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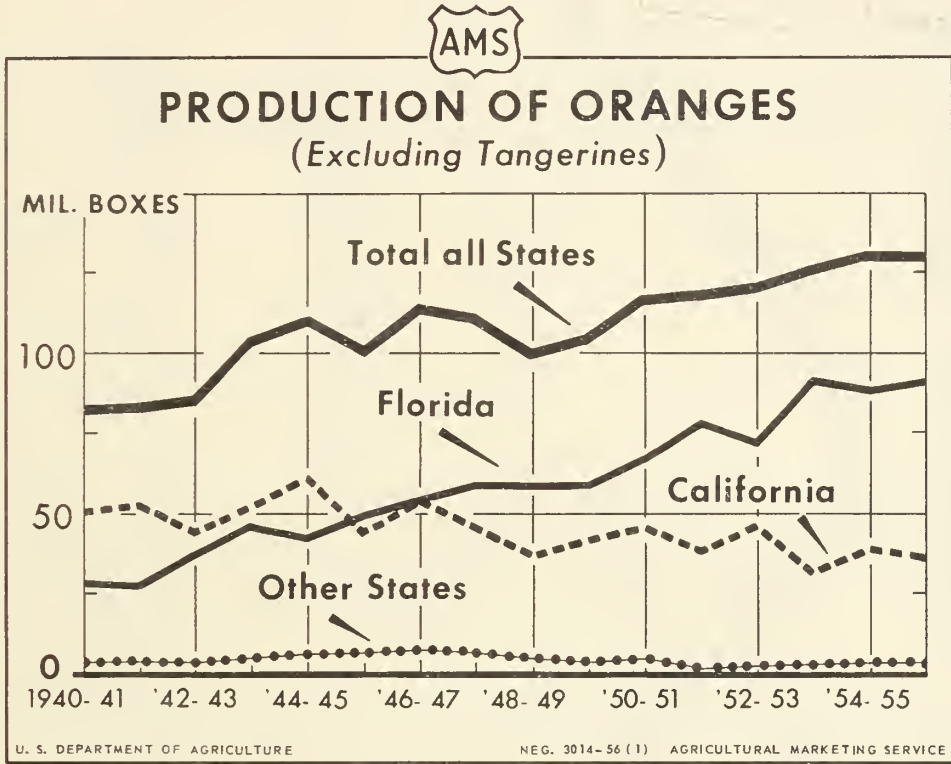
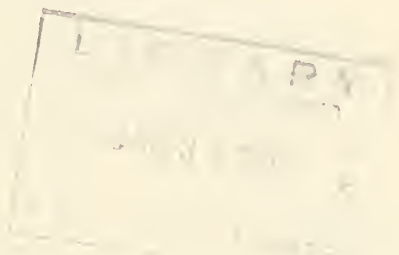


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JAN. 25, A. M.
1956

The FRUIT SITUATION

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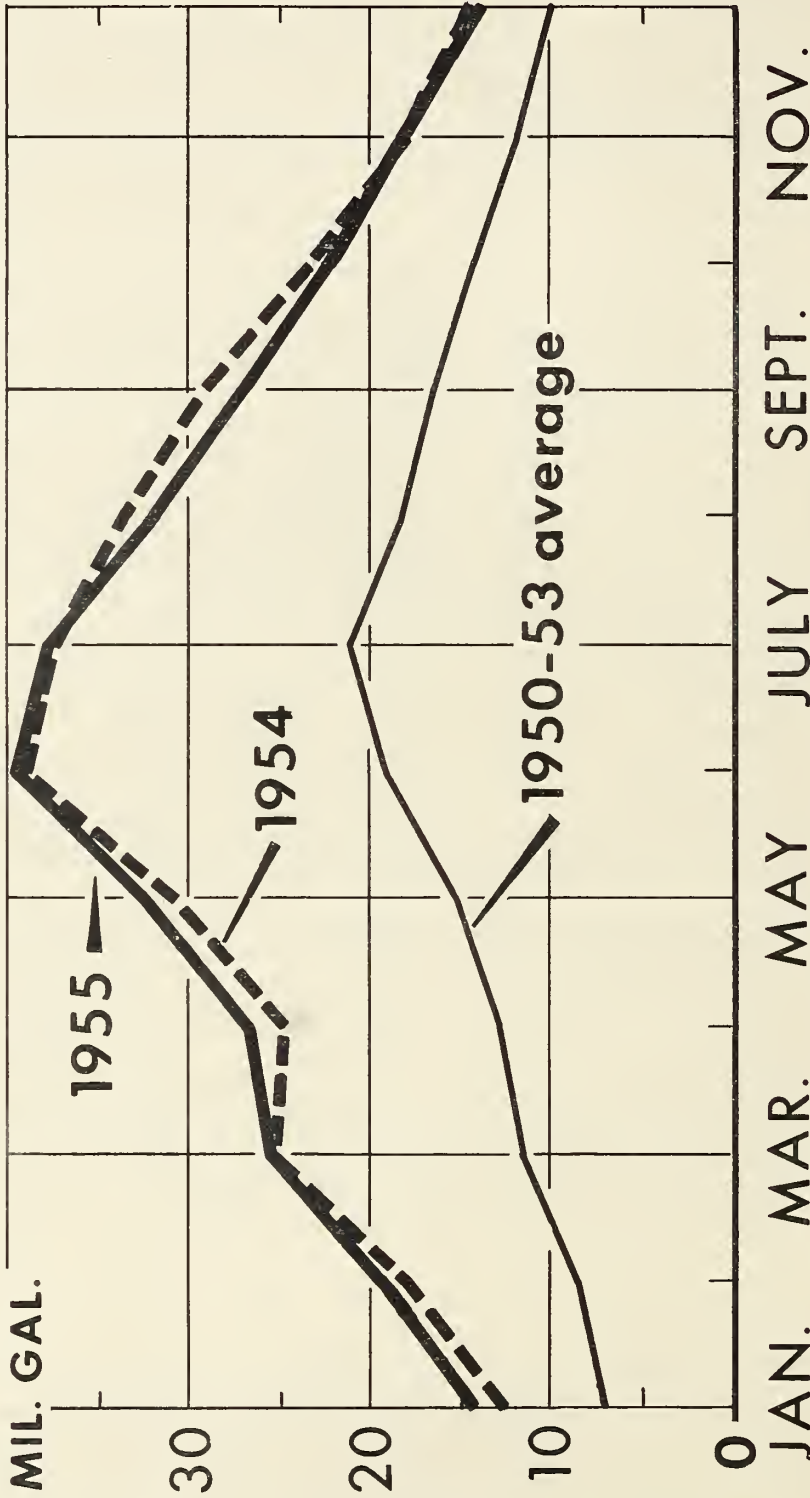


Since 1940-41, production of oranges in Florida has more than tripled, while that in California has declined over one-fourth. Production in Florida surpassed that in California in 1945-46,

and in 1955-56 it is over twice that of California. Over the entire period, total production increased from about 83 million boxes to 130 million boxes.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

ORANGE JUICE COLD STORAGE STOCKS*



* MOSTLY FROZEN CONCENTRATE, 1ST OF MONTH

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 3015-56 (1) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Cold-storage stocks of orange juice, mostly frozen concentrate, increased sharply during the first half of the year when production was seasonally heavy in Florida, then declined. The monthly pat-

terns of stocks for 1954 and 1955 were similar but stocks were higher than in earlier years when production was smaller.

