.

Production of Florida tangelos (a tangerine-grapefruit hybrid) in 1966-67 is estimated at 2.0 million boxes--up by two-thirds from the 1965-66 crop and almost 1½ times larger than the 1960-64 average. The harvest season is about the same as that of tangerines. About four-fifths of the 1965-66 crop was marketed in fresh form. The season average price per box to growers for the 1965-66 crop was $3.42 (basis packinghouse door), compared with $4.61 for the 1964-65 crop.

GRAPEFRUIT

Increased Production in Prospect

Grapefruit production in 1966-67 (for California, including only Desert Valley fruit) will be 50.2 million boxes, based on October 1 conditions (table 16). If this volume materializes, it will be 13 percent above last season's production (44.5 million boxes), and 33 percent above the 1960-64 average. In Florida--the principal grapefruit-producing State--the expected 1966-67 crop of 39.5 million boxes is up 13 percent from last year, and the largest since 1953-54 when the 42.0 million box production established a record. Production of pink seedless varieties in Florida--10.5 million boxes--is up 13 percent from 1965-66; that of white seedless--15.5 million boxes--is up 8 percent; and that of other (seeded) varieties--13.5 million boxes--is up 21 percent. In Texas, the crop of 5.4 million boxes is 42 percent above the 1965-66 crop. California's Desert Valley grapefruit crop (2.8 million boxes) is up 2 percent, but Arizona's crop (2.5 million boxes) is down 18 percent because of poor fruit set in many groves.

Prices Expected to be Somewhat Lower

Consumer demand is expected to expand further and exports may register a moderate gain over 1965-66 when 2.6 million boxes were shipped, primarily to Canada and Western Europe. Although European consumption of grapefruit is trending upward, the rapidly increasing production in Israel is likely to restrain the rate of U.S. growth in the European Market. Processor demand for the new crop remains somewhat uncertain, partly because of increased carryover stocks of various canned and frozen products. For the season as a whole, the price effects of increased production and larger carryover may outweigh the impact of a continued strong consumer and export demand.

Very light shipments of grapefruit started from Florida in mid-September. The harvest of grapefruit is later than last year due to late maturity. In early October, prices of the limited grapefruit supplies on the principal auctions averaged considerably above a year ago but prices are expected to decline, as usual, with increasing volume. Prices this fall are likely to stabilize somewhat under the levels of a year ago. The season average price received by growers for the 1965-66 U.S. grapefruit crop was $1.94 per box (basis packinghouse door), compared with $1.90 in 1964-65.

Usage of 1965-66 Crop

Approximately half of the 1965-66 grapefruit crop of 46.6 million boxes was processed, compared with 46 percent processed in 1964-65. Processor usage in 1965-66 was up about a fourth from the previous season. Fresh use of the crop was up 4 percent. About 84 percent of all grapefruit processed in 1965-66 was in Florida. U.S. exports of fresh grapefruit during September 1965-August 1966--at 2.6 million boxes--were 11 percent above 1964-65.

LEMONS AND LIMES

Above-Average Arizona Lemon Crop Forecast

Arizona lemon production in 1966-67 is expected to be 2.6 million boxes--32 percent above 1965-66 and about 1½ times larger than average (table 16). This has resulted from favorable growing conditions and expanded lemon acreage in Arizona.

Picking of the new crop started in light volume in late August. The marketing season for Arizona lemons usually begins in mid-September and ends in early March.

The 1965-66 Arizona lemon crop was utilized as follows: fresh, 33 percent; and processed, 67 percent. Processing usage was about 2½ times larger than in 1964-65. Fresh usage was up 10 percent. The season average price per box received by growers was $2.45 (basis packinghouse door)--26 percent below the $3.33 average price in 1964-65 when the crop was relatively small.

California Lemons

The first official forecast of the 1966-67 California lemon crop will be made as of November 1. California's lemon marketing season usually begins November 1 and ends the following October.

The 1965-66 California lemon crop totaled 14.3 million boxes--9 percent above 1964-65 and about average. Processors used 36 percent of the 1965-66 crop--the same proportion as in 1964-65. The season average price to growers for the 1965-66 crop was $3.42 per box (basis packinghouse door)--3 percent above the $3.31 received in 1964-65.

Exports of fresh lemons and limes (mostly lemons) during November 1965-August 1966 were about 2.8 million boxes--26 percent above the like 1964-65 period. U.S. exports of fresh lemons during the 1966-67 season are expected to approximate the favorable movement of 1965-66. Despite plentiful supplies of Italian lemons at lower prices, the United States continues to do well in Western Europe. Japan--a relatively new market for U.S. lemons--shows promise of further growth.

Predict Florida Lime Production Up

Florida lime production in 1966-67 based on October 1 conditions is expected to total 480,000 boxes--16 percent above last season and 17 percent above average. Damage to limes by Hurricane "Inez" on October 4 is considered to be minor, confined mostly to leaf burn and salt spray. Only a few trees were uprooted and little loss of fruit occurred. About two-thirds of the crop had already been harvested at the time the Hurricane hit the Southern Florida area, where the State's lime industry is centered.

Prices received by growers for limes (basis packinghouse door) during June-August this year averaged considerably above year-earlier prices, but in September they averaged below. The season average price per box for the 1965-66 Florida lime crop (415,000 boxes) was $4.88, 34 percent above the 1964-65 season average price of $3.64. About two-thirds of the 1965-66 crop was moved to fresh markets.

APPLES

Production Up In Western States,
Down In Other Areas

The 1966 U.S. apple crop in commercial areas was estimated as of October 1, at 128.2 million bushels--6 percent smaller than in 1965 but 3 percent larger than the 1960-64 average (table 19). Early-season freezes and shortage of moisture during the summer reduced production prospects in many Eastern and Central apple-producing States. But late summer rains and seasonable cool weather in late September and early October have helped sizing and improved

coloring of unharvested apples. Appearance of Washington State apples was also enhanced with the advent of cooler weather in late September.

Production this year by geographic areas, and changes from 1965 and the average are: Eastern 53.6 million bushels--down 20 percent from last year and 11 percent below average; Central, 25.4 million bushels--down 12 percent from last year and 2 percent below average; and Western, 49.2 million bushels--up 23 percent from 1965 and 27 percent above average. Of the important producing States: crops in Pennsylvania and Virginia are substantially smaller than last year; New York and Michigan apple crops are about the same; in contrast, production in Washington and California is up sharply.

Increased plantings (generally of improved varieties) and better cultural practices point to a continued increase in apple production during the years ahead. Assuming generally favorable weather, production in 1967 will likely be somewhat larger than now estimated for 1966. Any increases would be mostly in the Eastern and Central States.

Market and Price Factors

Market price prospects for apple growers this fall and winter appear somewhat better than a year ago. Apple production is moderately smaller than last year and only slightly above average. Although smaller crops are in prospect in the Eastern and Central States, production in the Western States, particularly Washington--an important storage area--is up sharply. Storage capacity, both regular and controlled atmosphere, has been increasing over the years and can be utilized to market the crop in an orderly manner through the 1966-67 season. Controlled atmosphere storage apples may be held in good condition until harvesting of the 1967 crop begins next summer. As of October 1, total stocks in cold storage were 16.4 million bushels, 27 percent below a year earlier.

Demand for apples may reflect to some extent the large low-priced citrus crop, as well as larger carryover of canned apple products. Prospective increases in consumer disposable income and continued population growth will strengthen the demand for fresh and processed apples.

National average prices received by growers for apples during August were substantially higher than a year earlier, and continued higher with the start of marketing of fall and winter varieties in September. Prices to growers usually reach their lowest levels in September or October when newly-harvested apples are most plentiful, then increase, as storage apples move to market. In mid-October, prices for most varieties and styles of pack continued to average above a year-earlier.

Processing Usage May Decline:
Fresh Use Expected to Hold Up

The 1966-67 packs of canned apple slices and sauce may be somewhat smaller than in 1965-66 because of larger carryover stocks of these items

and smaller supplies of varieties suitable for these uses, particularly in the East. Fresh use is expected to hold up well in 1966-67.

The fresh market accounted for 59 percent of the 130.8 million bushels sold from the 1965 crop. Processing accounted for the rest, as follows: Canned apple slices and apple sauce, 21 percent; frozen apple slices and applesauce, 4 percent; dried apples, 2 percent; and other uses (juice, cider and vinegar), 14 percent.

1965-66 Exports Up Sharply

Fresh apple exports during the season ended June 30, 1966 were about 5.8 million bushels (48 pounds)--27 percent above exports in 1963-64 and the highest in more than 25 years. As usual, Western Europe and Canada were the principal destinations. The 1965-66 export volume represented 4.3 percent of the total U.S. apple crop. Normally, exports range from 2 to 4 percent of production. U.S. imports of apples, mostly from Canada, were about 0.5 million bushels--down 46 percent from 1964-65.

U.S. apple exports to Western Europe during the 1966-67 season may be somewhat smaller than in 1965-66. Although production in the two major producing and exporting countries of Europe--Italy and France--is up from a year ago, the local crops in the 3 important market countries for U.S. apples--the United Kingdom, Sweden, and Finland--are smaller than in 1965. This will provide some export opportunities for U.S. apples but the ample supplies of French and Italian apples are nevertheless expected to dampen U.S. export performance in Western Europe.

PEARS

Increased Production In 1966

The 1966 crop of pears was estimated, as of October 1, at 30.3 million bushels--47 percent larger than the small 1965 crop and 15 percent above the 1960-64 average (table 23). Production is up this year in all major pear producing States except in Oregon, where the crop of pears other than Bartletts is down from last year. Harvest was nearly completed in all producing States by October 1.

Total production in California, Oregon, and Washington in 1966 is approximately 27.2 million bushels (665,000 tons)--49 percent above 1965 and 17 percent above average. Of this quantity, Bartletts--comprising 513,000 tons--were up 77 percent, but other pears, at 152,000 tons, were down 3 percent from last year. These 3 States produced about 90 percent of the 1966 U.S. pear crop.

In States other than the 3 Pacific Coast States, pear production this year totals about 3.1 million bushels--a fourth larger than in 1965 and 1

percent above average. The crops in both Michigan and New York, the leaders in this group, are larger than last year although fruit size is generally small.

Assuming normal weather, U.S. pear production in 1967 will probably be somewhat smaller than this year's well-above average volume. However, in view of the large number of trees planted in recent years, particularly in California, the leading pear producing State, fairly large crops seem probable beyond 1967. This assumes favorable growing conditions and a continued diminishing in the incidence of pear decline (a form of blight).

1966 Season Supplies Up, Prices Down

Fresh market shipments during summer and early fall were considerably larger than a year earlier and prices were lower as a result of the increased 1966 pear crop. These sales were mostly Pacific Coast Bartletts. Shipment of Pacific Coast Bosc and D'Anjous started in September. Auction prices for these pears averaged a little below year-earlier levels.

A substantially larger use for canning is indicated this year, compared with 1965 when the Bartlett crop--the principal canning variety--was considerably smaller. Cannery prices for Pacific Coast Bartletts are much below the relatively high prices of last year.

With increased stocks of pears in cold storage on October 1, pear supplies during late fall and winter are likely to be larger than a year earlier. A substantial part of the total available during the fall will be Bartletts. Later in the season supplies will consist mostly of other varieties--especially the D'Anjous and Bosc. Prices will not likely match the relatively high year-earlier levels.

Increased Stocks In Cold Storage On October 1

Movement of fresh pears into cold storage increased as harvest of the fall and winter varieties was seasonally active. Total cold storage holdings on October 1 were approximately 7.5 million bushels--21 percent larger than a year earlier and 19 percent above the 1960-64 October 1 average. About 45 percent of the total was Bartletts. Most of these pears will be marketed for fresh use including exports but some--especially Bartletts--may be canned.

Increased Foreign Trade Likely

Larger supplies favor increased U.S. exports of 1966-crop pears. An offsetting factor is a prospective larger production in Western Europe and Canada, two important destinations for U.S. pears. Even so, U.S. exports of fresh pears during July and August 1966 were about 203,000 bushels--up 81 percent from a year earlier. This was probably due to the heavier supplies and lower prices for Bartletts this summer.

On balance, moderate increase in 1966-67 over the 1965-66 volume appears likely. Exports in 1965-66 were approximately 1.4 million bushels, 22 percent above 1964-65.

PLUMS AND PRUNES

1966 Crops Lighter Than in 1965

California and Michigan fresh plum production in 1966 totaled 106,000 tons--15 percent below 1965 but 3 percent above the 1960-64 average (table 25). The crop in California was 95,000 tons--18 percent below the record production of 1964 and 1965 but about average for the State. In Michigan, the crop was 11,000 tons--up 18 percent from last year and 33 percent above average.

Most of the California crop was harvested by early September at the time harvest of early varieties in Michigan got underway. This season, shipping point and auction prices for California plums averaged substantially above a year earlier as a result of the lighter volume which was further reduced by heavy cullage of small-sized fruit. Most of Michigan's plums are processed.

The Pacific Northwest prune crop in 1966 totaled 60,000 tons--4 percent below last year but 3 percent above average. Harvest was completed by the end of September. The crops in Oregon and Washington were larger than in 1965, but production in Idaho--where spring freezes caused serious damage--was down sharply. Fresh-market prune prices at all levels of sale this season were considerably higher than in 1965. In Idaho and Washington, most of the prune crop is utilized for fresh market although a significant portion is canned. In Oregon, processing usage is more important than fresh. Drying and freezing, in addition to canning, account for some of the Oregon prunes.