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 T H E F R U I T S I T U A T I O N
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Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, January 19, 1956

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SUMMARY

Larger supplies of grapefruit, apples, and pears remain to be marketed during the first half of 1956 than a year earlier. Supplies of oranges and lemons are about as large. Demand for fruit is expected to continue strong during the first half of 1956 and demand for oranges for processing is expected to be better than a year ago.

Total fruit exports in the 1955-56 season are likely to exceed those of last season, largely as a result of favorable demand in Western Europe. Apples will benefit from reduced European production, but pear exports may be no larger than last year. Winter orange exports are likely to be below last year because of large Mediterranean production, but prospects for summer orange exports are favorable. Lemon exports, high last season, are likely to remain so, with little change in grapefruit. All processed citrus products are expected to continue their upward trend. Canned deciduous fruit exports are likely to be somewhat above last year due to increased sales under local currency programs. Total dried fruit exports, principally raisins and prunes, are not expected to exceed last season because of somewhat higher prices in the U.S., especially for prunes.

Grower and terminal auction prices for Florida oranges for fresh markets and grower prices for oranges for processing averaged considerably higher during November and December 1955 than in these months of 1954. This was partly the result of light supplies from California and lighter carryover stocks of canned and frozen orange juice. In early January, shipping point prices for Florida oranges tended to increase. No damage has been reported so far to Florida citrus from cold weather in January.

Although fresh use of 1955-56 crop Florida oranges to January 14 was about 5 percent smaller than a year earlier, use by processors was about 14 percent larger. The pack of frozen orange concentrate by January 1 was about 36 percent larger than comparable production in 1954-55. Output of canned orange juice was about the same as a year ago. With remaining supplies of Florida oranges only a little larger than a year ago and stronger demand for processing, prices are expected to continue higher this winter than last.

Market supplies of California Navel oranges were light in November and December, partly because of delayed maturity of the new crop. This contributed to unusually high prices for these oranges at the terminal auctions. With shipments heavier in late December and early January and the Christmas trade over, prices declined sharply to a level somewhat under a year earlier. Remaining supplies of Navel and midseason oranges are about as large as a year ago.

Fresh market shipments of grapefruit from Florida in November and December were up 6 percent and grower prices held fairly steady, generally at levels a little under a year earlier. The 1955-56 crop is up about 10 percent from last year. Remaining supplies are moderately larger than a year ago, and prices during winter and early spring probably will continue somewhat under those of this time in 1955.

Fresh market use of Florida grapefruit to January 14 was about 5 percent larger than a year earlier and use by processors was nearly 5 percent larger. By January 1, the pack of canned grapefruit juice was 12 percent larger than a year earlier, but the pack of grapefruit sections was 25 percent smaller.

Stocks of apples and pears in cold storage on January 1 were about somewhat larger than a year earlier. In Washington, apple stocks were up considerably. As usual, most of the pears were in the Pacific Coast States. In December, prices for apples at important shipping points tended to hold steady. Auction prices for D'Anjou pears, the principal winter variety, averaged a little lower in December than a year earlier.

The 1955-56 packs of dried fruits, canned fruits, and frozen fruits and fruit juices are larger than the respective 1954-55 packs. The 1955-56 pack of canned citrus juices, now well under way, probably will exceed the 1954-55 pack. Cold storage stocks of frozen fruits (excluding juices) on January 1, 1956 were about 10 percent larger than a year earlier. Stocks of frozen orange juice, mostly concentrate, were 14 percent larger.

ORANGES

Production of Early and Midseason
Oranges Lighter, That of Valencias
Heavier, Than in 1954-55

Total production of oranges (excluding tangerines) in the United States in 1955-56 was estimated as of January 1, 1956 at 130 million boxes,

nearly the same as in 1954-55 but 16 percent larger than the 1944-53 average. Increases over 1954-55 in Florida, Texas, and Louisiana are a little more than offset by decreases in Arizona and California. Total production of early and midseason oranges is estimated at 67 million boxes, 3 percent under 1954-55. Most of the decrease is in California. Prospective production of Valencias is 63 million boxes, 3 percent above 1954-55. Most of the increase is in Florida. Florida Valencias are used extensively for making frozen concentrate, while California Valencias provide most of the oranges used fresh during the summer.

Orange Prices Higher This Season Than in 1954-55

Both shipping point and terminal auction prices for Florida oranges shipped to fresh markets have increased considerably since early November. This was partly the result of lighter supplies of California oranges than a year earlier and partly the result of stronger demand for Florida oranges for processing. Season-end stocks of Florida canned and frozen orange juices were lighter than in the fall of 1954, contributing to increased demand for processing. Prices received by Florida growers for oranges for making into frozen concentrate started the season in November 1955 at a higher level than a year earlier and advanced moderately during December. In early January, prices generally for Florida oranges averaged considerably higher than a year previously. With the increased demand for oranges for processing, prices can be expected to continue higher this winter than a year earlier.

Because of lateness in reaching maturity, market supplies of new-crop California Navel oranges were light in November and December. This contributed to unusually high prices at the terminal auctions. With the Christmas trade over and some increases in shipments in late December and early January, auction prices for these oranges declined sharply. In early January, prices averaged moderately under a year previously.

Increased Use of Florida Oranges By Processors This Season

Approximately 29.5 million boxes of 1955-56 crop Florida oranges had been utilized by January 14, nearly 7 percent more than in the same part of 1954-55. With carryover stocks of canned and frozen orange juice smaller last fall than a year earlier, processing, especially the making of frozen concentrate, got under way a little earlier than in the fall of 1954. As a result, movement to processors by January 14, 1956 was over 19 million boxes, about 14 percent larger than a year earlier. Output of frozen orange concentrate by January 1 was about 7.7 million gallons, 36 percent larger than comparable production in 1954-55. Fresh use of Florida oranges by January 14 was about 5 percent smaller than a year earlier. Slightly more Florida oranges remained to be marketed after January 14 than a year earlier, when the crop was a little lighter.

Export Program for Oranges

A program designed to encourage exports of fresh and processed oranges (including concentrated tangerine juice) from the 1955-56 crop was made effective November 1, 1955 by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The program provides for flat rates of payment for each eligible product and is similar to programs that were in effect during the past 7 years. For fresh oranges, the rate is 50 cents per box. This compares with the rate of 75 cents per box under the 1954-55 program. Eligible countries include principal western European countries (other than the United Kingdom and citrus-producing countries).

Exports and declarations for export of principal items under the current program through January 14, 1956 were as follows: Fresh oranges, about 84,000 boxes; canned single-strength orange juice, about 113,000 cases (24-2's); and processed (hot-pack) concentrated orange juice (57-68 degree Brix), about 148,000 gallons. Exports of canned juice were about the same as in the comparable period of 1954-55, while those of fresh oranges and hot-pack concentrated juice were much smaller.

During November 1954-October 1955, total exports of fresh oranges and tangerines, including quantities moved with the aid of export payments, were about 8.5 million boxes, 3 percent larger than in 1953-54. Exports of processed oranges were about 7 percent larger than in 1953-54. Total exports of fresh and processed oranges and tangerines on a fresh equivalent basis in 1954-55 were about 12.9 million boxes, 5 percent larger than in 1953-54. This was nearly 10 percent of the 1954-55 crop.

Supplies of Tangerines Lighter Than a Year Ago

About 1.4 million boxes of Florida tangerines remained to be marketed after January 14, 1956. This was about 200,000 boxes less than a year earlier, when the crop was 500,000 boxes larger. The 1955-56 crop in Florida was estimated as of January 1, 1956 at 4.6 million boxes, 10 percent smaller than the 1954-55 crop but 1 percent larger than the 1944-53 average. Total utilization of the 1955-56 crop through January 14 was nearly 300,000 boxes lighter than comparable use in the same period of 1954-55. Fresh market shipments were considerably lighter and use by processors about the same. During most weeks of November and December 1955, both shipping point and terminal auction prices averaged considerably higher than in corresponding weeks of 1954. Prices declined in late December and early January to levels not greatly different from a year previously.

GRAPEFRUIT

Heavier Crop in 1955-56

The 1955-56 crop of grapefruit in the United States was estimated as of January 1 at 46.2 million boxes, 10 percent above 1954-55 but 6 percent below the 1944-53 average. Most of the increase in 1955-56 is in Florida, where the crop of 39 million boxes is up 12 percent. Production in 1955-56 is up a little in California but down somewhat in Arizona and Texas.

Prices in Early January Under Levels of a Year Previously

Shipping point prices for the principal types of grapefruit in Florida held fairly steady during November and December, generally at levels

a little under a year earlier. However, prices for seedless varieties frequently averaged slightly higher. In early January, prices for all types averaged a little under those of this time in 1955. Prices for Florida grapefruit on the principal auctions in early January also averaged a little under a year earlier. With remaining supplies of grapefruit moderately larger than a year earlier, prices generally during winter and early spring probably will continue somewhat under those of this time in 1955.

Heavier Fresh Market Shipments of Grapefruit This Season

Total utilization of 1955-56 crop Florida grapefruit by January 14 was about 13 million boxes, 5 percent larger than a year earlier. Much of the increase consisted of shipments to fresh markets. Use by processors was about 5.3 million boxes, slightly more than comparable use in 1954-55. More than 26 million boxes of the prospective crop remained to be marketed after January 14. This was about 3.6 million boxes more than a year earlier, when the crop was 4.2 million boxes larger.

Export Program for Grapefruit

To help market the large 1955-56 crop of grapefruit, the U. S. Department of Agriculture began an export program for fresh and processed grapefruit on November 1, 1955. This program is similar to the current program for oranges and to those of the past 7 years for both oranges and grapefruit. The current program for grapefruit provides for flat rates of payment for each eligible product. For fresh grapefruit, the rate is 50 cents per box, the same as for oranges. Under the 1954-55 program for grapefruit, the rate for fresh grapefruit was 60 cents per box.

Through January 14, 1956 under the current program, about 42,000 boxes of fresh grapefruit and 125,000 cases (24-2's) of canned single-strength grapefruit juice and smaller quantities of other items had been exported or declared for export. Exports of canned juice were heavier than a year earlier, while those of fresh grapefruit were lighter.

LEMONS

Production of lemons in California in 1955-56 was estimated as of January 1, 1956 at 13.2 million boxes, 6 percent smaller than the 1954-55 crop but 1.5 percent larger than the 1944-53 average. Most of the new crop remained to be marketed after January 1. Both grower and terminal auction prices for lemons in December 1955 averaged considerably higher than in December 1954.

Output of frozen concentrate for lemonade through December 24 of the 1955-56 season was about 269,000 gallons, more than 4 times output in the same period of 1954-55. Stocks on December 24, 1955 were only about half those of a year earlier. Some increase in the pack of this product in 1955-56 seems probable.

APPLES

Heavier Year-End Stocks

Cold-storage stocks of apples on January 1, 1956, were 11 percent larger than a year earlier, according to the Cold Storage Report of the United State Department of Agriculture. Largest increases were in New England, New York, and Washington, where production was up in 1955. In contrast, stocks were much lighter in the Appalachian area, where cold weather last spring cut the crop.

Prices

Prices received by growers for apples for fresh use, on a national average basis, increased more than seasonally from October to December 1955. The relatively low prices in October were partly the result of pressure of unusually heavy supplies on the market. With the passing of the seasonal peak in marketings and a shift to storage supplies, prices increased but still did not quite reach the levels of December 1954. In early January, prices for leading varieties at shipping points in Washington and New York, where stocks are up this winter, averaged moderately under a year earlier. But in the Appalachian area, where stocks are down, prices tended to average much the same as a year earlier.

Lighter Packs of Canned Apples
and Applesauce This Season

To January 1 of the 1955-56 season, about 3.1 million cases (6-10's) of canned apples had been packed. This was 22 percent smaller than the pack in the same part of 1954-55. Carryover stocks held by canners on August 1, 1955 were much heavier than the very light stocks of a year earlier, resulting in somewhat heavier supplies this season. Shipments during August-December have been about the same as in this period of 1954. On January 1, 1956, stocks were about 2.65 million cases, slightly larger than a year earlier.

Output of canned applesauce to January 1 of the 1955-56 season was about 11.8 million actual cases, 11 percent smaller than the pack in the same part of 1954-55. This reduction nearly offset the heavier carryover stocks on August 1, 1955, than a year earlier. Shipments during August-December were slightly larger than in this period of 1954, and canners' stocks on January 1, 1956, over 8.7 million actual cases, were 5 percent larger.

Exports of Apples in 1955-56 Season
Nearly as Large as in 1954-55

Exports of apples during July-October 1955 were about 410,000 bushels, nearly the same as in this period of 1954. Total exports during July 1954-June 1955 were about 1,968,000 bushels, 37 percent larger than in 1953-54. Imports of apples during July-October 1955 were about 171,000 bushels, 37 percent smaller than a year earlier. During the 1954-55 season, total imports were about 1,093,000 bushels, down 30 percent from 1953-54. Canada is the principal source of imports of apples.

1955 Apple Crop Smaller Than
1954 Crop But Near Average

The 1955 commercial apple crop was about 105.3 million bushels, 4 percent under the 1954 crop and 1 percent below the 1944-53 average. A heavy reduction in the Appalachian area more than offset sharp increases in the New England States and Washington.

Production in 1955 by varietal classes was as follows: Winter apples, 89.3 million bushels, 85 percent; fall varieties, 11.1 million bushels, 10 percent; and summer apples, 4.9 million bushels, 5 percent. Total production of winter varieties was 3 percent smaller than in 1954. The crop of York Imperial apples was much lighter than in 1954, while the crop of McIntosh was up sharply. Production of Delicious, the leading winter variety, was up moderately, while that of Winesaps was down moderately. Total production of fall varieties was down 10 percent, and that of summer apples was down 15 percent.

PEARS

Larger Year-End
Stocks of Pears

Cold-storage holdings of pears on January 1, 1956 were about 4 percent larger than a year earlier, according to the Cold Storage Report of the United States Department of Agriculture. Most of these pears were winter varieties in the Pacific Coast States.

Auction Prices in Early
January Below a Year
Previously

Prices received by growers for pears for fresh use, on a national average basis, declined during the fall of 1955, reaching a level in December considerably under that of a year earlier. Auction prices for D'Anjou pears, the principal winter variety, averaged a little lower during late December than a year earlier.