California dried prune production this year was estimated, as of October 1, at 120,000 tons--28 percent below 1965 and 19 percent below average. Quality of the crop this season has been good. Grower prices this year will likely average higher than in 1965 in view of the short crop. The Prune Administrative Committee, the industry group that administers the Federal Marketing Agreement and Order Program for California dried prunes, unlike last year, recommended that no volume control percentages should be in effect for the 1966-67 season.

Foreign markets are important outlets for dried prunes. Last season (September 1965-August 1966) approximately 64,000 tons were exported--23 percent more than during the same period in 1964-65. Even so, the domestic market is the major outlet. Sales as dried prunes are most important but consumption in juice form has been increasing.

Plum and prune production prospects for 1967, assuming average weather appear about as follows: fresh plums--a probable moderate increase from 1966 especially in California; Pacific Northwest purnes a moderate increase; and California dried prunes--a substantial increase.

PEACHES

1966 U.S. Peach Crop Slightly Lighter Than 1965 Crop

The 1966 peach crop was approximately 72.8 million bushels--1 percent below 1965 and 3 percent below the 1960-64 average (table 27). In the 9 Southern States which produce and ship fresh peaches from late spring to midsummer, production was down moderately from 1965. In many of the more northern, late-crop States, production was substantially lighter than last year, mainly as a result of late-spring freezes.

The California freestone peach crop, shipped extensively to fresh markets from late spring to late summer, was about 11.3 million bushels--7 percent less than last year and 13 percent below average. But California's Clingstone crop, used mostly for canning was 15 percent larger than last year (when rains in mid-August caused heavy losses to the crop) and 16 percent above average. Excluding California's Clingstone peaches, U.S. production was 37.8 million bushels, 13 percent below 1965 and 16 percent below average.

With more favorable weather, especially in the Atlantic and Central States, total production of peaches in 1967 could be moderately larger than in 1966. Some increases could take place, as well, in many of the Southern States. Production in California--the leading peach State, especially of Freestones--also could be somewhat larger than this year.

Fresh Market Prices Higher; Clingstone Prices Down Moderately

Grower prices for fresh-market peaches during June (on a national average basis) averaged close to the level of a year earlier. But during the remaining months of the season--ending with September--prices were much higher, due to lighter supplies of fresh-market peaches this year.

In California, prices of Clingstones for canning are expected to average moderately below the $84.70 per ton received by growers in 1965. With increased production of California Clingstone peaches this year, the pack of canned peaches was substantially above the 1965 output. Larger supplies of pears, which, with peaches, are important ingredients in fruit cocktail resulted in a moderate increase in the new pack of this item. Processing accounted for about 52 percent of the U.S. peach crop in 1965, but as usual, practically all Clingstones were canned either as straight peaches or in fruit cocktail.

APRICOTS

1966 Crop Down; Prices Higher

The 1966 apricot crop in California, Washington, and Utah totaled 197,900 tons--13 percent below 1965 and 3 percent smaller than the 1960-64 average. Washington's crop (7,500 tons) was up sharply from last year but still below average. In Utah, where spring freezes again caused severe damage, the crop (400 tons) was a near-failure, the same as last year. California's crop (190,000 tons) was 16 percent below 1965 and slightly less than average. There was considerable small fruit this year.

New York and Chicago auction prices for fresh market sales of California apricots in most weeks of the 1966 season (June and July) averaged considerably above year-earlier levels. Likewise, prices for California apricots for canning averaged substantially above 1965.

Available data indicate that the quantity of apricots used by processors (especially canners) in 1966 was down moderately from 1965 when 93 percent of the apricots marketed were processed.

Production of apricots is characterized by frequent large year-to-year changes in production, mainly as a result of differences in weather. With average or better weather for the 1967 crop, some increase over the 1966 crop should result in all 3 of the apricot States.

CHERRIES

Sweet Cherries

The 1966 U.S. sweet cherry crop was 103,610 tons--18 percent above 1965 and 10 percent above the 1960-64 average. All of the increase was due to larger crops in Washington, Oregon, and Montana. In the Great Lakes States, production was down sharply from 1965 and moderately below average because of late spring freeze damage. Assuming average weather, U.S. sweet cherry production in 1967 probably would be close to the 1966 level. Larger crops could be expected in areas where freezes caused extensive damage this year.

Prices per ton received by growers for the 1966 sweet cherry crop averaged $388--about 17 percent above the $331 received last year. Prices for fresh market cherries in California, where the crop was 10 percent smaller than last year, averaged 29 percent above 1965 but Washington and Oregon prices were down 25 percent and 27 percent, respectively. The 3 Pacific Coast States produced 77 percent of the total 1966 crop. Prices for sweet cherries for processing in 1966 were up 54 percent in Michigan, 41 percent in New York, and 5 percent in California and Oregon. In Washington, where production was more than 10 times larger than the 1965 freeze-damaged crop, processing prices were down 26 percent.

The volume of fresh market shipments of 1966-crop sweet cherries was up considerably from last year. But the pack of canned sweet cherries was down 15 percent from 1965. In California, the brined cherry pack was up 7 percent. Brining, fresh use, and canning, in the order named, have been the principal uses of sweet cherries in recent years.

Sour Cherries

U.S. sour cherry production in 1966 totaled 88,000 tons--about one-half the size of both the 1965 crop and average. Production was above 1965 in the Western States as a result of larger crops in Oregon, Washington and Montana. All other sour cherry producing States experienced substantial reductions from 1965--the result of unfavorable weather this season. The 1967 U.S. sour cherry crop--assuming normal weather and growing conditions--will probably be much above the light 1966 output. Sour cherry production has shown a rising trend since 1948, mainly because of extensive new plantings.

The season average price per ton received by growers for the 1966 crop was $272--more than 2½ times the $101 received last year. Prices were up sharply in all producing States except Washington. Among the Great Lakes States, prices for sour cherries for processing were also up considerably from 1965. In Michigan--the leading sour cherry producer--growers received an average price of $280 compared with $99 last year.

Freezing and canning are by far the most important uses made of sour cherries. As would be expected, the 1966 pack of frozen and canned cherries was down sharply from 1965 as a result of the drastically short crop. The 1966 output of canned sour cherries was 59 percent below 1965, and the quantity frozen was down about 40 percent--based on available data.

GRAPES

Large 1966 Grape Crop in Prospect

Total production of grapes in 1966 was placed, as of October 1, at 3,806,870 tons--the second largest crop on record assuming that the estimate materializes (table 28). The 1966 estimate is 13 percent below the record output of last year but 15 percent above the 1960-64 average.

California's 1966 crop of 3,470,000 tons is 13 percent below last year's peak production but 15 percent above average. Production of raisin varieties, 2,200,000 tons is 15 percent below 1965. Raisin varieties, in addition to being dried are also used extensively for crushing into wine and juice, canning and fresh market shipment. The California crop of wine grapes, 700,000 tons, is down 7 percent from 1965 and that of table grapes, 570,000 tons, is down 12 percent. Principal uses of table and wine grapes are fresh consumption and crushing. The 1966 crop of Arizona grapes, which are the same type as California's, was 16,000 tons--up 2 percent from last year.

In other States, which grow American-type grapes used mostly for juice, wine, and other products such as jam and jelly, 1966 production totals 320,870 tons--11 percent below last year but 9 percent above average. Crops are below last year in all important producing States except Washington.

The general trend in grape production is up due to increased plantings in various States in recent years. Thus, continued large crops can be expected in future years. Year-to-year changes are of course influenced by weather conditions.

Fresh Grape Movement and Prices

Movement of grapes to fresh markets has been somewhat smaller through early October than a year ago. During September and early October, California shipping point prices averaged considerably above those of 1965. Auction prices for most varieties also averaged above a year earlier. Grapes marketed in early October consisted mostly of Thompson Seedless, Ribier, Italia and Tokay. Harvest of Thompson Seedless was practically completed by the end of September and most shipments were made from cold storage holdings. Harvesting of Emperor grapes started in mid-September. Most of these grapes will be put into cold storage for marketing during the fall and after January 1. Quality of table grapes this season is excellent.

Raisin Production Reduced Moderately

Preliminary data on California grapes harvested for raisins indicate that the output of sun-dried raisins in 1966 will be about 246,000 tons. In addition, about 14,000 tons of dehydrated raisins--mostly Golden Seedless--is expected. Thus, total production of raisins is expected to be moderately below the 271,514 tons in 1965. Sun drying of raisins has progressed under generally favorable weather this year, the same as during 1965.

Raisin Marketing Program

This year, as in 1965, California's raisin output will be allocated to various categories pursuant to recommendations made to the Secretary of Agriculture by the Raisin Administrative Committee which administers the Federal Marketing Agreement and Order Program for California raisins. Raisin allocation percentages for California's 1966 production of natural Thompson Seedless raisins were established by the U. S. Department of Agriculture on October 20, 1966. This season, 50 percent of the production will be designated as "free" tonnage to United States and other Western Hemisphere outlets. An additional 15 percent is to be held as reserve tonnage for release into these free tonnage markets, if and as needed. On the basis of current estimates, about two-thirds of the reserve tonnage will go into free tonnage outlets. The remaining 35 percent and any remaining reserve tonnage will be allocated for use outside the free-tonnage outlets, mainly for export through handlers to countries outside the Western Hemisphere except Australia.

Grapes for Crushing

Reported usage of California grapes for crushing to October 2, 1966 was approximately 935,000 tons, 6 percent above a year earlier. But the total for the 1966 season probably will be less than the 2,051,000 tons crushed in this State in 1965. Crushing of grapes, principally into wine and juice, is usually heaviest during September and October and ends in November or early December. Smaller grape crops in other States, especially the Great Lakes States where most of the production is crushed, point to a decreased crush of Concords and other American-type grapes this year.

Exports Highest in Recent Years

U.S. fresh grape exports in June 1965-May 1966 were approximately 132,000 tons, about a third above 1964-65 and the highest of recent years. Canada was, by far, the most important market for U.S. grapes. U.S. grape exports so far this season (June-August) totaled 22,000 tons--up 6 percent from the same period last year. It is likely that the volume moving into export during 1966-67 will closely approach that of last season in view of ample U.S. supplies.

CRANBERRIES

Record Crop in 1966

The 1966 U.S. cranberry crop was estimated as of October 1 at 1,552,800 barrels (100 pounds)--8 percent larger than the large 1965 crop and 19 percent above the 1960-64 average (table 24). Crops are larger than last year in all cranberry-producing States except New Jersey. The Massachusetts crop (765,000 barrels) is up 4 percent and the Wisconsin crop (491,000 barrels) is up 11 percent. The crops of Washington and Oregon are up 59 percent and 7 percent, respectively. New Jersey's crop is down 4 percent from last year because of reduced bloom resulting from water being drawn from bogs later than usual to alleviate the effects of cold weather in May.

Early-Season Prices Up a Little This Year

Harvest of the 1966 cranberry crop started in early September in Massachusetts, followed by New Jersey and other States somewhat later. Harvesting is usually active in all States during late September and October, and ends with the Oregon crop in November. Fresh market movement continues in light volume during early winter but processing continues over the year by drawing on Frozen stocks. Season-opening prices for Massachusetts cranberries in the New York City wholesale market were $5.50 per 24 1-pound containers--25 cents higher than last year.

The major portion of U.S. cranberry production is marketed in processed form. Last year, over 70 percent of the crop was processed into such products as canned whole cranberries, cranberry sauce, and cranberry juice cocktail which is growing in popularity. Consumer demand for fresh and processed cranberries in various forms is expected to continue good this year.

STRAWBERRIES

Prospective Acreage for 1967 Below 1966 Acreage

Preliminary indications for commercial strawberry acreage for harvest in 1967 point to a U. S. total of 77,230 acres--2 percent below the acreage harvested in 1966 and 12 percent below the 1961-65 average (table 30). Prospective 1967 acreages and changes from 1966 by seasonal groupings of States are: Winter (Florida), 2,200 acres--down 4 percent; early-spring, 8,250 acres--down 15 percent; mid-spring, 23,250 acres--down 4 percent; and late-spring, 43,530 acres--up 1 percent. In California, the leading producer of strawberries--both for fresh market and processing--acreage is up 3 percent. Of other important strawberry producing States, expected 1967 acreage is up 7 percent from 1966 in Oregon, the same as last year in Washington, and down 2 percent in Michigan.

The indicated 1967 acreage is based on information available October 1, at which time strawberry beds in most States were in generally satisfactory condition. Actual acreage cultivated and harvested in 1967 will depend upon how completely grower intentions for new acreage are followed, how much old acreage is saved, the weather, and market conditions for the new crop.

1966 Crop and Prices Advance Slightly

Production of commercial strawberries in 1966 was approximately 474 million pounds, 3 percent above 1965 but 7 percent below the 1961-65 average. In 1966, reductions in the mid-spring States which include California--the leading producer--as well as smaller crops in the winter and early spring areas were more than offset by increases in States in the late spring group. Preliminary data indicate that movement of strawberries to processors was considerably larger than in 1965. By mid-October, harvesting of the 1966 crop continued only in California, where the season usually ends in November or December. The season average price to growers for the 1966 crop (all uses) is expected to average slightly above a year ago.