Lighter Early-Season Exports

Exports of pears during July-October 1955 were about 385,000 bushels, 12 percent smaller than in the same months of 1954. During July 1954-June 1955, total exports were 693,000 bushels, 7 percent smaller than in 1953-54.

Larger 1955 Crop of
Winter Pears

The 1955 crop of pears was 30.5 million bushels, slightly larger than the 1954 crop but a little under the 1944-53 average. Production of Bartlett pears in California, Oregon, and Washington was about 20.8 million bushels, slightly more than in 1954 and 9 percent above average. Production of other varieties, mostly winter pears, in these three States in 1955 was about 6.9 million bushels, 17 percent larger than in 1954 and a little above average. These pears provide most of the supplies for fresh market shipment during winter and spring.

STRAWBERRIES

Increased Winter Acreage
in Florida

Acreage in the 1956 Florida winter crop of strawberries is indicated to be 4,000, about one-tenth larger than in 1955. As of early January, production on this acreage was estimated at 340,000 crates (24 quarts each), approximately one-tenth larger than in 1955. However, the cold weather of early and mid-January probably will delay harvest and may reduce the crop below earlier expectations.

As usual most of the crop for fresh use and for processing will come from the spring acreage. Prospective acreage for harvest in the spring States in 1956 has been tentatively estimated at 126,020 acres, 20 percent larger than in 1955. Increases are large in numerous States. However, because of freezing weather this fall and winter, some acreage may be lost, especially in Washington and Oregon, and stands of plants may be thinned in these and other States. The cold weather in these 2 States also damaged cane fruits, pointing to reduced production in 1956.

Record-Large Pack of Frozen
Strawberries in 1955

The 1955 commercial crop of strawberries was approximately 13 million crates, about one-tenth larger than the 1954 crop and close to the record 1952 crop. About 42 percent of the 1955 crop was used fresh and 58 percent was processed, mostly by freezing. Nearly 89 percent of the volume processed was grown in California, Oregon, and Washington. The 1955 commercial pack of frozen strawberries probably was about 260 million pounds, 17 percent heavier than the 1954 pack and a record. Holdings of frozen strawberries in cold storage on January 1, 1956 were about 136 million pounds, 24 percent larger than a year earlier.

Higher Prices for
1955 Crop

Prices received by growers for the entire 1955 commercial strawberry crop averaged \$7.20 per crate, compared with \$7.08 for the 1954 crop. Florida growers received an average of \$9.44 per crate for the 1955 crop, 18 percent less than in 1954. For strawberries sold for fresh use, growers in the United States received an average of \$9.30 per crate in 1955, 2 percent higher than in 1954. Sales for processing averaged \$5.68, in 1955, up 6 percent.

DRIED FRUIT

Heavier Pack in 1955-56

Output of dried fruits in 1955-56 is tentatively estimated to be slightly above the relatively small 1954-55 pack of about 403,000 tons, processed weight. Production of raisins, the leading item, is about

210,000 tons (processed weight), 32 percent larger than in 1954-55. In contrast, the 1955-56 pack of dried prunes, about 136,000 tons, excluding substandard, is 23 percent smaller. Even so, supplies of prunes as well as raisins are more than adequate for usual domestic utilization. This means more raisins but less prunes for export this season. Among other dried fruits a heavier pack of apricots, but lighter packs of peaches and pears are indicated. Packs of these fruits are much smaller than those of raisins and prunes. In 1955-56 per capita consumption of dried fruits probably will continue at a rate of a little over 4 pounds.

Government Removal Programs

Under the program announced September 15, 1955 by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to assist California raisin producers dispose of surplus raisins, about 22,500 tons of Thompson seedless raisins had been sold for export by January 5, 1956. The tonnage that will qualify for payments and the rate of payment that will apply will not be determined until the program is completed later in the season.

The program provides that payments will be made only in the event that grower returns on raisins exported are less than 80 percent of returns from the domestic market. Moreover, payments on raisins exported will be limited to a maximum of \$20 per ton. The United States Department of Agriculture payments will be made to the Raisin Administrative Committee for distribution to producers and equity holders of the surplus pool. Under former programs, payments were made to exporters. The Committee payments will cover all tonnage in a surplus pool and hence will be less per ton than the United States Department of Agriculture payment if only a portion of the pooled tonnage is exported. The Raisin Administrative Committee and surplus pools of raisins are established under a Federal marketing order.

Approximately 22,848 tons of raisins were exported under the Department's export-payment program for the 1954-55 season. In addition, 6,909 tons were exported under a supplemental program for 1952 and 1953 surplus-pool raisins that was operative from October 1954 to March 1955.

Under the Department's diversion program for 1955-crop dates, applications totalling 2,590,000 pounds had been approved by January 14, 1956. About 707,000 pounds (revised) were diverted under a similar program in the 1954-55 season. In California, production of dates was 16,500 tons in 1955 and 15,400 tons in 1954.

The Department in September 1955 bought 4,230,000 pounds of dried apricots for use in the National School Lunch Program. The 1955-56 pack of dried apricots was more than double the 1954-55 pack of 7,126 tons (processed weight).

CANNED FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

Increased Pack of Canned Fruits in 1955

The pack of commercially-canned fruits in continental United States in 1955 probably was approximately 3.3 billion pounds, about 10 percent above the large pack in 1954. With the California peach crop about 10

percent larger in 1955 than in 1954, the total pack of canned peaches in 1955 was over 22.5 million cases (24-2 1/2's), 22 percent larger than in 1954. The pack of fruit cocktail, salad, and mixed fruits, of which peaches are an important ingredient, was nearly 10.9 million cases, up 9 percent. Other completed packs were as follows: Apricots, 5.9 million cases, up 112 percent; R.S.P. cherries, 3.5 million cases, up 53 percent; and sweet cherries, 1.4 million cases, up 44 percent. With canning still under way on January 1, the pack of canned applesauce by that date was 11 percent smaller than a year earlier while that of canned apples was 22 percent smaller. In Florida, the pack of canned grapefruit sections to January 1, 1956 was about 25 percent under a year previously. Carry-over stocks of this item last fall were up sharply from a year earlier.

On June 1, 1955, packers' stocks of 10 important items of canned fruits were about 6 percent larger than on that date in 1954. Similar figures for recent dates are available for only a few items. Stocks of canned R.S.P. cherries were 53 percent larger on December 1, 1955 than a year previously. On January 1, 1956, packers' stocks of canned applesauce were 5 percent larger than a year earlier, and those of canned apples were about 1 percent larger. Stocks of citrus sections and salad held by Florida packers on January 1, 1956 were about 11 percent smaller than a year previously. Available data on wholesale distributors' stocks on November 1, 1955 show some increase over a year earlier for canned applesauce and pineapple but a small decrease for R.S.P. cherries. For the entire 1955-56 season, supplies of canned fruits are moderately larger than for 1954-55. Per capita consumption of canned fruits in 1955 probably was at least 1 pound above the 1954 rate of a little over 19 pounds.

Early-Season Pack of Canned
Citrus Juices in Florida
up Slightly

Approximately 14 million cases (24-2's) of single-strength citrus juices made from 1955-56 crop citrus in Florida had been canned by January 1, 1956. This was not quite 3 percent larger than a year earlier. Output of orange juice (10.1 million cases) and that of blended orange and grapefruit juice (1.65 million cases) were about the same as a year earlier. But that of grapefruit juice (1.9 million cases) was 12 percent larger, and that of tangerine juice (377,145 cases) was 63 percent larger. In addition, the pack of frozen orange concentrate was up 36 percent.