TREE NUTS

Production Down Moderately From 1965

The 1966 crop of the 4 major edible tree nuts--almonds, filberts, pecans, and walnuts--is expected to total 276,000 tons. This is 4 percent below 1965 but 9 percent above the 1960-64 average (table 31). A substantial

decline in production of pecans more than offset expected increases in the other nut crops. Composition of the 1966 crop, as estimated October 1, is pecans, 34 percent; walnuts, 32 percent; almonds, 30 percent; and filberts, 4 percent. Data on 1966 Hawaiian macadamia nut production are not yet available--the 1965 crop was about 4,160 tons, up 10 percent from 1964.

Almonds

The 1966 almond crop is 82,000 tons--12 percent above 1965 and 36 percent above average. The crop is reported to be of good quality but kernels are generally small.

Foreign production is reported to be moderately above last year's large crop. Carryover is down a little, but total supplies for the 1966-67 season will be somewhat above the tonnage available last season. Prices of foreign almonds are moderately lower. Demand for almonds continue strong and U. S. exports in 1966-67 may exceed the records set last year. U. S. imports of almonds will again be negligible in 1966-67.

Market allocation percentages for the 1966 California almond crop, announced September 2 by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, are 80 percent designated as saleable and 20 percent allocated to noncompetitive outlets, primarily exports. The market allocation percentages are the same as those for the 1965 crop. The marketing percentages recommended by the Almond-Control Board--made up of almond growers and handlers--which administers the Federal marketing agreement and order program covering California almonds, are intended to assure that adequate quantities of almonds will be available to meet domestic requirements and leave a season-end carryover desired by the industry. Excess supplies are diverted to export markets.

The season average price per ton received by U. S. growers for the 1965 crop was $617, 2 percent below the 1964 average (in-shell basis). Carryover stocks at the beginning of the 1966 season were somewhat smaller than a year ago but total supplies will probably not be greatly different from 1965 in view of the larger production anticipated this year. Thus, the 1966 price for U. S. almonds may average about the same as last season.

Filberts

The 1966 Oregon and Washington filbert crops are expected to total 11,100 tons--45 percent above 1965 and 28 percent above average.

Foreign Production of filberts is anticipated to be record-large in 1966. Turkey, the largest filbert producer, will have a bumper crop approaching its record 1964 production. Italy, also an important filbert producer, expects a record crop in 1966. Despite large supplies, foreign prices are only moderately below 1965 levels and are expected to be relatively stable because of Turkish government price support operations. With an abundance of competitively priced domestic kernels, it is unlikely that there will be much increase in U. S. imports.

Market allocation percentages for Oregon and Washington 1966 crop filberts, announced October 18 by the USDA, are 52 percent "free"--available for distribution in normal domestic in-shell trade channels--and 48 percent "restricted"--allocated to shelled filbert markets or export. Marketing percentages for the 1965 crop were 67 percent "free" and 33 percent "restricted." Marketing allocations are established pursuant to recommendations to the Secretary of Agriculture by the Filbert Control Board, the industry body that administers the Federal Marketing Agreement and Order Program for Oregon and Washington filberts.

Season average prices to growers for the heavier 1966 U. S. crop may fall somewhat below the 1965 average of $450 per ton (in-shell). Carryover stocks of filberts at the start of the 1966 season were down sharply from a year ago but with a much larger U. S. crop expected this year, supplies will be ample for domestic requirements.

Pecans

Total U. S. pecan production in 1966 was estimated as of October 1 at 94,900 tons--24 percent below 1965 and 9 percent below average. Total pecan production in 1966 consists of 46,300 tons of improved varieties--down 25 percent from 1965 and 64,025 tons of wild or seedling pecans--down 24 percent. Since harvest in most States is most active during November-December and often continues beyond January 1, the final size of the 1966 crop will not be known until the season is further advanced.

World pecan production consists mostly of the U. S. crop, so domestic prices are strongly influenced by the size of U. S. pecan supplies and prices of other nuts.

Prices for the substantially smaller 1966 crop will likely average above the 17.9 cents per pound (in-shell) for the 1965 crop. Carryover of pecans from last season is down a little from a year earlier--a price strengthening factor. But the anticipated larger production of other nut crops may moderate the price rise. The prospect of decreased production and higher prices leads to the expectation that U. S. pecan exports will fall somewhat below the large volume of 1965-66. U. S. pecan exports, though small, have shown an upward trend over the years, subject to short-term fluctuations depending upon the size of the crop.

Walnuts

Production of walnuts in California and Oregon is expected to total 88,000 tons--10 percent above 1965 and 12 percent above average. California accounts for 85,000 tons of the new crop. Weather conditions have been favorable for development of the crop this season.

Foreign production is larger than in 1965 when the world crop was considerably below average. World prices are expected to be lower than last year. U. S. exports will probably not equal last year's heavy volume. Imports will again likely be of minor importance in 1966.

Market allocation percentages for the 1966 Pacific Coast walnut crop as announced by the USDA on October 13, are as follows: California walnuts, marketable, 90 percent, and surplus, 10 percent; and Oregon and Washington walnuts, marketable, 95 percent, surplus, 5 percent. Last year, the marketable percentage in California was set at 87 percent and in Oregon and Washington, 93.5 percent. The marketable portion of the crop will be allocated to domestic trade channels. The surplus will be disposed of in export or other than normal trade outlets. Marketing allocation percentages are established pursuant to recommendations to the Secretary of Agriculture by the Walnut Control Board, the industry group that administers the Federal Marketing Agreement and Order Program for Walnuts in California, Oregon and Washington.

Prices for the new walnut crop will probably average about the same as in 1965 when growers received $420 per ton (in-shell). Walnut stocks at the beginning of the new season (August 1) were considerable below a year ago.

U.S. Foreign Trade in Edible Tree Nuts

The United States is a net-importer of edible tree nuts as a result of heavy importations of kinds of nuts not grown domestically--especially Cashews and Brazil nuts. Total U.S. nut imports during July 1965-June 1966 exceeded exports more than 6 times. Imports were equal to approximately 72 percent of the 1965 U.S. nut crop (286,430 tons), and exports were equal to 12 percent.

Total U.S. imports of edible tree nuts during July 1965-June 1966 were about 205,000 tons (in-shell equivalent)--5 percent above 1964-65. Cashew imports were about 163,000 tons--up 8 percent; but Brazil nut imports amounted to 18,000 tons--down 5 percent. These 2 nuts accounted for about 88 percent of all nut imports. Imports of other nuts in 1965-66, and changes from 1964-65 were as follows: Pistachios, about 9,500 tons--up 10 percent; chestnuts, 6,200 tons--down 18 percent; filberts, 6,100 tons--up 17 percent; and walnuts 1,700 tons--down 43 percent.

Foreign production of cashews is down for the second consecutive year, but still above average. Cashews are imported mainly from India. In the past, India processed virtually all of the production originating in Africa, in addition to its own. India is now experiencing competition from African processors and its relative importance as an exporter is diminishing somewhat. Even so, India continues to be by far the world's leading supplier of processed cashews. U.S. imports of cashews during the 1966-67 season will likely be somewhat smaller than in recent years due to reduced foreign supplies and increasing demand from other importing countries. Prices during the 1966-67 season are expected to continue at relatively high levels.

U.S. imports of Brazil nuts in the 1965-66 season were relatively low, reflecting the short 1965 crop in Brazil and the high ensuing export prices. This year, production in Brazil is up substantially from a year ago, and prices are sharply lower. In view of the above, U.S. Brazil nut imports during 1966-67 are likely to be appreciably higher than last season.

Total U.S. exports of tree nuts during July 1965-June 1966 were about 36,000 tons (in-shell equivalent)--38 percent above 1964-65. Exports of almonds, the leader, were about 23,000 tons--up 28 percent. Pecan exports were about 3,500 tons--down 5 percent; but walnut exports at 6,000 tons were over 3 times larger than last season.

PROCESSED NONCITRUS FRUIT

1966-67 Pack of Canned Fruit Expected to Increase

The 1966-67 U.S. Mainland pack of canned noncitrus fruits will probably be 5 to 10 percent larger than the 1965-66 pack of about 91 million cases (basis cases of 24 No. 2½ cans).

Although much of the 1966-67 pack had been canned by mid-October, data are available for only a few items. Known packs, in million of cases of 24-2½'s, and changes from 1965-66 are: apricots, 5.0--down 4 percent; red tart cherries, 1.0--down 59 percent; sweet cherries, 0.6--down 15 percent; California peaches, Clingstone, 30.4--up 31 percent, and Freestone, 3.8--down 6 percent; and fruit cocktail items, 16.5--up 6 percent. The 1966-67 pack of canned pears now nearing completion will probably be substantially above the sharply reduced output of last year. But the new packs of canned apple slices and applesauce are not expected to match 1965-66 levels (table 32).

Hawaiian output of canned pineapples during June-September, the first 4 months of the 1966-67 season, was about 10.6 million cases (24-2½'s)--10 percent larger than in the comparable period last year. About 15 million cases were produced in 1965-66, most of which was shipped to the U.S. Mainland.

Canned Fruit Supplies Up Moderately for 1966-67

Total supplies of canned noncitrus fruits in packers' hands are expected to be about 5 percent above the 1965-66 level. Increases in current season supplies will be appreciable in canned peaches and pears, the packs of which are up significantly.

Figures on canners' stocks are reported for only a few items during summer and fall when the processing of noncitrus fruits is most active. As of September 1, 1966 data on canners' stocks (in millions of cases, 24-2½'s) and changes from a year earlier were as follows: Canned apple slices, 1.2--up 37 percent; applesauce, 4.1--up 64 percent; red tart cherries, 0.9--down 60 percent; and pineapples, 10.0--up 6 percent. On June 1, 1966 canners'

stocks of 12 items (apples, applesauce, apricots, red tart cherries, sweet cherries, fruit cocktail, fruits for salad, mixed fruits, Clingstone peaches, Freestone peaches, pears, and purple plums) were approximately 21.7 million cases (24-2½'s)--6 percent below a year earlier. June 1 stocks of canned pineapples were about 4.3 million cases--down 2 percent. Increases in the total 1966-67 pack of noncitrus fruits are expected to more than offset the smaller beginning stocks.

U.S. Exports of Canned Peaches and Fruit Cocktail Decreased in 1965-66

U.S. exports of canned peaches and fruit cocktail were down in 1965-66, partly due to decreased supplies, and higher prices. Exports during June 1965-May 1966 and decreases from 1964-65 were: canned peaches 4.6 million cases (24-2½'s)--11 percent; and fruit cocktail, 2.9 million cases--24 percent; but pineapple exports, also an important U.S. export item, were 2.3 million cases--up 9 percent.

Larger supplies of canned peaches and fruit cocktail--by far the leading canned items moving into export--are expected to prompt an increase in U.S. exports in 1966-67. But competition in the world markets is intensifying. Australia and the Republic of South Africa have now acquired a volume status and are vigorously seeking to widen distribution beyond their traditional market area, the United Kingdom. Exports of canned pineapple, the third largest U.S. canned fruit moving into export, are expected to approximate last season's level. But movement of canned cherries to foreign markets--an item which was exported in substantial quantity during 1965-66--will decrease sharply because of the greatly reduced pack of red tart cherries this season.

Canned Noncitrus Fruit Juices

Data on packs and stocks of canned fruit juices for the current season are available only for Hawaiian pineapple juice. Output of Hawaiian pineapple juices is heaviest during spring and summer. Production of canned single-strength pineapple juice during June-August 1966, the first 3 months of the 1966-67 season, was approximately 10.3 million cases (24-2½'s)--down 7 percent from a year ago. Output of canned (including frozen) concentrated juice was about 844,000 cases (6-10's)--up 20 percent. Packers' stocks of these 2 items on September 1, 1966 were, respectively, 10.8 million cases--down 3 percent; and 944,000 cases--up 13 percent.

Most of the Hawaiian pineapple juice is shipped to the mainland. Practically all of the concentrated juice is used in mixed fruit juices and fruit juice drinks. Pineapple juice is also exported in substantial volume. During June-August 1966, 1.3 million gallons of pineapple juice was exported--18 percent above the volume exported during the comparable months last year. Total U.S. pineapple juice exports during the 1965-66 season were about 4.4 million gallons--up 10 percent from a year earlier.

Dried Noncitrus Fruit

Total U.S. dried fruit production in 1966-67 probably will be about 10 percent below the 500,000 tons produced in 1965-66. (The above production is basis, natural condition, before allowances for changes in processing and packaging due to moisture standardization, deduction of substandard fruit and prunes used for juice.) Production of both raisins and prunes--two items which usually account for most of the annual dried fruit pack--are down this year.

According to early season estimates, 1966 output of California natural sun-dried raisins is 246,000 tons. In addition, about 14,000 tons of dehydrated raisins, mostly Golden Seedless will be produced. The probable total of both types of raisins falls moderately below the 1965 total of 271,514 tons.

California dried prune production in 1966 was estimated as of October 1 at 120,000 tons (natural condition)--28 percent smaller than last year. Figures indicating 1966-67 production of other fruit, usually packed in much smaller quantities, are not yet available.

Raisin exports during September 1965-August 1966 totaled approximately 71,000 tons--up 27 percent from 1964-65. Movement to Western Europe and to Japan was well above the performance of recent years. Canada was also an important destination for raisins. Exports during the 1966-67 season are expected to closely approximate the very favorable volume of last season.

U.S. exports of dried prunes during September 1965-August 1966 approximated 64,000 tons--23 percent above 1964-65 and the highest in many years. Western Europe and Canada were the principal importers. In recent years, Japan has been increasing its imports of U.S. dried prunes. This season's smaller crop and the attendant higher price level are expected to reduce the volume of dried prunes moving into export.