Movement of the new packs into trade channels has not been quite as large as in the same part of the 1954-55 season. But because of the much smaller carryover stocks last fall, total stocks of canned Florida citrus juice on January 1, 1956 were about 13 percent under a year earlier. Stocks of canned grapefruit juice were less than half those of a year previously. With the grapefruit crop larger this season, some increase in the pack of this juice this season seems probable.

The 1954-55 pack of all canned fruit juices was approximately 1.9 billion pounds, the equivalent of about 64 million cases of 24 No. 2 cans. Per capita consumption was a little over 13 pounds, single-strength, about the same as in 1953-54.

U.S.D.A. Purchases
for School Lunches

The U. S. Department of Agriculture in December 1955 purchased both canned grapefruit sections and canned concentrated orange juice for use in the National School Lunch Program. The purchases of grapefruit sections consisted of 201,000 cases of 12 No. 3 cylinder cans and 154,000 cases of 24 No. 2 cans. The total quantity is the equivalent of 405,250 cases of 24 No. 2 cans. The orange juice amounted to 85,650 cases of 12 No. 3 cylinder cans, the equivalent of 369,366 gallons of orange concentrate. All purchases were made with Section 6 (school lunch) funds. The canned grapefruit sections were to be delivered during the period January 2 through February 18, 1956, and the orange juice during January 9-February 11, 1956. All purchases were from Florida.

FROZEN FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

Larger Pack in 1955

Total production of frozen fruits and fruit juices in 1955 is tentatively estimated at approximately 1.4 billion pounds, about 9 percent larger than in 1954. The pack of frozen strawberries was about 260 million pounds, 17 percent larger than in 1954 and a new record. Output of R.S.P. cherries was about 111 million pounds, 28 percent above 1954. The pack of peaches was nearly 47 million pounds, 29 percent larger than in 1954 and the largest since 1946. Most of the increase was in California, where the 1955 peach crop was up 10 percent. Although figures on minor items are not yet available, total production of frozen deciduous fruits probably was about 15 percent larger than the 1954 pack of about 523 million pounds.

Output of frozen orange concentrate in calendar 1955 is tentatively estimated at approximately 700 million pounds, up about 13 percent. This was partly the result of heavier production in California and larger production in Florida during the fall of 1955 than in this period of 1954. The pack of frozen concentrate for lemonade, the second most important item, was nearly 8.3 million gallons in 1954-55, about 16 percent smaller than in 1953-54. But through December 24 of the 1955-56 season, it was over 4 times the light volume a year earlier. Total production of frozen citrus juices in 1955 was moderately larger than in 1954. Per capita consumption of all frozen fruits and fruit juices in 1955 probably was at least one-half pound above the 1954 rate of 7.3 pounds, product weight.

Heavier Early-Season Packs
In Florida From 1955-56 Crops

Production of frozen orange concentrate from the 1955-56 crop of Florida oranges got under way in November, about two weeks earlier than the start of the 1954-55 season. By January 1, 1956, about 7.8 million gallons (76 million pounds) had been made, compared with 5.6 million gallons a year earlier. Movement to household consumer was heavier in 1955 than in 1954 and carryover stocks at the start of the 1955-56 season were

lighter than a year earlier. With the prospective larger crop of Florida Valencias, which are preferred for frozen concentrate, some increase in pack of this item in 1955-56 seems likely. Early-season output of other frozen citrus juices in Florida also was heavier than a year ago.

In 1954-55 over 3 million boxes of Florida oranges were made into chilled single-strength orange juice. Some increase in use of oranges for this product in 1955-56 is expected.

Heavier Year-End Stocks

Total cold-storage holdings of frozen fruits and fruit juices on January 1, 1956 were approximately 675 million pounds, 8 percent larger than a year earlier. Stocks of frozen strawberries, the largest item among deciduous fruits, were 136 million pounds, up 24 percent, while those of cherries were 64 million pounds, up 16 percent. Other fruits of which holdings were up on January 1 are apples, apricots, loganberries and youngberries, and peaches. Fruits of which stocks were smaller are blackberries, blueberries, grapes, plums and prunes, and raspberries. Total stocks of frozen deciduous fruits on January 1, 1956 were 417 million pounds, 10 percent above a year earlier. Total holdings of deciduous fruits decreased over 27 million pounds in December, 1955.

Cold-storage stocks of frozen orange juice, mostly concentrate, on January 1, 1956 were about 157 million pounds (15.9 million gallons), nearly 14 percent larger than a year earlier. Holdings of this item increased about 15 million pounds (1.5 million gallons) during December 1955, when production was considerably larger than in December 1954. Stocks of other fruit juices and purees on January 1, 1956 were 101 million pounds, down 2 percent from a month earlier and 8 percent from a year earlier.

: THE FRUIT SITUATION IS ISSUED :
: 4 TIMES A YEAR, IN JANUARY, :
: JUNE, AUGUST, AND OCTOBER :
:

Table 1.- Fruits: Season average price per unit received by growers, average 1935-39, 1947-49 annual 1950-55

Commodity	Unit	Average		1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955 1/
		1935-39	1947-49						
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Noncitrus									
Apples	Bu.	0.77	1.80	1.59	1.77	2.55	2.57	2.25	2.01
Apricots	Ton	38.74	76.80	95.30	121.00	115.00	119.00	127.00	106.00
Avocados	Ton	127.00	371.00	302.00	239.00	286.00	283.00	186.00	258.00
Cherries, all	Ton	75.76	205.33	167.00	188.00	163.00	220.00	248.00	2/162.00
Sweet	Ton	101.54	230.00	237.00	295.00	208.00	274.00	289.00	216.00
Sour	Ton	56.48	190.00	130.00	138.00	123.00	182.00	210.00	126.00
Cranberries	Bbl.	11.06	12.18	9.45	14.50	18.80	14.50	11.10	10.30
Dates	Ton	112.00	116.00	184.00	105.00	100.00	130.00	94.00	144.00
Figs	Ton	26.89	54.83	99.50	78.40	62.90	59.30	61.90	2/74.84
Grapes	Ton	17.42	38.33	68.20	40.10	39.60	47.90	51.10	41.70
Olives	Ton	59.08	161.67	231.00	173.00	103.00	198.00	166.00	213.00
Peaches	Bu.	.90	1.71	2.05	2.02	2.01	1.90	2.00	2.19
Pears	Bu.	.72	1.92	2.14	2.43	1.73	2.02	2.10	2.14
Persimmons	Ton	31.00	---	76.00	93.00	69.00	128.00	116.00	---
Pineapple	Crate	2.14	4.85	4.50	5.70	6.50	6.00	5.40	6.20
Plums	Ton	46.30	133.33	172.00	142.00	226.00	156.00	172.00	173.00
Pomegranates	Ton	20.00	---	58.00	64.00	66.00	81.00	70.00	---
Prunes:									
Fresh	Ton	41.70	70.53	124.00	91.50	94.50	93.70	147.00	74.00
For canning	Ton	14.29	39.30	95.80	49.90	50.60	41.00	45.00	39.80
Dried (dried basis)	Ton	69.24	155.33	245.00	172.00	233.00	222.00	217.00	287.00
Frozen (fresh basis)	Ton	---	39.37	98.50	50.00	50.60	46.30	45.00	40.00
Strawberries	Crate	2.65	7.60	7.46	6.65	6.74	6.97	7.08	7.20
Citrus 3/									
Oranges, incl.									
tangerines	Box	1.52	2.07	2.23	1.84	2.13	2.28	2.19	---
Grapefruit	Box	.71	1.15	1.20	1.06	1.35	1.10	1.26	---
Lemons	Box	2.98	4.73	4.01	4.73	5.11	3.82	4.04	---
Limes	Box	3.65	5.43	4.29	5.60	5.84	7.16	4.93	---
Tree nuts									
Almonds	Ton	285.00	436.67	546.00	472.00	464.00	476.00	498.00	800.00
Filberts	Ton	240.00	243.00	350.00	351.00	300.00	344.00	320.00	440.00
Pecans, all	Lb.	.092	.178	.283	.197	.220	.161	.283	.316
Improved	Lb.	.124	.221	.317	.216	.251	.176	.324	.407
Seedling	Lb.	.071	.151	.257	.172	.188	.147	.251	.288
Walnuts	Ton	198.00	383.67	385.00	429.00	396.00	412.00	349.00	540.00