Output of Frozen Fruits and Berries Down Moderately from 1965

The 1966 U. S. pack of frozen deciduous fruits and berries probably will be 5 to 10 percent less than the 653 million pounds frozen in 1965. According to preliminary data, the 1966 frozen red tart cherry pack was about 83 million pounds--43 percent below the 1965 output. But the quantity of strawberries frozen will probably be about 220 million pounds--up 15 percent from last year. The packs of various berries other than strawberries may also be up somewhat this season. Output of frozen apples likely will be slightly larger than the record 93 million pounds packed in 1965.

U. S. imports of frozen strawberries for consumption during January-August 1966 totaled about 76 million pounds--61 percent above a year earlier. This quantity already greatly exceeds the 1965 total imports of 53.9 million pounds. Practically all U. S. strawberry imports come from Mexico.

Cold Storage Stocks of Fruits and Berries Up Moderately

Cold-storage stocks of frozen deciduous fruits and berries (excluding juices) have been increasing since the seasonal low point on June 1, when cold storage holdings were about 2 percent larger than a year earlier. By October 1, 1966 total stocks had increased to about 601 million pounds--4 percent above a year earlier and 6 percent above the October 1, 1960-64 average (table 34). Stocks of leading items on October 1, 1966, and changes from a year earlier were as follows: Strawberries, 199 million pounds--up 26 percent; cherries, 91 million pounds--down 41 percent; peaches, 60 million pounds--no change; and apples, 39 million pounds--up 47 percent. Total stocks of deciduous fruits and berries usually reach the high-point of the season on October 1, then decline.

USDA Buys Processed Fruit for School Lunch Programs

Recent USDA purchases of canned fruit for school lunch programs were as follows (in cases of 6 No. 10 cans): (1) Bartlett pears: 490,000 cases, bought August 25, for delivery September 19-October 31; and (2) purple plums: 135,400 cases, bought September 16, for delivery October 17-November 21. The above purchases were made with Section 32 (Public Law 320) funds.

Similar purchases during July and August included: Canned apricots, 243,050 cases (6-10's); canned peaches, 647,250 cases (6-10's); and processed Thompson Seedless raisins, 10,610 tons. Sec. 32 (Public Law 320) funds were used to purchase raisins and Sec. 6 (National School Lunch Act) funds for apricots and peaches.

On October 11 the Department offered to buy canned applesauce processed from 1966-crop apples for distribution to schools participating in the National School Lunch Program. Offers of canners to sell were to be submitted to the Department by 9 a.m. (EDT) October 25 for acceptance not later than October 28.

PROCESSED CITRUS FRUIT

Key Points for 1966-67 Listed

The following points are of special significance as the 1966-67 season for processing citrus fruit is starting:

1. Sharp increases in production of Florida citrus fruits are in prospect for 1966-67, indicating increased output of various processed items.

2. Stocks of Florida canned citrus items are up considerably from a year ago--mainly because of substantially larger supplies of grapefruit juice. But freezers' stocks are down sharply from the heavy holdings of a year earlier.

3. Prices for most processed citrus items continue at relatively low levels.

4. Supplies of canned noncitrus fruits are larger than a year ago.

5. Export prospects for citrus products are about as favorable as in 1965-66.

6. Consumer demand for fruit continues strong.

Processing Continues Upward Trend in 1965-66

Since the 1953-54 season, processing of citrus fruits has exceeded fresh use in every year. In the 1965-66 season an estimated 5,418,000 tons were processed--22 percent more than during 1964-65 and only 1 percent less than the record set in 1961-62. Production and use of 6 citrus fruits combined (oranges, grapefruit, lemons, limes, and tangerines), since 1935 are shown in table 3.

The quantity processed of each of the 6 citrus fruits in 1965-66 and changes from 1964-65 were: oranges, 4,139,000 tons--up 23 percent; grapefruit, 971,000 tons--up 25 percent; lemons 248,000 tons--up 25 percent; tangelos, 10,000 tons--up 11 percent; tangerines, 44,000 tons--down 23 percent; and limes, 6,000 tons--down 40 percent. In 1965-66 processing accounted for 70 percent of the oranges sold, 52 percent of the grapefruit, 40 percent of the lemons, 24 percent of the tangerines, 19 percent of the tangelos, and 35 percent of the limes. For comparisons of 1965-66 production and use of each of the above citrus fruits with recent years see table 4.

Usage by Varietal and Seasonal Groups

The proportions of Florida and California oranges and grapefruit, by broad varietal and seasonal groups, utilized for processing in 1965-66 and earlier seasons are presented in table 5. During the 1965-66 season, about 83 percent of Florida's oranges sold were processed in contrast to only 30 percent in California. Florida Valencia oranges were utilized for processing most heavily, with 88 percent of the total sales of this variety so used. Less than half of Florida's Temple oranges, but more than four-fifths of other early and midseason varieties were processed. California's Navel and

This issue of the Fruit Situation, as in the past, presents a group of special tables (3-15) as an aid to the citrus industry and others in planning for the new season. Data have been added for an additional year and revisions made for earlier years.

miscellaneous oranges are most suitable for fresh market use. Only about a fifth of these oranges were processed in 1965-66. California Valencias are also produced primarily for the fresh market. Processors used only 37 percent of this variety in 1965-66.

Processing accounted for 57 percent of Florida's total grapefruit sales in 1965-66. This proportion is the highest of recent years. About 90 percent of the seeded varieties, contrasted to 42 percent of the seedless varieties were processed. Of the seedless varieties, a little over half of the white and about one-fourth of the pink were marketed for processing. The pink seedless varieties, in particular, are less suitable for processing than the other kinds, but they are popular for fresh use.

Usage by Types of Product

About three-fourths of the Florida oranges processed in 1965-66 were used for frozen concentrate (table 6). Usage for canned and chilled single-strength juice accounted for most of the remaining oranges used for processing. More oranges were used for the production of the various processed items than last season when the crop was smaller. The most significant increase, however, occurred in the use of oranges for chilled juice. Usage of oranges for this product increased about 70 percent over 1964-65.

Florida grapefruit usage in 1965-66 by type of product ranked as follows: Canned single-strength juice and sections, first; frozen concentrate, second; and chilled products, third. As was the case with oranges, the sharpest percentage increase in 1965-66 processing usage of grapefruit occurred in the chilled juice category.

Similar data on California and Arizona citrus usage by type of product are not available.

Florida Canned Citrus Stocks Up

Data on packs, movement, and stocks of various Florida canned citrus items are presented in table 7. October 1, 1966, canners' stocks of Florida canned single-strength citrus juices, salad, and sections totaled approximately 2.9 million cases (24-2's)--about a fifth larger than a year earlier. Beginning stocks of most canned citrus items in 1965-66 were sharply above 1964-65 levels. Packs of most important items were up substantially in 1965-66. Although movement to the trade during the season has been considerably larger than in 1964-65, it has not been sufficient to offset the increased packs and beginning stocks.

Increased stocks of canned single-strength grapefruit juice, currently well over $2\frac{1}{2}$ times larger than they were a year ago, are primarily responsible for the larger total quantity of canned citrus items on hand this fall. Canned single-strength orange juice stocks are about a fourth smaller than last year. Packers' stocks of other canned citrus items on October 1 were above a year earlier as follows: Blended juice, 64 percent, orange sections,

6 percent; and grapefruit sections, 4 percent. But stocks of citrus salad and tangerine juice, relatively minor items, were down 46 percent and 88 percent, respectively.

Florida Frozen Orange Concentrate Output and Stocks Down

Output of Florida frozen orange concentrate in 1965-66 (70.8 million gallons) was a fifth below 1964-65, despite the fact that larger quantities of fruit were processed (table 8). Contributing to the reduced 1965-66 output were: (1) lower yields of juice per box; (2) an increase in the "brix" value of the finished product from about 42 degrees to 45 degrees; and (3) industry tightening of processing procedures which served to further reduce juice yields. Although stocks at the start of the 1965-66 season were up sharply from a year earlier, the smaller production of this year coupled with a much improved movement to distributive channels resulted in packers' stocks on October 1 (24.5 million gallons) about 33 percent below 1964-65.

Florida packers' stocks of frozen concentrated grapefruit juice on October 1 (1.5 million gallons) were up 50 percent from a year earlier, due to a sharp decrease in movement. Stocks of frozen orange and grapefruit concentrate will be reduced considerably before processing of the new crop (1966-67) gets well underway in early December.

1965-66 Packs of Chilled Citrus Products Increase Sharply

Production of Florida chilled (refrigerated) single-strength orange juice from fresh fruit to October 1 of the 1965-66 season was approximately 67.6 million gallons--62 percent above a year earlier (table 9). The pack of chilled single-strength grapefruit juice (3.1 million gallons) was over 1½ times larger than a year ago. Not included in the above figures are the juices reconstituted from bulk frozen concentrates made as a part of the regular manufacture of frozen concentrated citrus juices. An additional 9.2 million gallons of chilled orange juice and 654,000 gallons of grapefruit juice was reconstituted from bulk frozen concentrates so far this season. Use of this technique will provide the major source of chilled juices until the start of harvest and processing of new-crop citrus gets underway in volume later this fall. The outputs of other chilled citrus products were also up sharply from 1964-65: Citrus salad--up 39 percent; grapefruit sections--51 percent; and orange sections--up 37 percent. Chilled orange juice continues to be, by far, the most popular of all chilled citrus items.

Processed Citrus Fruit Exports Up in 1965-66

Total U. S. exports of processed citrus fruit have increased moderately during 1965-66. Exports of important processed citrus items to August 31 of the 1965-66 season, and changes from a year earlier were as follows: Frozen orange concentrate, 2.6 million gallons--up 9 percent; canned single-strength orange juice, 1.6 million cases (24-2's)--up 36 percent; canned single-strength grapefruit juice, 0.8 million cases--down 34 percent; and canned (hot-pack)

concentrated orange juice, 0.8 million gallons--down 2 percent. Canada and Western Europe, as usual, were the principal destinations of U. S. processed citrus exports. Data on important U. S. citrus export items, by countries, 1957-64 are shown in table 10.

Anticipated increases in the supplies of processed citrus juices in Florida in 1966-67 at attractive prices should stimulate export activity in both the Canadian and Western Europe markets. Although competition may be somewhat keener than in former years, the United States should nevertheless still maintain an advantage from the standpoint of both quality and price.

Prices for Citrus Fruit for Processing in 1965-66 Oranges Down, Grapefruit Up

Season average prices for citrus fruit delivered to processing plants, 1961-65 seasons, are shown by kind of citrus, variety or seasonal group, and State in table 11. Prices in 1965-66 were in all instances substantially lower for oranges but considerably above last season's levels for grapefruit. Prices for tangerines, tangelos, limes, and lemons used for processing all averaged well under the levels of 1964-65. Florida prices for processing fruit, by type of product, were generally lower for oranges and higher for grapefruit in 1965-66 than in 1964-65 (table 12).

Retail Prices for Frozen Orange Concentrate Strengthen at End of 1965-66 Season

At the start of the 1965-66 season, the price per 6-ounce can of frozen concentrated orange juice for selected cities averaged substantially lower than a year earlier (table 13). However, starting in February 1966, retail prices began a gradual upward trend. Since June they have averaged moderately above a year ago. Even so, prices in 1966 were well below those prevailing during 1963 and 1964.

Retail prices for most processed citrus items in 1966-67 are expected to continue at relatively low levels due to prospective larger supplies.

Citrus Consumption Continues Upward Trend in 1965-66

Per capita consumption of citrus fruit (fresh equivalent basis) in 1965-66 was about 5 percent larger than in 1964-65. Oranges and grapefruit accounted for all of the gain. Consumption of citrus in fresh form was about the same as in 1964-65. Increases were registered in all classes of processed citrus products except frozen, with the largest increase (65 percent) occurring in the chilled juice category (tables 15 and 16).

Table 3.--Total citrus fruits: Production and use, United States, 1935-36 through 1965-66 1/

Season	Production			Farm home use	Total sold	Utilization of sales			
						Fresh		Processed	
	Total	Not used	Used			Quantity	Percentage	Quantity	Percentage
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Percent	1,000 tons	Percent
1935-36	3,002	23	2,979	28	2,951	2,690	91.2	261	8.8
1936-37	3,641	39	3,602	32	3,570	2,901	81.3	669	18.7
1937-38	4,435	43	4,392	34	4,358	3,610	82.8	748	17.2
1938-39	5,239	251	4,988	39	4,949	3,996	80.7	953	19.3
1939-40	4,776	54	4,722	32	4,690	3,609	77.0	1,081	23.0
1940-41	5,662	65	5,597	31	5,566	4,053	72.8	1,513	27.2
1941-42	5,521	29	5,492	30	5,462	4,137	75.7	1,325	24.3
1942-43	6,302	25	6,277	32	6,245	4,385	70.2	1,860	29.8
1943-44	7,090	32	7,058	37	7,021	4,997	71.2	2,024	28.8
1944-45	7,234	69	7,165	37	7,128	4,929	69.1	2,199	30.9
1945-46	7,466	28	7,438	39	7,399	4,610	62.3	2,789	37.7
1946-47	7,861	268	7,593	40	7,553	4,956	65.6	2,597	34.4
1947-48	7,792	336	7,456	43	7,413	4,297	58.0	3,116	42.0
1948-49	6,636	35	6,601	43	6,558	3,796	57.9	2,762	42.1
1949-50	6,480	35	6,445	45	6,400	3,334	52.1	3,066	47.9
1950-51	7,537	33	7,504	47	7,457	3,771	50.6	3,686	49.4
1951-52	7,368	165	7,203	43	7,160	3,821	53.4	3,339	46.6
1952-53	7,329	17	7,312	44	7,268	3,875	53.3	3,393	46.7
1953-54	8,220	94	8,126	48	8,078	3,744	46.3	4,334	53.7
1954-55	8,002	33	7,969	49	7,920	3,824	48.3	4,096	51.7
1955-56	8,175	32	8,143	53	8,090	3,747	46.3	4,343	53.7
1956-57	8,278	28	8,250	56	8,194	3,603	44.0	4,591	56.0
1957-58	7,047	11	7,036	48	6,988	2,971	42.5	4,017	57.5
1958-59	8,112	24	8,088	53	8,035	3,312	41.2	4,723	58.8
1959-60	7,938	19	7,919	56	7,863	3,332	42.4	4,531	57.6
1960-61	7,545	12	7,533	56	7,477	3,124	41.8	4,353	58.2
1961-62	8,600	25	8,575	60	8,515	3,030	35.6	5,485	64.4
1962-63	6,562	13	6,549	45	6,504	2,381	36.6	4,123	63.4
1963-64	6,247	21	6,226	51	6,175	2,793	45.2	3,382	54.8
1964-65	7,659	26	7,633	57	7,576	3,148	41.6	4,428	58.4
1965-66 2/	8,776	15	8,761	62	8,699	3,281	37.7	5,418	62.3

1/ Oranges, grapefruit, lemons, limes, tangelos, and tangerines.

2/ Preliminary.

Data prepared from citrus production and utilization reports, SRS, USDA.

Table 4 .--Six citrus fruits: Production and use, United States, 1961-62 through 1965-66

Fruit and season	Production			Farm home use	Total sold	Utilization of sales			
						Fresh		Processed	
	Total	Not used	Used			Quantity	Percentage	Quantity	Percentage
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Percent	1,000 tons	Percent
Oranges									
1961-62	6,048	10	6,038	45	5,993	1,623	27.1	4,370	72.9
1962-63	4,494	13	4,481	35	4,446	1,246	28.0	3,200	72.0
1963-64	3,917	21	3,896	37	3,859	1,490	38.6	2,369	61.4
1964-65	5,180	19	5,161	42	5,119	1,742	34.0	3,377	66.0
1965-66 1/	6,005	15	5,990	45	5,945	1,806	30.4	4,139	69.6
Grapefruit									
1961-62	1,677	15	1,662	11	1,651	904	54.8	747	45.2
1962-63	1,429		1,429	8	1,421	674	47.4	747	52.6
1963-64	1,377		1,377	10	1,367	791	57.9	576	42.1
1964-65	1,667		1,667	11	1,656	880	53.1	776	46.9
1965-66 1/	1,891		1,891	12	1,879	908	48.3	971	51.7
Lemons									
1961-62	636		636	1	635	342	53.9	293	46.1
1962-63	494		494	1	493	350	71.0	143	29.0
1963-64	724		724	1	723	359	49.7	364	50.3
1964-65	540		540	1	539	340	63.1	199	36.9
1965-66 1/	618		618	2/	618	370	59.9	248	40.1
Limes									
1961-62	14		14	2/	14	8	57.1	6	42.9
1962-63	16		16	2/	16	9	56.2	7	43.8
1963-64	18		18	2/	18	9	50.0	9	50.0
1964-65	22		22	2/	22	12	54.5	10	45.5
1965-66 1/	17		17	2/	17	11	64.7	6	35.3
Tangelos									
1961-62	45		45	2/	45	32	71.1	13	28.9
1962-63	34		34	2/	34	27	79.4	7	20.6
1963-64	40		40	2/	40	30	75.0	10	25.0
1964-65	45		45	2/	45	36	80.0	9	20.0
1965-66 1/	54		54	1	53	43	81.1	10	18.9
Tangerines									
1961-62	180		180	3	177	121	68.4	56	31.6
1962-63	95		95	1	94	75	79.8	19	20.2
1963-64	171		171	3	168	114	67.9	54	32.1
1964-65	205	7	198	3	195	138	70.8	57	29.2
1965-66 1/	191		191	4	187	143	76.5	44	23.5

1/ 1965-66 Preliminary.

2/ Negligible.

Table 5 .--Selected citrus fruits: Use for processing by percentage of total sales, Florida and California, 1961-65 seasons 1/

State, variety, and season	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66 2/
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
ORANGES					
Florida					
Total	81.4	84.2	77.8	81.2	82.9
Temple	50.2	59.3	55.8	41.3	45.2
Other early and midseason	82.1	82.7	75.6	82.4	81.2
Valencia	83.3	88.2	82.0	83.6	87.9
California					
Total	24.4	35.7	28.2	19.8	29.7
Navel and miscellaneous	9.5	26.6	15.5	8.7	22.6
Valencia	32.9	42.6	39.9	30.2	37.3
GRAPEFRUIT					
Florida					
Total	48.6	53.4	44.3	50.6	57.1
Seedless	33.3	40.0	30.6	35.1	41.7
Pink	21.6	19.4	19.4	24.5	25.9
White	40.4	52.3	37.6	42.2	51.9
Other (seeded)	81.3	80.4	85.4	83.5	89.6

1/ Derived from Production, Use, and Value reports, SRS.
2/ Preliminary.

Table 6 .--Oranges and grapefruit processed: Use by type of product, Florida, 1961-65 seasons

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
ORANGES 1/						
1961-62	73,828	158	7,298	672	10,154	1/92,110
1962-63	47,121	55	5,550	516	9,224	1/62,466
1963-64	34,176	30	4,891	646	5,734	1/45,477
1964-65	54,487	24	7,300	533	7,281	1/69,625
1965-66 2/	61,824	110	12,324	784	7,899	1/82,941
GRAPEFRUIT						
1961-62	2,721	52	337	1,065	12,634	16,809
1962-63	3,239	22	242	1,016	11,443	15,962
1963-64	2,396	11	333	1,451	7,390	11,581
1964-65	3,516	35	262	1,180	11,061	16,054
1965-66 2/	3,992	---	726	1,636	13,469	19,823

1/ Includes minor quantities of tangelos and murcotts in all years and imported oranges in some years.
2/ Preliminary.

Table 7.--Canned citrus products: Packs, movements, and stocks, selected items, Florida, 1961-65 seasons

(Basis equivalent cases of 24 No. 2 cans)

Item and season 1/	Packers' carryin	Pack	Total supply	Season movement	Packers' carryout
	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases
CANNED JUICE 2/					
Orange					
1961-62	1,023	13,762	14,785	13,058	1,727
1962-63	1,727	11,212	12,939	11,773	1,166
1963-64	1,166	7,682	8,848	8,309	539
1964-65	539	10,334	10,873	9,621	1,252
1965-66	1,252	11,363	12,615	11,666	949
Grapefruit					
1961-62	1,983	10,190	12,173	9,920	2,253
1962-63	2,253	8,864	11,117	9,367	1,750
1963-64	1,750	5,143	6,893	6,730	163
1964-65	163	9,770	9,933	9,635	298
1965-66	298	12,090	12,388	11,295	1,093
Blend					
1961-62	396	3,863	4,259	3,721	538
1962-63	538	3,117	3,655	3,463	192
1963-64	192	2,416	2,608	2,484	124
1964-65	124	2,435	2,559	2,363	196
1965-66	196	2,684	2,880	2,557	323
Tangerine					
1961-62	192	262	454	401	53
1962-63	53	317	370	307	63
1963-64	63	221	284	253	31
1964-65	31	187	218	146	72
1965-66	72	62	134	125	9
CANNED FRUIT					
Grapefruit Sec.					
1961-62	879	4,209	5,088	4,193	895
1962-63	895	2,613	3,508	3,291	217
1963-64	217	3,063	3,280	3,049	231
1964-65	231	3,606	3,837	3,465	372
1965-66	372	4,002	4,374	3,989	385
Citrus salad and sections					
1961-62	215	419	634	451	183
1962-63	183	88	271	266	5
1963-64	5	455	460	299	161
1964-65	161	301	462	320	142
1965-66	142	306	448	369	79

1/ Season beginning October 1, approximately.

2/ Single strength.

Prepared from reports of Florida Canners Association.

Table 8 .--Frozen concentrated orange and grapefruit juice: Packs, movement, and stocks, Florida, 1961-65 seasons

Item and season	Beginning stocks 1/	Pack	Total supply	Season movement	Ending stocks
	1,000 gal.	1,000 gal.	1,000 gal.	1,000 gal.	1,000 gal.
Orange					
1961-62	13,632	116,082	129,714	95,964	33,750
1962-63	33,750	51,648	85,398	69,999	15,399
1963-64	15,399	53,674	2/71,522	61,385	10,137
1964-65	10,137	88,869	2/100,479	77,934	22,545
1965-66 3/	21,814	70,831	2/93,080		
Grapefruit					
1961-62	2,017	3,163	5,180	3,160	2,020
1962-63	2,020	2,323	4,343	3,591	752
1963-64	752	2,573	3,325	2,706	619
1964-65	619	4,000	4,619	4,048	571
1965-66	571	3,971	4,542		

1/ Packers' stocks: Dates, also volume of new packs excluded from stocks (1,000 gallons):

Season	Beginning date	Orange	Grapefruit
1961-62	Dec. 2, 1961	215	81
1962-63	Dec. 1, 1962	---	---
1963-64	Nov. 30, 1963	---	---
1964-65	Nov. 28, 1964	---	---
1965-66	Nov. 27, 1965	---	---

2/ Includes imports (1,000 gallons): 1963-64, 2,449; 1964-65, 1,473; and 435 (through October 2, 1966).
3/ Basis 45 degrees Brix. Previous seasons, basis 42 degrees Brix.
Prepared from reports of Florida Canners Association.

Table 9.--Chilled citrus products: Packs, Florida, 1961-65 seasons 1/

Item	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66 2/
	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons
Orange juice, s. s.	41,763	27,251	28,164	41,857	67,643
Grapefruit juice, s. s.	1,516	942	1,431	1,180	3,074
Grapefruit sections	1,198	1,131	1,915	1,700	2,571
Orange sections	868	755	1,000	930	1,275
Citrus salad	5,265	4,146	6,350	6,409	6,409

1/ Season beginning October 1, approximately.

2/ Pack through October 1, 1966 (52 weeks).

Prepared from reports of Florida Canners Association.

Table 10.--Citrus fruit: United States exports of selected fresh and processed items, by areas of destination, 1957-64 seasons 1/

Item and season	Canada	Europe				Other	Total
		United Kingdom	Common Market	Other	Total		
	1,000 boxes 2/	1,000 boxes 2/	1,000 boxes 2/	1,000 boxes 2/	1,000 boxes 2/	1,000 boxes 2/	1,000 boxes 2/
Fresh fruit:							
Oranges							
1957-58	3,265	1	1,011	158	1,170	391	4,826
1958-59	4,276	3	1,311	315	1,629	860	6,765
1959-60	3,974	5	597	174	776	1,084	5,834
1960-61	3,048	15	1,135	124	1,274	833	5,155
1961-62	3,025	34	946	78	1,058	912	4,995
1962-63	2,454	14	877	230	1,121	780	4,355
1963-64	3,222	2	757	114	873	1,015	5,110
1964-65	3,179	54	1,310	244	1,608	874	5,661
Grapefruit							
1957-58	1,354	9	423	88	520	22	1,896
1958-59	1,505	93	387	83	563	29	2,097
1959-60	1,598	54	348	87	489	27	2,114
1960-61	1,784	172	563	96	831	46	2,661
1961-62	1,862	142	749	105	996	34	2,892
1962-63	1,320	32	548	58	638	31	1,989
1963-64	1,464	38	616	90	744	41	2,249
1964-65	1,564	31	634	102	767	32	2,363
Lemons							
1957-58	400	183	2,125	374	2,682	183	3,265
1958-59	428	176	967	278	1,421	152	2,001
1959-60	386	200	1,352	343	1,895	173	2,454
1960-61	414	239	1,603	324	2,166	199	2,779
1961-62	416	169	1,126	238	1,533	230	2,179
1962-63	432	189	1,778	251	2,218	271	2,921
1963-64	402	121	1,589	216	1,926	570	2,898
1964-65	437	65	1,404	297	1,766	652	2,855
	1,000 cases 3/	1,000 cases 3/	1,000 cases 3/	1,000 cases 3/	1,000 cases 3/	1,000 cases 3/	1,000 cases 3/
Canned Juice, S. S.							
Orange							
1957-58	2,374	1	318	170	489	195	3,058
1958-59	1,866	1	85	143	229	172	2,267
1959-60	2,263	86	134	173	393	190	2,846
1960-61	1,634	17	54	72	143	149	1,926
1961-62	1,831	39	351	190	580	198	2,609
1962-63	1,540	30	134	65	229	119	1,888
1963-64	950	2	40	23	65	127	1,142
1964-65	1,147	2	23	32	57	111	1,315
Grapefruit							
1957-58	985	1	323	90	414	90	1,489
1958-59	913	129	393	62	584	85	1,582
1959-60	972	75	220	77	372	46	1,390
1960-61	971	175	489	70	734	59	1,764
1961-62	961	283	743	108	1,134	70	2,165
1962-63	848	165	520	76	761	47	1,656
1963-64	546	38	144	36	218	47	811
1964-65	553	68	497	50	615	63	1,231
	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons
Orange Concentrate							
Hot pack							
1957-58	142	432	417	40	889	112	1,143
1958-59	155	216	195	57	468	60	683
1959-60	159	135	335	103	573	69	801
1960-61	234	4/	447	108	555	214	1,003
1961-62	176	—	494	124	618	354	1,148
1962-63	200	4/	384	85	469	313	982
1963-64	235	—	254	94	348	382	965
1964-65	162	—	203	137	340	392	894
Frozen							
1957-58	2,500	1	1,198	108	1,307	242	4,049
1958-59	3,139	1	31	81	113	184	3,436
1959-60	3,674	1	608	157	766	155	4,595
1960-61	3,364	5	628	68	701	137	4,202
1961-62	3,918	3	714	148	865	122	4,905
1962-63	2,741	—	628	133	761	100	3,602
1963-64	2,163	3	80	120	203	98	2,464
1964-65	2,400	56	132	114	302	105	2,807

1/ Season beginning September 1 for fresh grapefruit; November 1 for all other items.
2/ Box weights, pounds: Oranges, 84; grapefruit, 78; lemons, 76.
3/ Equivalent cases of 24 No. 2 cans. Converted from gallons basis 3.4 gallons per case.
4/ Less than 500 gallons.