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Total value of production divided by production having value.

3/ All methods of sale, as sold.

Table 2.- Fruits and nuts: Production, United States
average 1935-39, annual 1951-55

Commodity	Average 1935-39	Crop year				
		1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
<u>NON-CITRUS</u>						
Apples, commercial	3,056	2,656	2,220	2,239	2,636	2,527
Apricots, 3 States	265	183	177	243	155	268
Avocados, 2 States	10	35	32	32	56	34
Cherries, 12 States	149	230	218	224	206	268
Cranberries	31	46	40	60	51	52
Dates, California	4	19	16	17	15	16
Figs, 2 States	90	104	100	1/83	1/84	1/77
Grapes	2,444	3,390	3,164	2,700	2,569	3,174
Olives, California	31	64	57	28	50	39
Peaches	1,355	1,527	1,501	1,547	1,472	1,231
Pears	708	736	758	715	726	763
Persimmons, California	3	3	3	1	2	*(2)
Pineapples, Florida	2/	2/	1	1	1	2/
Plums, 2 States	67	102	61	92	79	92
Pomegranates, California	2	3	2	2	2	*(2)
Prunes, 4 States	732	538	423	455	515	434
Strawberries	189	207	212	224	212	231
Total non-citrus	9,136	9,843	8,985	8,663	8,831	9,210
<u>CITRUS</u>						
Oranges and tangerines	2,624	5,262	5,324	5,670	5,835	5,817
Grapefruit	1,229	1,590	1,496	1,904	1,664	1,824
Lemons, California	363	506	497	637	553	521
Limes, Florida	3	10	13	15	15	14
Total citrus	4,219	7,368	7,330	8,226	8,067	8,176
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>						
Including citrus from:						
Bloom of current year	13,355	17,211	16,315	16,889	16,898	17,386
Bloom of preceding year	13,131	17,380	16,353	15,993	17,057	17,277
<u>NUTS</u>						
Almonds, California	15	43	36	39	43	36
Filberts, 2 States	2	7	12	5	9	7
Pecans	46	77	74	106	45	48
Walnuts, 2 States	57	77	84	59	75	75
Total nuts	120	204	206	209	172	166

1/ California production only.

2/ Less than 500 tons.

* Unofficial rough estimate.

Table 4.- Frozen fruits and fruit juices: Pack and cold-storage holdings, 1954 and 1955 seasons

Commodity	Pack			Stocks	
	1954	Prel. 1955	Dec. 31 average 1950-54	Dec. 31 1954	Dec. 31 1955
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Apples and applesauce	60,094	---	1/26,352	1/31,025	1/37,822
Apricots	5,404	---	3,986	2,989	8,653
Blackberries	14,156	---	11,541	12,917	11,204
Blueberries	20,971	---	17,561	26,358	21,994
Cherries	90,335	2/111,324	53,619	55,328	63,961
Grapes	9,411	---	16,462	15,416	12,255
Peaches	36,380	46,922	25,607	30,664	36,748
Plums and prunes	4,498	---	8,903	9,664	9,248
Raspberries	31,800	---	26,506	34,562	31,682
Strawberries	221,446	260,000	105,831	109,823	136,474
Young, Logan, Boysen and similar berries	17,822	---	10,012	11,694	14,305
Orange juice 3/	(See below)	(See below)	104,323	138,579	157,342
Other fruit juices and purees	---	---	77,483	109,422	100,683
Other fruit	10,674	---	31,087	37,529	32,327
Total	519,351	---	519,273	625,971	674,698
			Pack 4/		
	1954-55		Through January 1		
	1,000 gallons		1954-55	1,000 gallons	1955-56
<u>Citrus juices</u>					
Orange					
Concentrated	68,558		5/5,631		5/7,676
Unconcentrated	382				
Grapefruit					
Concentrated	1,176		5/20		5/80
Unconcentrated	0				
Blend, orange and grapefruit					
Concentrated	561				5/71
Lemon					
Concentrated	908				
Unconcentrated	794				
Lemonade base	8,268				
Tangerine, Concentrated	877		5/183		5/110

1/ Excludes stocks of applesauce, which are included in fruit juices and purees.

2/ R.S.P. cherries only. 3/ Orange juice, single-strength and concentrated.

4/ Season beginning November 1. 5/ Florida pack only, through January 1.

Compiled from reports of the National Association of Frozen Food Packers, Florida Canners Association, and survey by U.S.D.A.

Table 5.- Citrus fruits: Production, average 1944-53, annual 1953 and 1954, and indicated 1955, as of January 1, 1956 1/

Crop and State	Average 1944-53	1953	1954	Indicated 1955
	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes
<u>ORANGES</u>				
California, all	44,479	32,400	39,140	36,000
Navels and miscellaneous <u>2/</u>	16,419	14,460	15,340	13,000
Valencias	28,060	17,940	23,800	23,000
Florida, all	63,090	91,300	88,400	91,000
Temples	1,129	2,200	2,500	2,800
Early and midseason	33,601	48,000	49,500	49,200
Valencias	28,360	41,100	36,400	39,000
Texas, all	2,946	900	1,500	1,800
Early and midseason <u>2/</u>	1,882	675	1,100	1,350
Valencias	1,064	225	400	450
Arizona, all	1,024	1,170	1,130	1,000
Navels and miscellaneous <u>2/</u>	518	550	510	400
Valencias	505	620	620	600
Louisiana <u>2/</u>	257	100	175	215
5 States <u>3/</u>	111,796	125,870	130,345	130,015
Total early and midseason <u>4/</u>	53,807	65,985	69,125	66,965
Total Valencias	57,988	59,885	61,220	63,050
<u>TANGERINES</u>				
Florida	4,550	5,000	5,100	4,600
<u>ALL ORANGES AND TANGERINES</u>				
5 States <u>3/</u>	116,346	130,870	135,445	134,615
<u>GRAPEFRUIT</u>				
Florida, all	31,440	42,000	34,800	39,000
Seedless	14,960	21,900	20,500	22,000
Other	16,480	20,100	14,300	17,000
Texas, all	11,980	1,200	2,500	2,200
Arizona, all	3,119	2,670	2,470	2,400
California, all	2,723	2,500	2,400	2,600
Desert Valleys	1,046	1,050	900	900
Other	1,677	1,450	1,500	1,700
4 States <u>3/</u>	49,262	48,370	42,170	46,200
<u>LEMONS</u>				
California <u>3/</u>	13,001	16,130	14,000	13,200
<u>LIMES</u>				
Florida <u>3/</u>	248	370	380	360

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1 of the same year as the bloom. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested and/or eliminated on account of economic conditions. 2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ Net content of box varies. 4/ In California and Arizona, Navels and miscellaneous.