Table 11.--Citrus fruit for processing: Season average price per box delivered to processing plant, by kind, variety, State, and United States, 1961-65 seasons

(Prices are equivalent packinghouse door returns)

Kind, variety and State	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66 1/
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Oranges					
Florida					
All oranges	2.31	3.05	5.00	2.95	2.17
Temple	1.80	2.04	4.63	2.65	1.31
Other early and midseason	2.35	2.60	4.98	3.05	1.81
Valencia	2.30	3.72	5.05	2.85	2.52
California					
All oranges	2.13	2.30	3.12	2.02	1.14
Navel and miscellaneous	1.34	1.44	1.85	1.28	.56
Valencia	2.26	2.72	3.57	2.22	1.52
U. S., all oranges	2.29	2.93	4.67	2.86	2.05
Grapefruit					
Florida					
All grapefruit	.63	.92	2.23	1.37	1.60
White seedless	.51	.91	2.17	1.30	1.66
Pink seedless	.24	.61	1.92	1.05	1.08
Other	.80	.99	2.36	1.50	1.68
U. S., all grapefruit	.60	.86	2.02	1.24	1.45
Tangerines					
Florida	1.35	1.41	2.69	2.05	.87
Tangelos					
Florida	1.90	2.10	4.00	2.55	.85
Limes					
Florida	1.75	1.63	2.30	1.88	1.75
Lemons					
California	.86	2.42	1.79	1.56	1.22
Arizona	1.25	1.55	2.34	1.80	1.80
U. S., all lemons	.91	2.38	1.86	1.58	1.34

1/ Preliminary.

Prepared from Agricultural Prices and supplements, SRS.

Table 12.--Oranges and grapefruit for processing: Season average cash price per box delivered to processing plants, by type of use, Florida, 1961-65 seasons

Fruit and product use	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66 1/
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Oranges used for:					
Canned --					
Juice	1.94	1.27	4.76	2.92	1.65
Blended juice	1.88	1.70	4.60	2.82	1.60
Sections	2.44	4.54	5.03	3.22	2.24
Salad	2.29	4.26	5.21	3.18	2.34
4 items	1.94	1.34	4.90	---	---
Frozen concentrated juice	2.25	2.71	5.25	3.37	2.28
Grapefruit used for:					
Canned --					
Juice	.47	.74	2.05	1.32	1.58
Blended juice	.45	.67	1.97	1.27	1.47
Sections	1.13	1.11	2.57	1.80	1.77
Salad	1.11	1.84	2.90	1.56	2.25
4 items	.67	.80	---	---	---
Frozen concentrated juice	.71	.67	2.40	1.17	1.71

1/ Preliminary.

Prepared from annual "consolidated reports" of Florida Canners Association.

Table 13.--Fresh and processed citrus fruits: Average retail prices, selected cities, United States, by months, 1960-66

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
FRESH												
Oranges												
(Dozen)												
1960	64.4	63.4	64.9	69.0	69.0	72.4	78.4	82.1	84.4	87.5	87.1	74.4
1961	70.4	73.5	74.9	79.8	78.4	77.5	78.9	81.6	84.7	81.8	75.9	75.5
1962	74.5	77.5	78.8	80.8	76.7	74.5	73.2	79.0	87.1	93.0	83.9	72.9
1963	78.6	85.9	93.4	95.8	99.0	94.5	93.3	92.1	88.9	91.0	89.1	82.8
1964	79.6	79.0	79.3	85.4	84.4	84.0						
1964 1/	78.7	77.8	78.3	83.5	83.5	83.4	88.1	93.8	97.9	104.2	99.5	88.2
1965	78.1	75.2	72.9	72.0	74.2	77.2	78.6	78.9	83.9	84.9	80.6	76.5
1966	72.3	72.1	71.9	72.5	75.7	79.0	78.6	85.3				
Grapefruit												
(Each)												
1960	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.5	14.0	15.4	15.8	15.4	17.4	18.9	14.3	13.2
1961	12.5	12.6	12.2	11.9	11.8	12.3	13.9	15.6	16.7	16.7	13.1	12.3
1962	11.9	12.4	12.2	12.7	13.0	13.4	14.3	15.5	16.3	15.6	13.6	12.8
1963	15.6	15.6	15.4	15.8	16.6	19.2	21.2	22.4	21.4	16.3	15.1	14.9
1964	15.2	15.4	15.5	16.4	19.2	20.7						
1964 1/	12.8	13.2	13.5	13.9	15.7	17.2	17.7	17.4	17.9	19.4	14.9	13.6
1965	12.9	12.3	12.2	12.5	13.2	15.9	16.6	16.6	16.5	15.8	12.7	12.1
1966	12.0	13.2	13.4	13.3	14.3	16.1	16.5	18.0				
Lemons												
(Pound)												
1960	19.5	19.1	19.0	18.4	18.3	17.9	18.1	18.7	19.8	20.6	21.3	22.7
1961	21.9	21.2	20.9	20.3	20.0	19.4	19.0	18.7	18.7	19.1	19.1	19.6
1962	19.6	19.4	19.1	19.4	19.1	19.1	18.8	19.5	20.5	20.6	23.8	26.4
1963	27.6	26.9	24.7	24.1	23.6	22.6	22.6	22.1	22.0	21.9	21.9	22.0
1964	22.0	21.8	21.0	21.2	20.7	20.0						
1964 1/	21.0	21.1	20.9	21.1	20.9	19.9	19.8	20.2	20.3	22.4	23.3	23.6
1965	24.2	25.1	24.4	24.0	24.6	23.9	23.0	22.8	22.3	22.5	22.9	23.5
1966	24.1	23.5	23.4	23.3	23.3	23.0	24.0	24.3				
CANNED JU. (CHILLED)												
Orange (quart)												
1964	50.4	50.8	50.9	50.7	50.4	50.6	50.8	51.0	50.8	50.6	50.7	50.6
1965	49.3	48.1	47.8	47.1	46.3	46.0	45.8	45.5	45.3	45.0	44.1	46.1
1966	42.1	41.5	41.8	42.2	42.0	42.2	42.3	42.7				
FROZEN												
Conc. orange juice												
(6-oz. can)												
1960	23.1	22.6	22.4	22.2	21.9	22.1	22.0	22.1	22.1	22.7	23.0	23.3
1961	23.3	25.2	25.8	25.9	25.0	24.7	24.4	24.3	24.2	24.2	24.2	24.2
1962	24.1	22.9	22.4	21.2	20.7	20.2	20.1	20.0	19.7	19.8	19.7	19.6
1963	24.7	26.5	27.4	28.4	30.9	31.5	32.2	32.7	32.7	32.7	32.8	32.7
1964	32.7	32.8	32.9	32.7	31.7	31.2						
1964 1/	32.3	32.5	32.4	32.4	31.4	30.6	30.5	30.3	30.3	30.1	29.8	29.6
1965	29.6	26.9	25.8	25.3	23.4	22.3	22.2	22.0	21.7	21.8	21.5	21.5
1966	21.1	21.1	21.8	21.9	22.3	22.9	23.0	23.2				
Conc. lemonade												
(6-oz. can)												
1960	---	---	---	13.9	13.6	13.5	13.3	13.0	13.1	13.3	13.3	13.4
1961	13.5	13.3	13.5	13.7	13.7	13.6	13.6	13.7	13.7	13.8	13.8	13.9
1962	13.9	14.0	14.0	14.0	13.9	13.5	13.2	13.2	13.4	13.5	13.4	13.4
1963	13.7	13.7	13.9	14.0	14.0	14.1	14.4	14.5	14.7	14.6	14.7	14.9
1964	15.0	15.0	14.9	14.9	14.5	13.9						
1964 1/	14.8	14.9	14.8	14.8	14.3	13.6	13.3	13.1	12.9	13.2	13.3	13.4
1965	13.4	13.4	13.5	13.4	13.3	12.6	12.4	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.5	12.4
1966	12.4	12.7	12.7	12.8	12.7	12.4	12.2	12.2				

1/ New retail price series beginning January 1964. Old series discontinued June 1964.
Data from Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor.

Table 14.--All citrus fruit, by kind: Consumption per person, United States, 1950-65

(Fresh-weight equivalent)

Season	Oranges	Grapefruit	Lemons and Limes	Tangerines	Tangelos	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1949-50	49.6	16.2	5.0	2.6	---	73.4
1950-51	54.5	20.4	5.5	2.4	---	82.8
1951-52	58.1	17.7	6.2	2.4	---	84.4
1952-53	58.7	17.4	6.8	2.7	---	85.6
1953-54	56.6	19.5	7.5	2.4	---	86.0
1954-55	60.9	19.3	8.1	2.6	---	90.9
1955-56	57.9	19.0	8.1	2.4	0.1	87.5
1956-57	60.4	17.6	8.0	2.5	.2	88.7
1957-58	50.4	17.1	7.6	1.3	.1	76.5
1958-59	55.4	17.0	7.8	1.9	.1	82.2
1959-60	59.2	17.2	7.0	1.6	.2	85.2
1960-61	53.7	16.1	6.2	2.2	.2	78.4
1961-62	58.6	15.9	6.0	2.0	.4	82.9
1962-63	43.4	12.3	5.3	1.3	.3	62.6
1963-64	42.1	13.4	5.8	1.7	.3	63.3
1964-65	50.7	14.9	4.8	1.9	.4	72.7
1965-66 1/	53.5	15.7	4.7	1.7	.4	76.0

1/ Preliminary.

Table 15.--All citrus fruit, by type of use: Consumption per person, United States, 1950-65

(Fresh-weight equivalent)

Season	Fresh	Processed						Total all citrus
		Canned		Frozen 1/	Chilled		Total processed	
		Sections	Juice		Sections	Juice		
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1949-50	41.3	1.5	19.8	10.8	---	---	32.1	73.4
1950-51	45.1	1.7	20.8	15.2	---	---	37.7	82.8
1951-52	44.4	1.5	17.0	21.5	---	---	40.0	84.4
1952-53	43.4	1.8	16.0	24.4	---	---	42.2	85.6
1953-54	41.2	1.9	15.8	27.1	---	---	44.8	86.0
1954-55	41.2	2.2	14.9	30.9	---	1.7	49.7	90.9
1955-56	38.5	2.0	14.3	30.3	0.4	2.0	49.0	87.5
1956-57	36.5	1.5	14.1	33.0	.5	3.1	52.2	88.7
1957-58	30.5	2.1	14.3	25.8	.5	3.3	46.0	76.5
1958-59	33.4	1.5	10.9	32.6	.6	3.2	48.8	82.2
1959-60	33.1	1.9	11.6	34.2	.8	3.6	52.1	85.2
1960-61	30.2	1.7	10.7	32.1	.8	2.9	48.2	78.4
1961-62	28.9	1.8	10.5	37.2	.8	3.7	54.0	82.9
1962-63	22.1	1.2	10.7	25.1	.7	2.8	40.5	62.6
1963-64	26.1	1.6	8.7	23.5	.8	2.6	37.2	63.3
1964-65	29.0	1.6	8.1	29.6	.7	3.7	43.7	72.7
1965-66 2/	29.1	1.7	9.2	29.0	.9	6.1	46.9	76.0

1/ Calendar year beginning January of season indicated.

2/ Preliminary.

Table 16.--Citrus fruits: Production, average 1960-64, annual 1964, 1965 and indicated 1966

Crop and State	Average 1960-64	1964	1965	Indicated 1966
	1,000 boxes 1/	1,000 boxes 1/	1,000 boxes 1/	1,000 boxes 1/
Oranges:				
Early, Midseason and Navel varieties: 2/				
California	12,020	15,600	19,050	14,000
Florida, all	45,520	46,400	51,500	73,400
Temple	3,560	3,800	4,500	4,400
Other	41,960	42,600	47,000	69,000
Texas	879	570	880	1,400
Arizona	692	670	1,140	800
Louisiana	114	8	3/	3/
Total	59,225	63,248	72,570	89,600
Valencia:				
California	15,600	16,000	17,000	4/
Florida	38,300	39,800	48,900	66,000
Texas	513	310	420	1,000
Arizona	1,092	1,750	1,460	1,600
Total	55,505	57,860	67,780	---
All oranges:				
California	27,620	31,600	36,050	---
Florida	83,820	86,200	100,400	139,400
Texas	1,392	880	1,300	2,400
Arizona	1,784	2,420	2,600	2,400
Louisiana	114	8	3/	3/
Total all oranges	114,730	121,108	140,350	---
Grapefruit:				
Florida, all	30,960	31,900	34,900	39,500
Seedless	20,880	21,700	23,700	26,000
Pink	8,020	8,700	9,300	10,500
White	12,860	13,000	14,400	15,500
Other	10,080	10,200	11,200	13,500
Texas	2,414	2,000	3,800	5,400
Arizona	2,562	2,900	3,050	2,500
California, all	3,302	4,230	4,850	---
Desert Valleys	1,802	2,530	2,750	2,800
Other areas	1,500	1,700	2,100	4/
Total grapefruit	39,238	41,030	46,600	---
Lemons:				
California	14,380	13,100	14,300	4/
Arizona	1,084	1,110	1,970	2,600
Total lemons	15,464	14,210	16,270	---
Limes:				
Florida	412	560	415	480
Tangelos:				
Florida	830	1,000	1,200	2,000
Tangerines:				
Florida	3,680	3,900	3,600	4,800

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: 95 lb. Grapefruit: California Desert Valleys and Arizona, 64 lb.; other California areas, 67 lb.; Florida, 85 lb., 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/ Negligible. 4/ California forecasts: Lemons will be as of November 1; Valencia oranges, and grapefruit (other areas), as of December 1.

Table 17.--Citrus fruits: Weighted average auction price per four-fifths bushel for Florida and per half box for California at New York and Chicago, August-October 1965 and 1966

Market and date	Oranges				Grapefruit				Lemons	
	California Valencias		Florida		California		Florida		California	
	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:										
Season average through July	3.00	3.51	3.00	2.81	3.11	3.62	3.05	2.93	4.38	4.38
August	3.83	4.09	---	---	2.97	3.66	---	3.05	4.02	4.07
September	3.71	4.92	---	---	3.32	5.31	---	---	3.36	4.42
Season average through September	3.33	3.94	3.00	2.81	3.10	3.88	3.05	2.93	4.25	4.36
Week ended:										
October 7	3.95	4.75	---	---	2.52	---	4.45	---	3.74	3.84
14	3.78	4.67	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.01	3.56
Chicago:										
Season average through July	3.33	3.11	2.56	1.99	2.76	3.73	3.12	3.13	4.38	4.46
August	3.75	3.56	---	---	2.86	3.14	---	---	3.83	4.47
September	3.42	4.44	---	---	2.57	2.84	---	---	3.16	4.98
Season average through September	3.43	3.42	2.56	1.99	2.71	3.20	3.12	3.13	4.17	4.50
Week ended:										
October 7	3.58	4.07	---	---	3.21	---	---	---	3.86	4.24
14	3.69	4.54	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.33	4.93

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

Table 18.--Pears, Western: Weighted average auction price per box, all grades, New York and Chicago, August-October 1965 and 1966

Market and date	Bartlett		Bosc		D'Anjou	
	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:						
Season average through July	8.41	5.66	---	---	---	---
August	8.58	5.38	---	6.59	---	---
September	7.56	5.78	6.03	5.87	5.68	---
Season average through September	8.04	5.57	6.03	5.95	5.68	---
Week ended:						
October 7	8.76	5.41	6.48	5.66	5.67	4.79
14	9.27	5.57	5.75	5.33	5.78	3.86
Chicago:						
Season average through July	8.54	5.93	---	---	---	---
August	7.88	5.21	---	---	---	---
September	7.35	5.52	6.38	6.32	5.96	---
Season average through September	7.82	5.53	6.38	6.32	5.96	---
Week ended:						
October 7	7.75	6.23	---	5.78	5.92	---
14	4.47	5.16	---	5.23	5.80	---

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

Table 19.--Apples, commercial crop: Production, average 1960-64, annual 1965 and indicated 1966 1/

State and area	Average 1960-64	1965	Indicated 1966	State and area	Average 1960-64	1965	Indicated 1966
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.		1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Maine	1,814	2,200	1,950	Minnesota	351	290	550
New Hampshire	1,290	1,370	1,230	Iowa	274	350	300
Vermont	1,020	900	840	Missouri	1,350	1,550	1,100
Massachusetts	2,780	3,150	2,500	Kansas	218	280	110
Rhode Island	166	200	160				
Connecticut	1,270	1,370	1,170	N. Central	25,027	27,920	24,710
New York	21,160	23,000	23,000				
New Jersey	2,620	2,700	2,200	Kentucky	374	450	350
Pennsylvania	9,140	10,700	8,000	Tennessee	336	320	180
				Arkansas	222	210	170
N. Atlantic	41,260	45,590	41,050				
				S. Central	932	980	700
Delaware	272	300	240				
Maryland	1,402	1,450	1,000	Total Central	2/25,972	28,900	25,410
Virginia	9,870	10,500	5,600				
West Virginia	5,140	5,000	3,000	Montana	30	20	30
North Carolina	2,500	4,200	2,700	Idaho	1,110	1,400	1,300
				Colorado	1,290	1,600	1,250
S. Atlantic	19,184	21,450	12,540	New Mexico	625	650	1,100
				Utah	362	310	270
Total Eastern	60,444	67,040	53,590	Washington	23,040	25,000	31,000
				Oregon	2,064	2,330	2,300
Ohio	3,440	3,800	1,900	California	10,178	8,800	12,000
Indiana	1,810	1,850	1,000				
Illinois	2,280	2,500	2,150	Western	38,699	40,110	49,250
Michigan	13,760	16,000	16,000				
Wisconsin	1,544	1,300	1,600	United States	2/125,115	136,050	128,250

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

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

Table 20.--Production of specified fruits, average 1960-64, annual 1962-65 and indicated 1966

Commodity	Average 1960-64	1962	1963	1964	1965	Indicated 1966
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Apricots	205,020	166,200	200,300	224,200	227,200	197,900
Nectarines	56,200	51,000	57,000	75,000	67,000	68,000
Sweet cherries	94,564	110,500	70,100	120,400	87,250	103,610
Sour cherries	162,720	176,740	81,110	274,240	176,870	88,000
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Strawberries	513,033	526,813	510,889	550,435	460,977	473,704

Table 21.--Apples, Yakima Valley, Washington: Monthly average prices per carton, tray pack, Extra Fancy, 138s and larger f.o.b. shipping point, 1965-66 and 1966-67 1/

Month	Red delicious				Golden delicious				Winesap	
	Regular storage		C.A. Storage 2/		Regular storage		C.A. Storage 2/			
	1965-66	1966-67	1965-66	1966-67	1965-66	1966-67	1965-66	1966-67	1965-66	1966-67
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
July	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
August	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
September	4.98	5.52	---	---	5.25	5.55	---	---	---	---
October	4.80		---		5.25		---		---	
November	4.75		---		5.25		---		3.96	
December	4.65		---		5.24		---		3.98	
January	4.45		---		5.05		---		3.96	
February	4.40		---		5.10		---		4.02	
March	4.52		5.58		5.25		5.91		4.28	
April	4.80		5.66		5.25		5.99		4.48	
May	5.06		5.91		5.25		6.50		4.72	
June	---		6.03		---		---			

1/ January-September 1966 preliminary.
2/ Controlled atmosphere storage.

Data from Market News Branch, Fruit and Vegetable Division, Consumer and Marketing Service.

Table 22.--Apples, Western: Weighted average auction price per box, all grades, New York and Chicago, August-October 1965 and 1966

Market, month, and week	Washington				All Western	
	Delicious		Golden Delicious		Leading Varieties	
	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
New York:						
August	---	---	---	---	---	---
September	5.90	6.95	5.43	5.95	5.75	6.87
Season average through September	5.90	6.95	5.43	5.95	5.75	6.87
Week ended						
October 7	5.96	6.34	4.11	4.72	5.45	6.07
14	5.27	5.65	4.06	4.86	5.06	5.59
Chicago:						
August	---	---	---	---	---	---
September	6.13	6.68	6.52	6.98	6.21	6.55
Season average through September	6.13	6.68	6.52	6.98	6.21	6.55
Week ended						
October 7	5.30	5.50	5.33	---	5.30	5.49
14	4.73	6.08	4.72	5.83	4.69	5.38

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

Table 23.--Pears: Production by States and on Pacific Coast, average 1960-64, annual 1965 and indicated 1966 1/

State	Average 1960-64	1965	Indicated 1966	Pacific Coast	Average 1960-64	1965	Indicated 1966
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.		Tons	Tons	Tons
Connecticut	55	56	65	Washington			
				Bartlett	79,250	41,250	98,000
New York	681	700	880	Other	34,900	41,000	40,000
Pennsylvania	117	115	110	Total	114,150	82,250	138,000
Michigan	1,500	1,100	1,600	Oregon			
				Bartlett	53,350	69,000	70,000
Texas	107	110	125	Other	65,300	91,250	85,000
Idaho	67	95	25	Total	118,650	160,250	155,000
Colorado	169	240	140	California			
				Bartlett	303,200	180,000	345,000
Utah	221	70	160	Other	30,400	24,000	27,000
Washington	4,566	3,290	5,520	Total	333,600	204,000	272,000
Oregon	4,746	6,410	6,200	3 States			
				Bartlett	435,800	290,250	513,000
California	13,901	8,501	15,501	Other	130,600	156,250	152,000
United States	2/26,274	20,687	30,326	Total	566,400	446,500	665,000

1/ Bushels of 48 pounds in California and 50 pounds in other States. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ U. S. total for the 1960-64 average includes production for States no longer estimated.

Table 24.--Cranberries: Production in principal States, average 1960-64, annual 1964-65 and preliminary 1966

State	Average 1960-64	1964	1965	Preliminary 1966
	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
Massachusetts	670,400	660,000	735,000	765,000
New Jersey	105,160	153,000	153,000	147,000
Wisconsin	406,200	430,000	441,000	491,000
Washington	82,740	67,000	66,000	105,000
Oregon	35,620	34,500	41,800	44,800
5 States	1,300,120	1,344,500	1,436,800	1,552,800

Table 25.--Plums and prunes: Production in important States, average 1960-64, annual 1964 and 1965 and indicated 1966 1/

Crop and State	Average 1960-64	1964	1965	Indicated 1966
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Plums:				
Michigan	8,280	11,500	9,300	11,000
California	95,000	116,000	116,000	95,000
United States	103,280	127,500	125,300	106,000
Prunes:				
Idaho	18,060	23,500	20,600	12,000
Washington	18,160	23,600	14,000	17,000
Oregon	22,160	24,500	28,000	31,000
3 States	58,380	71,600	62,600	60,000
	Dried basis 2/			
California	147,800	180,000	167,000	120,000
	Fresh basis			
United States	427,880	521,600	480,100	360,000

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 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

Table 26.--Fresh fruits: Cold-storage holdings October 1, 1966 with comparisons

Group and commodity	Oct. 1 average 1960-64	Oct. 1, 1965	Sept. 1, 1966	Oct. 1, 1966
	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.
Apples, fresh				
Regular storage, bushels	n.a.	16,188	596	14,864
C. A. storage, bushels	n.a.	6,375	41	1,547
Total, bushels	14,614	22,563	637	16,411
Pears				
Bartlett, boxes, baskets, etc.	3,309	2,471	6,092	3,211
Bartlett, L. A. lugs	455	102	356	168
Other varieties, boxes, baskets, etc.	2,208	3,297	338	3,813
Other varieties, L. A. lugs	333	312	22	312
Total, boxes, baskets, etc.	6,305	6,182	6,808	7,504
Grapes, pounds	58,532	116,745	82,636	79,275
Other fresh fruits, pounds	11,382	5,048	44,698	5,234

Table 27.--Peaches: Production, average 1960-64, annual 1964-65 and indicated 1966 1/

State	Average 1960-64	1964	1965	Indicated 1966
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
9 early States				
North Carolina	1,190	250	1,500	1,600
South Carolina	5,780	1,100	7,200	6,600
Georgia	4,380	1,800	4,800	4,800
Alabama	980	300	1,050	600
Mississippi	286	250	285	265
Arkansas	1,408	1,100	1,050	1,000
Louisiana	150	200	65	175
Oklahoma	152	175	225	225
Texas	584	550	560	700
Total 9 States	14,910	5,725	16,735	15,965
25 late States				
New Hampshire	21	25	2/	25
Massachusetts	135	155	15	165
Rhode Island	12	12	6	15
Connecticut	154	170	125	170
New York	603	520	360	450
New Jersey	2,260	2,500	2,500	1,400
Pennsylvania	2,540	2,800	2,800	1,700
Ohio	698	800	500	200
Indiana	280	420	140	130
Illinois	639	825	270	700
Michigan	2,650	2,900	2,800	1,000
Missouri	414	550	400	425
Kansas	124	175	160	20
Delaware	44	45	20	50
Maryland	448	480	430	200
Virginia	1,270	1,000	1,100	660
West Virginia	680	750	700	230
Kentucky	225	350	200	220
Tennessee	164	220	220	170
Idaho	197	280	250	100
Colorado	1,202	1,200	1,150	300
Utah	242	380	90	150
Washington	1,846	1,800	20	1,600
Oregon	426	460	370	500
California				
Clingstone 3/	30,144	36,253	30,419	34,961
Freestone	12,876	13,668	12,084	11,251
Total California	43,020	49,921	42,503	46,212
Total 25 States	60,294	68,738	57,129	56,792
United States	4/75,206	74,463	73,864	72,757

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

2/ Negligible.