Table 6.- Oranges and lemons: Weighted average auction price per box, New York and Chicago, October-January, 1954 and 1955

Market and period	Oranges						Lemons 1/		
	California				Florida		California		
	Valencias		Navels						
	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	
<u>New York</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
October	: 6.26	5.63	---	---	3.73	4.07	3.78	3.08	
November	: 6.07	7.37	5.95	---	3.53	4.06	3.40	4.07	
December	: 4.75	7.22	5.11	8.30	3.86	4.59	3.40	3.79	
Season average through December	:	6.94	6.74	5.18	8.30	3.75	4.24	3.40	3.65
Week ended:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
January 6	:	---	---	---	7.04	---	4.45	---	4.29
13	:	---	---	5.86	4.71	4.34	4.23	3.82	4.15
<u>Chicago</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
October	: 6.45	6.47	---	---	3.57	---	4.05	4.00	
November	: 5.90	7.95	5.74	---	3.15	3.66	4.12	4.57	
December	: 4.91	7.64	5.12	8.33	3.19	4.31	3.66	4.62	
Season average through December	:	6.98	7.02	5.25	8.33	3.19	3.98	3.90	4.40
Week ended:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
January 6	:	---	---	5.20	---	3.61	4.32	3.86	4.31
13	:	---	---	6.05	5.85	3.50	3.97	3.76	3.57

1/ Price per 1/2 box.

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

Table 7.- Grapefruit, Florida: Weighted average auction price per box, New York and Chicago, October-January, 1954 and 1955

Market and period	Seedless		Other		Total		
	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	
<u>New York</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:	
October	: 4.45	4.34	2.71	3.16	4.31	4.24	
November	: 4.77	4.33	2.63	2.81	4.74	4.29	
December	: 4.21	4.22	2.72	2.60	4.18	4.17	
Season average through December	:	4.48	4.30	2.82	2.86	4.41	4.23
Week ended:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
January 6	:	---	4.06	---	2.71	---	4.04
13	:	4.38	4.06	3.08	2.71	4.34	4.00
<u>Chicago</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:	
October	: ---	---	---	---	4.24	4.07	
November	: ---	---	---	---	4.93	4.26	
December	: ---	---	---	---	4.17	4.48	
Season average through December	:	---	---	---	4.41	4.27	
Week ended:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
January 6	:	---	---	---	3.92	3.83	
13	:	---	---	---	4.15	4.14	

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

Table 8.- Oranges (excluding tangerine): Total weekly fresh shipments from producing areas, by varieties, August-January, 1954-55 and 1955-56 1/

Period	1954					1955				
	Calif- Ariz.	Calif- Ariz. Navels and Misc.	Fla.	Texas	Total	Calif- Ariz.	Calif- Ariz. Navels and Misc.	Fla.	Texas	Total
Week ended	Cars.	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
August	13 : 901				901	1,036				1,036
	20 : 835				835	1,025				1,025
	27 : 867				867	1,028				1,028
September	3 : 1,003				1,003	1,183				1,183
	10 : 939				939	1,021				1,021
	17 : 1,059		3		1,062	1,159				1,159
	24 : 981		27		1,008	1,147		6		1,153
October	1 : 977		113		1,090	1,132		66		1,198
	8 : 900		293		1,193	966		212		1,178
	15 : 826		624		1,450	788		382		1,170
	22 : 756		976		1,732	729		567		1,296
	29 : 659	1	1,042		1,702	698		928		1,626
November	5 : 572	19	1,322		1,913	609		961		1,570
	12 : 424	659	1,564		2,647	493	18	910		1,421
	19 : 94	871	1,313	75	2,353	342	75	1,435		1,852
	26 : 35	1,061	997	99	2,192	207	206	1,100		1,513
December	3 : 8	1,520	1,344	63	2,935	120	844	1,249		2,213
	10 : 3	1,634	1,998	83	3,718	64	1,005	1,788	5	2,862
	17 : 2	875	3,076	85	4,038	16	779	2,961	146	3,902
	24 : 2	533	1,299	68	1,902	12	546	2,175	94	2,827
	31 : ---	598	1,029	37	1,664	6	789	854	30	1,679
January	7 : 1	959	1,057	44	2,061	---	1,021	1,251	64	2,336
	14 : 1	1,072	1,424	44	2,541	---	927	1,295	79	2,301

1/ Interstate and intrastate fresh shipments for all items except Texas oranges. Latter represents interstate fresh shipments only. All data subject to revision.

2/ Excludes truck shipments: 476 cars to date November 12, 1954 and 140 cars for October, 301 cars for November and 124 cars for December 1-10 1955 (data not available by weeks)

Table 9.- Tangerines, Florida: Total weekly fresh shipments from producing points, November-January, 1954 and 1955

Season	November				December				January		
	5	12	19	26	3	10	17	24	3	7	14
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
1954-55	14	77	381	563	666	918	1,326	569	556	562	463
1955-56	21	69	250	423	531	736	1,131	1,095	293	520	382

Table 10.- Grapefruit and lemons: Total weekly fresh shipments from producing areas, August-January, 1954 and 1955 1/

Period	Grapefruit								Lemons	
	1954				1955				1954	1955
	Flori- da	Texas <u>2/</u>	Calif. Ariz.	Total	Flori- da	Texas <u>2/</u>	Calif. Ariz.	Total	Calif.	Calif.
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Week ended										
August	13		134	134			118	118	412	482
	20		103	103			100	100	311	468
	27		108	108			83	83	256	380
September	3		78	78			52	52	213	292
	10	71	53	124			32	32	260	244
	17	310	26	336			55	55	281	318
	24	586	7	593	135		21	156	249	235
October	1	748	1	749	547		5	552	190	226
	8	731	6	737	801		2	803	221	159
	15	645	4	649	803		2	805	188	124
	22	890	3	895	976		3	979	227	130
	29	745	5	759	981		1	982	200	152
November	5	641	4	666	840		1	841	172	137
	12	746	40	896	729		-	729	189	148
	19	793	127	1,035	961		-	961	194	194
	26	681	123	895	758	1	56	815	159	141
December	3	832	108	1,026	878	25	71	974	190	173
	10	1,029	112	1,244	1,087	8	103	1,198	176	192
	17	1,192	108	1,395	1,408	130	99	1,637	164	166
	24	509	90	656	885	83	66	1,034	192	184
	31	611	74	766	495	21	47	563	186	197
January	7	826	107	1,030	851	49	57	957	190	189
	14	1,085	166	1,392	1,063	90	100	1,253	225	213

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

2/ Excludes truck shipments: 349 cars to date November 12, 1954 and 102 cars for October, 301 cars for November and 125 cars for December 1-10, 1955 (data not available by weeks.)