3/ Mainly for canning. Production in tons: Average 1960-64, 723,000; 1964, 870,000; 1965, 730,000; and 1966, 839,000.

4/ Includes production for States no longer estimated.

Table 28.--Grapes: Production in important States, average 1960-64, annual 1965 and indicated 1966 1/

State	Average 1960-64	1965	Indicated 1966	State and variety	Average 1960-64	1965	Indicated 1966
	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	116,000	153,000	130,000	Arkansas	6,400	9,100	5,500
New Jersey	902	1,350	1,350				
Pennsylvania	36,040	49,000	41,000	Arizona	11,700	15,700	16,000
				Washington	54,720	37,000	63,000
Ohio	14,940	21,500	16,000	California:			
Michigan	53,900	75,000	52,000	Wine	572,000	750,000	700,000
				Table	544,400	650,000	570,000
Iowa	530	410	320	Raisin	1,897,800	2,575,000	2,200,000
Missouri	3,800	4,200	3,600	Dried 2/	221,800	272,000	---
				Not dried	969,800	1,278,000	---
North Carolina	1,070	1,800	1,600	All	3,014,200	3,975,000	3,470,000
South Carolina	4,160	7,300	5,500				
Georgia	1,120	1,300	1,000	United States	3/3,319,976	4,351,660	3,806,870

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins is equivalent to 4.18 tons of fresh grapes for 1960-64 average and 4.77 tons for 1965. 3/ U. S. average includes production for States no longer estimated.

Table 29.--Grapes, California: Weighted average auction price per lug box New York and Chicago, August-October 1965 and 1966

Market and week ended	Seedless		Red Malaga		Ribier		Tokay	
	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966
New York:	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Season average through July	4.44	5.26	---	3.44	7.25	4.90	---	---
Aug. 5	4.60	4.07	3.84	3.81	5.98	5.12	---	---
12	4.46	3.38	3.17	3.64	4.31	4.16	---	---
19	3.85	3.89	3.49	3.48	3.19	3.77	---	---
26	3.76	4.21	3.10	3.56	4.71	4.48	---	---
Sept. 2	3.79	3.62	3.80	4.78	4.86	4.78	---	---
9	3.88	4.67	3.78	4.99	4.34	4.27	---	3.10
16	3.75	4.94	3.48	3.62	4.16	4.20	---	2.61
23	3.14	3.79	2.88	3.49	4.04	3.48	2.92	2.71
30	3.45	3.29	2.34	---	4.53	4.12	2.44	2.98
Season average through Sept.	4.04	4.32	3.38	3.75	4.30	4.25	2.58	2.89
Oct. 7	4.13	3.75	2.45	---	5.19	4.42	2.38	2.79
14	2.94	3.22	---	---	4.22	4.52	2.29	2.50
Chicago:								
Season average through July	4.51	5.48	---	3.42	6.49	6.00	---	---
Aug. 5	4.45	3.69	3.99	3.67	4.89	4.87	---	---
12	4.04	3.84	3.59	4.68	4.49	5.47	---	---
19	3.53	4.10	4.24	4.03	3.92	4.37	---	---
26	3.89	4.04	3.16	3.39	4.47	4.01	---	---
Sept. 2	4.00	4.69	3.00	---	4.27	4.37	---	---
9	4.08	4.75	3.65	---	4.57	4.89	---	---
16	4.06	4.99	2.84	---	4.37	4.69	---	3.10
23	4.23	4.16	2.29	---	3.20	3.44	---	2.70
30	3.76	4.53	---	---	4.25	3.38	1.90	---
Season average through Sept.	4.16	4.68	3.31	3.85	4.25	4.47	1.90	2.98
Oct. 7	4.26	4.83	---	---	4.03	3.66	---	---
14	4.21	4.49	---	---	4.08	3.87	1.84	---

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

Table 30.--Strawberries: Commercial acreage, average 1961-65, annual 1966 and indicated 1967 1/

Group and State	Average 1961-65	1966	Indicated 1967 2/	Group and State	Average 1961-65	1966	Indicated 1967 2/
	Acres	Acres	Acres		Acres	Acres	Acres
Winter				Mid-spring			
Florida	2,340	2,300	2,200	(continued)			
				California	9,820	7,800	8,000
Early spring				Group total	31,710	24,150	23,250
Alabama	800	650	650				
Louisiana	7,220	8,500	7,100	Late spring			
Texas	780	600	500	Maine	420	350	370
				Massachusetts	460	400	400
Group total	8,800	9,750	8,250	Connecticut	370	330	300
				New York	2,860	2,700	2,600
				New Jersey	2,720	2,600	2,500
				Pennsylvania	2,100	2,400	2,500
Mid-spring				Ohio	1,780	1,700	1,700
Illinois	2,020	1,600	1,500	Indiana	1,540	1,300	1,300
Missouri	1,400	950	850	Michigan	9,320	9,200	9,000
Kansas	480	250	300	Wisconsin	1,900	1,800	1,700
Maryland	930	950	900	Utah	180	100	60
Virginia	2,280	1,600	1,400	Washington	6,420	5,600	5,600
North Carolina	2,000	2,400	2,400	Oregon	14,720	14,500	15,500
Kentucky	1,500	1,100	1,100				
Tennessee	4,820	3,300	2,600	Group total 3/	44,800	42,980	43,530
Arkansas	5,080	3,400	3,300				
Oklahoma	1,380	800	900	All States 3/	87,650	79,180	77,230

1/ Includes acreage from which the production is taken for processing. 2/ 1967 acreage prospective. 3/ Average includes some States in which estimates have been discontinued.

Table 31.--Tree nuts: Production in important States, average 1960-64, annual 1965 and indicated 1966 1/

State	Pecans			Crop and State	Almonds, filberts, and walnuts		
	Average 1960-64	1965	Indicated 1966		Average 1960-64	1965	Indicated 1966
	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons
North Carolina	1,280	1,750	650	Almonds:			
South Carolina	2,600	3,000	1,500	California	60,500	72,900	82,000
Georgia	26,250	30,500	20,000				
Florida	1,970	1,050	2,250	Filberts:			
Alabama	14,780	14,750	16,000	Oregon	8,240	7,300	10,500
Mississippi	9,830	8,750	9,000	Washington	452	380	600
Arkansas	3,670	5,050	2,500	2 States	8,692	7,680	11,100
Louisiana	13,750	5,450	19,000				
Oklahoma	11,320	21,500	9,000	Walnuts:			
Texas	15,800	31,000	11,500	English:			
New Mexico	3,385	2,750	3,500	California	74,780	79,000	85,000
Total	104,635	125,550	94,900	Oregon	3,820	1,300	3,000
Improved				2 States	78,600	80,300	88,000
varieties 2/	52,577	61,525	46,300				
Wild and				Total tree			
seedling	52,058	64,025	48,600	nuts	252,427	286,430	276,000

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

Note: Hawaiian macadamia nut production (tons): 1960--1,300; 1961--1,680; 1962--1,943; 1963--3,008; 1964--3,786; and 1965--4,160

Table 32.--Canned fruit: Pack and stocks, 1966 and earlier seasons

Commodity	Pack			Stocks					
				Canners			Distributors		
	1964	1965	1966 1/	June 1, 1965	June 1, 1966	July 1, 1966	June 1, 1965	June 1, 1966	July 1, 1966
	1,000 cases 24/2½	1,000 cases 24/2½	1,000 cases 24/2½	1,000 cases 24/2½	1,000 cases 24/2½	1,000 cases 24/2½	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases
Canned fruits									
Apples	3,614	4,056	n.a.	1,615	2,003	1,754	407	377	401
Applesauce	15,314	15,947	n.a.	5,520	6,966	5,912	1,601	1,659	1,662
Apricots	5,196	5,146	4,967	1,249	1,127	---	550	534	n.a.
Cherries, R.S.P.	3,564	2,424	992	524	164	102	357	293	284
Cherries, sweet	976	714	607	274	218	---	199	169	n.a.
Citrus sections 2/	2,696	2,973	n.a.	1,293	1,289	1,016	3/371	3/306	3/335
Cranberries	3,094	3,351	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Mixed fruits 4/	17,578	15,661	16,530	2,920	3,978	---	2,217	1,748	n.a.
Peaches:									
Total ex. spiced	37,251	29,490	n.a.	7,592	4,594	---	3,352	3,390	n.a.
California only:									
Clingstone	30,640	23,233	30,360	5,191	2,820	---	---	---	---
Freestone	5,366	4,073	3,814	1,988	1,236	---	---	---	---
Pears	11,371	6,360	n.a.	2,842	1,907	---	1,492	1,076	n.a.
Pineapples (Hawaii)	13,633	14,961	n.a.	4,427	4,318	5,539	1,993	1,899	1,846
Plums and Prunes	5/1,497	5/1,729	n.a.	5/562	5/733	---	252	235	n.a.

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes grapefruit sections, citrus salad and orange sections. 3/ Grapefruit sections. 4/ Includes fruit cocktail, fruits for salad and mixed fruits. 5/ Purple plums only.
n.a. means "not available."
Canners' stock and pack data from National Canners Association, Florida Canners Association, and Pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii. Wholesale distributors' stocks from U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 33.--Canned fruit juices: Pack and stocks, 1966 and earlier seasons

Commodity	Pack					Stocks			
				Florida 1/		Canners		Distributors	
	1963	1964	1965	1964-65 pack	1965-66 pack	Oct. 2, 1965	Oct. 1, 1966	July 1, 1965	July 1, 1966
	1,000 cases 24/2	1,000 cases 24/2	1,000 cases 24/2	1,000 cases 24/2	1,000 cases 24/2	1,000 cases 24/2	1,000 cases 24/2	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases
Canned juices:									
Apple	8,435	9,587	9,611	---	---	---	---	---	---
Blended orange and grapefruit	2/2,574	2/2,512	n.a.	2,435	2,684	3/196	3/323	348	301
Grapefruit	2/6,303	2/10,924	n.a.	9,770	12,090	3/298	3/1,093	783	730
Orange	2/8,184	2/10,795	n.a.	10,334	11,363	3/1,252	3/949	782	726
Tangerine and tangerine blends	221	187	n.a.	187	62	72	9	---	---
Pineapple (Hawaii), s.s.	14,882	13,788	15,354	---	---	4/11,121	4/9,673	1,080	988
Pineapple, (Hawaii), conc., s.s. basis	11,144	9,150	10,035	---	---	4/6,048	4/6,824	---	---

1/ Florida pack, 1964-65 and 1965-66 seasons.
2/ Florida and California-Arizona only. Data not available on Texas pack.
3/ Florida only.
4/ August 31 stocks.
n.a. means "not available."
Canners' stock and pack from National Canners Association, Florida Canners Association, and Pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii. Wholesale distributors' stocks from U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 34.--Frozen fruits and berries: Pack and cold storage holdings, 1966 and earlier seasons

Commodity	Pack			Stocks		
	1963	1964	Preliminary 1965	Oct. 1, average 1960-64	Oct. 1, 1965	Oct. 1, 1966
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Apples and applesauce	75,429	86,893	93,392	22,633	26,534	38,980
Apricots	13,881	16,002	16,369	16,418	23,642	22,870
Cherries, RSP	81,644	202,522	146,355	119,056	153,686	91,131
Cherries, sweet	1,043	1,605	1,491			
Grapes	15,648	22,722	18,117	7,586	7,455	8,117
Peaches	65,607	76,250	59,453	62,980	60,025	60,191
Plums	7,113	8,448	6,091	1/	1/	1/
Prunes	512	1,635	1,178	1/	1/	1/
Blackberries	20,675	23,851	23,251	22,413	26,763	36,716
Blueberries	25,767	30,574	27,981	31,354	29,897	38,455
Boysenberries	9,521	8,839	8,962	10,930	8,864	13,318
Olallieberries	2,663	311	3,821	---	---	---
Raspberries, black	7,332	5,954	6,210	5,125	8,700	6,423
Raspberries, red	31,441	25,335	27,631	28,872	30,856	33,611
Strawberries	234,440	252,645	191,613	195,580	158,455	199,479
Logan and other berries	3,225	2,897	2,342	1/	1/	1/
All other fruit	23,573	28,671	19,195	43,596	40,396	51,322
Total	619,514	795,154	653,452	566,543	575,273	600,613

1/ Included with "other fruit".

Compiled from reports of the National Association of Frozen Food Packers and USDA Cold Storage Report.

Table 35.--Frozen fruit juices: Pack and stocks, 1966 and earlier seasons 1/

Citrus juices (Season beginning November 1)	Pack			Florida Packers' Stocks	
	1963	1964	1965	Oct. 2, 1965	Oct. 1, 1966
	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons
Orange					
Concentrated	2/53,674	2/88,869	3/70,831	2/36,325	3/24,449
Grapefruit					
Concentrated	2,573	4,000	3,971	991	1,484
Blend					
Concentrated	130	70	50	---	---
Lemon					
Concentrated	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	---	---
Unconcentrated	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	---	---
Lemonade base	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	---	---
Tangerine					
Concentrated	1,145	1,154	715	192	141
Limeade	1,196	656	---	n.a.	n.a.

1/ Florida only.
2/ Basis 42° Brix.
3/ Basis 45° Brix.
n.a. means "not available".
Compiled from Florida Canners Association reports.

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Washington, D. C. 20250.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. Department of Agriculture

TFS-161 The Fruit Situation

The Fruit Situation is published in January, June, August, and October.

The next issue is scheduled for release January 1967.