Table 11.- Apples and pears: Weighted average auction price per box, specified varieties and all grades, New York and Chicago, October-January, 1954 and 1955

Market and period	Northwestern apples (std. box)				Western pears (std. box)			
	Delicious 1/		All leading varieties		Bosc		D'Anjou	
	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York								
October	5.38	4.87	5.36	4.80	4.80	3.94	4.59	4.20
November	5.29	4.76	5.23	4.75	4.84	4.06	4.68	4.58
December	5.44	4.94	5.29	4.85	4.86	4.28	4.63	5.16
Season average through December	5.37	4.86	5.30	4.81	4.78	4.24	4.62	4.64
Week ended:								
January 6	---	4.57	---	---	---	4.54	---	4.60
13	5.49	4.41	5.35	4.38	5.10	4.81	4.66	4.49
Chicago								
October	5.34	4.72	5.10	4.53	4.28	3.69	4.95	3.01
November	5.13	4.65	4.81	4.47	4.56	3.76	4.81	4.41
December	5.23	4.70	4.68	4.25	4.21	4.22	4.50	4.26
Season average through December	5.25	4.69	4.86	4.42	4.42	3.89	4.75	3.89
Week ended:								
January 6	5.25	4.26	4.64	3.87	3.07	3.83	4.64	4.25
13	5.31	4.12	5.01	3.98	3.33	3.61	4.62	4.39

1/ Washington, mostly Fancy and Extra Fancy Grades.

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

Table 12- Apples, eastern and midwestern: Wholesale prices per bushel for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when quoted) and 2-1/2 inch minimum size, New York and Chicago, September-January, 1954 and 1955 1/

Month and week	New York				Chicago			
	Delicious		McIntosh		Delicious		McIntosh	
	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
September	---	2.94	3.26	1.86	4.25	4.70	3.65	2.53
October	2.75	2.48	2.81	1.75	---	3.38	3.26	2.41
November	3.12	2.78	2.90	2.15	---	3.00	3.43	2.57
December	3.37	2.97	2.75	1.97	3.62	3.38	3.16	2.45
Week ended:								
January 6	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.00	3.00
13	3.75	3.75	2.70	2.70	---	---	3.00	3.00
20	3.75	---	2.50	---	3.65	---	3.35	---

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

Table 13.- Apples, commercial crop: Production by areas, average 1944-53, annual 1954 and 1955

Areas	Average : 1944-53 :	1954	1955	Area	Average : 1944-53 :	1954	1955
	: 1,000 : bu. :	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.		: 1,000 : bu. :	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
<u>Eastern States</u>	:	:	:	<u>Central States</u>	:	:	:
North Atlantic	: 28,904	32,085	35,040	North Central	: 17,488	15,111	14,815
South Atlantic	: 15,424	22,165	10,597	South Central	: 1,180	1,141	204
Total	: 44,327	54,250	45,637	Total	: 18,668	16,252	15,019
<u>Western States</u>	: 43,407	39,352	44,637	Grand total	: 106,402	109,854	105,293

Table 14.- Apples, pears, and miscellaneous fruits and nuts: Cold-storage holdings, December 31, 1955 with comparisons

Group and commodity	Dec. 31 : average : 1950-54 :	Dec. 31 : 1954 :	Nov. 30 : 1955 :	Dec. 31 : 1955 :
	: Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.
<u>Fresh fruits</u>	:	:	:	:
Apples, western, standard boxes <u>1/</u>	: 10,632	9,785	14,239	12,482
Apples, western other containers <u>2/</u>	: 1,428	1,887	2,932	1,882
Apples, eastern, bushel baskets	: 4,133	4,082	4,138	2,885
Apples, eastern, other containers <u>2/</u>	: 7,921	9,124	13,545	10,310
Total apples, bushels	: 24,114	24,878	34,854	27,559
Pears, Bartlett, packed boxes	: 14	2	9	2
Pears, Bartlett, loose boxes	: 5	1	17	1
Pears, all others, boxes	: 1,544	1,570	2,717	1,774
Pears, bushel baskets	: 53	158	38	21
Total pears, bushels	: 1,616	1,731	2,781	1,798
<u>Miscellaneous</u>	:	:	:	:
Fresh grapes	: n.a.	58,322	173,957	102,708
Fresh fruits (excluding apples, pears and grapes)	: 88,656	4,415	11,032	9,499
Dried and evaporated fruits	: 36,246	30,790	26,914	32,948
Tree nuts in the shell	: 31,396	16,073	52,596	67,922
Nutmeats (tree nuts)	: 18,209	15,774	17,416	19,876

1/ Western apples are those grown in Washington, Oregon, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, Wyoming, Montana, Utah, California, Arizona and New Mexico.

2/ Other containers reported in terms of bushels.

Table 15.- Grapes, California: Weighted average auction price per lug box, at New York, October to January, 1954 and 1955 seasons

Market and week ended	Seedless		Ribier		Malaga	
	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
NEW YORK						
October 14	4.49	3.56	4.19	3.18	3.17	2.40
21	4.67	3.12	4.71	3.90	3.23	2.70
28	4.24	3.66	4.80	3.68	2.63	2.85
November 4	4.61	4.48	5.11	3.48	3.09	2.90
11	3.71	3.54	4.75	4.11	3.23	2.62
18	3.66	3.05	4.70	4.18	2.85	2.57
25	4.78	3.76	5.62	5.28	2.65	2.49
December 2	---	1.27	4.79	3.35	2.68	2.08
9	---	---	4.68	3.06	2.99	1.55
16	---	---	5.25	2.95	---	1.60
23	---	---	5.98	3.12	---	---
30	---	---	5.15	3.08	---	---
Season av. thru Dec.	4.45	3.81	4.51	3.86	2.82	2.59
January 6	---	---	---	2.35	---	---
		Muscat		Emperor		Almeria
NEW YORK						
October 14	5.53	---	3.21	2.12	2.97	---
21	6.48	3.15	2.89	2.50	3.34	---
28	5.54	3.80	2.51	2.77	3.67	4.10
November 4	4.53	3.93	2.71	2.67	4.15	4.23
11	4.63	4.24	3.03	2.63	4.36	3.75
18	4.62	3.58	2.82	2.69	4.12	3.56
25	3.69	3.54	3.06	2.79	4.39	4.20
December 2	---	3.25	3.08	2.74	4.02	3.80
9	---	2.51	3.22	2.55	3.19	3.58
16	2.96	---	3.17	2.56	3.24	3.29
23	3.45	---	3.18	2.44	3.56	3.06
30	---	---	3.21	2.83	3.34	3.37
Season av. thru Dec.	4.11	3.71	3.00	2.66	3.86	3.56
January 6	---	---	---	3.12	---	2.85

Compiled from the New York Daily Fruit Reporter.

Table 16.- Strawberries: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1949-54, annual 1955 and 1956

Season	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1949-54	1955	Indi- cated 1956	Average 1949-54	1955	Indi- cated 1956	Average 1949-54	1955	Indi- cated 1956
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Crates	Crates	Crates	1,000 crates	1,000 crates	1,000 crates
Winter	4,330	3,600	4,000	64	85	85	281	306	340
Spring	118,310	105,260	126,020	94	122	---	10,925	12,887	---
Total	122,640	108,860	130,020	92	121	---	11,206	13,193	---

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